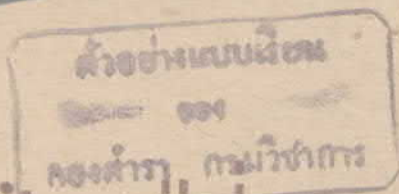


# ENGLISH FOR THAI STUDENTS BOOK I



ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๑  
ของ กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ





แบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ

ENGLISH FOR THAI STUDENTS

BOOK I

มัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๑

ของ

กรมวิชาการ กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

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พิมพ์ครั้งที่สิบ ๑๑๐,๐๐๐ เล่ม

พ.ศ. ๒๕๑๕

ปกกระดาษราคาเล่มละ ๗.๐๐ บาท

(ห้ามขายเกินกว่าราคาที่กำหนดไว้)

จัดพิมพ์โดยองค์การค้ำของคุรุสภา

พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์คุรุสภาลาดพร้าว

๕๒ ถนนลาดพร้าว บางกะปิ นครหลวงกรุงเทพมหานคร

มีลิขสิทธิ์ตามพระราชบัญญัติ

## คำนำ

อนุสนธิจากการเปลี่ยนแผนการศึกษาแห่งชาติ และเปลี่ยนหลักสูตรมัธยมศึกษา พ.ศ. ๒๕๐๓ กรมวิสามัญศึกษาได้พิจารณาเห็นว่าแบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษที่ใช้อยู่ในโรงเรียนมัธยมศึกษา ยังขาดความเหมาะสมสำหรับนักเรียนไทย จึงได้มอบให้หน่วยศึกษานิเทศก์กรมวิสามัญศึกษา จัดทำหนังสือชุด English for Thai Students ขึ้น โดยมีคณะกรรมการโครงการภาษาอังกฤษภาคเอเชียอาคเนย์ (South East Asian Regional English Project) เรียกชื่อย่อว่า คณะกรรมการ SEAREP ซึ่งมี Mr. Bryce Van Syoc เป็นผู้อำนวยการโครงการ ให้ความร่วมมืออย่างใกล้ชิด งานจัดทำหนังสือชุดนี้ได้เริ่มมาตั้งแต่ปี ๒๕๐๓ โดยคณะกรรมการ SEAREP ได้ยก ร่างหนังสือขึ้นแล้ว ให้ศึกษานิเทศก์ฝ่ายภาษาอังกฤษช่วยพิจารณาเนื้อหาให้สอดคล้องกับ หลักสูตรวิชาภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น หนังสือชุดนี้ได้จัดทำปีละ ๑ เล่ม จนครบ ๓ เล่มในปี ๒๕๐๖

เพื่อให้หนังสือชุดนี้มีลักษณะเหมาะสมที่จะใช้สำหรับโรงเรียนมัธยมในประเทศไทย อย่างแท้จริง ได้มีการทดลองสอนบทเรียนแต่ละบทที่จัดทำขึ้น ณ โรงเรียนสตรีศรีสุริโยทัย เพื่อพิจารณาแก้ไขปัญหาที่อาจมีขึ้นได้ ทั้งในด้านการเรียนของนักเรียนและการสอนของครู เมื่อได้ทำหนังสือเล่มแรกสำเร็จแล้ว กรมวิสามัญศึกษาก็ได้อนุมัติให้คณะผู้จัดทำ เริ่มโครงการทดลองใช้หนังสือชุดนี้ ในโรงเรียนทั้งส่วนกลางและส่วนภูมิภาค มีโรงเรียน ในโครงการทดลองและปรับปรุงของกรมวิสามัญศึกษา ๔ โรงเรียน และโรงเรียน ประเคราะห์ของโครงการพัฒนาการศึกษา ๖ โรงเรียน ระยะเวลาสำหรับทดลองใช้ หนังสือชุดนี้มีกำหนด ๓ ปี คือตั้งแต่ปีการศึกษา ๒๕๐๔ ถึงปีการศึกษา ๒๕๐๖ และทดลองใช้ในชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๑ ถึงมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๓ ตามลำดับ ในการทดลองนี้ คณะกรรมการ SEAREP ก็ได้ปฏิบัติงานร่วมกับศึกษานิเทศก์ฝ่ายภาษาอังกฤษอยู่ตลอดเวลา ได้มีการนิเทศและอบรมครูที่ทำการสอนโดยใช้หนังสือชุดนี้ และมีการประชุม สัมมนาผู้แทนครูภาษาอังกฤษ จากโรงเรียนทั้ง ๑๐ โรงด้วย เพื่อติดตามผล

การทดลองของแต่ละปี ในต้นปีการศึกษา ๒๕๐๖ คีษานิเทศก์ฝ่ายภาษาอังกฤษ  
ร่วมกับผู้แทนคณะกรรมการ SEAREP และผู้แทนครูภาษาอังกฤษ จากโรงเรียน  
ในโครงการทดลองและปรับปรุงของกรมวิสามัญศึกษา ได้นำผลของการทดลองที่  
รวบรวมได้ มาทำการปรับปรุงแก้ไขหนังสือชุดนี้จนสำเร็จ และได้เสนอให้กรมวิชาการ  
จัดพิมพ์เพื่อใช้ในโรงเรียนทั่วไป

กรมวิสามัญศึกษาหวังว่า แบบเรียนชุดนี้ ซึ่งคณะผู้จัดทำได้ทำด้วยความอุตสาหะ  
เป็นเวลาแรมปี คงจะเป็นแบบเรียนที่เหมาะสมกับนักเรียนไทย และคงจะช่วยปรับปรุง  
มาตรฐานการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษในระดับชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นให้ดียิ่งขึ้น กรม  
วิสามัญศึกษาขอแสดงความขอบคุณคณะกรรมการ SEAREP และคีษานิเทศก์ฝ่าย  
ภาษาอังกฤษ ตลอดจนคณะครูของโรงเรียนต่าง ๆ ที่ได้มีส่วนร่วมในการจัดทำหนังสือ  
ชุดนี้ไว้ ณ ที่นี้ด้วยเป็นอันมาก หวังว่าหนังสือชุดนี้คงจะอำนวยประโยชน์แก่การศึกษา  
เป็นส่วนรวม สืบตามเจตนารมณ์ของคณะผู้จัดทำ และสืบตามความมุ่งหมายของ  
หลักสูตรมัธยมศึกษา.

กรมวิสามัญศึกษา





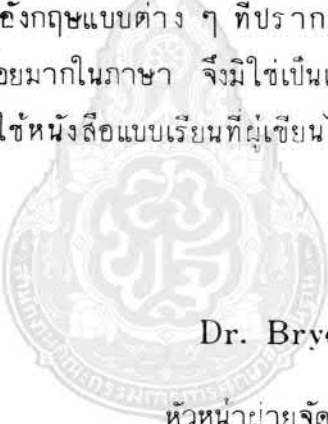
## คำชี้แจงในการจัดทำหนังสือ

บทเรียน ๓๐ บท ซึ่งได้รวมพิมพ์เป็นเล่มหนังสือนี้ เป็นบทเรียนของหนังสือเล่มแรก ในชุดหนังสือแบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ ที่จัดทำสำหรับชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น หรืออีกนัยหนึ่ง สำหรับนักเรียนที่เรียนภาษาอังกฤษมาแล้วอย่างน้อย ๓ ปี ส่วนหนังสือเล่มอื่น ๆ ในชุด ดังกล่าว ก็จะได้พิมพ์ออกโดยลำดับ

บทเรียนในหนังสือเล่มนี้เน้นในเรื่องการสอนพูดอังกฤษ และให้ความสำคัญเช่นเดียวกับการสอนอ่านและเขียน ผู้เขียนได้พยายามจัดทำบทเรียนเพื่อให้เป็นประโยชน์แก่นักเรียน ในการที่จะสามารถใช้ภาษาได้อย่างแท้จริงโดยเฉพาะในการพูด ยิ่งกว่าที่จะให้รู้ภาษา แต่ในลักษณะตัวหนังสือ แต่ไม่สามารถพูดหรือใช้ประโยชน์ได้ ด้วยเหตุนี้ในการสอน จึงถือว่าเป็นเรื่องสำคัญอย่างยิ่งที่ครูจะต้องนำแบบฝึกต่าง ๆ ที่มีอยู่ในบทเรียนมาฝึกให้นักเรียนพูด จนกว่านักเรียนจะสามารถออกเสียง เข้าใจและใช้ได้ ครูจึงจะฝึกให้นักเรียน อ่านและเขียนต่อไป

ในการจัดทำบทเรียนแต่ละบทนั้น ได้อาศัยผลการวิจัยเปรียบเทียบภาษาทั้ง ๒ ภาษา คือ ภาษาอังกฤษและภาษาไทย ว่าสิ่งใดบ้างจะเป็นปัญหาสำหรับนักเรียนไทยในการเรียน ภาษาอังกฤษ และได้นำเอาสิ่งที่เป็นปัญหานั้นมาเป็นเนื้อหาในการสร้างแบบฝึกหัดเพื่อให้ นักเรียนได้ฝึกจนเกิดความสามารถและความชำนาญในการที่จะนำสิ่งที่ได้รับการฝึกนั้น ไปใช้ นอกจากนั้นยังพยายามเรียงลำดับบทเรียนจากง่ายไปหายาก จากสิ่งที่นักเรียน เคยทราบไปหาสิ่งที่ยังไม่ทราบ และได้พยายามวางหลักการจัดทำไว้ว่า เนื้อหาภาษาอังกฤษที่จะบรรจุลงในบทเรียนหนึ่ง ๆ นั้นจะมีสิ่งที่เป็นปัญหาแก่นักเรียนไม่ว่าในแง่การ ออกเสียงหรือในแง่ไวยากรณ์ไม่เกิน ๒ อย่าง หนึ่งบทเรียน ๑๐ บทแรกในหนังสือเล่มนี้นี้ได้เตรียมไว้สำหรับเป็นบทเรียนเพื่อซ่อมแต่งความรู้เบื้องต้นของนักเรียน ที่นักเรียนได้ เรียนมาแล้วในปีต้น ๆ ของการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ ที่ทำไว้เช่นนี้ก็เพราะข้อเท็จจริงมีอยู่ว่า นักเรียนมักจะบกพร่องในความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษเบื้องต้นที่สำคัญ ๆ อันเป็นเหตุให้การเรียน ภาษาอังกฤษของนักเรียนในชั้นนี้ ไม่เป็นผลดีเท่าที่ควร

ในที่สุด หวังว่าบทเรียนต่าง ๆ ในหนังสือเล่มนี้จะเป็นประโยชน์แก่ครูที่สอนภาษาอังกฤษในระดับชั้นดังกล่าว ไม่ว่าครูผู้นั้นจะได้ศึกษาวิธีสอนภาษาอังกฤษจากสถาบันการศึกษาของอเมริกัน อังกฤษ หรือชาติใดก็ตามที่ใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ เพราะดังได้กล่าวมาแล้วข้างต้น บทเรียนทุกบทได้จัดทำเพื่อให้นักเรียนไทยโดยเฉพาะ โดยพิจารณาหาทางจัดปัญหาต่าง ๆ ที่จะเป็นอุปสรรคต่อการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักเรียนให้หมดไป ผู้เขียนหนังสือเล่มนี้คือ Mr. Lionel Thompson เป็นชาวอังกฤษ สำเร็จการศึกษาจากมหาวิทยาลัยออกซฟอร์ดในประเทศอังกฤษ และมหาวิทยาลัยมิชิแกน ในประเทศสหรัฐอเมริกา เคยทำการสอนภาษาอังกฤษแก่คนต่างชาติ ในประเทศออสเตรเลีย และต่อมาก็ได้ทำการสอนในประเทศลาวและประเทศไทยเป็นลำดับ Mr. Lionel Thompson นี้ได้ศึกษาวิชาภาษาศาสตร์ และเป็นผู้ชำนาญในการสอน จึงทราบถึงปัญหาอันเนื่องมาจากความแตกต่างบางอย่างของภาษาอังกฤษแบบต่าง ๆ ที่ปรากฏอยู่ในปัจจุบันเป็นอย่างดี ข้อแตกต่างดังกล่าวนี้มีเป็นส่วนน้อยมากในภาษา จึงมิใช่เป็นเรื่องสำคัญที่ควรนำมาพิจารณา โดยเฉพาะในการที่จะเลือกใช้หนังสือแบบเรียนที่ผู้เขียนได้พยายามจัดทำอย่างประณีตละเอียดลออ.



Dr. Bryce Van Syoc

หัวหน้าฝ่ายจัดทำหนังสือแบบเรียน

โครงการภาษาอังกฤษภาคอาชีวศึกษา

## แนะนำวิธีใช้หนังสือ

ความมุ่งหมายในการจัดทำบทเรียนเหล่านี้ ก็เพื่อจะช่วยให้นักเรียนสามารถพูดภาษาอังกฤษได้ดี รวมทั้งให้สามารถในการอ่านและเขียนด้วย

ในการฝึกแบบฝึกหัดต่าง ๆ เกี่ยวกับการออกเสียง ศัพท์ ไวยากรณ์ การอ่าน และการเขียนซึ่งได้จัดทำไว้ในหนังสือนี้ นั้น ได้แสดงวิธีการไว้เป็นแนวในการฝึก ซึ่งจะช่วยให้ครูผู้สอนสามารถเข้าใจได้โดยไม่ต้องได้รับการฝึกอบรมเป็นพิเศษในเรื่องวิธีสอนแต่อย่างใด สำหรับกำหนดเวลาที่จะใช้ในการฝึกบทเรียนแต่ละบทในหนังสือนี้ ย่อมขึ้นกับความสามารถและพื้นความรู้ของนักเรียนเป็นสำคัญ กล่าวโดยทั่วไปแล้ว ควรใช้เวลาคิดเฉลี่ยแล้วประมาณ ๔ ชั่วโมงต่อหนึ่งบทเรียน และในการสอนนั้น ควรมุ่งที่จะให้นักเรียนได้ฝึกจริง ๆ และฝึกด้วยความเข้าใจ จึงจะช่วยให้นักเรียนเรียนรู้ภาษาอังกฤษสมดังความมุ่งหมายที่ระบุไว้ในหลักสูตร

ต่อไปนี้จะได้กล่าวถึงวิธีสอน และกลวิธีฝึก ซึ่งควรนำมาใช้ในการฝึก และสอนเนื้อหาต่าง ๆ ในหนังสือนี้ตามลำดับดังนี้

## การฝึกออกเสียง

ก่อนที่จะกล่าวถึงกลวิธีฝึกการออกเสียงนั้น ครูจำเป็นจะต้องทราบก่อนว่า คำซึ่งปรากฏในแบบฝึกออกเสียงเป็นคำซึ่งเหมาะสำหรับใช้ในการฝึกออกเสียงเท่านั้น ครูไม่จำเป็นต้องบอกความหมายหรือสอนคำเหล่านั้นแก่นักเรียนเหมือนสอนคำศัพท์ แต่ควรเพ่งเล็งฝึกในเรื่องเสียงดังที่เตรียมไว้ในตอนฝึกออกเสียง (pronunciation) แต่ละตอนในบทเรียนหนึ่ง ๆ โดยมุ่งฝึกให้นักเรียนสามารถฟังและออกเสียงต่าง ๆ เหล่านั้นให้ถูกต้อง

## กลวิธีฝึกการออกเสียง

กลวิธีฝึกการออกเสียงที่จะกล่าวต่อไปนี้มี ๔ วิธี คือ กลวิธีฝึกการออกเสียงแบบ A แบบ B แบบ C และแบบ D กลวิธีฝึก ๒ แบบแรกเป็นการฝึกให้นักเรียนได้ยินเสียงที่ต้องการฝึก คือสามารถบอกได้ว่าเสียงที่ได้ยินเป็นเสียงใด และสามารถได้ยินความแตกต่างเมื่อได้ฟังเสียงนั้นเปรียบเทียบกับเสียงอื่น ส่วนกลวิธีฝึกการออกเสียงแบบ C และแบบ D เป็นการฝึกให้นักเรียนสามารถออกเสียงที่ต้องการฝึกให้ถูกต้อง วิธีการของแต่ละแบบมีดังนี้

### กลวิธีฝึกการออกเสียง แบบ A

| ( 1 )  | ( 2 )   |
|--------|---------|
| [ t ]  | [ θ ]   |
| tin    | thin    |
| tick   | thick   |
| Thai   | thigh   |
| tank   | thank   |
| team   | theme   |
| taught | thought |

#### วิธีฝึก

ครูควรออกเสียงคำจากคอลัมน์ทั้ง ๒ ให้นักเรียนได้ฟังเป็นตัวอย่างเสียงก่อน แล้วจึงเริ่มดำเนินการฝึกดังนี้

- ก. การออกเสียงคำที่เป็นคู่กันจากคอลัมน์ (๑) และ (๒) เช่น tin .....thin แล้วให้นักเรียนบอกว่าคำสองคำนั้น มีเสียงเหมือนกันหรือต่างกัน
- ข. ครูออกเสียงคำที่เสียงเหมือนกัน เช่น tick .....thick แล้วให้นักเรียนบอกว่าคำสองคำนั้นมีเสียงเหมือนกันหรือต่างกัน

ครูควรดำเนินการฝึกดังกล่าวข้างต้น โดยให้นักเรียนได้ฟังเสียงคู่ที่เหมือนกันและต่างกันสลับกันไป และเมื่อนักเรียนทั้งชั้นสามารถทำกลวิธีฝึกแบบ A ได้คล่อง ครูควรเริ่มใช้กลวิธีฝึกแบบ B ต่อไป

## กลวิธีฝึกการออกเสียง แบบ B

วิธีฝึก ครูออกเสียงคำทีละคำ ให้นักเรียนบอกว่าคำนั้นเป็นคำจากคอตัมน์ (1) หรือ (2)

|          |          |   |        |
|----------|----------|---|--------|
| ตัวอย่าง | ครู      | : | thank  |
|          | นักเรียน | : | 2      |
|          | ครู      | : | taught |
|          | นักเรียน | : | 1      |

## กลวิธีฝึกการออกเสียง แบบ C

กลวิธีฝึกแบบนี้ ดังได้กล่าวแล้วข้างต้น มุ่งฝึกให้นักเรียนออกเสียงที่ต้องการฝึก ได้ถูกต้อง ซึ่งผิดกับกลวิธีฝึก แบบ A และแบบ B ซึ่งมุ่งฝึกความสามารถในการฟังเสียงของนักเรียน

วิธีฝึก (ดูตัวอย่างบทฝึกข้างต้น)

ครูออกเสียงคำเป็นตัวอย่าง นักเรียนทั้งชั้นออกเสียงตาม ครูอาจออกเสียงคำจากทีละคอตัมน์ เริ่มด้วยคอตัมน์ (1) แล้วจึงไปคอตัมน์ (2) หรือครูอาจจับคู่คำจากคอตัมน์ทั้งสอง แล้วให้นักเรียนพูดตาม จากนั้นก็ให้นักเรียนออกเสียงเองโดยไม่ต้องว่าตามครู ถ้าสามารถทำได้ ควรให้นักเรียนได้ออกเสียงเป็นรายตัว เพื่อดูว่านักเรียนสามารถออกเสียงได้จริงและถูกต้องเพียงใด

## กลวิธีฝึกการออกเสียง แบบ D

ครูอาจใช้วิธีฝึกแบบนี้เป็นขั้นสุดท้าย เป็นการสอนและทดสอบไปในตัว เพื่อดูว่านักเรียนสามารถฟังเสียงได้ถูกต้องและในขณะเดียวกันก็สามารถออกเสียงที่ต้องการฝึกได้ถูกหรือไม่ วิธีฝึกนี้กล่าวได้ว่าเป็นการนำวิธีฝึกทั้ง ๓ แบบข้างต้นมาฝึกรวมกัน



## วิธีฝึก

ครูออกเสียงคำจากคอตัมน์ใดคอตัมน์หนึ่ง ให้นักเรียนออกเสียงคำนั้นซ้ำ ก่อนที่นักเรียนจะให้คำที่อยู่คู่กันในอีกคอตัมน์หนึ่งของบทนี้

|          |          |   |              |
|----------|----------|---|--------------|
| ตัวอย่าง | ครู      | : | tick         |
|          | นักเรียน | : | tick — thick |
|          | ครู      | : | thank        |
|          | นักเรียน | : | thank — tank |

## ข้อสังเกตในการฝึกการออกเสียง

๑. การใช้เวลาสำหรับการฝึกออกเสียงในระยะต้นนี้ ควรใช้เวลาประมาณ ๑๐% — ๑๕% ของเวลาที่ใช้ในการสอนบทเรียนแต่ละบท (คิดเฉลี่ยประมาณบทเรียนละ ๔ ชั่วโมง) ทั้งนี้ขึ้นกับปริมาณความยากง่ายของเนื้อหา และความสามารถในการเรียนของนักเรียนเป็นสำคัญ

๒. การฝึกออกเสียงในชั่วโมงหนึ่ง ๆ ควรใช้เวลาฝึกประมาณ ๑๐ — ๑๕ นาที ไม่ควรใช้เวลาฝึกตลอดชั่วโมง หรือ ฝึกเสียงต่างๆ ที่ปรากฏในบทเรียนในคราวเดียวกัน ควรแบ่งเสียงที่จะนำมาฝึกในชั่วโมงหนึ่งให้เหมาะสมแก่เวลา ไม่ควรสอนหรือทบทวนหลายเรื่องหลายอย่างในคราวเดียวกัน ซึ่งจะทำให้นักเรียนเกิดความสับสนและยุ่งยากในการเรียน

๓. ในการฝึกแต่ละครั้ง ถ้าปรากฏว่านักเรียนยังไม่สามารถออกเสียงได้ดีเท่าที่ควร ครูก็นำเสียงนั้นมาฝึกทบทวนใหม่ในครั้งต่อไป การใช้ระยะเวลานานเพื่อฝึกให้นักเรียนออกเสียงที่เป็นปัญหานั้น ๆ ให้ได้ อาจทำให้นักเรียนเบื่อหน่ายและท้อแท้ใจ เพื่อขจัดปัญหานี้ ครูจึงควรกำหนดระยะเวลาที่ควรฝึกคราวหนึ่ง ๆ ดังกล่าวข้างต้น แต่ก็ควรนำเสียงที่เป็นปัญหานั้นมาฝึกซ้ำบ่อย ๆ และทบทวนเป็นระยะ ๆ ไปจนนักเรียนสามารถออกเสียงได้ถูกต้อง

๔. ในการฝึก ครูควรออกเสียงเป็นตัวอย่างที่ถูกต้องให้นักเรียน ไม่จำเป็นต้องใช้เวลาอธิบายลักษณะหรือประเภทของเสียงแต่อย่างใด

## การสอนศัพท์

ในหนังสือนี้ ได้จัดทำตอนที่เกี่ยวกับศัพท์ (Vocabulary) ไว้ โดยนำศัพท์ที่นักเรียนควรทราบมาแต่งประโยค เพื่อให้นักเรียนได้ทราบความหมายและสังเกตลักษณะการใช้ศัพท์เหล่านั้นก่อนจะนำมาใช้ในการฝึกไวยากรณ์ หรือก่อนที่จะให้นักเรียนได้พบเห็นศัพท์เหล่านั้นในข้อความที่นักเรียนจะฝึกอ่าน การนำศัพท์เหล่านั้นมาใช้ในการฝึกไวยากรณ์ก็ตาม หรือในข้อความที่ให้นักเรียนฝึกอ่านก็ตามจะช่วยให้นักเรียนจำศัพท์นั้น ๆ ได้ โดยเฉพาะในความหมายที่ครูประสงค์จะให้ นักเรียนทราบ ครูควรเตือนให้นักเรียนระลึกเสมอว่าความหมายของศัพท์บางคำนั้น ขึ้นกับข้อความที่คำนั้นไปปรากฏอยู่

อนึ่ง ศัพท์ที่ปรากฏในหนังสือเล่มนี้มีทั้งศัพท์ใหม่และศัพท์บางคำที่นักเรียนเรียนแล้วจากหนังสือ The Oxford English Course for Thailand ซึ่งเห็นสมควรจะนำมาทบทวนในหนังสือเล่มนี้ ศัพท์เหล่านี้จึงไม่จำเป็นต้องสอนเหมือนกับศัพท์ใหม่สำหรับศัพท์ใหม่ที่นักเรียนยังไม่เคยเรียนนั้น เมื่อนำมาสอนแต่ละคำ ครูควรให้นักเรียนว่าตามให้ถูกต้องทุกครั้ง

### ข้อสังเกตในการสอนศัพท์

๑. ครูควรใช้เวลาให้เหมาะสมในการสอนศัพท์แต่ละคำ ศัพท์ใดที่เป็นศัพท์ใหม่หรือเป็นศัพท์ที่นักเรียนจะใช้ประโยชน์ได้ในโอกาสต่าง ๆ อาจใช้เวลาสอนหรือฝึกให้มากกว่าศัพท์ที่นักเรียนเคยพบเห็นมาแล้วหรือศัพท์ซึ่งนักเรียนจะใช้ได้แต่ในบางโอกาสอย่างใดก็ตาม หนังสือนี้ก็ช่วยแบ่งภาระครูในเรื่องการสอนศัพท์ โดยนักเรียนอาจศึกษาได้จากตัวอย่างที่ให้ไว้

๒. การสอนในชั่วโมงหนึ่ง ๆ ก็เช่นเดียวกับการฝึกการออกเสียง ครูควรแบ่งจำนวนคำศัพท์ที่จะสอนแต่พอสมควร (ถ้ามีคำศัพท์มากในบทเรียนนั้น ๆ) ไม่จำเป็น

ต้องสอนคำศัพท์ทุกคำให้หมดภายในชั่วโมง อาจแบ่งเวลาสำหรับสอนศัพท์ครึ่งหนึ่ง ๆ ประมาณ ๑๐ นาที ศัพท์ที่เหลือยกก็นำไปสอนในครั้งต่อไป อนึ่ง ถ้าข้อความที่จะอ่านในบทหนึ่งยาว และครูประสงค์จะแบ่งตอนให้นักเรียนอ่านก็อาจทำได้ ในกรณีเช่นนี้ ให้เลือกศัพท์ที่ปรากฏในข้อความตอนนั้นมาสอนก่อนที่จะให้นักเรียนอ่าน

๓. ครูควรนำศัพท์ที่นักเรียนได้เรียนแล้ว มาฝึกให้นักเรียนใช้เป็นการทบทวนเป็นครั้งคราว ทั้งในการฝึกปากเปล่าและการเขียน

## การฝึกไวยากรณ์

การจัดทำบทฝึกไวยากรณ์ปากเปล่าดังที่ปรากฏในบทเรียนหนึ่ง ๆ นั้น จุดประสงค์ก็เพื่อให้นักเรียนสามารถพูดภาษาอังกฤษได้ถูกต้องตามหลักไวยากรณ์ ซึ่งย่อมเป็นผลสืบเนื่องไปถึงการเขียนภาษาอังกฤษของนักเรียน โดยช่วยให้นักเรียนเขียนได้ถูกต้องและรวดเร็วขึ้น กลวิธีฝึกที่แนะไว้ในหนังสือเล่มนี้ก็คือ ครูสอนแบบประโยค (patterns) แล้วให้นักเรียนฝึกแบบประโยคนั้น ๆ โดยการนำคำหรือกลุ่มคำนั้นมาแทนคำบางคำหรือกลุ่มคำบางกลุ่มในแบบประโยคนั้น จนนักเรียนสามารถจะใช้แบบประโยคดังกล่าวได้คล่องแคล่วพอสมควร

### บทฝึกปากเปล่า ที่ ๑

ขั้นที่ ๑ ครูให้คำสำหรับฝึกและให้ตัวอย่างแบบประโยคที่ต้องการฝึก

| ครู     | ตัวอย่างที่ครูให้  |
|---------|--------------------|
| ๑. I    | I am a teacher.    |
| ๒. she  | She is a teacher.  |
| ๓. they | They are teachers. |

ขั้นที่ ๒ ครูให้คำสำหรับฝึก นักเรียนให้คำตอบ

- |        |                    |
|--------|--------------------|
| ๔. we  | We are teachers.   |
| ๕. you | You are a teacher. |
| ๖. he  | He is a teacher.   |

ฯลฯ

ในบทฝึกไวยากรณ์แต่ละบทนั้น ได้จัดทำข้อ ๑ — ๓ หรือ ๔ ไว้เป็นตัวอย่างสำหรับการฝึก (ในตัวอย่างที่ให้ ได้ใส่เส้นแสดงการออกเสียงที่ถูกต้องไว้ด้วย) ครูควรแสดงวิธีที่จะฝึกให้นักเรียนดูเป็นตัวอย่างและอธิบายสั้น ๆ เพื่อให้นักเรียนทราบว่า จะฝึกอะไร และ จะฝึกอย่างไร และในขณะที่ฝึกครูจะต้องแน่ใจว่านักเรียนฝึกด้วยความเข้าใจ อนึ่ง ครูไม่ควรบอกคำตอบนักเรียน นอกจากนักเรียนติดขัด หรือพูดไม่ถูกต้อง และเมื่อบอกคำตอบให้ ครูต้องให้นักเรียนพูดประโยคที่ถูกซ้ำทุกครั้ง

สำหรับบทฝึกไวยากรณ์บางบทนั้น นักเรียนจะต้องนำคำที่ให้ไปใส่ในประโยคให้ถูกที่ แต่ถ้าการนำคำไปบรรจุในประโยคมีเพียงแห่งเดียว การฝึกก็จะกลายเป็นแบบเครื่องจักร กล่าวคือนักเรียนให้คำตอบได้โดยไม่ต้องใช้ความรู้หรือความคิดเลย ฉะนั้น เพื่อมิให้เกิดมีปัญหาดังกล่าว จึงได้แทรกบทฝึกซึ่งนักเรียนจะต้องนำคำที่ครูให้ไปใส่ในที่ต่าง ๆ กันในประโยค ดังตัวอย่างบทฝึกต่อไปนี้

บทฝึกปากเปล่า ที่ ๒

ขั้นที่ ๑ ครูแสดงวิธีฝึกเพื่อเป็นตัวอย่างสำหรับให้นักเรียนฝึก

- | ครู          | ตัวอย่างที่ครูให้         |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| ๑. now       | I am happy now.           |
| ๒. yesterday | I was happy yesterday.    |
| ๓. you       | You were happy yesterday. |
| ๔. now       | You are happy now.        |

ขั้นที่ ๒ ครูให้คำสำหรับฝึก นักเรียนให้คำตอบ

- |              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| ๕. She       | She is happy now.         |
| ๖. a girl    | A girl is happy now.      |
| ๗. you       | you are happy now.        |
| ๘. yesterday | You were happy yesterday. |

จากตัวอย่างข้างบนจะเห็นได้ว่าการฝึกนั้นนักเรียนจะต้องนำคำที่ครูให้ไปใส่ให้ถูกที่ในประโยค ถ้าใส่ผิดที่ประโยคนั้นจะไม่มีความหมาย และนอกจากใส่คำให้ถูกที่แล้ว การปรับเปลี่ยนรูปคำกริยาให้ถูกต้องก็เป็นเรื่องสำคัญเช่นเดียวกัน หลักสำคัญในการฝึกไวยากรณ์ปากเปล่าก็คือ ครูจะต้องฝึกนักเรียนจนนักเรียนสามารถให้คำตอบที่ครูต้องการได้ถูกต้อง

ในการจัดทำบทเรียนแต่ละบทในหนังสือเล่มนี้ ได้แบ่งลงในเรื่องการฝึกไวยากรณ์เป็นสำคัญ ฉะนั้นประมาณ ครั้งหนึ่งหรือ ๕๐ % ของเนื้อหาในบทเรียนหนึ่ง ๆ จึงเป็นเรื่องของการฝึกไวยากรณ์

### ข้อสังเกตในการฝึกไวยากรณ์

๑. ในตอนที่เกี่ยวกับการฝึกไวยากรณ์ (Oral Grammar Drills) ได้แสดงหัวข้อไวยากรณ์ที่นักเรียนจะต้องฝึก พร้อมด้วยตัวอย่างไว้ ฉะนั้นก่อนจะนำบทฝึกไวยากรณ์แต่ละบทมาฝึกครูจะต้องให้นักเรียนเข้าใจถึงที่นักเรียนจะฝึก จึงจะช่วยให้การฝึกมีความหมาย และเป็นประโยชน์แก่นักเรียน

๒. ในการเรียนชั่วโมงหนึ่ง ๆ ครูควรแบ่งเวลาให้นักเรียนฝึกไวยากรณ์ให้มากจะเป็นการฝึกเนื้อหาใหม่ หรือทบทวนสิ่งที่สอนไปแล้วก็ตาม ควรใช้เวลาอย่างน้อย ๒๐ — ๓๐ นาทีในชั่วโมงหนึ่ง โดยนำบทฝึกไวยากรณ์มาฝึกประมาณ ๑—๒ บทในคราวหนึ่ง ๆ เท่าที่จะเห็นสมควร อนึ่งในขณะที่ฝึกปากเปล่านั้น อาจให้นักเรียนได้เขียนสลับไปบ้างเป็นการเปลี่ยนอิริยาบถ เช่น ให้นักเรียนออกมาเขียนกระดานดำประโยค

ที่ตนพูด หรือที่นักเรียนคนอื่นพูด เป็นต้น และเมื่อการฝึกปากเปล่าได้ผลเป็นที่พอใจแล้ว ก็ควรให้นักเรียนได้เขียนบทฝึกนั้น ๆ ด้วย (ได้แนะนำบทฝึกที่ควรให้นักเรียนเขียนไว้ในตอนที่เกี่ยวกับการเขียนแล้ว)

๓. ครูจะต้องทบทวนสิ่งที่ได้ฝึกนักเรียนไปแล้วเป็นครั้งคราว อาจให้นักเรียนทำแบบฝึกหัดไวยากรณ์เพิ่มเติมซึ่งครูอาจคัดเลือกมาจากที่อื่น หรือจัดทำขึ้นตามที่เหมาะสม และถ้านักเรียนยังติดขัดไม่คล่อง ก็อาจจะต้องสอนใหม่ การทบทวนโดยสม่ำเสมอจะช่วยให้ นักเรียนเข้าใจและจดจำได้แม่นยำ

## การฝึกอ่าน

บทความที่เตรียมไว้ในตอนที่เกี่ยวกับการอ่าน (Reading) ก็เพื่อให้นักเรียนได้ฝึกทั้งในการอ่านออกเสียงและการอ่านในใจ เพื่อช่วยนักเรียนในเรื่องการออกเสียง ได้ชัดเจนแสดงการเน้นหนักไว้ข้างใต้คำหรือพยางค์ เป็น ๒ แบบ

ก. ชิดเส้นดำหนักแสดงการเน้นหนักที่สุดประโยค (primary stress) ดังนั้นในการอ่านจึงต้องออกเสียงเน้นหนักที่คำหรือพยางค์นั้น ๆ

ข. จุดข้างใต้ แสดงการเน้นหนักรองลงมา (secondary stress) ในการอ่านไม่ต้องออกเสียงเน้นหนักเท่าประเภทแรก แต่จะต้องเน้นเสียงหนักกว่าคำหรือพยางค์ที่ไม่มีเครื่องหมายเลย

การออกเสียงเน้นหนักประเภทที่สอง อาจผิดเพี้ยนกันไปบ้างในหมู่ชนที่พูดภาษาอังกฤษ แต่ก็ไม่ถึงว่าสำคัญเท่าประเภทแรก ในการฝึก ครูควรอ่านให้นักเรียนฟังเป็นตัวอย่าง พยายามออกเสียงและสำเนียงให้เป็นไปอย่างธรรมชาติ แล้วให้นักเรียนอ่านตามที่หลัง หรือจะให้นักเรียนอ่านข้อความนั้นโดยให้สังเกตพยางค์หรือคำที่มีเครื่องหมายแสดงการเน้นหนักดังกล่าวข้างต้นก็ได้



สำหรับการฝึกอ่านในใจนั้น โดยเหตุที่ศัพท์และไวยากรณ์ปรากฏในบทความ เป็นสิ่งที่นักเรียนเรียนและฝึกแล้ว ( ในตอนที่เกี่ยวกับศัพท์ และไวยากรณ์ ) จึงไม่ค่อยมีปัญหามากนัก เมื่อให้นักเรียนอ่านควรกำหนดเวลาให้อ่าน โดยคำนึงการฝึก ให้นักเรียนสามารถอ่านเข้าใจได้รวดเร็วเป็นสำคัญ และหลังจากนักเรียนอ่านในใจจบแล้ว ครูถามคำถามเพื่อทดสอบความเข้าใจของนักเรียน ครูอาจถามคำถามเพิ่มเติมจาก คำถามที่เตรียมไว้ในท้ายข้อความที่อ่านแล้วก็ได้

### การฝึกเขียน

ในตอนที่เกี่ยวกับการเขียน ( writing ) ได้จัดทำแบบฝึกหัดที่ควรให้นักเรียน เขียนไว้ พร้อมทั้งแนะนำวิธีทำ แบบฝึกหัดเขียนนี้โดยเฉพาะบทฝึกไวยากรณ์ได้ทำ หลังจากที่ได้ฝึกปากเปล่าจนนักเรียนคล่องแล้ว ไม่ควรรอนจนกว่าฝึกตอนต่าง ๆ ในบทเรียน เสร็จ จึงจะให้นักเรียนเขียนในตอนท้ายของบทเรียน และเนื่องจากการเขียนค่อนข้างจะ กินเวลา ครูจึงอาจแบ่งงานให้ไปทำการบ้านบ้างเท่าที่เห็นสมควร

อนึ่ง ครูควรส่งเสริมในการฝึกให้นักเรียนได้เขียนให้มาก อย่างน้อยที่สุดนักเรียน ควรจะได้ทำแบบฝึกหัดต่าง ๆ ที่กำหนดไว้ในบทเรียนแต่ละบท และถ้าสามารถทำได้ ก็อาจให้นักเรียนได้ทำแบบฝึกหัดไวยากรณ์ที่สอดคล้องกับสิ่งที่นักเรียนเรียนเป็นการ เพิ่มเติม หรือการฝึกเขียนอื่น ๆ ที่เห็นสมควร และเหมาะสมกับพื้นฐานความรู้ของนักเรียน ในชั้น สิ่งที่จะควรระลึกถึงก็คือ เมื่อจะให้นักเรียนเขียนแบบฝึกหัดใด ๆ ก็ตาม ควรแน่ใจ ว่าสิ่งที่นักเรียนเขียนนั้นคือสิ่งที่ครูได้ฝึกจนนักเรียนสามารถเข้าใจและใช้ได้ถูกต้องแล้ว.

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# LESSON ONE

## A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of [t-], [s-], and [θ-]

### Drill One

| [t-]   | [s-]   |
|--------|--------|
| tin    | sin    |
| tick   | sick   |
| Thai   | sigh   |
| tank   | sank   |
| team   | seem   |
| taught | sought |

### Drill Two

| [t-]   | [θ-]    |
|--------|---------|
| tin    | thin    |
| tick   | thick   |
| Thai   | thigh   |
| tank   | thank   |
| team   | theme   |
| taught | thought |

## B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of these words:

1. smile [smayl] ยิ้ม



This man is smiling. He is always happy.



This man is not smiling. He is not happy now.

2. nun [nən] นั้



Nuns always wear white clothes.

Nuns are always women.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Drill 1.1 Drill these pronouns by putting them in the grammatical pattern as in the examples.

- |         |          |                          |          |          |
|---------|----------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. I    |          | I AM A <u>PUPIL</u> .    |          |          |
| 2. she  |          | SHE IS A <u>PUPIL</u> .  |          |          |
| 3. they |          | THEY ARE <u>PUPILS</u> . |          |          |
| 4. we   | 9. they  | 14. we                   | 19. you  | 24. she  |
| 5. you  | 10. we   | 15. you                  | 20. they | 25. they |
| 6. he   | 11. she  | 16. I                    | 21. we   | 26. I    |
| 7. she  | 12. I    | 17. she                  | 22. I    | 27. he   |
| 8. I    | 13. they | 18. he                   | 23. he   | 28. you  |

Drill 1.2 Drill this grammatical pattern by using the words as in the examples.

- |           |                         |           |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. king   | HE IS A <u>KING</u> .   |           |
| 2. queen  | SHE IS A <u>QUEEN</u> . |           |
| 3. monk   | HE IS A <u>MONK</u> .   |           |
| 4. nun    | SHE IS A <u>NUN</u> .   |           |
| 5. farmer | 8. queen                | 11. girl  |
| 6. nun    | 9. soldier              | 12. man   |
| 7. monk   | 10. boy                 | 13. woman |

Drill 1.3 Drill this grammatical pattern as in the examples.

Remember that ARE is used with plural words.  
IS is used with singular words.





## E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 1.1 Numbers 4 – 13  
     Drill 1.2 Numbers 5 – 13  
     Drill 1.3 Numbers 22 – 31

## 2. Write sentences as in the examples:

- |                    |                     |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I – pupil       |                     | <i>I am a pupil.</i>      |
| 2. They – boys     |                     | <i>They are boys.</i>     |
| 3. It – pen        |                     | <i>It is a pen.</i>       |
| 4. You – a soldier |                     | <i>You are a soldier.</i> |
| 5. You – soldiers  |                     | <i>You are soldiers.</i>  |
| 6. It – house      | 10. You – soldiers  | 14. They – books          |
| 7. We – pupil      | 11. You – a soldier | 15. We – children         |
| 8. They – teachers | 12. She – nurse     | 16. He – farmer           |
| 9. I – boy         | 13. It – book       | 17. They – farmers        |

## LESSON TWO

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of [t - ], [s - ], and [θ - ].

#### Drill One

| [t - ] | [θ - ]  |
|--------|---------|
| tin    | thin    |
| tick   | thick   |
| Thai   | thigh   |
| tank   | thank   |
| team   | theme   |
| taught | thought |

#### Drill Two

| [s - ] | [θ - ]  |
|--------|---------|
| sin    | thin    |
| sick   | thick   |
| sigh   | thigh   |
| sank   | thank   |
| seem   | theme   |
| sought | thought |

### B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of these words:

1. busy [bɪzi] มีงานทำ, ไม่ว่าง



The farmer is working. He is busy.



The teacher is teaching arithmetic. He is busy.



This woman is cooking. Is she busy?



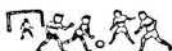
The children are playing marbles. They are busy.

2. sleepy [slipi] ง่วงนอน

This man wants to sleep. He is not sleeping.  
He is sleepy.



It is eight o'clock in the morning. This boy does not want to get up. He is sleepy.



These boys are playing football. They are not sleepy.



The children want to go to bed. Are they sleepy?

## 3. class [klæs][klas] ชั้นเรียน

There are forty-five pupils in this class. The English teacher teaches the English class. There are many classes in the school. There is an arithmetic class, a history class, a geography class, a Thai class, a dancing class, and an English class.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Past Time—In sentences with words such as “yesterday”, “last night”, “last week”, “last year”, use WAS with “I”, “he”, “she”, “it”, and WERE with “you”, “we”, “they”.

Drill 2.1 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. I am happy now. ....yesterday I WAS HAPPY YESTERDAY.
2. We are tired now.....last night WE WERE TIRED LAST NIGHT.
3. He is quiet now. ....last week HE WAS QUIET LAST WEEK.

4. They are hungry now. ... yesterday      11. They are loud now. ... last week  
 5. I am dirty now. ... this morning      12. We are cold now. ... yesterday  
 6. She is angry now. ... last week      13. She is clean now. ... last week  
 7. We are happy now. ... yesterday      14. He is hungry now. ... this morning  
 8. He is quiet now. ... last night      15. It is clean now. ... last week  
 9. I am tired now. ... last night      16. I am tired now ... last night  
 10. You are pretty now. ... last week      17. You are noisy now. ... yesterday

Drill 2.2 Put the words in the pattern as in the examples.

1. now      I AM HAPPY NOW.  
 2. yesterday      I WAS HAPPY YESTERDAY.  
 3. you      YOU WERE HAPPY YESTERDAY.  
 4. now      YOU ARE HAPPY NOW.  
 5. he      HE IS HAPPY NOW.
6. she      12. we      18. they      24. today      30. they  
 7. he      13. you      19. last night      25. they      31. he  
 8. you      14. now      20. I      26. you      32. she  
 9. yesterday      15. I      21. he      27. yesterday      33. we  
 10. they      16. we      22. we      28. I      34. now  
 11. I      17. he      23. you      29. you      35. I

## D. READING

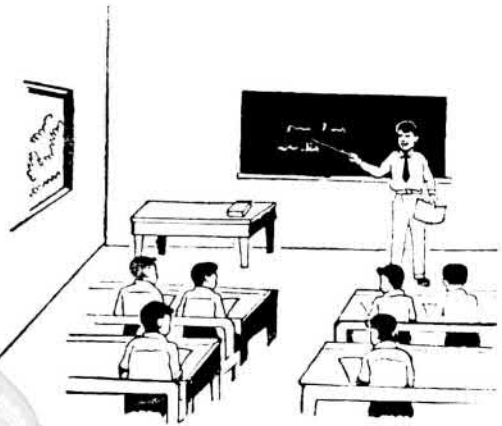
1

TODAY



2

YESTERDAY



1.

Today is a holiday. The pupils are not in the school because the school is closed. They are in the field near the school. The boys and girls are happy. They are running and jumping. The pupils are not working today. They are playing. They are not working because today is a holiday.

2.

Yesterday was not a holiday. Yesterday the pupils were in the school. The boys and the girls were in the class. The boys and girls were busy. They were quiet. The pupils were good and the teacher was happy yesterday.

## E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 2.1      Numbers 4 – 17

Drill 2.2      Numbers 6 – 24

2. Put Part 2 of the reading practice into present time. Begin like this:

*Today is not a holiday*

## LESSON THREE

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of [z - ], [ð - ]

| Drill One |        | Drill Two |        |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| [s - ]    | [z - ] | [d - ]    | [ð - ] |
| sue       | zoo    | day       | they   |
| seal      | zeal   | den       | then   |
| sip       | zip    | doe       | though |
| sane      | zane   | dare      | there  |
| sink      | zinc   | Dan       | than   |

### B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of these words:

1. start [start] เริ่ม, ตั้งต้น START is the same as BEGIN.

The teacher starts the class at eight o'clock.

The boys started to eat.

2. study [stədi] เรียน learn [lɜ:n] เรียนรู้

Sritai studied her English lesson, but she does not know her lesson.

She studied her lesson, but she did not learn it.

Chalor read history two hours last night. He studied history.

3. weather [weðə] อากาศ

People wear warm clothes in cold weather.

If the weather is hot, children like to swim.

If it rains we say, "The weather is rainy today." or "It is rainy today."

We fly kites in windy weather.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Use -ed (pronounced -t, -d or -əd) at the end of verbs to show that the action took place in the past. Some verbs form their past tense in a different way, for example sing (present), sang (past); speak (present), spoke (past).

| PRESENT TIME                                 | PAST TIME                                               |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>today</u> , <u>this year</u> , <u>now</u> | <u>yesterday</u> , <u>last night</u> , <u>last year</u> |
| I am walking to school now.                  | I walked to school yesterday.                           |
| They are working in Thon Buri this year.     | They worked in Thon Buri last year.                     |
| Chalor is studying today.                    | Chalor studied last night.                              |

Drill 3.1 Change the sentences from present time to past time.

- They are playing football now. THEY PLAYED FOOTBALL YESTERDAY.
- Lop is studying. LOP STUDIED YESTERDAY.
- Mary is talking now. MARY TALKED YESTERDAY.
- Kasem is talking now.
- I am playing netball.
- We are studying English now.
- Mary is closing the door.
- Anong is opening the window now.
- The boys are playing football.
- The girls are sewing.
- We are walking to school.
- You are speaking English.
- The pupils are smiling.
- Siree is laughing.
- They are running.
- They are singing now.
- The men are working.
- The men are smiling.
- The girls are playing netball now.
- The women are working.
- The monks are walking.



Drill 3.2 Put the words below in the correct places.

- |              |                                         |               |               |               |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. now       | CHALOR IS <u>WORKING</u> <u>NOW</u> .   |               |               |               |
| 2. yesterday | CHALOR <u>WORKED</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> . |               |               |               |
| 3. play      | CHALOR <u>PLAYED</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> . |               |               |               |
| 4. Kasem     | KASEM <u>PLAYED</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> .  |               |               |               |
| 5. work      | 10. you                                 | 15. yesterday | 20. you       | 25. he        |
| 6. walk      | 11. we                                  | 16. smile     | 21. we        | 26. every day |
| 7. Wichai    | 12. he                                  | 17. Anong     | 22. yesterday | 27. you       |
| 8. now       | 13. she                                 | 18. they      | 23. play      | 28. I         |
| 9. I         | 14. Siree                               | 19. now       | 24. work      | 29. yesterday |

#### D. READING



Last Monday Anong and Chalor walked to school. When the weather is not good, they ride to school in a bus. Last Monday they walked to school because the weather was good.

When they arrived at school, the teacher was already in the class. The teacher is often happy. Last Monday she was happy and she smiled. Anong and Chalor smiled. They were

happy because the teacher smiled.  
The teacher opened her book and  
the pupils opened their books and  
they listened to her. The teacher

started the lesson. When they finished  
the lesson, the pupils played in the  
field near the school.

Answer the following questions orally:

1. Why are Anong and Chalor happy?
2. What did they do when they finished the lesson?
3. Why do they sometimes ride to school?
4. How many people smiled?
5. Why did Anong and Chalor listen to the teacher?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write the correct form of the verbs in parenthesis.

1. The student (walk) to school yesterday.  
*The student walked to school yesterday.*

2. Siree (study) English this year.  
*Siree is studying English this year.*

3. I (open) the window last night.  
*I opened the window last night.*

4. They (play) football yesterday.

5. Mali (sew) now.

6. We (study) today.

7. Chalor (smile) yesterday.

8. John (laugh) now.

9. Chalor and Somsak (study) today.

10. Kasem (work) last night.

11. Anong (close) the door last night.

12. She (close) the door now.

13. They (open) their books yesterday.

2. Write Drill 3.2 Numbers 5 – 19

3. Write the answers to the questions in D.

## LESSON FOUR

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of [ - s ] and [ - z ]

#### Drill One

| [ - s ] | [ - t ] |
|---------|---------|
| miss    | mitt    |
| mass    | mat     |
| bus     | but     |
| hiss    | hit     |
| bass    | bat     |
| toss    | taught  |
| boss    | bought  |
| cuss    | cut     |

#### Drill Two

| [ - s ] | [ - z ] |
|---------|---------|
| piece   | peas    |
| bus     | buzz    |
| ice     | eyes    |
| race    | raise   |
| price   | prize   |
| loose   | lose    |
| moose   | moos    |
| hiss    | his     |

### B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of these words:

1. sad [sæd] เศร้าใจ



Chalor is not happy. He is sad.

Chalor is sick. His mother is sad.

The pupils do not study. The teacher is sad.

2. house [haws] ที่อยู่ home [howm] บ้าน



Lop goes to school in Bangkok. He lives in a big house in Bangkok. The house is not his home. His father and mother have a house in Surin. They live in Surin. Their home is also Lop's home. Lop loves his home. He does not love the big house in Bangkok.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Word order of questions using the verb "to be":

| <u>STATEMENTS</u>                       | <u>QUESTIONS</u>                        |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Chalor is a pupil.                      | Is Chalor a pupil?                      |
| He is happy.                            | Is he happy?                            |
| You are tired.                          | Are you tired?                          |
| You are a teacher.                      | Are you a teacher?                      |
| He was sleepy yesterday.                | Was he sleepy yesterday?                |
| They were tired last night.             | Were they tired last night?             |
| Chamnong was a student last year.       | Was Chamnong a student last year?       |
| Anong and Chalor were hungry yesterday. | Were Anong and Chalor hungry yesterday? |
| We are going to school.                 | Are we going to school?                 |

Drill 4.1 Change the statements into questions as in the examples.

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. He is a student.            | IS HE A <u>STUDENT</u> ?      |
| 2. She is working.             | IS SHE <u>WORKING</u> ?       |
| 3. Chalor was a student.       | WAS CHALOR A <u>STUDENT</u> ? |
| 4. They were sick.             | WERE THEY <u>SICK</u> ?       |
| 5. She is sleepy.              | 11. They are eating.          |
| 6. They are happy.             | 12. She is working.           |
| 7. We were hungry.             | 13. Tawin is tired.           |
| 8. Somsak is a teacher.        | 14. Chamnong is a soldier.    |
| 9. Anong was a student.        | 15. The pupils are reading.   |
| 10. Lop and Chalor are pupils. | 16. The teacher is writing.   |

17. You are busy.

19. John was hungry.

18. They were busy.

20. Mary is hungry.

D. Drill 4.2 Change the statements to past time questions as in the examples.

1. Siree is busy now.....yesterday

WAS SIREE BUSY YESTERDAY?

2. Chalee is a student now.....last year

WAS CHALEE A STUDENT LAST YEAR?

3. They are happy now.....last night

WERE THEY HAPPY LAST NIGHT?

4. They are busy now.....yesterday

5. I am tired now.....last night

6. Chalee is a pupil now.....last year

7. She is sick now.....yesterday

8. Siree is sad now.....last week

9. They are teachers now.....last year

10. Chamnong is a soldier now.....last year

11. Anong is happy now.....yesterday

12. Anong and Siree are happy now.....yesterday

13. You are busy now.....last night

14. He is tired now.....yesterday

15. They are monks now.....last year

16. She is a nun now.....last year

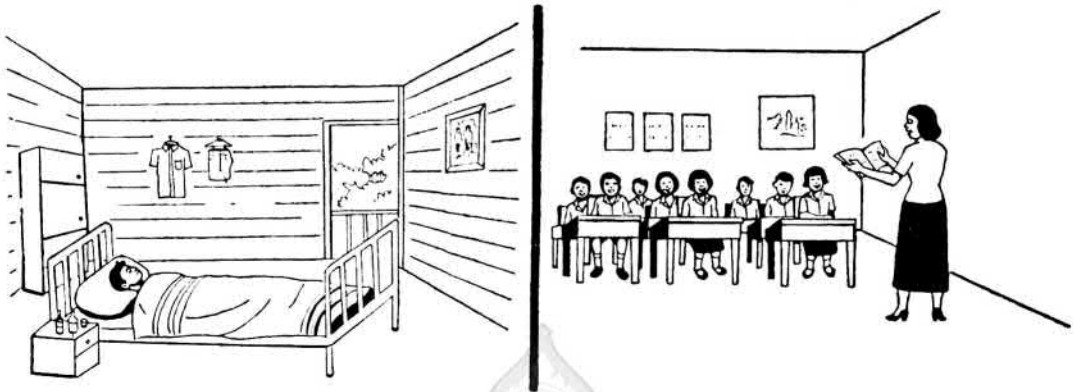
17. Tawin is sad now.....yesterday

18. The men are sick now.....yesterday

19. The women are busy now.....yesterday

20. They are happy now.....yesterday

## D. READING



Chalor was sick yesterday. He was tired and sad. Siree was sad yesterday because Chalor was sick. Today Siree is happy because Chalor is well. They are both happy now. Chalor was not at school yesterday. He was at home. Chalor is at school today. He is in the class and he is studying. Siree was at school

yesterday. She was not at home. Chalor and Siree are at school today and they are studying. The teacher was sad yesterday because Chalor was sick and because he was not at school. The teacher is happy today because Chalor is at school and because he is studying.

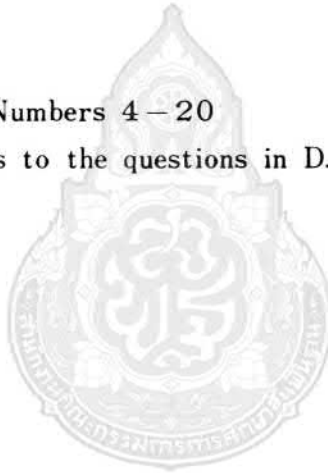
Answer the following questions orally:

1. Was Chalor sick yesterday?
2. Is Chalor sick today?
3. Was Siree sick yesterday?
4. Was Chalor tired yesterday?
5. Is Chalor at school today?

6. Why was Chalor at home yesterday?
7. Was Siree happy yesterday?
8. Are Siree and Chalor at school today?
9. Was Siree at school yesterday?
10. Why is the teacher happy today?
11. Was the teacher happy yesterday?
12. Why were Chalor and Siree sad yesterday?
13. Was the teacher at school yesterday?
14. Where were Chalor and Siree yesterday?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 4.2 Numbers 4–20
2. Write the answers to the questions in D.



## LESSON FIVE

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of [g—] and [—g]

#### Drill One

[k—]      [g—]

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| cap   | gab   |
| could | good  |
| coal  | goal  |
| come  | gum   |
| kill  | gill  |
| card  | guard |
| kate  | gate  |
| cause | gauze |

#### Drill Two

[—k]      [—g]

|      |        |
|------|--------|
| tack | tag    |
| peck | peg    |
| back | bag    |
| pick | pig    |
| leak | league |
| lack | lag    |
| sack | sag    |
| rack | rag    |

### B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of these words:

1. wait [weyt] คอย wait for [weyt for] คอย

Class begins at nine o'clock. It is 8.45 now. The pupils are at school.

They must wait until nine o'clock. They must wait for the class.

The teacher is late. The pupils must wait for the teacher.

They must wait for their teacher.

The bus is late. We must wait for it.

2. visit [vɪzɪt] ไปหา ไปเที่ยว ไปเยี่ยม

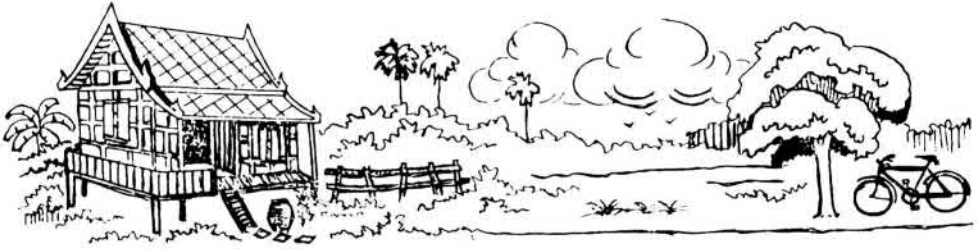
Somsak is sick. He must visit the doctor.

Anong and her sister are going to visit Ayutthaya.

Lop is visiting his grandfather.



3. a long way from [ə lɔŋ weɪ frɒm]



The bicycle is not near the house. It is a long way from the house. It is near the tree. Paknam is near Bangkok. Hong Kong is not near Bangkok. It is a long way from Bangkok.

C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

1. Review of "am, is, are, was, were" with adjectives in questions.

| PRESENT TIME    |              |          | PAST TIME        |              |          |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|------------------|--------------|----------|
| Is Chalor sick? |              |          | Was Chalor sick? |              |          |
| Am I clean?     |              |          | Was I clean?     |              |          |
| Are you tired?  |              |          | Were you tired?  |              |          |
| Are they busy?  |              |          | Were they busy?  |              |          |
| Are we quiet?   |              |          | Were we quiet?   |              |          |
| Am              | I            | quiet ?  | Was              | I            | quiet ?  |
| Are             | you          | hungry ? | Were             | you          | hungry ? |
|                 | we           | noisy ?  |                  | we           | noisy ?  |
|                 | they         | big ?    |                  | they         | big ?    |
|                 | the students | quiet ?  |                  | the students | quiet ?  |
| Is              | he           | well ?   | Was              | he           | well ?   |
|                 | she          | tired ?  |                  | she          | tired ?  |
|                 | it           | pretty ? |                  | it           | pretty ? |

## Drill 5.1 Change the statements to questions.

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. He was tired.          | WAS HE <u>TIRED</u> ?      |
| 2. He was sad.            | WAS HE <u>SAD</u> ?        |
| 3. She is busy.           | IS SHE <u>BUSY</u> ?       |
| 4. We are clean.          | ARE WE <u>CLEAN</u> ?      |
| 5. I am dirty.            | AM I <u>DIRTY</u> ?        |
| 6. She was angry.         | 16. Chalor was sleepy.     |
| 7. I am quiet.            | 17. The weather was cold.  |
| 8. The children are loud. | 18. The weather was windy. |
| 9. Somsak is hungry.      | 19. The weather is rainy.  |
| 10. The boys are noisy.   | 20. Siree is sad.          |
| 11. The girl was pretty.  | 21. His house is pretty.   |
| 12. The book is dirty.    | 22. Lop's house is big.    |
| 13. You are dirty.        | 23. The house is old.      |
| 14. The pupils were cold. | 24. Chalor was sick.       |
| 15. The teacher was busy. | 25. Chalor is well.        |

## Drill 5.2 Change the statements to questions as in the examples.

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. He was a happy man.   | WAS HE <u>HAPPY</u> ?        |
| 2. She was a quiet girl. | WAS SHE <u>QUIET</u> ?       |
| 3. He is a noisy boy.    | IS HE <u>NOISY</u> ?         |
| 4. He was a careful boy. | 10. He was a sad teacher.    |
| 5. It is a good house.   | 11. She was a busy woman.    |
| 6. She was a tired girl. | 12. They are busy men.       |
| 7. He was a tired boy.   | 13. They are busy students.  |
| 8. He was a sleepy man.  | 14. They are happy students. |
| 9. He is a big boy.      | 15. He is a hungry boy.      |

## 2. Review of "do, does, did" with verbs in questions.

| PRESENT TIME                         |                                                                                                                                                                                          | PAST TIME                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Does Chalor go to school every week? |                                                                                                                                                                                          | Did Chalor go to school last week? |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Do you work every day?               |                                                                                                                                                                                          | Did you work yesterday?            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Do they walk often?                  |                                                                                                                                                                                          | Did they walk last night?          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Does she read every day?             |                                                                                                                                                                                          | Did she read last night?           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Do —                                 | <div> <div>I</div> <div>you</div> <div>we</div> <div>they</div> <div>the students</div> </div> <div> <div>work</div> <div>play</div> <div>walk</div> <div>read</div> </div> <div>?</div> | Did —                              | <div> <div>I</div> <div>you</div> <div>he</div> <div>she</div> <div>it</div> </div> <div> <div>work</div> <div>play</div> <div>go</div> <div>run</div> <div>speak</div> <div>walk</div> <div>wait</div> </div> <div>?</div> |
| Does —                               | <div> <div>he</div> <div>she</div> <div>it</div> <div>John</div> <div>the student</div> </div> <div> <div>work</div> <div>play</div> <div>walk</div> <div>go</div> </div> <div>?</div>   |                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## Drill 5.3 Change the statements to questions.

1. He worked yesterday. DID HE WORK YESTERDAY?
2. He plays football every day. DOES HE PLAY FOOTBALL EVERY DAY?
3. He ran last night. DID HE RUN LAST NIGHT?
4. The pupils study every day.
5. Chalor walked to school yesterday.
6. Tanom goes to school.
7. The teacher works at school.
8. Sanan rode a bicycle last week.
9. Boon lives in Ubol.
10. That boy speaks English.
11. The boys wear white shirts to school.

12. John laughed yesterday.
13. Mary opened her letter.
14. Renu wants to buy this pencil.
15. He likes to grow flowers.
16. They went to the beach.
17. The King looked at the soldiers.
18. The boys run every day.
19. The children want to go to bed.
20. The girl wanted to go to bed.
21. The pupils studied English yesterday.
22. Siree cooks every day.
23. Anong opened the window.
24. The boys played football last week.
25. The teacher sleeps every night.

Drill 5.4 Change from present time to past time.

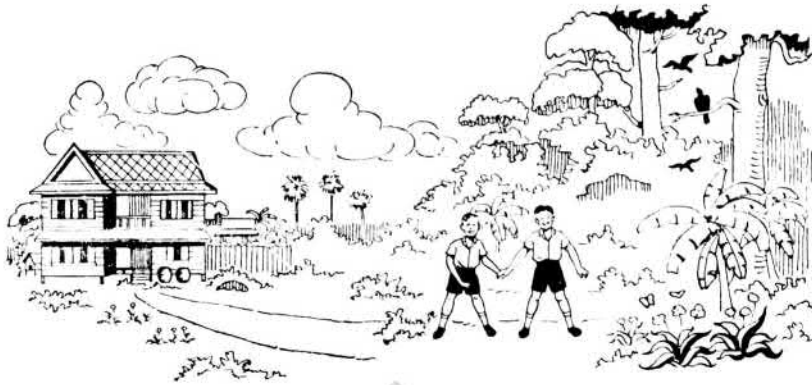
1. Does Somsak work every day? DID SOMSAK WORK YESTERDAY?
2. Do they wait every night? DID THEY WAIT LAST NIGHT?
3. Do the pupils visit a wat every week? DID THE PUPILS VISIT A WAT  
LAST WEEK?
4. Does he play football every day?
5. Do you write every day?
6. Do they learn English every day?
7. Do we sleep every night?
8. Do the pupils study every day?
9. Do the boys run every day?
10. Does Siree smile every day?
11. Does Chalor go to school every week?
12. Does the monk eat every day?
13. Do you walk home every day?

Drill 5.5 Change the statements to questions.

1. The boys play football every day. DO THE BOYS PLAY FOOTBALL EVERY DAY?
2. Chalor sleeps every night. DOES CHALOR SLEEP EVERY NIGHT?
3. He worked yesterday. DID HE WORK YESTERDAY?
4. Chamnong was happy. WAS CHAMNONG HAPPY?
5. The pupils study every day.
6. He runs every morning.
7. They smiled yesterday.
8. He opened the door.
9. They were tired last night.
10. The boys play football every day.
11. The boy reads a book every day.
12. The teachers were happy.
13. Siree speaks English.
14. Mary learned Thai.
15. The men work every day.
16. Somsak smiles every day.
17. The girls are quiet.

Drill 5.6 Substitute the words as in the examples.

- |              |                                          |               |                 |               |
|--------------|------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. every day | DO THE PUPILS STUDY EVERY <u>DAY</u> ?   |               |                 |               |
| 2. yesterday | DID THE PUPILS STUDY <u>YESTERDAY</u> ?  |               |                 |               |
| 3. happy     | WERE THE PUPILS HAPPY <u>YESTERDAY</u> ? |               |                 |               |
| 4. now       | ARE THE PUPILS HAPPY <u>NOW</u> ?        |               |                 |               |
| 5. sad       | 11. every day                            | 17. sad       | 23. sleep       | 29. busy      |
| 6. tired     | 12. Siree                                | 18. the boys  | 24. smile       | 30. tired     |
| 7. yesterday | 13. Anong                                | 19. yesterday | 25. the teacher | 31. happy     |
| 8. study     | 14. Chalor                               | 20. work      | 26. the pupils  | 32. study     |
| 9. play      | 15. happy                                | 21. every day | 27. yesterday   | 33. play      |
| 10. walk     | 16. tired                                | 22. play      | 28. last week   | 34. every day |



Every Sunday Somsak visits his friend. His friend's home is in a big house. Somsak's house is small. The big house is a long way from Somsak's home. His friend's house is in a pretty garden. Near the house are beautiful big trees and flowers. A big field is near the house too. Do you see the house and the trees?

Last Sunday Somsak visited his friend. His friend waited for him. They played in the big field. They ran and jumped and played football. They walked to a forest a long way from the house and they looked at

the flowers and birds. They looked at the clouds in the sky and the water in the canal. They did not see an elephant in the forest but they saw a buffalo in the field.

Somsak and his friend were very happy. When they returned to his friend's house, they walked in the road. They laughed and smiled and talked. When they returned home they were very tired. They were tired because they walked a long way from the big house.

Somsak waited ten minutes and returned to his home.

Write the correct answers in your notebook. More than one answer may be correct.

1. The boy played (     ) in the house.  
(     ) in the garden.  
(     ) in the field.  
(     ) in the forest.
2. Somsak was (     ) happy.  
(     ) tired.  
(     ) sick.
3. Somsak and his friend saw (     ) flowers in the forest.  
(     ) elephants in the forest.  
(     ) buffaloes in the forest.  
(     ) birds in the forest.
4. The boys played football (     ) near the big field.  
(     ) in the big field.  
(     ) a long way from the big field.  
(     ) under the big field.

## E. WRITING

Write Drill 5.3 Numbers 15–25

Drill 5.5 Numbers 5–17

Drill 5.6 Numbers 5–34

## LESSON SIX

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of [ - t ] and [ - d ] in the following drill:

| [ - t ] | [ - d ] |
|---------|---------|
| bat     | bad     |
| but     | bud     |
| mat     | mad     |
| beat    | bead    |
| bit     | bid     |
| pat     | pad     |
| wrote   | rode    |

### B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of these words:

1. impolite [ impəlayt ] โฉ่สุภာพ

Lop is noisy in the class. He is impolite.

He eats too fast. He is impolite.

He puts his feet on the table. He is impolite.

2. polite [ pəlayt ] สุภာพ

Chalor is not loud. He is polite.

He does not put his feet on the table. He is polite.

He does not point his feet at his friends. He is polite.

3. ill [ ɪl ] ๒๒

Lop is sick. He is ill.

Lop is not well. He is ill.

Chalor is well. He is not ill.



## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Affirmative and negative sentences in past time:

| Affirmative                   | Negative            |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Somsak was happy.             | He wasn't sad.      |
| Siree was sad.                | She wasn't happy.   |
| The boys were quiet.          | They weren't loud.  |
| The dog was dirty.            | It wasn't clean.    |
| Chalor and Somsak were angry. | They weren't happy. |
| You were polite.              | You weren't polite. |
| The mangoes were sweet.       | They weren't sour.  |

Drill 6.1 Make negative sentences using the words bellow.

- |                 |                                    |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I was tired. | I <u>WASN'T</u> <u>TIRED</u> .     |
| 2. happy        | I <u>WASN'T</u> <u>HAPPY</u> .     |
| 3. they         | THEY <u>WEREN'T</u> <u>HAPPY</u> . |
| 4. Siree        | SIREE <u>WASN'T</u> <u>HAPPY</u> . |
- 
- |           |             |            |              |               |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 5. she    | 10. sad     | 15. she    | 20. happy    | 25. you       |
| 6. polite | 11. teacher | 16. he     | 21. we       | 26. they      |
| 7. we     | 12. quiet   | 17. Chalor | 22. impolite | 27. the girls |
| 8. I      | 13. ill     | 18. angry  | 23. he       | 28. we        |
| 9. you    | 14. they    | 19. John   | 24. I        | 29. they      |

| Affirmative                   | Negative                      |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mali opened the window.       | She didn't open the door.     |
| They walked to school.        | They didn't walk home.        |
| The children closed the door. | They didn't close the window. |
| The boys played football.     | They didn't play netball.     |
| Siree learned English.        | She didn't learn Thai.        |
| I studied history.            | I didn't study geography.     |

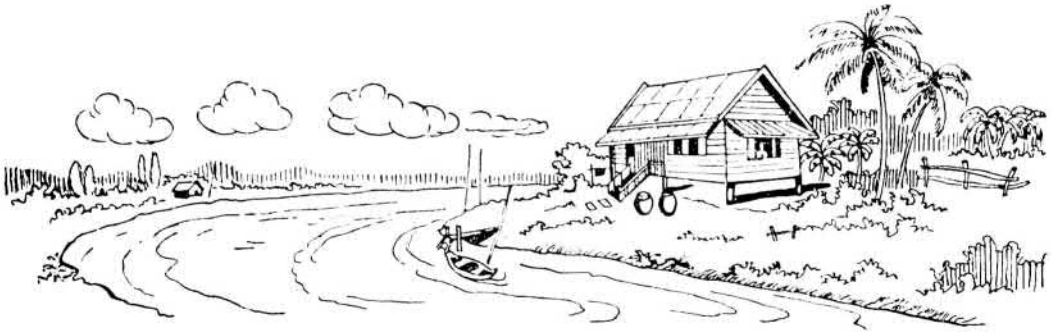
Drill 6.2 Make negative sentences using the words below.

- |              |           |                          |                     |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I walked. |           | I <u>DIDN'T WALK.</u>    |                     |
| 2. they      |           | THEY <u>DIDN'T WALK.</u> |                     |
| 3. Mali      |           | MALI <u>DIDN'T WALK.</u> |                     |
| 4. Chalor    | 11. run   | 18. they                 | 25. we              |
| 5. you       | 12. she   | 19. he                   | 26. swim            |
| 6. the boys  | 13. come  | 20. the woman            | 27. I               |
| 7. the man   | 14. they  | 21. wait                 | 28. Tawin           |
| 8. go        | 15. you   | 22. study                | 29. she             |
| 9. I         | 16. wait  | 23. they                 | 30. Siree and Anong |
| 10. Chamnong | 17. stand | 24. you                  | 31. go              |

Drill 6.3 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |                 |               |                            |                      |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I was tired. |               | I <u>WASN'T TIRED.</u>     |                      |
| 2. sleep        |               | I <u>DIDN'T SLEEP.</u>     |                      |
| 3. he           |               | HE <u>DIDN'T SLEEP.</u>    |                      |
| 4. they         |               | THEY <u>DIDN'T SLEEP.</u>  |                      |
| 5. happy        |               | THEY <u>WEREN'T HAPPY.</u> |                      |
| 6. you          | 15. she       | 24. you                    | 33. she              |
| 7. walk         | 16. quiet     | 25. she                    | 34. they             |
| 8. they         | 17. they      | 26. they                   | 35. clean            |
| 9. I            | 18. you       | 27. study                  | 36. the dog          |
| 10. my friend   | 19. you and I | 28. we                     | 37. we               |
| 11. speak       | 20. play      | 29. ill                    | 38. he               |
| 12. smile       | 21. he        | 30. he                     | 39. laugh            |
| 13. you         | 22. Chalor    | 31. I                      | 40. Supon and Somsak |
| 14. careful     | 23. polite    | 32. busy                   |                      |

## D. READING



Chamnong lives in a small house and stayed in the house. He closed near the river. He likes the river and the windows and the doors because he often swims there if the weather the weather was not good. is good. Yesterday the weather was

not good. The sun did not shine and Chamnong did not swim in the river. Chamnong did not run in the

Yesterday the weather was cold house and he did not play. He opened and Chamnong did not leave his house. his book and studied because he is a good pupil and likes his lesson very much. Chamnong is not noisy at home He did not walk in the fields. He was because he likes to be polite. not ill, but he put on warm clothes

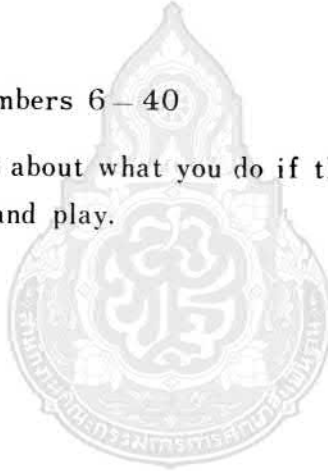
Match the following words and phrases by putting the correct letter in front of the number.

- |                                      |                        |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| ( ) 1. Chamnong's house is .....     | a. did not shine.      |
| ( ) 2. If the weather is good, ..... | b. he is a good pupil. |
| ( ) 3. Yesterday Chamnong .....      | c. the river.          |

- |                                                      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ( ) 4. Chamnong did not leave his house because..... | d. near the river.                        |
| ( ) 5. If the weather is not good,...                | e. the weather was cold.                  |
| ( ) 6. Chamnong studies because...                   | f. Chamnong often swims in the river.     |
| ( ) 7. He put on warm clothes.....                   | g. stayed in his house.                   |
| ( ) 8. Chamnong likes.....                           | h. Chamnong closes the doors and windows. |
| ( ) 9. He is not.....                                | i. because the weather was not good.      |
| ( ) 10. Yesterday the sun .....                      | j. noisy at home.                         |

#### E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 6.3 Numbers 6 – 40
2. Write five sentences about what you do if the weather is not good and you do not go out and play.



## LESSON SEVEN

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of [s—], [š—], and [č—] in the following drill:

| [s—] | [š—]  | [č—]  |
|------|-------|-------|
| sue  | shoe  | chew  |
| sip  | ship  | chip  |
| sin  | shin  | chin  |
| seat | sheet | cheat |
| sop  | shop  | chop  |
| suck | shuck | chuck |

### B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of these words:

#### 1. sail [seɪl] แล่น

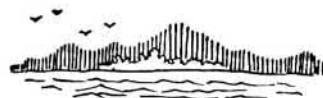


Boats and ships sail on the water. They often sail on the sea.  
Wichai does not sail on the sea because his boat is very small.

#### 2. gentle [ˈdʒentəl] ช่อน, เบา



big, strong, dangerous waves



gentle waves

When the wind is not strong, it is gentle.

Big waves are strong and dangerous. They are not gentle.

The waves on a river are often gentle.

A tiger is strong and dangerous. It is not gentle. (เสือ)

3. reach [rič] ရီချ် REACH is the same as ARRIVE AT.

The man reached Korat at three o'clock. He arrived at Korat at three o'clock.

The pupils reached school at 7:30. They arrived at school at 7:30:  
Siree reached home at two o'clock. She arrived home at two o'clock.

### C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

To answer YES to questions which have "was" in them, use this pattern:

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Was Chalee tired? | Yes, he was. |
|-------------------|--------------|

Drill 7.1 Give short answers to the questions.

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Was Anong happy last night?     | YES, SHE <u>WAS</u> .           |
| 2. Was Chalor good yesterday?      | YES, HE <u>WAS</u> .            |
| 3. Was the nurse tired last night? | YES, SHE <u>WAS</u> .           |
| 4. Was the dog hungry yesterday?   | YES, IT <u>WAS</u> .            |
| 5. Was Siree happy yesterday?      | 12. Was the girl angry?         |
| 6. Was the sailor sad?             | 13. Was the house clean?        |
| 7. Was the teacher ill last week?  | 14. Was the school big?         |
| 8. Was Mali busy this morning?     | 15. Was the dog hungry?         |
| 9. Was Lop sleepy last night?      | 16. Was the man old?            |
| 10. Was the soldier tired?         | 17. Was Prasit ill yesterday?   |
| 11. Was the boy quiet?             | 18. Was Siree tired last night? |

To answer YES to questions which have "were" in them, use this pattern:

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Were the boys hungry? | Yes, they were. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|

Drill 7.2 Give short answers to the questions.

- |                                      |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Were the children good yesterday? | YES, THEY <u>WERE</u> . |
| 2. Were the sailors happy last week? | YES, THEY <u>WERE</u> . |
| 3. Were we tired yesterday?          | YES, WE <u>WERE</u> .   |
| 4. Were Lop and Chalor ill?          | YES, THEY <u>WERE</u> . |

5. Were the girls quiet yesterday?
6. Were the pupils good?
7. Were we sleepy last night?
8. Were the boys noisy yesterday?
9. Were the soldiers ill last week?
10. Were we good yesterday?
11. Were the monks old?
12. Were the teachers happy?
13. Were they sad?
14. Were Anong and Siree tired?

Drill 7.3 Substitute the words as in the examples:

| Teacher:         | Student A:                          | Student B:               |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. happy         | WERE THE BOYS <u>HAPPY</u> ?        | YES, THEY <u>WERE</u> .  |
| 2. I             | WAS I <u>HAPPY</u> ?                | YES, YOU <u>WERE</u> .   |
| 3. you           | WERE YOU <u>HAPPY</u> ?             | YES, I <u>WAS</u> .      |
| 4. sad           | WERE THEY <u>SAD</u> ?              | YES, THEY <u>WERE</u> .  |
| 5. the teacher   | WAS THE <u>TEACHER</u> <u>SAD</u> ? | YES, SHE <u>WAS</u> .    |
| 6. we            |                                     | 16. the girl             |
| 7. you           |                                     | 17. tired                |
| 8. hungry        |                                     | 18. Chalor               |
| 9. she           |                                     | 19. the pupils           |
| 10. they         |                                     | 20. sleepy               |
| 11. I            |                                     | 21. you                  |
| 12. the sailor   |                                     | 22. Anong and her family |
| 13. the children |                                     | 23. he                   |
| 14. good         |                                     | 24. the men              |
| 15. the girls    |                                     | 25. Somsak and Daeng     |

## D. READING



Wichai lives near the sea. When the weather is good, Wichai sails in his boat on the sea. When the weather is bad, the wind blows, the rain falls and the waves are very big. Wichai does not sail on the sea because his boat is very small.

Last Sunday, the weather was good, the wind was gentle, the waves were small and the sea was very beautiful. Wichai sailed in his little

boat with his friends, Lop and Chalor. He looked at the waves and the sun and he laughed. Lop and Chalor were not very happy. They were afraid. They didn't laugh and they didn't look at the waves. They were ill and unhappy. When the boat returned, they were happy. Lop and Chalor were tired when the boat reached the shore and Wichai was tired also.

## E. WRITING

1. Write the answers to the questions. Use short answers.

- |                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Was the weather good last Sunday? | Yes, it was.    |
| 2. Was Wichai happy?                 | Yes, he was.    |
| 3. Were the waves small?             | Yes, they were. |

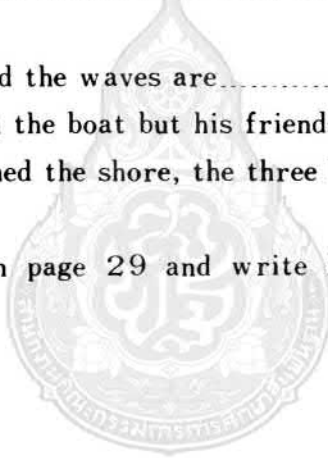


- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4. Were Lop and Chalor sad?    | 9. Was Wichai tired?                  |
| 5. Was the wind gentle?        | 10. Were Lop and Chalor tired?        |
| 6. Was the sea beautiful?      | 11. Was the boat little?              |
| 7. Were Lop and Chalor ill?    | 12. Were the waves small last Sunday? |
| 8. Were Lop and Chalor afraid? |                                       |

2. Copy these sentences in your notebook and fill in the blanks.

- a) Lop and Chalor were not happy because they were ..... and .....
- b) The names of the three boys in the story are.....,..... and .....
- c) If the weather is bad the waves are.....
- d) Wichai was happy in the boat but his friends were.....
- e) When the boat reached the shore, the three boys were.....

3. Look at the picture on page 29 and write five sentences about what you see.



# LESSON EIGHT

## A. PRONUNCIATION

Review [ð—], [θ—]; [š—], [č—]

| Drill One |        | Drill Two |       | Drill Three |       |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| [d—]      | [ð—]   | [s—]      | [θ—]  | [š—]        | [č—]  |
| die       | thy    | seem      | theme | share       | chair |
| day       | they   | sin       | thin  | shoe        | chew  |
| den       | then   | sank      | thank | shin        | chin  |
| doe       | though | sing      | thing | ship        | chip  |

Review [—š] and [—č]

| Drill Four |       |
|------------|-------|
| [—š]       | [—č]  |
| dish       | ditch |
| mash       | match |
| wish       | witch |
| bush       | butch |
| cash       | catch |
| mush       | much  |

## B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of this word:

lazy [ˈleɪzi] လေ့

This man is lazy. He doesn't like to work and he doesn't like to study.  
Wichai is not lazy. He likes to study. He likes to work.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

To answer NO to questions with "was" use this pattern:

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Was Chalor ill? | No, he wasn't. |
|-----------------|----------------|

## Drill 8.1 Give short negative answers.

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Was the water hot?   | NO, IT <u>WASN'T</u> .     |
| 2. Was the man angry?   | NO, HE <u>WASN'T</u> .     |
| 3. Was Siree tired?     | NO, SHE <u>WASN'T</u> .    |
| 4. Was the girl sad?    | 10. Was the boy lazy?      |
| 5. Was the woman happy? | 11. Was the pupil lazy?    |
| 6. Was Chamnong tired?  | 12. Was Anong sleepy?      |
| 7. Was Amnat good?      | 13. Was Somsak hungry?     |
| 8. Was the coffee hot?  | 14. Was the soldier tired? |
| 9. Was the monk young?  | 15. Was John sad?          |

To answer NO to questions with "were" use this pattern:

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Were John and Mary sad? | No, they weren't. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|

## Drill 8.2 Give short negative answers.

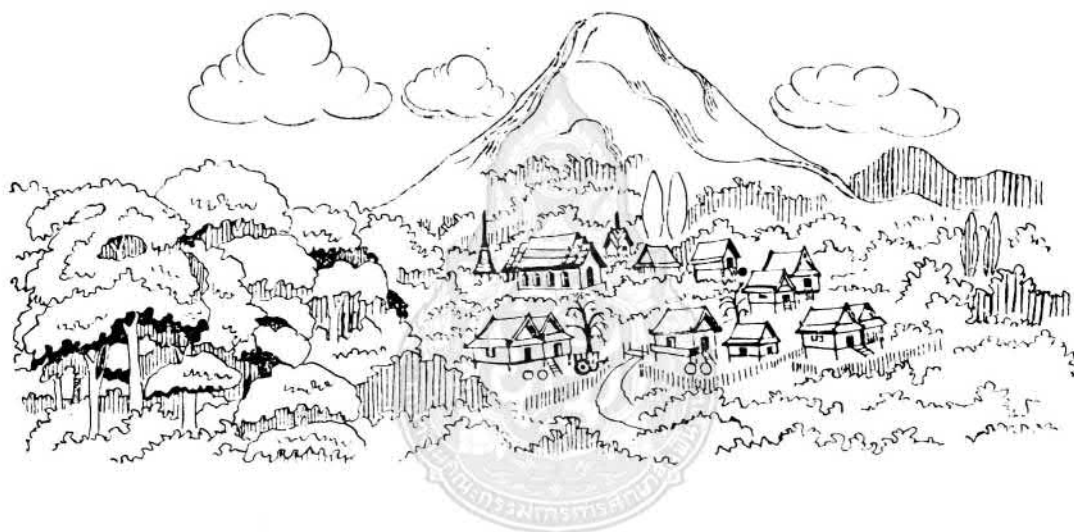
- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Were the children good?     | NO, THEY <u>WEREN'T</u> .      |
| 2. Were Somsak and Siree well? | NO, THEY <u>WEREN'T</u> .      |
| 3. Were we noisy?              | NO, WE <u>WEREN'T</u> .        |
| 4. Were the sailors quiet?     | 9. Were Lop and Chalor well?   |
| 5. Were John and Mary tired?   | 10. Were the women sad?        |
| 6. Were the men ill?           | 11. Were the pupils lazy?      |
| 7. Were the teachers happy?    | 12. Were the books new?        |
| 8. Were the children noisy?    | 13. Were Anong and Siree good? |

## Drill 8.3 Answer the questions as in the examples.

- |                                    |                           |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Was Chamnong happy? — yes       | YES, HE <u>WAS</u> .      |
| 2. Was Chalor sad? — no            | NO, HE <u>WASN'T</u> .    |
| 3. Were the pupils lazy? — no      | NO, THEY <u>WEREN'T</u> . |
| 4. Were Somsak and Lop tired? — no | NO, THEY <u>WEREN'T</u> . |

- |                                         |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5. Were the children lazy? — — no       | 12. Was Anong busy? — — no           |
| 6. Was the boy quiet? — — yes           | 13. Were the children noisy? — — yes |
| 7. Was the sailor happy? — — yes        | 14. Were the women busy? — — yes     |
| 8. Was the house big? — — yes           | 15. Were the monks quiet? — — yes    |
| 9. Was the weather cold? — — no         | 16. Was Preecha angry? — — no        |
| 10. Were Daeng and Wichai tired? — — no | 17. Was the coffee hot? — — no       |
| 11. Was the child sad? — — yes          | 18. Were John and Mary well? — — yes |

#### D. READING



Udom is old. He is an old man. He lives in Bangkok now, but when he was young, he lived in the country. He lived in a small village in the forest near a mountain.

The houses in the village were small. Udom's house was also small but it was very clean.

The forest was very big and very beautiful. Udom liked the forest

and he liked the mountain. He was very happy when he lived there.

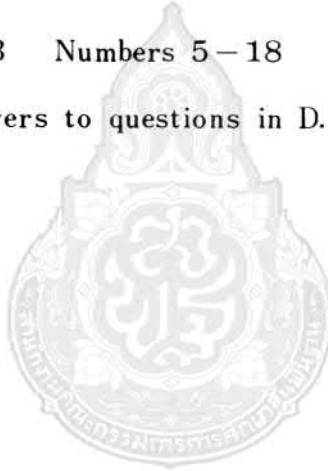
In the forest the trees were very big and the grass was very green. The flowers in the forest were beautiful and the birds were beautiful too. The forest was quiet but the children were noisy. Udom was very happy and his friends were happy too.

Answer these questions orally:

1. Where was Udom's village?
2. Where did Udom see birds and flowers?
3. What color was the grass?
4. Why was Udom happy?
5. Where did Udom and his friends often play?
6. What do you see in the picture?

E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 8.3    Numbers 5—18
2. Write the answers to questions in D.



## LESSON NINE

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Review [ -š ] and [ -č ]:

#### Drill One

| [ -š ] | [ -č ] |
|--------|--------|
| wish   | witch  |
| dish   | ditch  |
| mush   | much   |
| bush   | butch  |

Practice the pronunciation of [ay] plus a consonant:

#### Drill Two

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| lie  | light |
| I    | I'm   |
| my   | mine  |
| nigh | nine  |
| buy  | bite  |
| tie  | time  |
| sigh | sight |

Practice these other words with [ay] plus a consonant:

|      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| line | smile | quite |
| dine | shine | ice   |
| sign | write | eyes  |
| time | night | ride  |

## B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of these words:

1. dinner [dɪnər] อาหารมื้อค่ำ

We eat breakfast in the morning. We eat lunch at noon. We eat dinner in the evening.

2. bright [braɪt] สว่าง

The light is bright.

The dress is bright red. แดงสด

3. homework [ˈhəʊmwɜːk] การบ้าน



Urai is studying at home. She is doing homework. She likes to do homework.

Lop did his homework last night. He did not finish his arithmetic at school. His teacher told him to do it at home.

We do our homework at home. We do our schoolwork at school.

4. rope [roʊp] เชือก to jump rope [ˈdʒʌmp roʊp] กระโดดเชือก

The farmer pulled his buffalo with a rope.

Children like to jump rope.

Anong can jump rope very well.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

The use of "was" and "were" in questions and answers:

|       |                                |                           |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| happy | Were they happy yesterday?     | Yes, they <u>were</u> .   |
| sad   | Were they sad yesterday?       | No, they <u>weren't</u> . |
| quiet | Was Chalor quiet this morning? | Yes, he <u>was</u> .      |
| noisy | Was Chalor noisy this morning? | No, he <u>wasn't</u> .    |

The use of "did" in questions and answers:

|      |                               |                          |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| play | Did they play yesterday?      | Yes, they <u>did</u> .   |
| work | Did they work yesterday?      | No, they <u>didn't</u> . |
| run  | Did the boys run yesterday?   | Yes, they <u>did</u> .   |
| walk | Did the boys walk yesterday?  | No, they <u>didn't</u> . |
| sew  | Did the girl sew last night?  | Yes, she <u>did</u> .    |
| read | Did the girl read last night? | No, she <u>didn't</u> .  |

Drill 9.1 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. Did the children play? YES, THEY DID.
2. Did John work yesterday? YES, HE DID.
3. Did you walk home? YES, I DID.
4. Did we study English? YES, WE DID. or YES, YOU DID.
5. Did the soldiers work?
6. Did Siree wait for her teacher?
7. Did Chamnong run to school?
8. Did you sleep at home last night?
9. Did the farmers work yesterday?
10. Did Siree and Anong sew last night?
11. Did Urai read a book yesterday?
12. Did the teachers come early?
13. Did the sun shine?
14. Did the pupils play tennis?



Drill 9.2 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. Did the sun shine yesterday? NO, IT DIDN'T.
2. Did Mary work last week? NO, SHE DIDN'T.
3. Did I smile? NO, I DIDN'T.
4. Did we play tennis? NO, WE DIDN'T. or NO, YOU DIDN'T.
5. Did Chalor walk to school? 10. Did the children open the window?
6. Did the pupils finish the lesson? 11. Did Anong smile?
7. Did the teacher close the door? 12. Did we study last Sunday?
8. Did we work last Sunday? 13. Did John laugh?
9. Did they play football yesterday? 14. Did the girls sew last night?

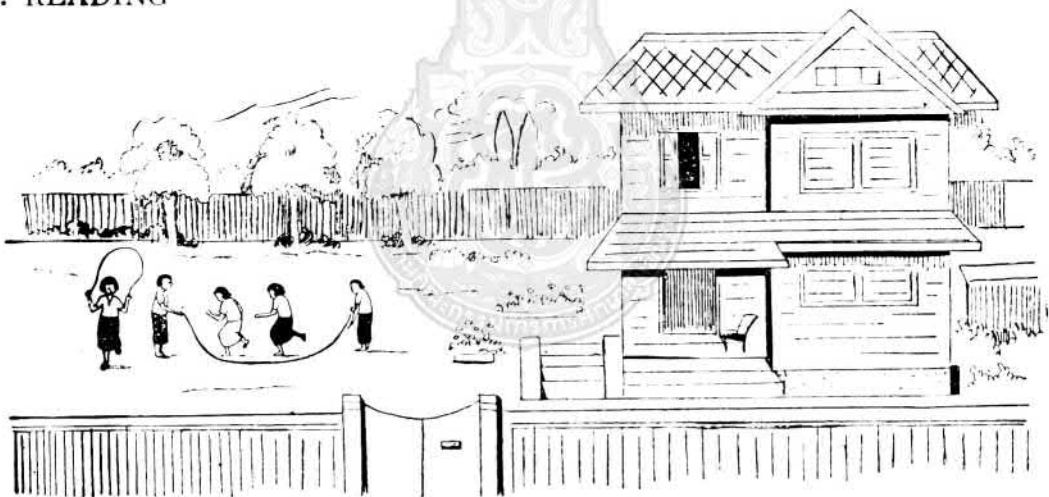
Drill 9.3 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. Did the pupils finish the lesson yesterday?— — yes YES, THEY DID.
2. Did Chamnong sleep last night?— — yes YES, HE DID.
3. Did Anong study yesterday?— — no NO, SHE DIDN'T
4. Did the baby smile?— — yes YES, IT DID.
5. Did the soldiers run?— — yes
6. Did we study English yesterday?— — yes
7. Did the dog eat the meat?— — yes
8. Did the man wait for you?— — no
9. Did the women work?— — yes
10. Did the teacher write on the board?— — yes
11. Did we play tennis yesterday?— — yes
12. Did you open the door?— — no
13. Did they walk to school?— — yes
14. Did Chalor play football last week?— — no
15. Did the girls sew yesterday?— — yes
16. Did we study last Sunday?— — no
17. Did the wind blow?— — yes
18. Did Mali and Anong walk home?— — no
19. Did they come from Chiangmai by bus?— — yes
20. Did the pupils read yesterday?— — yes

Drill 9.4 Do the drill as in the examples.

| Teacher:        | Student A:               | Student B:            |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. tired        | WAS SIREE <u>TIRED</u> ? | YES, SHE <u>WAS</u> . |
| 2. work         | DID SIREE <u>WORK</u> ?  | YES, SHE <u>DID</u> . |
| 3. happy        | WAS SIREE <u>HAPPY</u> ? | YES, SHE <u>WAS</u> . |
| 4. smile        | DID SIREE <u>SMILE</u> ? | YES, SHE <u>DID</u> . |
| 5. <b>play</b>  | 9. run                   | 13. impolite          |
| 6. <b>wait</b>  | 10. quiet                | 14. sick              |
| 7. <b>sad</b>   | 11. polite               | 15. talk              |
| 8. <b>study</b> | 12. sleep                | 16. go                |
|                 |                          | 17. busy              |
|                 |                          | 18. hungry            |
|                 |                          | 19. come              |
|                 |                          | 20. sleepy            |
|                 |                          | 21. speak             |
|                 |                          | 22. work              |
|                 |                          | 23. angry             |
|                 |                          | 24. walk              |

#### D. READING



You can see Siree and her friends in the picture. They are playing in the garden near her house.

Siree is a very good girl. She is not lazy. Every day after

school she helps her mother. She stayed at home yesterday because it was a holiday. She got up early. After she got up she helped her mother.

She cleaned the kitchen and

cooked some food. Her family ate the food for their lunch.

After lunch Siree closed the windows and doors because the sun came into the room. The sun was bright and hot so she shut the doors and windows.

Then she worked in the garden for an hour. After she worked in the garden, she opened her books and studied her lessons. When she finished

her homework, she played with her friends. Siree and her friends jumped rope and laughed when they played in the garden. Siree was very happy and her friends were happy too. Her mother smiled when she saw Siree and her friends in the garden.

After dinner Siree studied her homework again. After she learned her lessons well, she went to bed.

Answer these questions orally.

1. Who are playing in the garden?
2. What does Siree do after school?
3. When did Siree have a holiday?
4. When did the sun come into the room?
5. When did Siree study her lessons?
6. Does Siree's mother love her? Why?
7. How did Siree learn her lessons well?
8. How did Siree help her mother?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 9.4 Numbers 5 – 24
2. Write the answers to questions in D.
3. Write 8 sentences about what you do after school.

## LESSON TEN

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice [ey] and [ey] plus a consonant.

| [ey] | [ey] + consonant |
|------|------------------|
| lay  | late             |
| day  | date             |
| may  | make             |
| "A"  | eight            |
| say  | same             |
| play | plate            |
| gay  | game             |
| way  | wave             |

### B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of these words:

1. safe [seyf]ปลอดภัย, ไม่มีอันตราย

A street has many cars. It is not a safe place for children.

A railway is dangerous. It is not a safe place to play.

Children play at home. It is safe to play at home.

2. hurt [hʌt] ได้รับบาดเจ็บ

The stone hit the boy. The boy was hurt.

The boy cut his finger. He was hurt.

3. rest [rest] พัก

Somsak worked yesterday. He didn't rest.

Lop is lying on the floor. He is resting.

Chalor is sitting on a chair. He isn't studying. He isn't working. He is resting.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Drill 10.1 Answer the questions as in the examples.

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Did Siree open the window?—yes | YES, SHE <u>DID</u> .            |
| 2. Were the pupils tired?—yes     | YES, THEY <u>WERE</u> .          |
| 3. Did the children sleep?—no     | NO, THEY <u>DIDN'T</u> .         |
| 4. Was the dog hungry?—no         | NO, IT <u>WASN'T</u> .           |
| 5. Was Chalor ill?—no             | 13. Did Surai talk?—no           |
| 6. Were the girls quiet?—yes      | 14. Were the teachers angry?—yes |
| 7. Did the monks pray?—yes        | 15. Were the sailors happy?—yes  |
| 8. Were you tired?—no             | 16. Did Siree laugh?—no          |
| 9. Did the man smile?—yes         | 17. Did the sun shine?—yes       |
| 10. Did the women wait?—no        | 18. Was the woman sad?—yes       |
| 11. Was Amnat sad?—no             | 19. Did the children play?—no    |
| 12. Were the girls happy?—yes     | 20. Did John work?—yes           |

Drill 10.2 Answer the questions as in the examples.

- |                               |                                         |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. What is Amnat?—a teacher   | HE'S A <u>TEACHER</u> .                 |
| 2. Who are you?—Siree         | I'M <u>SIREE</u> .                      |
| 3. Where is Chamnong?—at home | HE'S AT <u>HOME</u> .                   |
| 4. Where is Anong?—at school  | 11. Where is Chalee?—at home            |
| 5. Who is she?—Mayuri         | 12. Who is that girl?—Mali              |
| 6. Who is he?—Tawin           | 13. What is that boy?—a pupil           |
| 7. What is Somsak?—a soldier  | 14. Where are Lop and Chalor?—at school |
| 8. Who is that woman?—Anong   | 15. What is that girl?—a pupil          |
| 9. What are they?—teachers    | 16. Who are you?—Anong                  |
| 10. What are you?—a pupil     | 17. Where is Chamnong?—at home          |

Drill 10.3 Practice answering the questions as in the examples.

1. What does Anong teach? — — English      SHE TEACHES ENGLISH.
2. Where does Prasit live? — — Chiang Mai      HE LIVES IN CHIANG MAI.
3. Where did Supon live? — — Lampang      HE LIVED IN LAMPANG.
4. Who does Mali know? — — Anong      SHE KNOWS ANONG.
5. When did the man return? — — yesterday      HE RETURNED YESTERDAY.
6. Where does Wichai work? — — Korat
7. Who does Somsak know? — — Mali
8. When did the pupils study English? — — last week
9. What did the boys play? — — football
10. Where does Preecha live? — — Nan
11. What does Amnat teach? — — English
12. Who does Siree teach? — — the pupils
13. When did the girls study? — — last night
14. Where did the girls study? — — at home
15. What did the girls study? — — English
16. What did Supon open? — — his book
17. Where did the children play? — — in the field
18. What does Chamnong like? — — chocolate
19. Who does Chamnong like? — — Somsak
20. When do the pupils walk to school? — — in the morning

Drill 10.4 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. Anong teaches English. — — what      WHAT DOES ANONG TEACH?
2. His friends live in Chiang Mai. — — where      WHERE DO HIS FRIENDS LIVE?
3. Supon saw Anong. — — who      WHO DID SUPON SEE?
4. Decho studied at night. — — when      WHEN DID DECHO STUDY?

5. The boy plays basketball. — — what
6. Rice grows in Thailand. — — what
7. That man teaches mathematics. — — what
8. That child studies at home. — — where
9. Preecha knows Somsak. — — who
10. Chompon lived in Saraburi. — — where
11. Renu saw an ambulance. — — what
12. Wanna used her bicycle. — — what
13. The children planted a tree. — — what
14. The train arrived last night. — — when
15. His father works in Lop Buri. — — where
16. The teacher drew an elephant. — — what
17. The car hit the policeman. — — who
18. Mary cut the cake. — — what

#### D. READING



Amnat lives in a big city. He walks to school every day. The cars in the streets are very quick, but Amnat is very careful. Before he crosses the street, he stops — — he

looks to the right, he looks to the left, and when the street is safe he crosses. If many cars come or if one car comes, Amnat waits because the street is not safe — — it is dangerous.

Yesterday morning Amnat walked to school. When he reached a big road, he stopped and looked and when the road was safe, he crossed. Amnat is careful, but his friends, Lop and Chalor, are not careful. They do not look before they cross the road. They laugh and play but they do not look at the cars, and they do not cross the street when it is safe. They cross the street when it is dangerous.

Yesterday Amnat looked to the right and looked to the left before he crossed the road. Lop and Chalor

laughed. They did not look to the right and to the left. A big car was very near. Amnat waited but his friends did not wait. The car was very near. It hit his friends and injured them. The car stopped. The driver was very angry. Amnat was sad. Lop and Chalor were not hurt very much, but they were afraid. They walked home and rested at home for two days because they were hurt. Now when they walk to school, they are careful like Amnat. They stop and look before they cross the street.

Answer the following questions about the story:

1. Where does Amnat live?
2. What does he do every day?
3. When does he walk to school?
4. When did he walk to school yesterday?
5. Where does Amnat look before he crosses the street?
6. When does Amnat cross the street?
7. When does Amnat wait?
8. What did Amnat do before he crossed the street yesterday?
9. Who stopped the car?
10. Who crossed the road when it was dangerous?
11. Who walked home and rested for two days?
12. Why did they stay at home for two days?
13. Who was very angry?
14. Who were very afraid?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 10.3 Numbers 5–18  
Drill 10.4 Numbers 6–20
2. Write the answers to the questions in D.



# LESSON ELEVEN

## A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice [ow], and [u]

### Drill One

| [ow]  | [u] |
|-------|-----|
| toe   | two |
| so    | sue |
| dough | do  |
| mow   | moo |
| hoe   | who |

Practice [ow] plus a consonant; and [u] plus a consonant

### Drill Two

|       |      |
|-------|------|
| soap  | soup |
| boat  | boot |
| wrote | root |
| moat  | moot |
| tote  | toot |

### Drill Three

|       |      |
|-------|------|
| bode  | bood |
| code  | cood |
| mode  | mood |
| road  | rude |
| sewed | sued |

## B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and the meaning of the following words:

1. paint [peynt] ทาสี, ระบายสี



สี (noun)



He is painting the box.

The paint is green.

2. toothpaste [tuθpeyst] ยาสีฟัน



We put toothpaste on our toothbrush.

We clean our teeth with a brush and toothpaste.

3. hairbrush [herbrəʊ] แปรงสำหรับแปรงผม



paintbrush [peyntbrəʊ] แปรงทาสี, พู่กัน



We brush our hair with a hairbrush.

We paint a house with a paintbrush.

We paint a picture with a paintbrush.

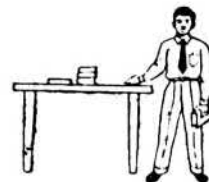
4. desk [desk] โต๊ะเรียน

The student is sitting at a desk.



5. table [teybəl] โต๊ะ

The teacher is standing at the table.



6. tennis shoes [tenəs ʃu:z] รองเท้าผ้าใบ

Wichai wears tennis shoes when he plays tennis and basketball.

Aree wears tennis shoes when she goes to school.

Tennis shoes are made of heavy cloth and rubber.

7. bathroom [bæθrum] [baθrum] ห้องน้ำ (มีที่สำหรับอาบน้ำ)  
 washroom [wɔ̌θrum] ห้องน้ำ (ไม่มีที่สำหรับอาบน้ำ)

Somsak washed his hands in the bathroom.

Sometimes a big water jar is in the bathroom.

We take a bath in the bathroom.

We wash our hands in a washroom at school.

8. kind of [kayndəv] ชนิด

A banana is a kind of fruit.

Bananas, oranges and pineapples are kinds of fruit.

A horse is a kind of animal.

Horses, buffaloes, cats, dogs, and monkeys are kinds of animals.

A rose is a kind of flower.

9. branch [bræŋč] [branč] กิ่งไม้, แคว, คลองเล็ก, สาขา

A tree has many branches.

Water goes from a little branch to a big river.

Many branch canals go into a big canal.

The bank has a branch in Chiang Mai.

10. around [ərawnd] รอบ

The canal is around the house.

The king built a wall around the town.



11. teaspoon [tispun] ช้อนชา

We use a teaspoon for our tea.

We often eat ice cream with a teaspoon.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

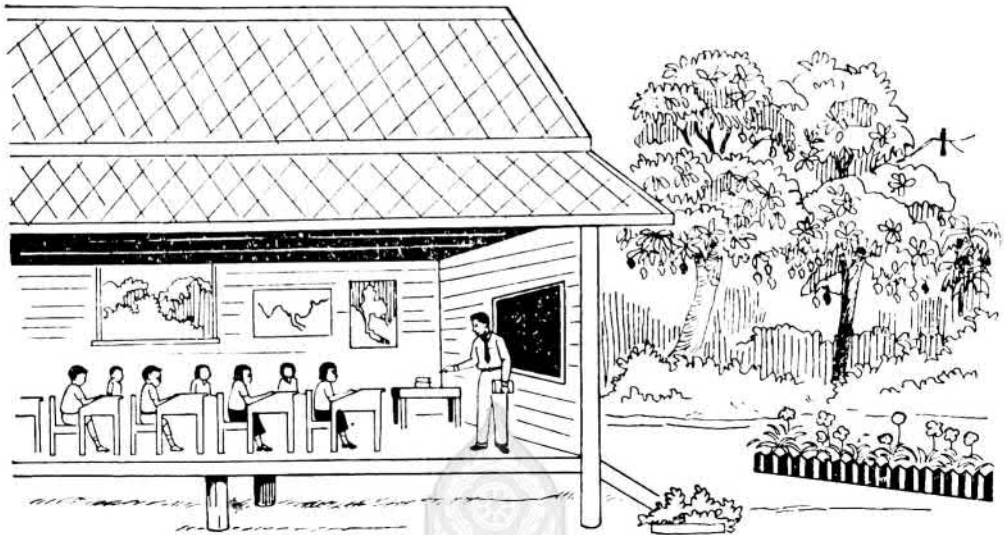
Drill 11.1 Build new words as in the examples.

- |           |                        |                              |                                  |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. room   | It's in a school.      | IT'S A <u>SCHOOL</u> ROOM.   |                                  |
| 2. tree   | It has mangoes.        | IT'S A <u>MANGO</u> TREE.    |                                  |
| 3. board  | It's black.            | IT'S A <u>BLACK</u> BOARD.   |                                  |
| 4. garden | It's for flowers.      | IT'S A <u>FLOWER</u> GARDEN. |                                  |
| 5. bus    | We go to school in it. | 13. station                  | It's for the railway.            |
| 6. spoon  | It's for tea.          | 14. boy                      | He goes to school.               |
| 7. cup    | It's for coffee.       | 15. girl                     | She goes to school.              |
| 8. tree   | It has fruit.          | 16. children                 | They go to school.               |
| 9. cup    | It's for tea.          | 17. teachers                 | They teach in a school.          |
| 10. brush | We brush hair with it. | 18. fish                     | It's gold.                       |
| 11. work  | We do it at home.      | 19. box                      | It's for pencils.                |
| 12. brush | It's for paint.        | 20. brush                    | We brush our teeth with a brush. |

Drill 11.2 Answer the questions as in the examples.

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. What is a shoe brush?   | IT'S A <u>BRUSH</u> .      |
| 2. What is a tennis shoe?  | IT'S A <u>SHOE</u> .       |
| 3. What is fish sauce?     | IT'S A <u>SAUCE</u> .      |
| 4. What is a rice field?   | 10. What is a toothbrush?  |
| 5. What is a mango tree?   | 11. What is toothpaste?    |
| 6. What is a bedroom?      | 12. What is a soup plate?  |
| 7. What is a peanut?       | 13. What is a dining room? |
| 8. What is a coconut?      | 14. What is a bathroom?    |
| 9. What is a train ticket? | 15. What is a watchdog?    |

## D. READING



In our classroom at school we have a blackboard, desks, and chairs. The desks are for the school children. The schoolteacher has a big table in front of the class. We have maps on the walls of the schoolroom. We call these maps "wall maps" because they are on the wall.

Around our school we have a garden. We have flowers in the garden. We call a garden with flowers in it a "flower garden". In the garden around our school we also have trees. We have two kinds of trees - mango trees and banana trees, and we have coconut palms too.

A bird is sitting on a branch in the mango tree. Birds often sit in

the tree near our school because they like mangoes and other fruit. In our school we have ten schoolrooms and two washrooms, but we do not have a bedroom because we do not sleep when we are at school. We study in a schoolroom, we sleep in a bedroom, and we wash in a washroom or a bathroom.

In our classroom at school we have a big fish bowl. In the fish bowl we have a goldfish. We like our goldfish because it is very big and very beautiful. We like our school, we like our classroom, and we like our teacher. We study in our classroom, and we learn too.

Answer orally the following questions about the passage you have just read:

1. What do we have in our schoolroom?
2. What does the schoolteacher have?
3. What do we call a map which is on the wall?
4. What do we call children who go to school?
5. What do we call a garden with flowers in it?
6. What trees do we have in the garden around our school?
7. Why do birds often sit in the tree near our school?
8. Why don't we have a bedroom in our school?
9. What is in a big fish bowl in our classroom?
10. Where do we wash?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write the answers to the questions in D.
2. Check the correct answers below.

1. a flower garden is ☐ a flower  
☐ a jar  
☐ a garden  
☐ a lawn

2. a fish bowl is ☐ a plate  
☐ a fish  
☐ a bowl  
☐ a branch

3. a branch is ☐ part of a tree  
☐ a building  
☐ a coconut tree  
☐ a forest

4. Match the following: Put the correct letter in the parenthesis:

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (    ) tree        | a. study          |
| (    ) classroom   | b. vegetable      |
| (    ) washroom    | c. branch         |
| (    ) garden      | d. goldfish       |
| (    ) bowl        | e. mango          |
| (    ) fruit       | f. beds           |
| (    ) bedroom     | g. wash our hands |
| (    ) on the wall | h. wall maps      |

3. Put commas in these sentences as in the examples.

1. The man is old, sick, and poor.
2. The teacher, Mr. Smith, came to our school.
3. My mother bought some milk, vegetables, and rice.
4. We studied geography history music and English.
5. Dogs cats tigers elephants and horses are animals.
6. My doctor Mr. Brown likes to eat mushrooms.
7. Vichai my friend can speak Thai French and English.
8. When the children play "hide-and-seek" they hide in the garage behind the house and in a big box on the lawn.
9. There are many watches radios and horns in this store.
10. In our classroom we can see a goldfish bowl a wall map desks chairs some tables and a big blackboard.

## LESSON TWELVE

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice [f –], [v –] and [w –]

[f –]

fine

fail

feel

fawn

feign

[v –]

vine

vail

veal

Vaughan

vein

[w –]

wine

wail

weal

wan

wane

Practice [–f] and [–v]

[–f]

safe

leaf

waif

reef

strife

belief

[–v]

save

leave

wave

reeve

strive

believe

### B. VOCABULARY

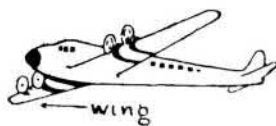
Learn the pronunciation and the meaning of the following words:



1. cover [kəvə] ปก



2. wing [wɪŋ] ปีก



3. airplane [ˈeɪrpleɪn] เครื่องบิน  
or  
aeroplane [ˈeɪrəpleɪn]

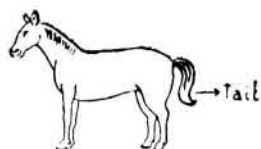


4. insect [ˈɪnsekt] แมลง

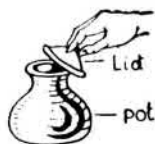




5. face of the clock หน้าปัดนาฬิกา  
[feys əv ðə klak]



6. tail [teyl] หาง

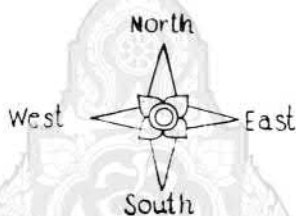


7. lid [lid] ฝา

8. pot [pat][pɒt] หม้อ



9. gun [gʌn] ปืน



10. south [saʊθ] ทิศใต้

12. east [ist] ทิศตะวันออก

11. north [nɒrθ] ทิศเหนือ

13. west [west] ทิศตะวันตก



14. the back of the class [ðə bæk əv ðə klæs] หลังชั้น

He's standing at the back of the class.

He's reading at the back of the room.

He's sitting at the back of the boat.

15. tidy [taydi] เป็นระเบียบ untidy [əntaydi] ไม่เป็นระเบียบ

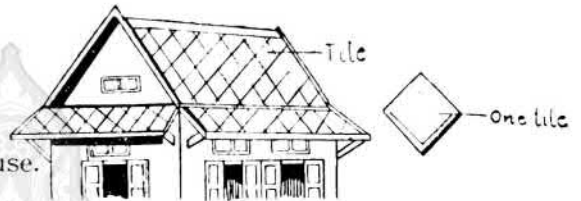
Today, no papers are on the floor. The dusters are in their place. The desks and chairs are in their places. No chalk is on the floor. The room is pretty. It is tidy.

Yesterday there were old papers on the floor in the schoolroom. The dusters were on a pupil's desk and on the floor. Chalk was on the floor. The desks and chairs were not in their places. The room was untidy.

16. tile [tayl] กระเบื้อง

We put tiles on the roof of a house.

We also put tiles on the floor.



17. proud [prəʊd] หยิ่ง, ภูมิใจ

The beautiful girl in that big car is proud.

The child was proud of his new shoes.

18. unpainted [ənpeyntəd] ไม่ทาสี

The house was unpainted.

They live in an unpainted house.

19. lawn [lɔn] สนามหญ้า

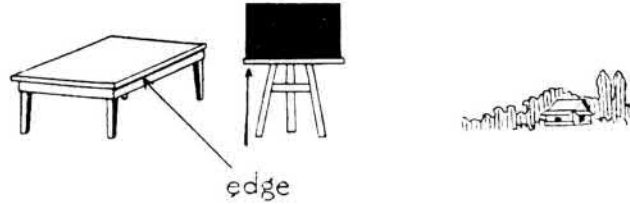
The lawn is in front of the house.

The man is working on the lawn.

The grass on the lawn is always green.



20. edge [εʃ] ริม, ขอบ



The house is at the edge of the forest.

I am pointing to the edge of the table.

There are flowers at the edge of the lawn.

21. pond [pʌnd][pɒnd]

We have a pond in our garden. There are goldfish in it.

C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

The use of "s" and "of" to show possession.

| Pattern 1             | Pattern 2                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| John has a book.      | The book has a cover.         |
| It's John's book.     | It's the cover of the book.   |
| Mary has a pen.       | The pen has a top.            |
| It's Mary's pen.      | It's the top of the pen.      |
| Chalor has a shirt.   | The shirt has a collar.       |
| It's Chalor's shirt.  | It's the collar of the shirt. |
| The boys have a boat. | The boat has a sail.          |
| It's the boy's boat.  | It's the sail of the boat.    |

Study the following examples:

**Pattern 1 (For people or animals)**

The boy's mouth.  
The boy's face.  
Siree's back.  
The dog's legs.  
The insect's wings.  
Chamnong's foot.

**Pattern 2 (For things)**

The mouth of the river.  
The face of the clock.  
The back of the house.  
The legs of the tables.  
The wings of the airplane.  
The foot of the mountain.

Drill 12.1 Use the possessive as in the examples.

- |                         |                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mary has a pen.      | IT'S <u>MARY'S</u> <u>PEN</u> .      |
| 2. The boy has a dog.   | IT'S <u>THE BOY'S</u> <u>DOG</u> .   |
| 3. Siree has a brother. | HE'S <u>SIREE'S</u> <u>BROTHER</u> . |
| 4. Chalor has a book.   | 9. The dog has a collar.             |
| 5. Wichai has a pencil. | 10. The teacher has a ruler.         |
| 6. Siree has a ruler.   | 11. The pupil has a desk.            |
| 7. Anong has a sister.  | 12. The sailor has a cap.            |
| 8. The girl has a ball. | 13. Amnat has a cup.                 |

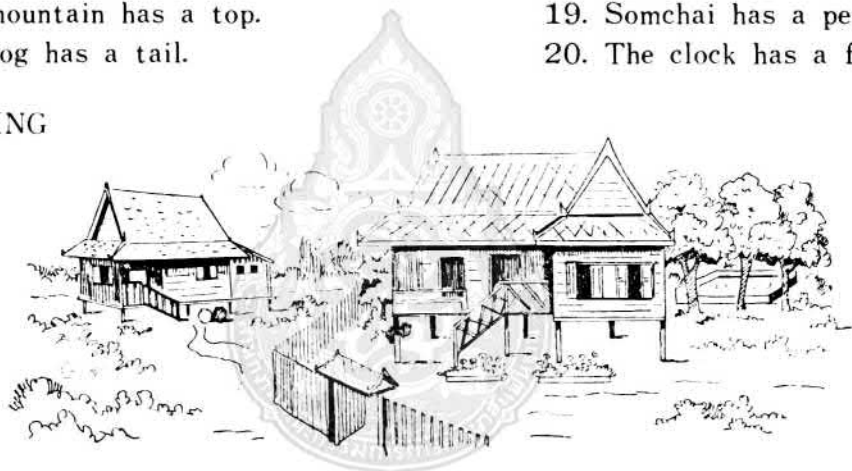
Drill 12.2 Use the possessive as in the examples.

- |                                   |                                                  |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Those men have some cars.      | THEY ARE <u>THE MEN'S</u> <u>CARS</u> .          |
| 2. Those boys have some kites.    | THEY ARE <u>THE BOYS'</u> <u>KITES</u> .         |
| 3. Those houses have roofs.       | THEY ARE <u>THE ROOFS</u> <u>OF THE HOUSES</u> . |
| 4. The children have some tops.   | 9. Those men have mangoes.                       |
| 5. The women have some hats.      | 10. Those people have lunches.                   |
| 6. Those airplanes have wings.    | 11. Those carpenters have nails.                 |
| 7. Those girls have some pencils. | 12. Those chickens have legs.                    |
| 8. Those pots have lids.          | 13. Those engines have wheels.                   |

Drill 12.3 Use the possessive as in the examples.

- |                                       |                                              |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Mali has a cat.                    | IT'S MALI'S <u>CAT</u> .                     |
| 2. The pot has a lid.                 | IT'S THE <u>LID</u> OF THE <u>POT</u> .      |
| 3. The boys have a gun.               | IT'S THE <u>BOYS'</u> <u>GUN</u> .           |
| 4. The car has two doors.             | THEY'RE THE <u>DOORS</u> OF THE <u>CAR</u> . |
| 5. Somsak has three kites.            | 13. Chalor has two sisters.                  |
| 6. Daeng has a mango.                 | 14. The soldier has a gun.                   |
| 7. The chair has four legs.           | 15. The table has a top.                     |
| 8. The box has a lid.                 | 16. John has a father.                       |
| 9. The house has a roof.              | 17. Amnat has a boat.                        |
| 10. The Chao Praya river has a mouth. | 18. The girls have a cat.                    |
| 11. The mountain has a top.           | 19. Somchai has a pen.                       |
| 12. The dog has a tail.               | 20. The clock has a face.                    |

#### D. READING



Somchai lives in a town in the south of Thailand. Somchai's father is a policeman. Somchai goes to school and his brothers and sisters go to school too. Somchai's mother works at home. Every day she cleans the house and buys food and cooks it. Somchai's house is not big, but it is very clean and tidy. The floor and walls of Somchai's house are wood,

but the roof of the house is made of tiles. The walls of the house are painted green, but the roof of the house is unpainted. Somchai's brothers, Prasit and Tawin, sleep with Somchai in a bedroom at the back of the house.

Somchai's family is not rich but they are happy. Somchai's friend is a rich boy. His name is Mongkon. Mongkon's family is rich. Mongkon's

house is big. It has a big garden. Mongkon often plays in the garden with his friends. Mongkon's mother likes to watch them in the garden.

There is a lawn in the front of the house and a big pond at the edge of the lawn. Mongkon and his friends

play on the lawn. They often look at the fish in the pond. They do not play near the edge of the canal because it is dangerous. When Somchai visits Mongkon's house, he is happy, but when he returns home he is happy too.

Answer the following questions about the story:

1. How many boys are there in this passage?
2. Where did Mongkon and Somchai often play?
3. Why don't the boys go near the edge of the canal?
4. If you look at Somchai's house where can you see tiles?
5. Where does Somchai's mother work?
6. How many brothers sleep in the bedroom at the back of the house?
7. Is there a pond in Somchai's garden?
8. What color are the walls of Somchai's house?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 12.3 Numbers 5 – 20

2. Change into possessive form as in the examples.

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. One boy.....one book      | <i>The boy's book</i>           |
| 2. Two boys.....one book     | <i>The boys' book</i>           |
| 3. One boy.....three books   | <i>The boy's books</i>          |
| 4. Four boys.....five books  | <i>The boys' books</i>          |
| 5. One girl.....two pens     | <i>The girl's pens</i>          |
| 6. One girl.....one pen      | 12. Two farmers.....one hat     |
| 7. Two teachers.....one room | 13. Two pupils.....two rulers   |
| 8. One teacher.....one desk  | 14. Ten boys.....one room       |
| 9. Two soldiers.....two guns | 15. Five girls.....five pencils |
| 10. One boy.....two shoes    | 16. Three teachers.....one book |
| 11. One farmer.....two hats  | 17. One teacher.....three books |

3. Write five sentences, each beginning with "Somchai's house".
4. Write five sentences, each beginning with "Somchai's friend".
5. Write the answers to the questions in D.

## LESSON THIRTEEN

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice this contraction.

|       |        |
|-------|--------|
| woe   | won't  |
| dough | don't  |
| are   | aren't |
| can   | can't  |

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| is   | isn't   |
| does | doesn't |
| was  | wasn't  |
| did  | didn't  |

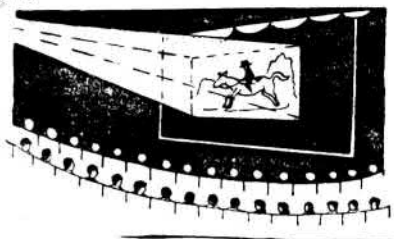
|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| Yes, he is.   | No, he isn't.  |
| Yes, he does. | No, he doesn't |
| Yes, he was.  | No, he wasn't. |
| Yes, he did.  | No, he didn't. |

### B. VOCABULARY

Learn the pronunciation and meaning of the following words:

1. movie [muvi]    movies [muviz]    ภาพยนตร์

Anong often goes to see the movies.  
Last week she saw a good movie.



2. island [aylænd]    เกาะ

An island has water around it.  
Phuket is an island.  
Ko Sichang is an island.  
Ko Lan is an island.  
Ko Samui is an island.



## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Review of past, present and future time.

| Past Time                                  | Present Time                               |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| yesterday, last week, last month           | now, today                                 |
| I walked to school yesterday.              | I am walking to school now.                |
| He walked home last night.                 | They are walking home now.                 |
| We worked in Trat last year.               | They are working in Trat today.            |
| Future Time                                |                                            |
| tomorrow, next week, next month, next year |                                            |
| They will go home tomorrow.                | They're going to go home tomorrow.         |
| Chalor will study next week.               | Chalor's going to study tonight.           |
| They will have a holiday tomorrow.         | They're going to have a holiday next week. |

Drill 13.1 Do the drill as in the examples.

- |              |                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. yesterday | SHE WORKED <u>YESTERDAY</u> .    |
| 2. now       | SHE'S <u>WORKING NOW</u> .       |
| 3. tomorrow  | SHE WILL <u>WORK TOMORROW</u> .  |
| 4. they      | THEY WILL <u>WORK TOMORROW</u> . |

- |              |               |               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 5. yesterday | 13. study     | 21. talk      |
| 6. today     | 14. yesterday | 22. last week |
| 7. tomorrow  | 15. today     | 23. now       |
| 8. we        | 16. tomorrow  | 24. next week |
| 9. yesterday | 17. sail      | 25. swim      |
| 10. today    | 18. yesterday | 26. last week |
| 11. tomorrow | 19. today     | 27. now       |
| 12. he       | 20. tomorrow  | 28. next week |



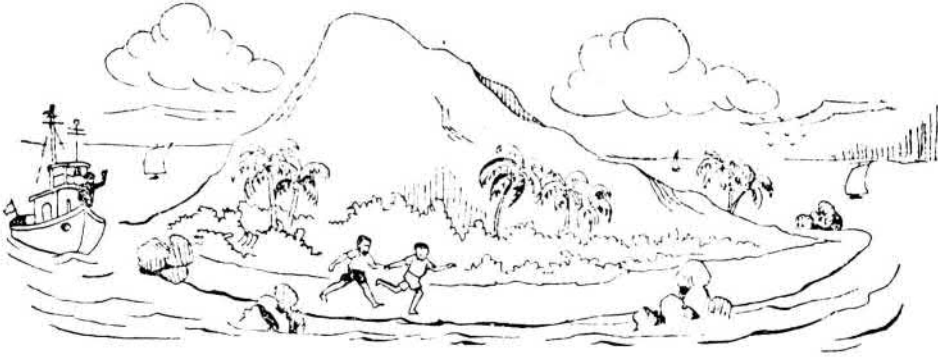
Drill 13.2 Use "going to" as in the examples

- |                               |                                         |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Siree's sewing now.        | <u>SHE'S GOING TO SEW TOMORROW.</u>     |
| 2. I'm playing now.           | <u>I'M GOING TO PLAY TOMORROW.</u>      |
| 3. He's studying now.         | <u>HE'S GOING TO STUDY TOMORROW.</u>    |
| 4. They're singing now.       | <u>THEY'RE GOING TO SING TOMORROW.</u>  |
| 5. You're waiting now.        | 10. They're speaking now.               |
| 6. Mali's walking home now.   | 11. Supon's studying history now.       |
| 7. The soldier's running now. | 12. He's sailing now.                   |
| 8. They're reading now.       | 13. She's visiting her sister now.      |
| 9. You're talking now.        | 14. We're listening to our teacher now. |

Drill 13.3 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. He isn't writing a letter now. (tomorrow)  
HE'S GOING TO WRITE A LETTER TOMORROW.
2. We aren't sleeping now. (tonight)  
WE'RE GOING TO SLEEP TONIGHT.
3. They aren't talking now. (this evening)  
THEY'RE GOING TO TALK THIS EVENING.
4. She isn't swimming now. (tomorrow)
5. I'm not studying now. (this evening)
6. Mali isn't cooking now. (this evening)
7. She isn't teaching today. (tomorrow)
8. He isn't playing football today. (next week)
9. He isn't learning English now. (next year)
10. We aren't playing netball today. (next week)
11. They aren't singing now. (this evening)
12. Mali isn't sewing now. (tomorrow)
13. We aren't living in Chiang Mai now. (next week)

## D. READING



Today is Wednesday. Amnat and Somsak are going to go to the sea next Sunday. They like the waves, the sun and the wind. When Amnat and Somsak go to the sea, they swim and play in the water. They jump in the waves and they run on the beach. Next Sunday they are going to go to the sea. They are going to swim and play in the water. They are going to jump in the waves and run on the beach also.

Amnat's father has a big boat and he is going to sail in his boat next Sunday, if the weather is good.

Amnat and Somsak are going to sail in the boat also. They are going to look at the waves and they will fish for an hour.

When the weather is good, Amnat's father sails in his boat to a small island. Next Sunday, if the weather is good, Amnat and Somsak are going to go with him to the small island. The island is very beautiful. Amnat and Somsak will run on the white sand and around the island. They are going to eat lunch on the island and after lunch they will return home.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where are Amnat and Somsak going to go next Sunday?
2. Why do you think the boys like to go there?
3. When do Amnat and Somsak swim and play in the water?
4. What does Amnat's father have?
5. If the weather is good next Sunday, what is Amnat's father going to do?
6. How long will Amnat and Somsak fish?
7. Where are they going to eat lunch?
8. When will they return home?

E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 13.2 Numbers 5 – 14
2. Write the answers to the questions in D.
3. Write 8 to 10 sentences about what you are going to do next Sunday.  
Start like this:

Next Sunday I am going to .....

## LESSON FOURTEEN

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of the past form of the following verbs:

#### Drill One

|      |        |
|------|--------|
| aim  | aimed  |
| name | named  |
| calm | calmed |
| can  | canned |
| fan  | fanned |
| pan  | panned |
| bang | banged |
| hang | hanged |
| ring | ringed |

#### Drill Two

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| love    | loved    |
| move    | moved    |
| prove   | proved   |
| bathe   | bathed   |
| breathe | breathed |
| smooth  | smoothed |
| blaze   | blazed   |
| pose    | posed    |
| close   | closed   |

#### Drill Three

|       |         |
|-------|---------|
| weigh | weighed |
| pray  | prayed  |
| bay   | bayed   |
| neigh | neighed |
| play  | played  |
| stay  | stayed  |

### B. VOCABULARY

#### 1. forget [fə'get] ลืม

Wichai's lunch box is on the table at home. He went to school, but he didn't take his lunch box. He forgot it.

Aree often leaves his pencils at home. He forgets them.

The teacher said, "Don't forget to do your homework."

## 2. explain [ekspleyn] อธิบาย

When we don't understand something, we ask someone to explain it.  
The boys don't understand the sentence so the teacher will explain it to them.

## 3. change [čeyn] เปลี่ยน

We often change the pictures in the classroom.  
My father is going to change our radio. He is going to buy a new one.  
We are going to change the color of our house. We are going to paint it brown.

## 4. need [nid] ต้องการ

The girl is very thin. She needs good food.  
Lop broke his fountain pen. He needs a new one.  
The farmer's buffalo is old. He needs a young one.

## 5. try [tray] พยายาม

The pupils try to learn English.  
Children try to sing songs.  
Wichai tried to paint pictures.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Verb to be plus "going to" plus verb in negative form.

| Affirmative             | Negative                    |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I'm going to work.      | I'm not going to work.      |
| We're going to play.    | We aren't going to play.    |
| Daeng's going to study. | Daeng isn't going to study. |
| He's going to sleep.    | He isn't going to sleep.    |
| They're going to wait.  | They aren't going to wait.  |

**Drill 14.1** Change the statements to negatives

1. Chakor's going to go. CHALOR ISN'T GOING TO GO.
2. The teacher's going to speak. THE TEACHER ISN'T GOING TO SPEAK.
3. I'm going to write. I'M NOT GOING TO WRITE.
4. They're going to swim. THEY AREN'T GOING TO SWIM.
5. She's going to smile.
6. We're going to try to do this.
7. You're going to forget.
8. John's going to play football.
9. The boy's going to run.
10. The children are going to laugh.
11. I'm going to need a bicycle.
12. The boy scouts are going to race.
13. The man's going to jump.
14. Mary's going to explain the story.
15. He's going to change the picture.
16. You're going to write a letter.

**Drill 14.2** Do the drill as in the examples.

1. You're here now. YOU'RE GOING TO BE HERE TOMORROW.
2. I'm at school now. I'M GOING TO BE AT SCHOOL TOMORROW.
3. They're in the garden now. THEY'RE GOING TO BE IN THE GARDEN TOMORROW.
4. We're at home now. 10. The farmer is in the field now.
5. John's in bed now. 11. They're in the hospital now.
6. They're at school now. 12. Siree's in the kitchen now.
7. We're here now. 13. He's at his friend's house now.
8. I'm in the classroom now. 14. She's at home now.
9. The children are in the garden now. 15. You're on the beach now.

Drill 14.3 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. You're here now.,      YOU AREN'T GOING TO BE HERE TOMORROW.
2. I'm at school now.      I'M NOT GOING TO BE AT SCHOOL TOMORROW.
3. They're in the garden THEY AREN'T GOING TO BE IN THE GARDEN  
now.      TOMORRRW.

4-18 (Repeat the sentences in Drill 14.2 with pupils giving negative responses)

#### D. READING



Tomorrow is Monday. Amnat and Somsak are going to go to school. They are going to study history, geography, and English. They aren't going to play, and they aren't going to run in class. They aren't going to be noisy, but they are going to be quiet and they are going to be busy. If they do not understand a lesson, they are going to ask their teacher, and he is going to explain it to them. They are going to listen to their teacher very carefully. They aren't going to be lazy, but they are going to study hard.

Next Sunday, Amnat's father is going to go to the sea. He isn't going to work, but he is going to sail in his boat. Amnat and Somsak are

going to go with him. They aren't going to study but they are going to play in the water, and they are going to fish. They aren't going to sit, but they are going to run on the beach. They are going to jump in the waves too. When they are tired they are going to lie down on the white sand. Next Sunday they are going to be noisy and they are going to be happy.

If the weather is bad, they aren't going to play in the water and Somsak's father isn't going to sail. They are going to stay home. Then Amnat and Somsak are going to be unhappy because they aren't going to go out.

## E. WRITING

1. Write the following sentences, using the right form of the verb:

1. We (work) every day.      *We work every day.*
2. They (play) last night.      *They played last night.*
3. They (study) tomorrow.      *They are going to study tomorrow.*
4. I (stay) at home yesterday.
5. She (walk) home every day.
6. They (read) next week.
7. We (study) English every day.
8. You (smile) yesterday.
9. He (run) to school last week.
10. It (work) yesterday.
11. They (wait) last night.
12. We (go) to the sea next summer.
13. I (visit) my friend tonight.

2. Write      Drill 14.3 Numbers 4 – 18

Drill 14.4 Numbers 5 – 20



## LESSON FIFTEEN

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the past form of these verbs.

|         |          |         |          |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| [ - k ] | [ - kt ] | [ - f ] | [ - ft ] |
| tick    | ticked   | laugh   | laughed  |
| look    | looked   | cough   | coughed  |
| work    | worked   | whiff   | whiffed  |
| [ - p ] | [ - pt ] | [ - s ] | [ - st ] |
| tap     | tapped   | miss    | missed   |
| stop    | stopped  | pass    | passed   |
| map     | mapped   | kiss    | kissed   |

### B. VOCABULARY

1. village [vɪlɪdʒ] หมู่บ้าน town [taʊn] เมือง (ขนาดเล็ก)  
city [sɪti] เมือง (ขนาดใหญ่)

Bangsaen and Pataya are villages.

Surin and Nakhon Si Thammarat are towns.

Ayutthaya is a big town.

Chiang Mai is a city.

Bangkok and Thon Buri are large cities.

2. alone [əˈləʊn] โดยลำพัง

Somchai travelled alone. His family and friends did not travel with him.

Anong studied her geography. Nobody helped her. She studied alone.

Wichai is going to work in the garden. Nobody is going to work with him. He is going to work alone.

3. perhaps [pəˈhæps] บางที

Perhaps I will go to Ayutthaya tomorrow.

## 4. juice [jus] น้ำผลไม้คั้น

We drank some orange juice.

Lime juice without sugar is sour.

Tomato juice is red.



## 5. meet [mit] พบ, พบกัน

We are going to the bus station to meet our friend. She is coming from Rayong by bus.

Lop and Somsak are going to meet their friends at the movies.

Wichai and Chalor are going to meet at the station. They are going to go on the train to Lop Buri.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Questions with "going to".

I'm going to work.

Am I going to work?

He's going to wait.

Is he going to wait?

They're going to stop.

Are they going to stop?

We're going to be early.

Are we going to be early?

They're going to be late.

Are they going to be late?

She's going to be happy.

Is she going to be happy?

Drill 15.1 Change the statements into questions as in the examples.

1. Anong's going to take a bath.      IS ANONG GOING TO TAKE A BATH?
2. She's going to laugh.              IS SHE GOING TO LAUGH?
3. They're going to sleep.            ARE THEY GOING TO SLEEP?
4. He's going to run.
5. She's going to wash her face.
6. They're going to play netball.
7. You're going to read next.

8. Chalor's going to write a letter.
9. We're going to work at one o'clock.
10. They're going to do their homework.
11. Mary's going to jump.
12. John's going to swim.
13. The sailor's going to sail a boat.
14. The soldier's going to come here.
15. They're going to start again.

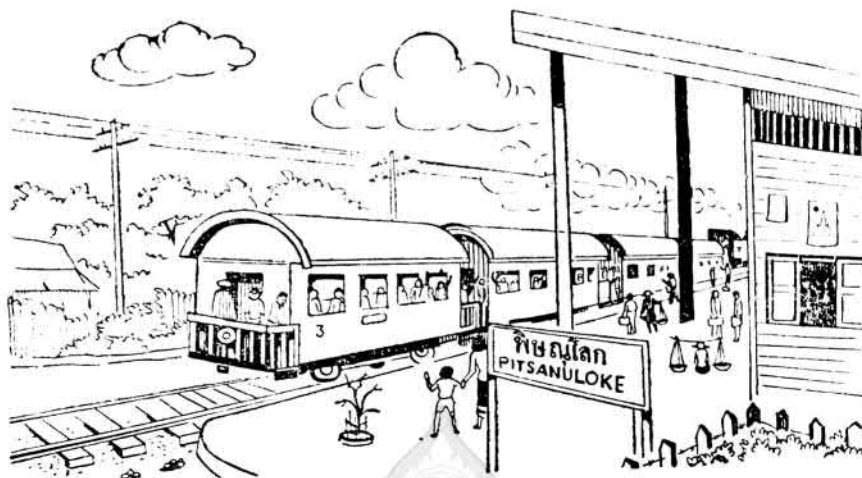
Drill 15.2 Change the statements into questions as in the examples.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. You're going to be tired.    | ARE YOU GOING TO BE <u>TIRED</u> ?  |
| 2. They're going to be late.    | ARE THEY GOING TO BE <u>LATE</u> ?  |
| 3. She's going to be happy.     | IS SHE GOING TO BE <u>HAPPY</u> ?   |
| 4. She's going to be angry.     | 10. I'm going to be busy.           |
| 5. They're going to be thirsty. | 11. You're going to be late.        |
| 6. We're going to be careful.   | 12. It's going to be hot.           |
| 7. You're going to be tired.    | 13. We're going to be hungry.       |
| 8. He's going to be ill.        | 14. The boys are going to be quiet. |
| 9. They're going to be sleepy.  | 15. He's going to be rich.          |

Drill 15.3 Change the statements into questions as in the examples.

- |                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. He's going to wait.         | IS HE GOING TO <u>WAIT</u> ?        |
| 2. You're going to be hungry.  | ARE YOU GOING TO BE <u>HUNGRY</u> ? |
| 3. She's going to be tired.    | IS SHE GOING TO BE <u>TIRED</u> ?   |
| 4. He's going to play.         | IS HE GOING TO <u>PLAY</u> ?        |
| 5. They're going to be polite. | 10. We're going to start early.     |
| 6. He's going to wait.         | 11. They're going to be late.       |
| 7. You're going to be poor.    | 12. He's going to walk home.        |
| 8. She's going to be pretty.   | 13. She's going to swim.            |
| 9. He's going to work.         | 14. We're going to be tired.        |

## D. READING



Next week Somchai is going to go to Phitsanulok. He is going to go by train. He will leave Bangkok in the morning and he is going to reach Phitsanulok in the afternoon. Somchai is going to go to Phitsanulok by train. He isn't going to go by airplane. The train will stop at Ayutthaya, Lop Buri, Nakhon Sawan and Phichit. The train is going to stop at the big towns, but it won't stop at the small towns and the villages. Somchai's father is not going to go to Phitsanulok with Somchai. Somchai is going to travel alone.

Somchai is going to be very hungry when he is on the train, so he will take some food with him. He

is going to eat his food and drink his tea. Perhaps he will buy coffee, or orange juice at a station. The train is not going to be late. It will arrive in Phitsanulok at 2:30 in the afternoon. Somchai's friend is going to meet him at the station in Phitsanulok. Somchai is going to be very tired. He is going to rest for an hour and then he is going to visit the Phra Buddha Chinarat. The next day Somchai and his friend are going to visit Sukhothai. They are going to look at the old temples in Sukhothai and they are going to visit their friends in that town. They are going to return to Phitsanulok in the evening.

Answer orally the following questions about the passage you have just read:

1. Where is Somchai going to go next week?
2. Is he going to go by train?
3. When is the train going to leave Bangkok?
4. Is Somchai going to go to Phitsanulok by airplane?
5. Is the train going to stop at Ayutthaya and Lop Buri?
6. Is Somchai going to be hungry?
7. Is Somchai's father going to go to Phitsanulok?
8. When is the train going to arrive in Phitsanulok?
9. Is the train going to be late?
10. Is the train going to stop at small towns?
11. Is Somchai going to be very tired?
12. What is Somchai going to visit in Phitsanulok?
13. Who is going to go to Sukhothai the next day?
14. What are they going to look at in Sukhothai?
15. Who are they going to visit?
16. When are they going to return to Phitsanulok?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 15.3 Numbers 5–14
2. Write the first paragraph of the passage in past time. Begin like this:

Last week Somchai went to Phitsanulok.

He went by train. He left Bangkok .....

## LESSON SIXTEEN

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of the past form of the following verbs:

#### Drill One

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| [ - š ] | [ - št ] |
| wish    | wished   |
| cash    | cashed   |
| fish    | fished   |
| smash   | smashed  |
| crash   | crashed  |
| rush    | rushed   |

#### Drill Two

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| [ - č ] | [ - čt ] |
| reach   | reached  |
| touch   | touched  |
| watch   | watched  |
| itch    | itched   |
| hatch   | hatched  |
| match   | matched  |

### B. VOCABULARY

1. pray [prey] สวดมนต์

The monk went to the temple to pray.

The boy's mother prays every day.

2. patient [peyʃənt] อุตทน ใจเย็น

Buffaloes are patient when they work.

A man must be patient.

3. impatient [impeyʃənt] ไม่อดทน ใจร้อน

A baby is impatient when he wants to eat.

The pupils are impatient. They want to begin their class.

The train is late. Mary wants to leave now. She is impatient.

4. well [wel] บ่อน้ำ

The well was very deep.

The man dug a very deep well.

The water in the well is very good.

## 5. fierce [fɪrs] ดุ

A tiger is a fierce animal. It's not a gentle animal.

A fierce animal is dangerous.

## 6. continue [kən'tɪnyu] ทำต่อไป

They continue to work for two hours.

Shall we continue this lesson?

## 7. during [dʊrɪŋ] ในระหว่างที่

The children played in the water during the rain.

During the lesson the children should not talk.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Review the use of "will" and "going to" for future time.

I am going to study.

I will study.

He's going to swim.

He will swim.

They're going to wait.

They will wait.

Mali's going to come.

Mali will come.

Drill 16.1 Continue the drill as in the examples.

|              |                                             |           |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. letter    | I'M GOING TO <u>WRITE</u> A <u>LETTER</u> . |           |
| 2. book      | I'M GOING TO <u>WRITE</u> A <u>BOOK</u> .   |           |
| 3. he        | HE'S GOING TO <u>WRITE</u> A <u>BOOK</u> .  |           |
| 4. read      | HE'S GOING TO <u>READ</u> A <u>BOOK</u> .   |           |
| 5. newspaper | 11. he                                      | 17. see   |
| 6. buy       | 12. drive                                   | 18. visit |
| 7. I         | 13. bus                                     | 19. pupil |
| 8. she       | 14. wait for                                | 20. she   |
| 9. car       | 15. they                                    | 21. teach |
| 10. we       | 16. friend                                  |           |

Drill 16.2 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |          |                            |           |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. here  | SHE WILL SIT <u>HERE</u> . |           |
| 2. he    | HE WILL SIT <u>HERE</u> .  |           |
| 3. there | HE WILL SIT <u>THERE</u> . |           |
| 4. stand | 10. travel                 | 16. study |
| 5. we    | 11. you                    | 17. I     |
| 6. stop  | 12. work                   | 18. here  |
| 7. go    | 13. he                     | 19. wait  |
| 8. they  | 14. at home                | 20. sit   |
| 9. walk  | 15. at school              |           |

#### D. READING

Read this passage silently first. Then answer the questions.



Every year between June and September the rain falls. The rain is good for the farmers because it fills the fields with water and the farmers can plant the rice. The

farmers are happy, and they like the rain because it makes the trees and plants green.

Every day the farmers and their families work in the fields. Their



slow, patient, and strong buffaloes work with them. They pull the plough and make the ground ready for the young rice plants.

The farmers work all day in the fields. After the ground is ready, they plant the rice plants. When the plants are green, the fields look very beautiful.

When the rain falls on the village, it makes everything clean and it fills the water jars, the wells, the ponds and the canals. The women in the village are happy. They like the rain because it gives them a lot of clean water. If a strong wind blows, sometimes the rain comes into the houses. Then the women close the

doors and windows.

Sometimes the water in the canals is very high and the men and women must travel in boats. They go by boat from one house to another and from one village to another.

The children also like the rain. They like to play in the water. Sometimes during the rainy season they go to school in boats. When there is plenty of water in the canals, the boys like to swim in them. They enjoy that very much. They laugh and shout and play.

In November it doesn't rain, and the sun shines all day. Soon the rice will become yellow. Then the farmers will cut it.

Answer orally the following questions about the passage you have just read:

1. When does the rain fall?
2. Why is the rain good for the farmers?
3. Where do the farmers and their families work every day?
4. What do the buffaloes do to help the farmers?
5. When do the farmers plant the rice plants?
6. Why are the women in the village happy when the rain falls?
7. How do the children go to school sometimes?
8. What do the farmers do when the rice becomes yellow?

## E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 16.3 Numbers 5 – 20
2. Write the answers to the questions in D.
3. Change all the verbs in the first two paragraphs to past time. Start like this:

Last year between June and September the rain fell.

The rain was good for the farmers.....

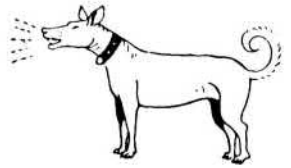


## LESSON SEVENTEEN

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of the past time of these verbs.

| Drill One |           | Drill Two |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| [ - t ]   | [ - tid ] | [ - d ]   | [ - did ] |
| wait      | waited    | aid       | aided     |
| rest      | rested    | need      | needed    |
| start     | started   | add       | added     |
| heat      | heated    | end       | ended     |
| want      | wanted    | fade      | faded     |
| shout     | shouted   | wade      | waded     |



### B. VOCABULARY

1. bark [bark] เเห่า

People shout, but dogs bark.

This dog is barking

Dogs often bark loudly. Sometimes they bark fiercely.

2. foolish [fu:lɪʃ] โง่ ไม่ฉลาด foolishly [fu:lɪʃli] อย่างโง่ ๆ

It's foolish to eat too much food.

The foolish children did not look before they crossed the street.

3. sweet [swit] น่ารัก

The woman is good. She is also kind and gentle. We say she is a sweet woman.

Those pretty children are quiet and good. They are sweet children.

4. weak [wik] อ่อนแอ weakly [wikli] อย่างแผ่วเบา อย่างไม่มีกำลัง

That kitten is not strong. It needs food. It is weak.

Somsak was sick. He did not eat much. He was not strong. He became weak. He was a weak boy.

Wichai was sick so he spoke weakly.

5. clear [klɪr] ชัดเจน clearly [klɪrli] อย่างชัดเจน

We understand the lesson. The lesson is clear.

The teacher is easy to understand because he speaks clearly.

6. hard [hard] แข็งแรง พนัก

He is a hard worker. He is working hard.  
He swam hard to win the race.

7. rapid [ræpid] เร็ว rapidly [ræpidli] เร็ว

That is a fast horse. It is rapid.  
The boy runs fast. He runs rapidly.

8. breathe [brið] หายใจ

We should breathe air through our noses. We should not breathe through our mouths.

9. heart [hart] หัวใจ

The heart is on the left side of the body.

10. beat [bit] ตี

A boy's heart beats rapidly after he runs a race.  
The boy is sick. His heart is beating slowly.

### C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Use of adverbs with “-ly.”

The student is studying. He is quiet.  
HE IS STUDYING QUIETLY.

The train is travelling. It is slow.  
IT IS TRAVELLING SLOWLY.

The boy is playing. He is happy.  
HE IS PLAYING HAPPILY.

The boy is speaking. He is angry.  
HE IS SPEAKING ANGRILY.

Note the spelling:

|                 |                   |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| happy – happily | sleepy – sleepily | angry – angrily | noisy – noisily |
| tidy – tidily   | lazy – lazily     | busy – busily   | easy – easily   |

Drill 17.1 Form adverbs from the adjectives given, and make sentences as in the examples.

- |                                     |                                           |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. That boy is studying (quiet)     | HE IS <u>STUDYING QUIETLY</u> .           |
| 2. That girl is sewing (lazy)       | SHE IS <u>SEWING LAZILY</u> .             |
| 3. That train is travelling (rapid) | THAT TRAIN IS <u>TRAVELLING RAPIDLY</u> . |
| 4. That dog is barking (fierce)     | 10. That child is playing (noisy)         |
| 5. That man is laughing (foolish)   | 11. That woman is walking (quick)         |
| 6. That girl is working (busy)      | 12. That girl is walking (slow)           |
| 7. That woman is smiling (sweet)    | 13. The man is speaking (weak)            |
| 8. That boat is sailing (slow)      | 14. The baby is sleeping (quiet)          |
| 9. That man is waiting (patient)    | 15. The pupil is speaking (polite)        |

Use of adverbs without “-ly”.

|                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Anong is a fast worker.      | She works FAST.  |
| Supat is a hard worker.      | He works HARD.   |
| Notice GOOD changes to WELL. |                  |
| Tawin is a good student.     | He studies WELL. |

Drill 17.2 Continue the drill, using the adverbs without “-ly”

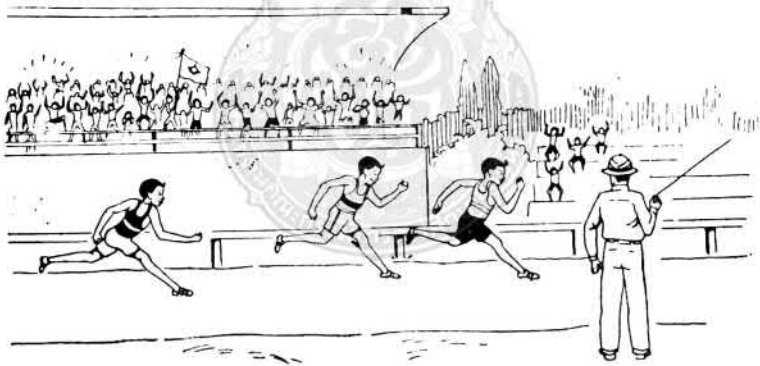
- |            |                            |
|------------|----------------------------|
| 1. good    | WICHAI <u>SINGS WELL</u> . |
| 2. work    | WICHAI <u>WORKS WELL</u> . |
| 3. hard    | WICHAI <u>WORKS HARD</u> . |
| 4. good    | WICHAI <u>WORKS WELL</u> . |
| 5. Anong   | 12 studies                 |
| 6. reads   | 13. good                   |
| 7. fast    | 14. speaks                 |
| 8. runs    | 15. fast                   |
| 9. hard    | 16. writes                 |
| 10. tries  | 17. walks                  |
| 11. Chalor |                            |

Drill 17.3 Continue the drill, using adverbs with and without -ly

|           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. quick  | WE WALK <u>QUICKLY</u> |
| 2. slow   | WE WALK <u>SLOWLY</u>  |
| 3. work   | WE WORK <u>SLOWLY</u>  |
| 4. hard   | WE WORK <u>HARD</u>    |
| 5. study  | 14. speak              |
| 6. quiet  | 15. polite             |
| 7. talk   | 16. patient            |
| 8. noisy  | 17. slow               |
| 9. rapid  | 18. eat                |
| 10. slow  | 19. fast               |
| 11. sing  | 20. breathe            |
| 12. good  | 21. run                |
| 13. clear | 22. hard               |

#### D. READING

Read this passage silently first. Then answer the questions.



Somsak is running in a race. He is running quickly and he is running well. He is trying hard, and he is running hard. Somsak's friends are looking at him and they are shouting. Somsak is running fast. He is not running slowly. His friends are shouting. They are shouting loudly

and strongly. They are shouting, "Run, Somsak, run! Run fast, Somsak! Quickly! Quickly!" Somsak is breathing rapidly. His heart is beating very fast, but he is running well. His friends are shouting loudly again. "Don't run slowly! Don't run slowly, Somsak! Run quickly! Run fast!"

Perhaps Somsak will win. If he wins the race, his friends are going to be very happy. They are going to laugh happily and perhaps they are going to jump foolishly

around him. Somsak will be tired after the race. He's going to walk home slowly and perhaps he will rest quietly all evening.

Answer these questions orally:

1. What is Somsak doing?
2. What are Somsak's friends doing?
3. What are they shouting?
4. Why is Somsak's heart beating rapidly?
5. What will Somsak's friends do if Somsak wins?
6. What will Somsak do after the race?

#### E. WRITING

1. Practice using adverbs as in the examples.

1. Mary is laughing. (happy)     *She is laughing happily.*
2. Supon is singing. (beautiful)     *He is singing beautifully.*
3. Anong is walking. (fast)     *She is walking fast.*
4. Somsak is running. (quick)
5. Chalor is working. (busy)
6. Sompong is shouting. (loud)
7. The pupils are studying. (quiet)
8. That old man is walking. (slow)
9. Those boys are running. (hard)
10. That man is talking. (fast)
11. Amnat is talking. (very much)
12. Preecha is swimming. (good)
13. The children are talking. (foolish)
14. Urai is working. (hard)
15. Wichai is working. (good)

2. Write a letter of 4 to 5 lines to a friend about one of these:
  - a. a game or a race
  - b. your father's new house (or buffalo, or boat, or dog, etc.)

## LESSON EIGHTEEN

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice the pronunciation of the past time of these verbs.

#### Drill One

|       |          |
|-------|----------|
| [ - ] | [ - d ]  |
| seem  | seemed   |
| clean | cleaned  |
| open  | opened   |
| [ - ] | [ - t ]  |
| laugh | laughed  |
| pass  | passed   |
| walk  | walked   |
| wish  | wished   |
| tap   | tapped   |
| [ - ] | [ - ed ] |
| wait  | waited   |
| aid   | aided    |
| want  | wanted   |

#### Drill Two

|       |         |
|-------|---------|
| wash  | washed  |
| name  | named   |
| add   | added   |
| close | closed  |
| paint | painted |
| work  | worked  |
| need  | needed  |
| push  | pushed  |
| look  | looked  |
| reach | reached |
| cough | coughed |
| toss  | tossed  |

### B. VOCABULALY

#### 1. hotel [howtɛl] โรงแรม

There are many large hotels in Bangkok.

Many people stay in hotels when they travel

#### 2. nervous [nɜ:vəs] กระวนกระวายใจ nervously [nɜ:vəsli] อย่างกระวนกระวายใจ

Lop and Wichai went out in a boat. Their mother became nervous when the wind got strong.

The hen was nervous about her chickens when she saw a dog

The airman looked at the clouds nervously. He was afraid the weather would not be good. He was afraid it would not be safe to fly.



3. worry (about) [wəri], to be worried (about) [wərid] กังวลใจ  
 The children worried about their homework.  
 Mothers and fathers sometimes worry about their children.  
 Aree is sick. His mother is worried about him.
4. hope [həʊp] หวังว่า  
 We hope you will be safe.  
 The pupils hope to speak English well.  
 My father hopes to visit his friends in Lop Buri next week.
5. careless [kɛrləs] สะเพร่า, ไม่ระมัดระวัง  
 Noree is a careless student.  
 Taxi drivers should not be careless.  
 We should not be careless with money.
6. enter [entə] เข้าไป  
 The man is entering his house.  
 The pupils enter their school at eight o'clock in the morning.  
 The big bus entered the bus station five minutes ago.
7. dream [dri:m]ฝัน, ความฝัน  
 People sometimes dream when they sleep.  
 Children are sometimes afraid of their dreams.
8. daydream [deydrim] ใจลอย, ฝันในสิ่งที่เป็นไปได้  
 Some people daydream when they walk.  
 Some people dream when they are not sleeping. We call these dreams "daydreams".  
 Sometimes it is good to daydream.
9. statue [stæʃu] รูปปั้น  
 There is a statue of King Vajiravudh in Lumpini Park.  
 The statue of King Taksin is in Thon Buri.
10. famous [feyməs] มีชื่อเสียง  
 Thao Suranaree is a famous Thai woman.  
 Bangkok, London, Tokyo, and Paris are famous cities.  
 Chulalongkorn is a famous King.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Review the use of adverbs.

Drill 18.1 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |                                         |                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Chab is a quiet boy. .... (play)     | HE PLAYS <u>QUIETLY</u> .               |
| 2. Anong is a good girl. .... (study)   | SHE STUDIES <u>WELL</u> .               |
| 3. Chalor is a fast pupil. .... (learn) | HE LEARNS <u>FAST</u> .                 |
| 4. Amnat is a slow student ... (read)   | 10. Somchai is a patient boy ... (wait) |
| 5. Preecha is a rude boy .... (speak)   | 11. Mali is a fast student .... (read)  |
| 6. Siree is a foolish girl .... (laugh) | 12. Mongkon is a good boy .... (study)  |
| 7. Tawin is a good boy .... (work)      | 13. Chamnong is a strong boy ... (swim) |
| 8. Somsak is a polite boy .... (speak)  | 14. Supat is a hard worker .... (work)  |
| 9. Noree is a sweet girl .... (smile)   | 15. Ladda is a good girl .... (work)    |

Drill 18. 2 Continue the drill as in the examples.

## Student A

## Student B

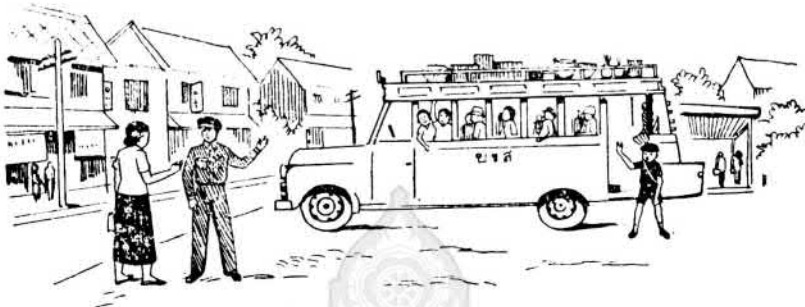
- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. He's a good man.         | DOES HE <u>SPEAK WELL</u> ?     |
| 2. They're quiet boys.      | DO THEY <u>SPEAK QUIETLY</u> ?  |
| 3. She's a sweet woman.     | DOES SHE <u>SPEAK SWEETLY</u> ? |
| 4. He's a fast person       | 9. They're good pupils.         |
| 5. They're polite children. | 10. She's an impolite person.   |
| 6. He's a loud person.      | 11. He's a quiet man.           |
| 7. She's a foolish woman.   | 12. She's a good student.       |
| 8. He's a slow man.         | 13. They're quick children.     |

Drill 18.3 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |          |                               |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. good  | DID HE <u>SLEEP WELL</u> ?    |
| 2. quiet | DID HE <u>SLEEP QUIETLY</u> ? |
| 3. study | DID HE <u>STUDY QUIETLY</u> ? |
| 4. hard  | DID HE <u>STUDY HARD</u> ?    |

- |            |            |              |          |
|------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| 5. patient | 10. quick  | 15. impolite | 20. slow |
| 6. wait    | 11. fast   | 16. fast     | 21. fast |
| 7. work    | 12. speak  | 17. quiet    | 22. work |
| 8. hard    | 13. loud   | 18. good     | 23. good |
| 9. good    | 14. polite | 19. foolish  | 24. hard |

#### D. READING



Suchat and Noree live near Saraburi. Last week they went to visit their aunt in Korat. They went to Saraburi, and they got on a bus near a hotel. Their mother came to the bus station with them. She was nervous because she knew that buses often travel fast and dangerously. She looked at the bus nervously because she was worried.

Then a man said to her, "Don't be afraid. Your children will be safe on this bus."

She looked at the man and said, "Who are you?"

The man replied, "I'm Aree. I'm the bus driver. I drive this bus to Korat every day, and I'm

going to drive it to Korat today."

The children's mother said, "I think that you are a good driver and that you drive well. I hope that you will drive very carefully to-day because my children, Suchat and Noree, are going to go to Korat and they're going to travel in your bus."

"Don't worry," the driver said, "I always drive very carefully. I never drive carelessly."

"I think you are a careful driver," said the children's mother. "I don't think you are careless, but some drivers are careless. They drive very carelessly and very dangerously."

"I always drive carefully," the driver said. "I don't drive very fast, and I drive slowly when I enter a town or a village, but some drivers drive very foolishly. Also some people walk on the road carelessly. They don't look before they cross the road. And some people forget they are on the road. They walk on the road, but they daydream. They are very foolish."

The children's mother and the driver of the bus talked for five minutes, and then the driver said, "I must go now." He went to the bus and got on.

Noree and Suchat said, "Goodbye, mother, goodbye."

And their mother said, "Goodbye, children. Be good."

The children said, "We'll be good,

mother. Don't be nervous. This bus is very safe."

The bus went away slowly and noisily. Noree and Suchat were very happy. When the bus reached the new road from Saraburi to Korat, the driver drove fast but very carefully. The new road is very wide and good, and the bus travelled fast. When the bus reached Korat, the children met their aunt. They stayed at her house.

The next morning they visited the city. They saw the statue of Thao Suranaree, a famous Thai woman, who was very brave. The statue is in a park in front of the old city gate. They also saw some beautiful wats and schools. They liked Korat very much, and they hope that they will visit it again.

Answer the following questions orally:

1. Where do Suchat and Noree live?
2. Why did they go to Korat last week?
3. Who went to the bus station with them?
4. Why was the children's mother nervous?
5. What did the bus driver say to her?
6. Did the driver drive carefully?

7. How do some people walk on the road?
8. How long did the children's mother and the bus driver talk?
9. Where did the children stay in Korat?
10. What did they see in Korat?

## E. WRITING

1. Practice writing sentences with adverbs as in the examples.

1. John is a busy man.....(work)      *He works busily.*
2. Mary is a quiet girl.....(talk)      *She talks quietly.*
3. Chab is an angry man.....(shout)      *He shouts angrily.*
4. Those pupils are noisy.....(talk)
5. Siree is happy.....(sing)
6. That boy is quick.....(learn)
7. That pupil is lazy.....(work)
8. Anong is slow.....(walk)
9. Siree is sweet.....(sing)
10. That airplane is rapid.....(fly)
11. This train is fast.....(travel)
12. Mali is a busy girl.....(work)
13. Somsak is an angry man.....(talk)

2. Write the answers to the questions in D.

## LESSON NINETEEN

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice [ - ps ], [ - ts ], [ - ks ], [ - fs ], [ - θ s ]

|         |          |          |           |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
|         | [ - p ]  | [ - ps ] |           |
|         | tap      | taps     |           |
|         | trap     | traps    |           |
|         | map      | maps     |           |
| [ - t ] | [ - ts ] | [ - f ]  | [ - fs ]  |
| pat     | pats     | whiff    | whiffs    |
| mat     | mats     | cough    | coughs    |
| net     | nets     | laugh    | laughs    |
| [ - k ] | [ - ks ] | [ - θ ]  | [ - θ s ] |
| pack    | packs    | Ruth     | Ruth's    |
| tack    | tacks    | Beth     | Beth's    |
| Luke    | Luke's   | faith    | faiths    |

### B. VOCABULARY

1. treasure [ treɪซ ] ทรัพย์สมบัติ

There are many old treasures in Ayutthaya.

The children found a small treasure in an old house.

When a fire burnt his house, the man lost his treasure.

2. customer [ kəstəซ ] ลูกค้า

Customers are people who come to shops to buy things.

This shop has a lot of customers.

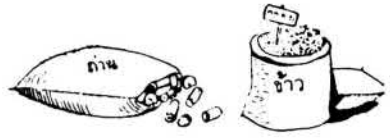
I always buy things from this shop. I'm its customer.

3. shopkeeper [ ʃapkiซ ], [ ʃɔpkiซ ] เจ้าของร้านค้า

The shopkeeper has many customers.

## 4. sack [sæk] กระสอบ

We put rice in sacks.  
 We sometimes put charcoal in sacks.  
 Sacks are often made of cloth.  
 Sacks are sometimes made of paper.



## 5. keep [kip] เก็บ

My mother keeps rice in a sack.  
 The teacher keeps chalk in a box.

## 6. taste [teyst] มีรส

Sugar tastes sweet.  
 Some oranges taste sour.  
 Mangoes often taste sweet.  
 Ice cream tastes cold and sweet.  
 Chillies taste hot.  
 Chocolate tastes good.

## 7. spice [spays] เครื่องเทศ

Pepper is a kind of spice.  
 Curry is made of many spices.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Review the use of "some" and "any" in affirmative and negative statements and questions.

Preecha has some rice.  
 Urai is drinking some tea.  
 Anong needs some books.  
 Aree needs a pen.

Siree doesn't have any rice.  
 Lop isn't drinking any tea.  
 Prasit doesn't need any books.  
 Tawin doesn't need a book.

Does Siree have any rice?  
 Is Lop drinking any tea?  
 Does Prasit need any books?  
 Does Tawin need a pen?

Drill 19.1 Do the drill as the examples.

|          |                                        |          |           |
|----------|----------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. bread | DOES HE <u>NEED</u> ANY <u>BREAD</u> ? |          |           |
| 2. they  | DO THEY <u>NEED</u> ANY <u>BREAD</u> ? |          |           |
| 3. want  | DO THEY <u>WANT</u> ANY <u>BREAD</u> ? |          |           |
| 4. sugar | 8. sell                                | 12. he   | 16. money |
| 5. rice  | 9. want                                | 13. they | 17. you   |
| 6. she   | 10. you                                | 14. ice  | 18. he    |
| 7. tea   | 11. coffee                             | 15. need | 19. she   |

Drill 19.2 Do the drill as in the examples.

|            |                                          |             |              |
|------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. rice    | I <u>HAVE</u> SOME <u>RICE</u> .         |             |              |
| 2. any     | I <u>DON'T</u> HAVE ANY <u>RICE</u> .    |             |              |
| 3. mangoes | I <u>DON'T</u> HAVE ANY <u>MANGOES</u> . |             |              |
| 4. some    | I <u>HAVE</u> SOME <u>MANGOES</u> .      |             |              |
| 5. water   | 11. soap                                 | 17. pins    | 23. any      |
| 6. tea     | 12. money                                | 18. some    | 24. salt     |
| 7. coffee  | 13. friends                              | 19. needles | 25. treasure |
| 8. soup    | 14. shoes                                | 20. meat    | 26. some     |
| 9. any     | 15. pencils                              | 21. bread   | 27. eggs     |
| 10. milk   | 16. rubbers                              | 22. fish    | 28. any      |

Drill 19.3 Continue the drill as in the examples.

|             |                                          |            |           |           |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. rice     | HE <u>HAS</u> SOME <u>RICE</u> .         |            |           |           |
| 2. books    | HE <u>HAS</u> SOME <u>BOOKS</u> .        |            |           |           |
| 3. pen      | HE <u>HAS</u> A <u>PEN</u> .             |            |           |           |
| 4. any      | HE <u>DOESN'T</u> HAVE ANY <u>PENS</u> . |            |           |           |
| 5. book     | HE <u>DOESN'T</u> HAVE A <u>BOOK</u> .   |            |           |           |
| 6. friends  | 10. letter                               | 14. tea    | 18. shirt | 22. pen   |
| 7. brothers | 11. book                                 | 15. coffee | 19. tie   | 23. pens  |
| 8. letters  | 12. pen                                  | 16. any    | 20. socks | 24. boat  |
| 9. some     | 13. pens                                 | 17. shoes  | 21. some  | 25. boats |



### Drill 19.4 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |         |                                              |             |               |               |
|---------|----------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. some | JOHN HAS <u>SOME</u> <u>COFFEE</u> .         |             |               |               |
| 2. any  | JOHN DOESN'T HAVE <u>ANY</u> <u>COFFEE</u> . |             |               |               |
| 3. need | JOHN DOESN'T NEED <u>ANY</u> <u>COFFEE</u> . |             |               |               |
| 4. tea  | JOHN DOESN'T NEED <u>ANY</u> <u>TEA</u> .    |             |               |               |
| 5. rice | 9. any                                       | 13. bread   | 17. some      | 21. chocolate |
| 6. some | 10. sugar                                    | 14. any     | 18 pineapples | 22. ice cream |
| 7. ink  | 11. soup                                     | 15. water   | 19. any       | 23. some      |
| 8. want | 12. some                                     | 16. mangoes | 20. fruit     | 24. any       |

### D. READING



Sompong's father has a shop.  
 He is a shopkeeper. The shop is not  
 very big but it is very clean.  
 Sompong's father sells many things  
 like coffee, salt, tea, sugar and rice.

Sompong often sits with his father  
 on some chairs at the back of the  
shop and waits for customers.  
 Sompong likes to look at things in  
 the shop.

In the front of the shop there are some big sacks. Sompong's father keeps many kinds of rice in the sacks. Some of the rice is very good. It tastes good. Some of the rice is not very good, but it is not bad. He doesn't like to sell any bad rice. Along the sides of the shop there are some boxes and tins. Sompong's father keeps many kinds of food in the boxes and tins.

When a customer enters the shop, Sompong's father says, "Good morning. What do you want to buy?"

Perhaps the customer says, "I want to buy some rice," or "I want some chillies." Perhaps the customer says, "I want to buy some fish. Do you have any fish?", or "I want to buy some ice cream. Do you have any ice cream?" If the customer asks for fish or ice cream, Sompong's father says, "No I'm sorry. I don't have any fish," or "I'm sorry. I don't keep any ice cream. I can sell you some rice, or chillies, or spice, but I can't sell you any fish or ice cream because I don't have any."

Answer orally the following questions about the reading passage:

1. What is Sompong's father?
2. What does he sell?
3. Where does Sompong often sit?
4. What things are in front of his shop?
5. What can you see along the sides of the shop?
6. What does Sompong's father say when a customer enters the shop?
7. If a customer asks for fish or ice cream, what does Sompong's father say?
8. Can we buy chillies from Sompong's father's shop?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write out the following sentences as in the examples.

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Siree has.....water            | <i>She has some water.</i>           |
| 2. Mali doesn't have.....food     | <i>She doesn't have any food.</i>    |
| 3. Supon has.....pen              | <i>She has a pen.</i>                |
| 4. Urai doesn't have.....pencils. | <i>She doesn't have any pencils.</i> |

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. Chalor has.....meat            | 10. Surin doesn't have.....coat. |
| 6. Amnat has.....pen.             | 11. Tawin has.....ice.           |
| 7. Anong has.....shoes.           | 12. John has.....boat.           |
| 8. Ladda doesn't have.....oranges | 13. Mary doesn't have.....watch. |
| 9. Somchai has.....coconuts       | 14. Daeng doesn't have.....rice  |

2. Write Drill 19.4 Numbers 5 – 24

3. Write a short dialogue between a shopkeeper and a customer. You may start like this:

Shopkeeper: Good morning. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, please. I want to buy a clock. Do you have any?

Shopkeeper: Yes, I do.

Customer: How much.....



## LESSON TWENTY

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice [ - z ]

|         |          |          |          |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
|         | [ - b ]  | [ - bz ] |          |
|         | rub      | rubs     |          |
|         | tab      | tabs     |          |
|         | rib      | ribs     |          |
| [ - d ] | [ - dz ] | [ - g ]  | [ - gz ] |
| bed     | beds     | egg      | eggs     |
| bird    | birds    | flag     | flags    |
| head    | heads    | dog      | dogs     |
| [ - v ] | [ - vz ] | [ - ð ]  | [ - ðz ] |
| wave    | waves    | bathe    | bathes   |
| hive    | hives    | clothe   | clothes  |
| stove   | stoves   | smooth   | smoothes |

### B. VOCABULARY

1. hold out (a hand) [howld awt ə hænd] ထိမ်းမြန်း

In the picture in Part D, Wichai is holding out his hand.  
(Substitute the words in the pattern below:)

|                        |  |          |
|------------------------|--|----------|
| Siree is holding out a |  | hand.    |
|                        |  | baht.    |
|                        |  | book.    |
|                        |  | pencil.  |
|                        |  | pen.     |
|                        |  | box.     |
|                        |  | balloon. |
|                        |  | finger.  |

2. towards [tɔrdz] [təwɔrdz] ทวน

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| The pupil went towards | his teacher. |
|                        | a table.     |
|                        | his house.   |
|                        | a house.     |
|                        | a bicycle.   |
|                        | his father.  |
|                        | his brother. |
|                        | his sister.  |
|                        | a car.       |

3. save [seyv] ประหยัด

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Children can save | money.   |
|                   | paper.   |
|                   | time.    |
|                   | food.    |
|                   | books.   |
|                   | stamps.  |
|                   | tops.    |
|                   | baht.    |
|                   | sweets.  |
|                   | pennies. |
|                   | string.  |

4. enough [inəf] พอ

We usually have enough food.

We don't have enough money to buy a new car.

We must save enough money to buy our books.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Review of "a" and "the"

Drill 20.1 Use "the" as in the examples.

- |                                      |                                         |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. I see a bicycle. (new)            | THE <u>BICYCLE</u> IS <u>NEW</u> .      |
| 2. I have a flower. (beautiful)      | THE <u>FLOWER</u> IS <u>BEAUTIFUL</u> . |
| 3. A boy is in the street. (strong)  | THE <u>BOY</u> IS <u>STRONG</u> .       |
| 4. A man is in the garden. (busy)    | THE <u>MAN</u> IS <u>BUSY</u> .         |
| 5. I see a stamp. (good)             | 11. Siree has a cat. (pretty)           |
| 6. I have a book. (thin)             | 12. That man has a bottle. (empty)      |
| 7. We saw a temple. (large)          | 13. Wichai is riding a horse. (black)   |
| 8. Somsak rode in an airplane. (big) | 14. Sombat drew a circle. (round)       |
| 9. John told a story. (long)         | 15. She has a sewing-machine. (new)     |
| 10. Peter brought a map. (small)     | 16. Lop lives in a village. (small)     |

20.2 Continue the drill as in the examples.

Teacher

STUDENT A  
REPEATS

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Open the window.  | <u>OPEN</u> THE <u>WINDOW</u> .  |
| 2. Give me a mango.  | <u>GIVE</u> ME A <u>MANGO</u> .  |
| 3. Bring me a chair. | <u>BRING</u> ME A <u>CHAIR</u> . |

STUDENT B

STUDENT A

- |                              |                                                |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <u>WHICH</u> <u>WINDOW</u> ? | THE <u>WINDOW</u> NEAR THE <u>BLACKBOARD</u> . |
| <u>WHICH</u> <u>MANGO</u> ?  | THE <u>MANGO</u> IN THE <u>BASKET</u> .        |
| <u>WHICH</u> <u>CHAIR</u> ?  | THE <u>CHAIR</u> IN THE <u>BEDROOM</u> .       |

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4. Give me a pineapple. (basket) | 8. Lend me a hammer. (table)     |
| 5. Bring me a book. (desk)       | 9. Give me a handkerchief. (bed) |
| 6. Hand me a needle. (table)     | 10. Give me a shirt. (chair)     |
| 7. Bring me a pillow. (bed)      | 11. Lend me a rubber. (box)      |

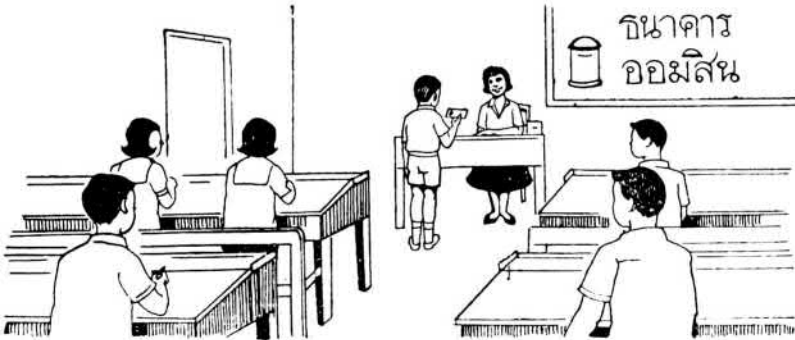
12. Open a tin. (kitchen)
13. Read a newspaper. (desk)
14. Tell her a story. (book)
15. Bring me a glass. (bathroom)
16. Bring me a bottle. (kitchen)
17. Bring me a teapot. (table)

20.3 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. There is a flower in that pond. (beautiful)  
THE FLOWER IS BEAUTIFUL.
2. There is a man in our garden. (working)  
THE MAN IS WORKING.
3. There is a bicycle in front. (new)  
THE BICYCLE IS NEW.
4. There are some children in the street. (playing)  
THE CHILDREN ARE PLAYING.
5. There is a bottle on this table. (empty)
6. There is a horse in that field. (eating)
7. There is a tiger in that tree. (sleeping)
8. There is a monkey in your garden. (eating)
9. There is a cat on my bed. (resting)
10. There is some rice in this bowl. (hot)
11. There is a pillow on his bed. (clean)
12. There is a tablecloth on this table. (white)
13. There are some pupils in that room. (reading)
14. There is a map on the wall. (large)
15. There is a buffalo in the water. (drinking)
16. There is some milk on the stove. (hot)
17. There is some food on the table. (cold)
18. There are some shoes on the floor. (dirty)
19. There are some men in the street. (working)
20. There are some books on the desk. (new)

## D. READING

Read silently and then answer the questions.



Wichai is holding out a hand towards his teacher. He has ten baht in his hand. He saved the money last week. Now he is giving it to his teacher. She will put it in the bank.

Wichai often cannot save any money. Last week and the week before Wichai did not save any money. He was very sad. He likes to save some money every week to put in the bank. The teacher is very happy also when a pupil saves money. She knows if people save some money they can do many things. If a person saves enough money, he can go to the beach, build a new house, or perhaps buy a car. All these things take a lot of money. Most people can't do this if they do not save money.

Wichai is not a rich boy. His father and mother are poor. Sometimes he cannot save any money, but this week he saved some. He helped his father's friend. His father's friend has a shop. Wichai worked in the shop two hours after school every day last week. The man gave him twenty baht on Saturday. Wichai bought some paper, some pencils, and a new plastic ruler. They cost ten baht. Wichai also saved ten baht and gave them to the teacher. She put them in the bank.

Wichai was very happy when he gave the money to the teacher. He is going to try to save some money every week.



Answer these questions orally.

1. Does Wichai save money every week?
2. Did Wichai find twenty baht?
3. How did Wichai get the money?
4. When did Wichai work?
5. Where did he work?
6. Did he give the money to his father's friend?
7. How did Wichai use ten baht?
8. Why can't he save money every week?
9. Does Wichai like to save money?
10. Why does the teacher like all the pupils to save money?
11. Does the teacher use Wichai's money?
12. Does Wichai want to save money every week?
13. How much did the man give Wichai on Saturday?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 20.2 Numbers 4–17  
Drill 20.3 Numbers 5–20
2. Write the answers to the questions in D.

## LESSON TWENTY-ONE

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Practice [ey] and [ε]

[ey]

wait

wade

raid

bait

bayed

paper

taste

[ε]

wet

wed

red

bet

bed

pepper

test

### B. VOCABULARY

1. giant [ˈjaɪənt] ยักษ์

Ramasun was a giant.

Thosakan was a giant.

2. jewel [ˈjuəl] เพชร

A jewel is beautiful.

A jewel is not cheap.

We wear jewels on our fingers.

Women wear jewels around their necks.



3. flash [flæʃ] ส่องสว่าง

Sometimes a light flashes.

Jewels often flash when they are in the sun.

4. graceful [ˈɡreɪsfəl] งามขณะเคลื่อนไหว

The woman is graceful.

Thai dancers are graceful.

The queen walks gracefully.

## 5. clumsy [kləmzi] งุ่มง่าม

A buffalo is often clumsy.

A dog is sometimes clumsy.

A fat man sometimes walks clumsily.

## 6. furious [fyuriəs] โกรธจัด

If anybody is very angry, he is furious.

He was a furious man.

The lazy student makes the teacher furious.

## 7. axe [æks] ขวาน

The man used an axe to cut the tree down.



## 8. lightning [laytnɪŋ] พ้ายแลบ

Lightning often flashes in the sky.

Children are often afraid of lightning.



## 9. thunder [θʌndə] พ้ายร้อง

Thunder always follows lightning.

Thunder is often very loud.

Children are often afraid of thunder.

## 10. rumble [rʌmbəl] ถิ่น ทำเสียงดังครื้น ๆ

Anything that rumbles is noisy.

Thunder rumbles. (พ้ายถิ่น)

Trains and trams often rumble on the railway. (เสียงล้อกระบะรางเหล็ก)

## 11. Thor [θɔr] ซื่อเทพเจ้า

Thor, the god of thunder, lives in the sky.

## 12. chariot [tʃəriət] รถเทียมม้าสมัยโบราณ

Thor often rode in a chariot.

A chariot has two wheels.



## 13. expensive [ɛkspɛnsɪv] แพง

A car costs a lot of money. It is expensive. It is not cheap.

A pencil does not cost much money. It is cheap. A pencil is not expensive.

## 14. ocean [owʃən] มหาสมุทร

The Pacific [pəˈsɪfɪk] Ocean is very large.

The Atlantic [ætˈlæntɪk] Ocean is also large.

The Indian [ˈɪndiən] Ocean is near Asia and Africa.

The Arctic [ˈɑːktɪk] Ocean is in the North.

## 15. Rip Van Winkle [rɪp væn wɪŋkəl]

Rip Van Winkle is a man in a famous story for children.

## 16. bowling [ˈboʊlɪŋ] โบลิ่ง

Bowling is a game.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Other uses of "the".

1. Names of countries do not take the: e. g. Thailand, India. Exceptions:  
The United States, The Soviet Union.
2. Names of Seas and Oceans take the.
3. People's names do not take the: e. g. John, Mr. Smith, Queen Elizabeth  
(but note: The King; The Queen)
4. Natural phenomena that are familiar to everyone take the: e. g. the sea;  
the earth

Drill 21.1 Do the drill as in the examples.

- |              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Canada    | CANADA IS <u>BIG</u> .    |
| 2. sea       | THE SEA IS <u>BIG</u> .   |
| 3. earth     | THE EARTH IS <u>BIG</u> . |
| 4. Mr. Jones | MR. JONES IS <u>BIG</u> . |

- |              |                   |              |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 5. Paul      | 10. America       | 15. Asia     |
| 6. sky       | 11. United States | 16. world    |
| 7. moon      | 12. sun           | 17. Thailand |
| 8. Australia | 13. China         |              |
| 9. France    | 14. Pacific Ocean |              |

Drill 21.2 Do the drill as in the examples.

- |                          |                                                |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. women                 | <u>WOMEN ARE BEAUTIFUL.</u>                    |
| 2. women of Chiang Mai   | <u>THE WOMEN OF CHIANG MAI ARE BEAUTIFUL.</u>  |
| 3. flowers               | <u>FLOWERS ARE BEAUTIFUL.</u>                  |
| 4. flowers in my garden  | <u>THE FLOWERS IN MY GARDEN ARE BEAUTIFUL.</u> |
| 5. rivers                | 11. jewels                                     |
| 6. rivers in Thailand    | 12. jewels in her ring                         |
| 7. trees                 | 13. temples                                    |
| 8. trees in Lumpini Park | 14. temples in Bangkok                         |
| 9. forests               | 15. mountains                                  |
| 10. forests near Lampang | 16. mountains in India                         |

21.3 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |                         |                                          |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. sugar                | <u>SUGAR IS SWEET</u>                    |
| 2. sugar in this bowl   | <u>THE SUGAR IN THIS BOWL IS SWEET</u>   |
| 3. coffee               | <u>COFFEE IS BROWN</u>                   |
| 4. coffee in this hotel | <u>THE COFFEE IN THIS HOTEL IS BROWN</u> |
| 5. tea (good)           | 14. grass in the park                    |
| 6. tea in the pot       | 15. rice (white)                         |
| 7. ink (black)          | 16. rice in the tin                      |
| 8. ink in that bottle   | 17. meat (good)                          |
| 9. butter (yellow)      | 18. meat in this shop                    |
| 10. butter on the table | 19. ice cream (cold)                     |
| 11. milk (white)        | 20. ice cream in the cup                 |
| 12. milk in the shop    | 21. trees (beautiful)                    |
| 13. grass (green)       | 22. trees in the park                    |

## 21.4 Continue the drill as in the examples:

- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. He has a book.           | HE HAS THE BOOK I WANT.         |
| 2. He's looking at a map.   | HE'S LOOKING AT THE MAP I WANT. |
| 3. He has a house.          | HE HAS THE HOUSE I WANT.        |
| 4. She has a picture        | 9. She has a dress.             |
| 5. She has a car.           | 10. They have a dog.            |
| 6. He has some good pupils. | 11. My friend has a clock.      |
| 7. He has a beautiful room. | 12. My mother has some jewels.  |
| 8. You have some flowers.   |                                 |

## D. READING



Mali is dancing. She goes to school every Saturday to study and practice Thai dancing. Now she is practicing the dance about Mekhala and Ramasun. Ramasun was a giant. He lived in the sky. Mekhala was beautiful, and she lived in the sky too. Mekhala was very graceful. She

danced very gracefully. Mekhala held a beautiful jewel in her hand. The jewel flashed when Mekhala danced. Ramasun liked the jewel and he tried to take it. When Ramasun tried to take the jewel, Mekhala laughed because he was so clumsy. He danced very clumsily and Mekhala laughed

loudly. When Mekhala laughed, Ramasun was very angry... he was furious. So he threw his axe at Mekhala, but it did not hit her because she moved away from him gracefully.

Now when the lightning flashes and the thunder rumbles, people in Thailand say, "Mekhala's jewel is flashing and Ramasun is throwing his

axe." The Thai people tell their children the story of Mekhala and Ramasun.

In Europe people say that Thor's hammer is flashing, and his chariot is rumbling. In America people say Rip Van Winkle is bowling. Who is Thor? We will read about him another time.

Answer these questions orally:

1. What is Mali doing?
2. Where does she go every Saturday? Why?
3. What is she practicing now?
4. Who was Ramasun?
5. Where did he live?
6. What did Mekhala hold in her hand?
7. What did Ramasun try to take from Mekhala?
8. Why did Mekhala laugh?
9. How did Ramasun dance?
10. What did Ramasun throw at Mekhala?
11. Did it hit her? Why?
12. What do people in Thailand say when the lightning flashes and the thunder rumbles?
13. What do people in Europe say when the lightning flashes and the thunder rumbles?
14. What do people in America say when the lightning flashes and the thunder rumbles?

## E. WRITING

1. Write out the following sentences. Use "a" or "the" or use no article.

- |                                                    |                              |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ....sun is hot.                                 | <i>The sun is hot.</i>       |
| 2. ....ice is cold.                                | <i>Ice is cold.</i>          |
| 3. ....flower is pretty.                           | <i>The flower is pretty.</i> |
| 4. ....flowers are cheap.                          | <i>Flowers are cheap.</i>    |
| 5. ....tea is cheap.                               |                              |
| 6. ....tea in that shop is cheap.                  |                              |
| 7. ....boy next to Chalor is Somsak.               |                              |
| 8. ....cold drink is nice when.....weather is hot. |                              |
| 9. ....water here is dirty.                        |                              |
| 10. ....water is usually clean.                    |                              |
| 11. ....top of your desk is dirty.                 |                              |
| 12. ....Thailand is.....hot country.               |                              |
| 13. ....big radio is expensive.                    |                              |
| 14. ....radio in John's house is not expensive.    |                              |
| 15. ....coffee grows in Thailand.                  |                              |

2. Write Drill 21.2 Numbers 5 – 16

Drill 21.3 Numbers 5 – 22

3. Write a story (of about 10 sentences) that's famous in your town.



## LESSON TWENTY-TWO

### A. PRONUNCIATION

Review of [əz] in plural.

#### Drill One

| [ - s ] | [ - səz ] |
|---------|-----------|
| ice     | ices      |
| face    | faces     |
| hiss    | hisses    |
| miss    | misses    |
| mass    | masses    |
| pass    | passes    |
| class   | classes   |
| dose    | doses     |

#### Drill Two

| [ - z ] | [ - zəz ] |
|---------|-----------|
| rose    | roses     |
| breeze  | breezes   |
| doze    | dozes     |
| close   | closes    |
| nose    | noses     |
| gaze    | gazes     |
| freeze  | freezes   |
| pose    | poses     |

#### Drill Three

| [ - č ] | [ - čəz ] |
|---------|-----------|
| itch    | itches    |
| scratch | scratches |
| catch   | catches   |
| match   | matches   |
| reach   | reaches   |
| peach   | peaches   |
| teach   | teaches   |

#### Drill Four

| [ - ʃ ] | [ - ʃəz ] |
|---------|-----------|
| cage    | cages     |
| edge    | edges     |
| ledge   | ledges    |
| badge   | badges    |
| wedge   | wedges    |
| Judge   | Judges    |
| bridge  | bridges   |

#### Drill Five

| [ - š ] | [ - šəz ] |
|---------|-----------|
| wash    | washes    |
| wish    | wishes    |
| push    | pushes    |
| rush    | rushes    |
| ash     | ashes     |
| cash    | cashes    |
| dish    | dishes    |

## B. VOCABULARY

1. telephone [tɛləfəʊn] โทรศัพท์

We telephoned our friend.

We have a telephone in our school.

2. dislike [dɪsleɪk] ไม่ชอบ

John does not like oranges. He dislikes oranges.

Pratoom did not like this cake. She disliked the cake.

Siree does not like tea. She dislikes tea.

3. park [pɑːk] สวนสาธารณะ

Lumpini is a big park in Bangkok.

A park often has many flowers.

Children often play in parks.

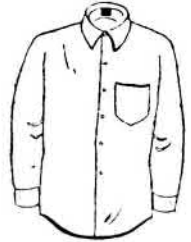
4. over there [oʊvər ðɛr] ที่นั่น

Ladda's house is over there behind the wat.

The wat is there.

5. shirt [ʃɜːt] เสื้อเชิ้ต

Men wear shirts, and women wear blouses.



6. playground [ˈpleɪɡraʊnd] สนามเด็กเล่น

The pupils play on the playground at school.

There is a playground in Lumpini Park.

7. never mind [nevər maɪnd] ไม่เป็นไร

Customer: Do you have coffee?

Shopkeeper: No, I'm sorry. I don't have any.

Customer: Never mind. Give me some tea.

8. afterwards [ˌæftəwɜːdz] ภายหลัง

Somchai will go home first. Lop will go afterwards.

I ate dinner first. Afterwards I studied my homework.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Review of pronouns used after verbs.

| Before –Verb Words | After –Verb Words |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| I                  | me                |
| you                | you               |
| he                 | him               |
| she                | her               |
| it                 | it                |
| we                 | us                |
| you                | you               |
| they               | them              |

Drill 22.1 Use pronouns as objects as in the examples.

- |         |                |          |         |
|---------|----------------|----------|---------|
| 1. I    | HE KNOWS ME.   |          |         |
| 2. she  | HE KNOWS HER.  |          |         |
| 3. they | HE KNOWS THEM. |          |         |
| 4. we   | HE KNOWS US.   |          |         |
| 5. she  | 11. we         | 17. it   | 23. we  |
| 6. they | 12. they       | 18. he   | 24. she |
| 7. we   | 13. she        | 19. we   | 25. you |
| 8. they | 14. we         | 20. you  | 26. he  |
| 9. you  | 15. I          | 21. they | 27. it  |
| 10. it  | 16. he         | 22. I    | 28. we  |

|                      |                     |                                 |                        |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| I like <b>John</b> . | I like <b>him</b> . | John likes <b>Mary and me</b> . | John likes <b>us</b> . |
| I know <b>Mary</b> . | I know <b>her</b> . | I know <b>Peter and Paul</b> .  | I know <b>them</b> .   |
| I like <b>rice</b> . | I like <b>it</b> .  | I know <b>John and you</b> .    | I know <b>you</b> .    |

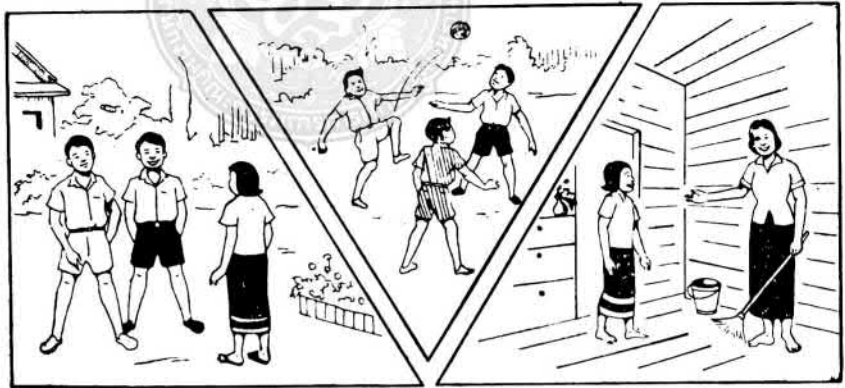
Drill 22.2 Use pronouns after verbs as in the examples.

- |                     |                          |                       |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I like John.     | I <u>LIKE</u> HIM.       |                       |
| 2. I see Mary.      | I <u>SEE</u> HER.        |                       |
| 3. I eat rice.      | I <u>EAT</u> IT.         |                       |
| 4. I help Somsak.   | 7. I hear thunder.       | 10. I call Tawin.     |
| 5. I know Urai.     | 8. I telephone Anong.    | 11. I like ice cream. |
| 6. I teach Mongkon. | 9. I dislike arithmetic. | 12. I know Siree.     |

Drill 22.3 Use pronouns after verbs as in the examples.

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Peter visits John and me.      | PETER <u>VISITS</u> US.          |
| 2. Peter likes Supon and you.     | PETER <u>LIKES</u> YOU.          |
| 3. Peter knows Anong and Daeng.   | PETER <u>KNOWS</u> THEM.         |
| 4. Peter sees John and Mary.      | 9. Peter dislikes John and Mary. |
| 5. Peter helps Chalor and me.     | 10. Peter likes Jack and Jill.   |
| 6. Peter teaches Supat and Tawin. | 11. Peter knows Anong and you.   |
| 7. Peter knows Mali and Somsak.   | 12. Peter teaches Paul and me.   |
| 8. Peter visits Somchai and me.   | 13. Peter likes John and me.     |

#### D. READING



Ladda and Chab often play in a park near their house. They do not play in the streets because that is dangerous. Yesterday Ladda and Chab

played in a playground in the park. Their friend, Sak, also played with them. Ladda and Chab like him very much because he is a good friend.

Yesterday there was another boy in the park. Sak asked Ladda and Chab, "Do you know that boy over there? He is wearing a green shirt."

Ladda said, "No, I don't know him." But Chab said, "Yes, I know him. His name is Prasit."

Sak said, "He is teaching me 'takraw'. Do you play 'takraw'?"

Chab said, "Yes, I do. I like it very much. Can I play with you and Prasit?"

Sak answered, "Yes."

Ladda was very unhappy. "I can't play 'takraw'," she said, "and I don't like it."

"Please come and watch us, Ladda," said Sak. "Perhaps Prasit's sister will come. You know her because she goes to your school. If she comes, she will play a game with you."

The three boys played 'takraw',

and Ladda watched them, but Prasit's sister didn't come. After twenty minutes Ladda was furious and returned home.

Her mother said, "Where's Chab, Ladda?"

Ladda answered angrily, "He's playing 'takraw' on the playground with Sak and Prasit. They don't like me because I can't play 'takraw' and because I don't want to watch them."

Ladda's mother smiled and said, "Never mind. Help me clean this room and then I'll give you something to eat. Afterwards we will visit your aunt and uncle. You like them."

Then Ladda became happy again. She talked with her mother and helped her clean the room. Then she ate some ice cream. Afterwards she visited her aunt and uncle with her mother.

Answer these questions orally:

1. Where do Ladda and Chab often play?
2. Why don't they play in the street?
3. Where did they play yesterday?
4. Who also played with them?

5. What was the name of another boy in the park?
6. Why was Ladda unhappy?
7. What did Ladda's mother ask Ladda to do?
8. Where will Ladda and her mother go afterwards?
9. What did Ladda eat after she helped her mother?
10. Was Ladda happy after she talked to her mother?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write the following sentences. Use pronouns after verbs as in the examples.

- |                                             |                              |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. We dislike snakes.                       | <i>We dislike them.</i>      |
| 2. We like Mr. Smarn.                       | <i>We like him.</i>          |
| 3. They know Sompong and me.                | <i>They know us.</i>         |
| 4. They often visit you and John.           | <i>They often visit you.</i> |
| 5. I don't like John.                       |                              |
| 6. They teach English.                      |                              |
| 7. I often help Siree.                      |                              |
| 8. She knows Urai.                          |                              |
| 9. Supat teaches John and Mary.             |                              |
| 10. He often visits Ladda and me.           |                              |
| 11. I like jewels.                          |                              |
| 12. We often eat rice.                      |                              |
| 13. He likes Peter and you.                 |                              |
| 14. He doesn't like birds.                  |                              |
| 15. We don't know the boys.                 |                              |
| 16. Chab and Sak played takraw with Prasit. |                              |

2. Write the answers to the questions in D.

## LESSON TWENTY - THREE

### A. PRONUNCIATION

#### 1. Practice [ -l ] and [ -ld ]

| [ -l ] | [ -ld ] |
|--------|---------|
| goal   | gold    |
| foal   | fold    |
| whole  | hold    |
| feel   | field   |
| heel   | healed  |
| wheel  | wheeled |
| ball   | bawled  |
| bill   | build   |

#### 2. Practice these sentences. Stress the marked syllables.

Please sit down.

Give it to John.

Open the door.

Close your books.

Add some more.

Close the door.

I live at home.

We're going to school.

Look over there.

Don't be late.

What's his name?

Give him some tea.

Show it to Daeng.

He went away.

He studies alone.

### B. VOCABULARY

#### 1. cause [kɔːz] เป็นเหตุให้

The rains cause a change in the weather.

Careless drivers often cause accidents.

The examinations cause the students to study hard.

#### 2. Junior Red Cross [ˌdʒuːniər red kros] อนุชาชาด

All the girls in our school are in the Junior Red Cross.

The Junior Red Cross tries to help people.

## 3. first aid [fɜːst eɪd] ปฐมพยาบาล

The girls in the Junior Red Cross learn first aid.  
Ladda is bringing a first aid box.

## 4. calm [kɑːm] สงบ, ทำให้สงบ

If there is a dangerous fire, we should be calm.  
The sea was calm. There were no large waves.  
The policeman calms the angry people.

## 5. ambulance [æmbyuləns] รถพยาบาล

The hospital has three ambulances.  
Lop went to the hospital by ambulance after the accident.



## 6. bandage [ˈbændɪdʒ] ผ้าพันแผล

The doctor put a bandage on Lop's arm.  
Bandages must be clean.



## 7. if [ɪf] ว่า.....หรือไม่

I'll ask if he can come.  
I don't know if she is sick.

## 8. ask for [ask fɔː] ขอ

The pupil asked for a pencil.  
Shall I ask for some money?

## 9. send for [send fɔː] ใ้ไปตาม

He sends for a doctor.  
The teacher sent for a student.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

The use of pronouns after prepositions.

Examples: I like John. He often plays with me.

Chai is late. I'm going to wait for him.

Our teacher is going to talk. I'm going to listen to her.

Chalor and I are running a race. People are looking at us.



Drill 23.1 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. Aree often walks home with..... (we)  
AREE OFTEN WALKS HOME WITH US.
2. John often talks to..... (they)  
JOHN OFTEN TALKS TO THEM.
3. Anong often listens to..... (she)  
ANONG OFTEN LISTENS TO HER.
4. Preecha often plays with..... (you)  
PREECHA OFTEN PLAYS WITH YOU.
5. Mongkon sometimes works with..... (I)
6. John often thinks about..... (we)
7. We often speak to..... (they)
8. Where's Anong? Mary's looking for..... (she)
9. Tawin lives near..... (we)
10. They often play with..... (they)
11. Chalor's going to arrive. We're waiting for..... (he)
12. Siree's going to sing. I'm going to listen to..... (she)
13. When we see a beautiful picture, we like to look at..... (it)
14. John often talks to..... (we)

Drill 23.2 Do this drill as in the examples.

- |            |                       |          |           |
|------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. I       | THEY <u>LIKE</u> ME.  |          |           |
| 2. he      | THEY <u>LIKE</u> HIM. |          |           |
| 3. we      | THEY <u>LIKE</u> US.  |          |           |
| 4. John    | THEY <u>LIKE</u> HIM. |          |           |
| 5. I       | 10. Siree and Anong   | 15. she  | 20. I     |
| 6. he      | 11. they              | 16. it   | 21. Ladda |
| 7. she     | 12. he                | 17. we   | 22. we    |
| 8. you     | 13. I                 | 18. Urai | 23. they  |
| 9. the cat | 14. you               | 19. he   | 24. she   |

Drill 23.3 Do this drill as in the examples.

- |         |         |                       |         |          |
|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| 1. you  |         | I <u>KNOW</u> YOU.    |         |          |
| 2. him  |         | I <u>KNOW</u> HIM.    |         |          |
| 3. she  |         | SHE <u>KNOWS</u> HIM. |         |          |
| 4. they |         | THEY <u>KNOW</u> HIM. |         |          |
| 5. us   |         | THEY <u>KNOW</u> US.  |         |          |
| 6. he   | 10. I   | 14. you               | 18. we  | 22. them |
| 7. she  | 11. he  | 15. him               | 19. he  | 23. I    |
| 8. them | 12. me  | 16. her               | 20. us  | 24. she  |
| 9. they | 13. she | 17. them              | 21. her | 25. me   |

#### D. READING



Every Saturday morning Anong and her friends, Mali and Urai, go to the Junior Red Cross class. They listen to their teacher. The teacher explains First Aid to them.

Today is Saturday. The teacher is speaking to the girls now. She is

speaking to them and showing them a picture. The girls are listening to her. The teacher is saying, "The roads are very dangerous. Many cars travel on them. Sometimes the cars are very fast, and sometimes the people are very careless. People who

walk on the road carelessly, and careless drivers who drive carelessly cause many accidents.”

“If you see an accident, go and see if anybody is hurt. If some people are hurt, try to help them. Ask for an ambulance and send for a doctor. Tell him to come quickly, and tell him where the accident is. Do not move the injured people. If the people are afraid, calm them. If a policeman comes, help him too. If a hospital is near, go to it and tell somebody about the accident. Tell them if the accident is very bad or not. Try to help as much as you can.”

“The Junior Red Cross will teach you First Aid. We are going to

learn about bandages and how to use them. We will begin with some easy bandages. I'll show you the first one in this lesson.”

The girls are watching the teacher very carefully. They want to learn because they want to help people if they see an accident. They know that they can learn about First Aid from the Junior Red Cross class.

They are always very careful, but they know that many other people are careless when they walk on the road. They hope that they will not see an accident, but they want to help if they see anybody who is hurt in an accident.

Answer the following questions orally:

1. What do Anong and her friends do every Saturday morning?
2. What is the teacher showing the students?
3. What causes many accidents on the road?
4. What will you do if you see an accident?
5. Do you learn how to use bandages in your school?
6. Why do the girls want to learn First Aid?
7. Where can you learn about First Aid?
8. How does a careless driver drive?
9. Why is a road a very dangerous place for children?

## E. WRITING

1. Write the answers to the questions as follows:

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Do you know John?                | <i>Yes, I know him.</i>       |
| 2. Do you play with Peter and Paul? | <i>Yes, I play with them.</i> |
| 3. Do you like sugar?               | <i>Yes, I like it.</i>        |
| 4. Does Siree know you?             | <i>Yes, she knows me.</i>     |
| 5. Do you know Siree?               |                               |
| 6. Do you like Somsak?              |                               |
| 7. Did you see those children?      |                               |
| 8. Do you dislike that lazy girl?   |                               |
| 9. Did you wait for John yesterday? |                               |
| 10. Do you know Chalor and Amnat?   |                               |
| 11. Do you like tea?                |                               |
| 12. Do you read books?              |                               |
| 13. Does Lop know you?              |                               |
| 14. Does Anong know John and you?   |                               |
| 15. Did you go with Somsak?         |                               |

2. Write the answers to the questions in D.

3. Write a composition about what you will do if you see an accident on the road.

## LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

### A. PRONUNCIATION

1. Practice [ -mz ] and [ -md ].

#### Drill One

| [ -m ] | [ -mz ] |
|--------|---------|
| name   | names   |
| aim    | aims    |
| dam    | dams    |
| sum    | sums    |
| game   | games   |
| comb   | combs   |
| room   | rooms   |
| calm   | calms   |

#### Drill Two

| [ -m ] | [ -md ] |
|--------|---------|
| bloom  | bloomed |
| blame  | blamed  |
| brim   | brimmed |
| climb  | climbed |
| plume  | plumed  |

2. Practice these sentences. Stress on the marked syllables.

|                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| They <b>need</b> us to.   | We <b>finished</b> it.       |
| She <b>bought</b> me one. | He <b>studied</b> it.        |
| I <b>want</b> you to.     | He <b>tried</b> for it.      |
| He <b>seemed</b> to be.   | She <b>writes</b> to them.   |
| I <b>think</b> it is.     | They'll <b>wait</b> for her. |

### B. VOCABULARY

1. celebrate [sɛləbreɪt] ฉลอง

Siree's family celebrated her birthday.

We are going to celebrate the New Year on the first of January.

2. festival [fɛstəvəl] งานฉลอง

People enjoy the "Loy Kratong" festival.

The Songkran festival is held in April.

3. decorate [dɛkəreɪt] ตกแต่ง

to be decorated with

The pupils decorated the classroom.

Kratongs are often decorated with flowers.

4. float [flowt] ลอย

Wichai is going to float a boat on the canal.

Wood floats on water.

5. neighbor [neybr] เพื่อนบ้าน

Mr. Prasit and Mr. Preecha live near each other. They are neighbors.

Thailand and Malaysia are neighbors.

### C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Review the past time of some irregular verbs:

| Present Time | Past Time  |
|--------------|------------|
| I give       | I gave     |
| I come       | I came     |
| I see        | I saw      |
| I know       | I knew     |
| I run        | I ran      |
| I meet       | I met      |
| I begin      | I began    |
| I send for   | I sent for |
| I make       | I made     |
| I buy        | I bought   |
| I do         | I did      |
| I hide       | I hid      |
| I win        | I won      |
| Present Time | Past Time  |
| I put        | I put      |
| It costs     | It cost    |
| It hurts     | It hurt    |
| You cut      | You cut    |

Drill 24.1 Change the sentences to the past time as in the examples.

1. My mother gives food to the monks.

MY MOTHER GAVE FOOD TO THE MONKS YESTERDAY.

2. I come to school by bus.

I CAME TO SCHOOL BY BUS YESTERDAY.

3. Sompong runs to school everyday.

SOMPONG RAN TO SCHOOL YESTERDAY.

4. We see our teacher every day.

5. We know the answers to the drills.

6. Those boys win the game every day.

7. I go to school at eight o'clock.

8. He comes home late.

9. She sends for me every day.

10. The teacher gives the pupils homework.

Drill 24.2 Continue the drill as in the examples.

1. every week      HE COMES EVERY WEEK.

2. go home      HE GOES HOME EVERY WEEK.

3. last week      HE WENT HOME LAST WEEK.

4. come      HE CAME LAST WEEK.

5. send for me

10. come to school

15. meet his friend

6. run with me

11. go

16. write a letter

7. every week

12. see a movie

17. last week

8. know his lesson

13. give a test

18. go to the festival

9. last week

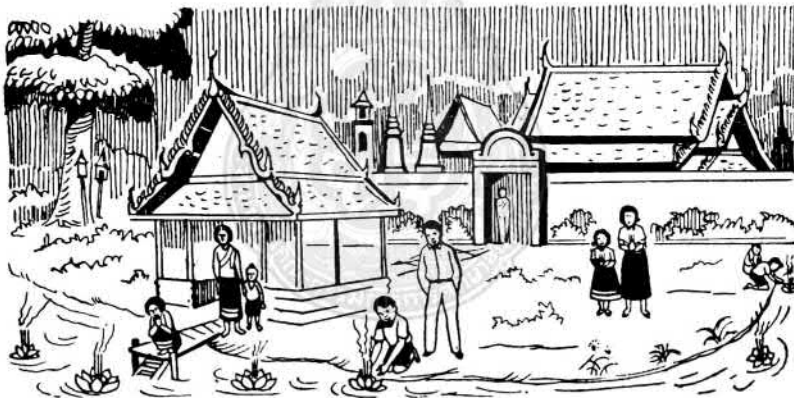
14. every week

19. win the game

Drill 24.3 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |            |                              |             |            |
|------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. candle  | SIREE BOUGHT A SMALL CANDLE. |             |            |
| 2. sell    | SIREE SOLD A SMALL CANDLE.   |             |            |
| 3. kratong | SIREE SOLD A SMALL KRATONG.  |             |            |
| 4. she     | SHE SOLD A SMALL KRATONG.    |             |            |
| 5. they    | 10. want                     | 15. kratong | 20. orange |
| 6. buy     | 11. candle                   | 16. float   | 21. eat    |
| 7. have    | 12. light                    | 17. make    | 22. buy    |
| 8. make    | 13. Wichai                   | 18. see     | 23. sell   |
| 9. see     | 14. buy                      | 19. have    | 24. book   |

#### D. READING



This month is December. Last month was November, and people in Thailand celebrated the festival of "Loy Kratong." Preeda and his family celebrated the festival of "Loy Kratong." Preeda and his

father made a beautiful kratong. The kratong was made of paper, bamboo, and flowers. They also put a candle in it. When they finished it, they went to a temple near a big canal. Many people came to the same temple



near the canal. They also decorated their kratongs with flowers and lights. Some of the kratongs were very big, and some were very small. Preeda's kratong was small, but it was very beautiful.

Preeda's father carried the kratong to the edge of the canal. He lighted the candle very carefully, and then he gave it to Preeda. Preeda looked at the canal. He saw many beautiful kratongs floating on the water. Then he put his kratong into the water very carefully and it floated slowly to the middle of the canal. Preeda's kratong floated very well, so he was very happy. Preeda's

father smiled when he saw the kratong floating away slowly and beautifully. He knew that Preeda was happy because the kratong floated well.

Afterwards Preeda and his father went home. When they arrived home, many friends and neighbors came to visit them. They came to celebrate "Loy Kratong" with them. That night the moon was full. It was not dark outside the house, so they sat in the garden and listened to the "Loy Kratong" song. Then some tried to sing it, and the others danced the "ram wong." Everyone was happy. It was late when Preeda's family went to sleep.

Answer the following questions about the story:

1. What is the month after November?
2. What do people in Thailand celebrate in November?
3. Do you know how to make a beautiful kratong?
4. What is a kratong made of?
5. What do we put in a kratong?
6. Where did Preeda's father float the kratong?
7. Who carried the kratong from the house?
8. Why was Preeda happy?
9. Why did many friends and neighbors come to Preeda's house?
10. When did they leave his house?

## E. WRITING

1. Write the following exercise as in the examples.

- |                                     |                                           |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. I see Lop every day.             | <i>I saw him yesterday.</i>               |
| 2. They close the door every night. | <i>They closed it last night.</i>         |
| 3. We know the answers every week.  | <i>We knew them last week.</i>            |
| 4. You walk home every morning.     | <i>You walked home yesterday morning.</i> |
- 
5. He comes to school every day.
  6. They play football every week.
  7. The teacher gives the pupils homework every day.
  8. I see Siree every day.
  9. They wait for John and me every night.
  10. We know our lessons every day.
  11. She goes home every day.
  12. Mali dances every week.
  13. Preeda eats an orange every morning.
  14. Siree puts her books on the table every night.

2. Write Drill 24.3 Numbers 5 – 24

3. Write the answers to the questions in D.

## LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

### A. PRONUNCIATION

#### 1. Practice [ - ndz ] and [ - ldz ]

| Drill One |         | Drill Two |           |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| [ - nd ]  | [ ndz ] | [ - ld ]  | [ - ldz ] |
| band      | bands   | cold      | colds     |
| hand      | hands   | fold      | folds     |
| sound     | sounds  | field     | fields    |
| fund      | funds   | build     | builds    |
| hound     | hounds  | child     | child's   |
| round     | rounds  | mold      | molds     |
| find      | finds   | hold      | holds     |

#### 2. Practice these expressions. Stress the syllables in heavy print.

|                      |                    |                     |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| I want to.           | My <b>sister</b> . | She <b>sees</b> it. |
| They <b>have</b> to. | A <b>cousin</b> .  | Repeat it.          |
| I like it.           | We know him.       | I <b>hear</b> you.  |

### B. VOCABULARY

#### 1. toothache [tuθeyk] ปวดฟัน



He has a toothache.

#### 2. marks [marks] คะแนน

When pupils work hard, they get good marks.

When you get bad marks, your father and mother are unhappy.

3. harvest [harvəst] ผลิต, เก็บข้าว

Farmers like a big rice harvest.

When the rice is yellow, it is harvest time.

4. see [si] ไปหา, ไปพบ

John goes to see his friend every day.

This teacher sees the doctor every week.

5. give a lesson [giv] สอน give an examination สอบ

Mary gives a lesson every day. She teaches a lesson every day.

The teacher is going to give an examination.

6. price [prays] ราคา

The price of rice is high.

The price of bananas is low.

The price of food is sometimes expensive and sometimes cheap.

7. concert [kansərt] การแสดงดนตรี, คอนเสิร์ต

The singer gave a concert in our school.

Lop played the drum in a concert.

### C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

1. Review of more irregular verbs.

| Present Time | Past Time |
|--------------|-----------|
| eat          | ate       |
| read         | read      |
| get          | got       |
| have         | had       |
| drink        | drank     |

Drill 25.1 Do the drills as in the examples.

1. I eat rice every day. I ATE RICE YESTERDAY.
2. We read English every day. WE READ ENGLISH YESTERDAY.
3. They go to the sea every week. THEY WENT TO THE SEA LAST WEEK.
4. Ladda has a lot of work every day.
5. We come to school every day.
6. The workers get their money every day.
7. Preecha reads the newspaper every day.
8. John sees Paul every night.
9. Supon drinks tea every day.
10. Lop puts on his shirt every day.

2. Irregular verbs in questions.

|                                 |                                                                |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| John ate meat yesterday.        | DID JOHN <u>EAT</u> <u>MEAT</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ?             |
| Siree went to school yesterday. | DID SIREE <u>GO</u> <u>TO</u> <u>SCHOOL</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ? |
| Amnat drank coffee yesterday.   | DID AMNAT <u>DRINK</u> <u>COFFEE</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ?        |

Drill 25.2 Do the drills as in the examples.

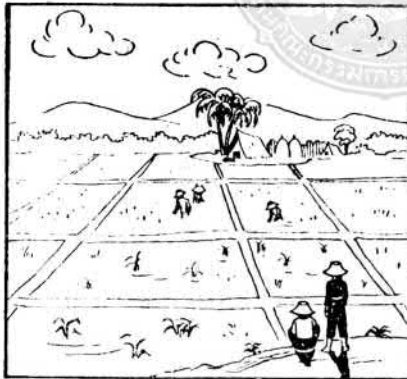
1. Siree went to school yesterday.  
DID SIREE GO TO SCHOOL YESTERDAY?
2. They ate some rice last night.  
DID THEY EAT ANY RICE LAST NIGHT?
3. The children knew their lessons yesterday.  
DID THE CHILDREN KNOW THEIR LESSONS YESTERDAY?
4. Chalor had a headache last Monday.
5. Supon drank some water last night.
6. The pupils read [rɛd] a new book last week.
7. They came home late yesterday.

8. The teacher gave a lesson yesterday.
9. Amnat knew some answers yesterday.
10. Anong went to the sea last month.
11. Tawin had a toothache yesterday.
12. Surai got some good marks last term.
13. John saw the doctor yesterday.

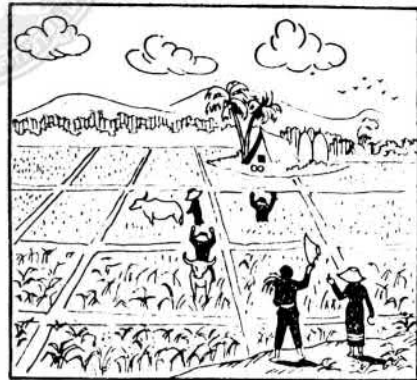
Drill 25.3 Continue the drills as in the examples.

- |                     |                                                |                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. every week       | DOES HE <u>GO HOME</u> EVERY <u>WEEK</u> ?     |                    |
| 2. read a book      | DOES HE <u>READ A BOOK</u> EVERY <u>WEEK</u> ? |                    |
| 3. eat meat         | DOES HE <u>EAT MEAT</u> EVERY <u>WEEK</u> ?    |                    |
| 4. last week        | DID HE <u>EAT MEAT</u> LAST <u>WEEK</u> ?      |                    |
| 5. drink coffee     | 10. last week                                  | 15. give lessons   |
| 6. have a headache  | 11. go to school                               | 16. last week      |
| 7. every week       | 12. come to work                               | 17. eat meat       |
| 8. get good marks   | 13. read a book                                | 18. every week     |
| 9. know the answers | 14. every week                                 | 19. give a concert |

#### D. READING



In Tawin's village the rice harvest is very good this year, and everybody is very happy.



Last year the rice harvest was not very good, and everybody was very unhappy. Last year when

harvest time came, everybody in Tawin's village went to the rice fields and worked very hard but the harvest was not big. The girls in Tawin's village cooked food and gave it to the men and women in the fields. The men and women in the fields ate the food and drank some water. They worked very hard, and they rested very little.

The people in Tawin's village worked very hard, but the harvest was small. That year men and women in the village had a lot of work, but they didn't have much money, and they didn't have much food. They knew the harvest was bad, and they

were unhappy.

This year the harvest is very good everywhere. The people in Tawin's village are having a good harvest. The men and women in the rice fields are working very hard, but they are happy because there is a lot of rice, and afterwards they will have a lot of money and food. All Thai farmers are happy when the rice harvest is good and the price of rice is not low. Then the farmers will have a lot of money and they can buy many things. Tawin's father hopes that he can buy another buffalo and a water pump. Tawin wants to buy a new boat.

Answer the following questions orally:

1. Why is everybody in Tawin's village very happy this year?
2. Was everybody happy last year?
3. Who cooked food for the women in the field?
4. Why did the farmers rest very little?
5. What is the price of rice if the rice harvest is good?
6. What does Tawin's father hope to buy this year?
7. What does Tawin want to buy?

## E. WRITING

1. Write the following exercise:

1. Siree goes to school every day. *Did Siree go to school yesterday?*  
*Yes, she went to school yesterday.*

2. Choompon eats meat every week. *Did Choompon eat meat last week?*

*Yes, he ate meat last week.*

3. Chai gets good marks every day. *Did Chai get good marks yesterday?*

*Yes, he got good marks yesterday.*

4. Siree comes to school every day.

5. Amnat drinks tea every day.

6. Salee goes to the sea every week.

7. Somsak reads a book every week.

8. Anong has a headache every week.

9. Supat sees his friends every day.

10. Urai knows her lessons every day.

11. Tawin works in the fields every year.

12. He puts his book there every night.

13. The teacher gives an examination every term.

14. Tawin's father buys a new plough every year.

15. That farmer has a good harvest every year.

2. Write Drill 25.2    Numbers 4 – 13

Drill 25.3    Numbers 5 – 19



## LESSON TWENTY-SIX

### A. PRONUNCIATION

#### 1. Practice [ -nəld ] and [ -ŋgəld ]

##### Drill One

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| [ -nəl ] | [ -nəld ]  |
| panel    | panelled   |
| tunnel   | tunnelled  |
| funnel   | funnelled  |
| kennel   | kennelled  |
| flannel  | flannelled |
| final    |            |

##### Drill Two

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| [ -ŋgəl ] | [ -ŋgəld ] |
| bungle    | bungled    |
| tangle    | tangled    |
| jangle    | jangled    |
| jingle    | jingled    |
| dangle    | dangled    |
| mingle    | mingled    |
| mangle    | mangled    |

#### 2. Say the following sentences:

|                            |                          |                            |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| It's a <u>blackboard</u> . | He's a <u>farmer</u> .   | Here's some <u>paper</u> . |
| It's a <u>classroom</u> .  | She's a <u>teacher</u> . | That's a <u>teacup</u> .   |
| It's a <u>school</u> book. | I'm a <u>pupil</u> .     | Where's my <u>pencil</u> ? |

#### 3. Practice the following dialogue. Then memorize it. (Use your own name)

Student A: Hello .

Student B: Hello .

A: What's your name?

B: Amnat. What's your name?

A: Tawin.

B: Where are you going?

A: I'm going to school.

B: Do you go to school every day?

A: Yes, I do.

B: Did you go to school yesterday?

A: No, I didn't. I went to the doctor because I was sick.

## B. VOCABULARY

## 1. zoo [zu] สวนสัตว์

Children like to go to the zoo to see wild animals.

There is a very good zoo at Khao Din in Bangkok.

## 2. bear [ber] หมี

A bear is a wild animal. Some bears are black.  
and some bears are brown.



## 3. address [əˈdres] ที่อยู่

My address is 31 Soi Ruen Rudee, Bangkok, Thailand.

Mali wrote her friend's address on an envelope.

## 4. take a photograph [teyk ə ˈfəʊtəɡræf] ถ่ายรูป

Wichai likes to take photographs with his camera.

My friend took a photograph of me.

## 5. yawn [yɔn] หาว

When we are sleepy, we sometimes yawn; but this is not polite.

When Mary is sleepy, she yawns.

## 6. go to bed [ɡoʊ to bɛd] ไปนอน

When it is time to sleep, we go to bed.

Mothers tell their children to go to bed at night.

## 7. essay [ˈɛsey] เรียงความ

The teacher told the pupils to write a short essay.

John's essay was interesting.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

1. Learn the past forms of the following verbs:

| Present Time | Past Time |
|--------------|-----------|
| sit          | sat       |
| speak        | spoke     |
| write        | wrote     |
| take         | took      |
| begin        | began     |
| sleep        | slept     |
| say          | said      |

Drill 26.1 Change the sentences to past time as in the examples.

1. We sit down every day. WE SAT DOWN YESTERDAY.
2. John sees us every day. JOHN SAW US YESTERDAY.
3. Chab knows his lessons every day. CHAB KNEW HIS LESSONS YESTERDAY.
4. We speak English every day.
5. Siree writes home every day.
6. I go to school every day.
7. Tawin drinks tea every day.
8. Surai sleeps every day.
9. Amnat comes to work every day.
10. Urai reads a book every day.
11. We eat rice every day.
12. We see our teacher every day.
13. I say, "Good morning," every day.
14. The teacher begins the lesson early every day.
15. We take our books to school every day.

## 2. Review of questions in past time.

| "Was /were" with adjectives: |                        | "Did" with verbs: |                       |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| tired                        | Was Chalor tired?      | work              | Did Chalor work?      |
| hungry                       | Were the boys hungry?  | eat               | Did the boys eat?     |
| happy                        | Was your friend happy? | wait              | Did your friend wait? |
| lazy                         | Were the pupils lazy?  | come              | Did the pupils come?  |
| quiet                        | Was the dog quiet?     | sleep             | Did the dog sleep?    |

## Drill 26.2 Change the sentences into questions.

- The boys played football yesterday.  
DID THE BOYS PLAY FOOTBALL YESTERDAY?
- Sanit was sad this morning.  
WAS SANIT SAD THIS MORNING?
- Mali went to school last year.  
DID MALI GO TO SCHOOL LAST YEAR?
- She studied her lessons last night.  
DID SHE STUDY HER LESSONS LAST NIGHT?
- The children were quiet yesterday.  
WERE THE CHILDREN QUIET YESTERDAY?
- Somsak was busy yesterday.
- Amnat worked last week.
- Siree wrote a letter this morning.
- That lazy pupil slept in class.
- We spoke English yesterday.
- The pupils were busy yesterday afternoon.
- Chalor was late this morning.
- Anong opened the windows last night.
- The pupils began a new lesson yesterday.

15. Ladda and Chab were happy yesterday.
16. Daeng went to the sea last summer.
17. His friend came home yesterday.

Drill 26.3 Do the drill as in the examples.

- |          |                                                      |             |             |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. study | DID THE <u>BOYS</u> <u>STUDY</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ?  |             |             |
| 2. happy | WERE THE <u>BOYS</u> <u>HAPPY</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ? |             |             |
| 3. work  | DID THE <u>BOYS</u> <u>WORK</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ?   |             |             |
| 4. go    | DID THE <u>BOYS</u> <u>GO</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ?     |             |             |
| 5. busy  | WERE THE <u>BOYS</u> <u>BUSY</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ?  |             |             |
| 6. lazy  | 11. sick                                             | 16. walk    | 21. busy    |
| 7. noisy | 12. sleep                                            | 17. come    | 22. study   |
| 8. quiet | 13. good                                             | 18. hungry  | 23. play    |
| 9. smile | 14. sit                                              | 19. unhappy | 24. foolish |
| 10. play | 15. laugh                                            | 20. speak   | 25. work    |

Drill 26.4 Do the drill as in the examples.

- |               |                                        |               |               |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. wait       | DID HE <u>WAIT</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ?  |               |               |
| 2. happy      | WAS HE <u>HAPPY</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ? |               |               |
| 3. now        | IS HE <u>HAPPY</u> <u>NOW</u> ?        |               |               |
| 4. every day  | IS HE <u>HAPPY</u> <u>EVERY DAY</u> ?  |               |               |
| 5. yesterday  | WAS HE <u>HAPPY</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ? |               |               |
| 6. work       | DID HE <u>WORK</u> <u>YESTERDAY</u> ?  |               |               |
| 7. every day  | DOES HE <u>WORK</u> <u>EVERY DAY</u> ? |               |               |
| 8. study      | 13. speak                              | 18. smile     | 23. now       |
| 9. tired      | 14. unhappy                            | 19. busy      | 24. happy     |
| 10. yesterday | 15. eat                                | 20. yesterday | 25. yesterday |
| 11. go        | 16. every day                          | 21. sleep     | 26. study     |
| 12. come      | 17. hungry                             | 22. quiet     | 27. every day |

## D. READING

Read the passage silently first. Then answer the questions.



Tawee lives in a small village. Last month he went to visit his aunt and uncle in Bangkok. When he returned home, his mother asked him, "Did you like Bangkok?"

Tawee answered, "Yes, I did. I liked it very much."

His mother asked him, "Were you careful when you crossed the street?"

Tawee answered, "Yes, I was. I always looked before I crossed the street. I was very careful because the streets in Bangkok are always very dangerous."

Then Tawee's mother asked. "Did you see Wat Benchamabopit?"

Tawee replied, "Yes, I did. And I saw Wat Pra Keow too, and I went to the zoo at Khao Din. I saw the animals there. I saw some monkeys, elephants, and bears, and I saw some fierce tigers, too. But I didn't see any white elephants."

"Did you see Wat Arun?" asked his mother.

"Yes," answered Tawee. "I saw Wat Arun. It is very big and very beautiful. I saw some Americans, and I spoke to them."

"Did they speak Thai?" asked his mother.

"No," said Tawee. "They spoke English."

"Did you understand them?" asked his mother.

"Yes," said Tawee. I understood them easily. I spoke English too."

"Good. Were you polite?" said Tawee's mother.

"Yes, I was," answered Tawee. "And I wrote my name and address in English, because they took some

photographs of me. They are going to write to me and send me the photographs."

Tawee and his mother talked for a long time. Tawee began to yawn, and his mother said, "You're tired. You should go to bed." Tawee went to bed because he was very tired, and he slept very well.

The next day he went to school and wrote an essay in his English class about the things he saw and did in Bangkok.

Answer the following questions about the story:

1. Where does Tawee live?
2. Where did he go last month?
3. What did Tawee do before he crossed the street?
4. Is Wat Benchamabopit in Bangkok or in Thon Buri?
5. Where did Tawee see the animals?
6. What animals did Tawee see there?
7. Did any Americans speak Thai to Tawee?
8. Did Tawee speak Thai or English to the Americans?
9. Why did Tawee give his name and address to the Americans?
10. What did Tawee write about when he went to school the next day?

## E. WRITING

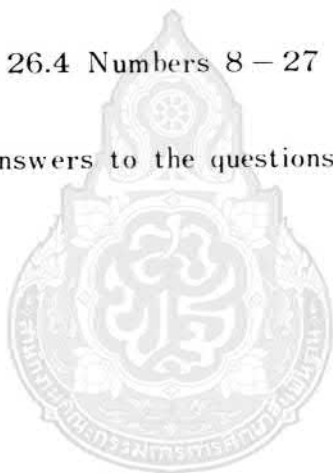
1. Answer the following questions:

- |                                                   |                       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Did Tawee visit his uncle and aunt?            | <i>Yes, he did.</i>   |
| 2. Did he visit his uncle and aunt in Chiang Mai? | <i>No, he didn't.</i> |
| 3. Was he careful when he crossed the street?     | <i>Yes, he was.</i>   |

4. Did Tawee like Bangkok?
5. Did he see Wat Benchamabopit?
6. Did he see Wat Indra Viharn?
7. Was Tawee polite?
8. Did Tawee speak English to the Americans?
9. Did Tawee understand them?
10. Did Tawee write his name and address?
11. Did Tawee and his mother talk a lot?
12. Was Tawee's mother tired?
13. Did Tawee sleep very well?

2. Write Drill 26.4 Numbers 8 – 27

3. Write the answers to the questions in D.





## LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

### A. PRONUNCIATION

1. Practice [ -pəlz ] and [ -bəlz ].

#### Drill One

| [ -pəl ] | [ -pəlz ] |
|----------|-----------|
| apple    | apples    |
| couple   | couples   |
| pupil    | pupils    |
| ripple   | ripples   |
| steeple  | steeples  |
| staple   | staples   |

#### Drill Two

| [ -bəl ] | [ -bəlz ] |
|----------|-----------|
| table    | tables    |
| trouble  | troubles  |
| double   | doubles   |
| nibble   | nibbles   |
| rebel    | rebels    |
| noble    | nobles    |
| bubble   | bubbles   |

2. Practice saying the following sentences:

I'm seeing them today.

She's making us some tea.

We're waiting for the bus.

They wanted us to come.

They're playing in the field.

We're learning lots of words.

She studies very hard.

He's swimming in the sea.

### B. VOCABULARY

1. need to [nid tə] [nid tu] จำเป็นต้อง

I need to study hard.

He doesn't need to read that book.

Do we need to eat every day? Yes, we need to.

2. plan to [plæn tə] [plæn tu] กะ, คิดไว้ว่า

We plan to go to the seashore next week.

John planned to study last night, but he didn't.

Does he plan to study tomorrow? Yes, he plans to.

## 3. seem to [sim tə] [sim tu] ดูเหมือน

The girl seems to want to study.

The farmer seems to need a new hat.

Did the children seem to enjoy the story? Yes, they seemed to.

## 4. expect to [ɛkspekt tə] [ɛkspekt tu] ตั้งใจ

We expect to visit our friends tomorrow.

We don't expect to see John.

Does John expect to go to Surin? Yes, he expects to.

## 5. might [mayt] อาจจะ

We might swim tomorrow.

The girls might help their mother.

## 6. deep [dip] ลึก

The water in the canal is deep.

deep  
pan



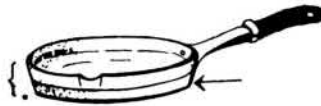
deep  
water

This is a deep pan.

## 7. shallow [ʃælow]ตื้น

The water in the canal is shallow.

shallow  
pan



shallow  
water

This is a shallow pan.

## 8. usually [yʊʒuəli] ตามปกติ

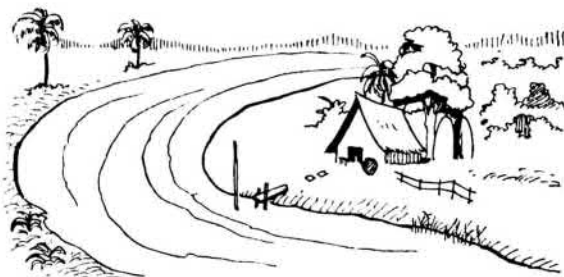
Lop usually eats rice for dinner.

Thai children usually study English.

Lop helps his father six evenings every week. He usually helps his father.

Somsak is usually careful.

9. current [kʌrənt] กระแสน้ำ



The current in the river is very strong in the rainy season.  
The weak current carried a boat slowly down the river.

10. trouble [trəbəl] ความลำบาก

When waves are big, boats and swimmers may be in trouble.  
The accident caused very much trouble for the driver.

11. drown [draʊn] จมน้ำตาย

People sometimes drown in the river.  
Fish do not drown in water.

### C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Review the following use of "can, must," etc.

|      |        |                |
|------|--------|----------------|
| I    | CAN    | run.           |
| He   | MUST   | learn English. |
| We   | SHOULD | study hard.    |
| She  | WILL   | go to Roi-Et.  |
| They | MIGHT  | study well.    |

Drill 27.1 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |           |                         |           |            |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. should | WE SHOULD <u>WORK</u> . |           |            |
| 2. can    | WE CAN <u>WORK</u> .    |           |            |
| 3. play   | WE CAN <u>PLAY</u> .    |           |            |
| 4. must   | 7. read                 | 10. study | 13. travel |
| 5. will   | 8. may                  | 11. must  | 14. should |
| 6. might  | 9. should               | 12. can   | 15. will   |

2. The use of the simple form of verbs following "like to, want to, need to, etc."

|      |            |                 |
|------|------------|-----------------|
| I    | LIKE TO    | run.            |
| He   | WANTS TO   | learn English.  |
| We   | NEED TO    | study hard.     |
| She  | PLANS TO   | go to Roi Et.   |
| They | SEEM TO    | study well.     |
| He   | EXPECTS TO | get good marks. |

Drill 27.2 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |           |                                                |            |          |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1. plan   | SHE <u>PLANS</u> TO <u>STUDY</u> <u>HARD</u> . |            |          |
| 2. need   | SHE <u>NEEDS</u> TO <u>STUDY</u> <u>HARD</u> . |            |          |
| 3. try    | SHE <u>TRIES</u> TO <u>STUDY</u> <u>HARD</u> . |            |          |
| 4. want   | 7. need                                        | 10. expect | 13. like |
| 5. expect | 8. try                                         | 11. like   | 14. try  |
| 6. plan   | 9. want                                        | 12. plan   | 15. need |

Drill 27.3 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |         |                                  |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1. must | HE MUST <u>WORK</u> .            |
| 2. like | HE <u>LIKES</u> TO <u>WORK</u> . |
| 3. need | HE <u>NEEDS</u> TO <u>WORK</u> . |
| 4. can  | HE CAN <u>WORK</u> .             |

- |           |            |            |           |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 5. should | 10. like   | 15. want   | 20. seem  |
| 6. might  | 11. might  | 16. need   | 21. must  |
| 7. plan   | 12. expect | 17. should | 22. will  |
| 8. want   | 13. should | 18. might  | 23. might |
| 9. must   | 14. plan   | 19. expect | 24. need  |

### 3. Questions with "can, must, etc."

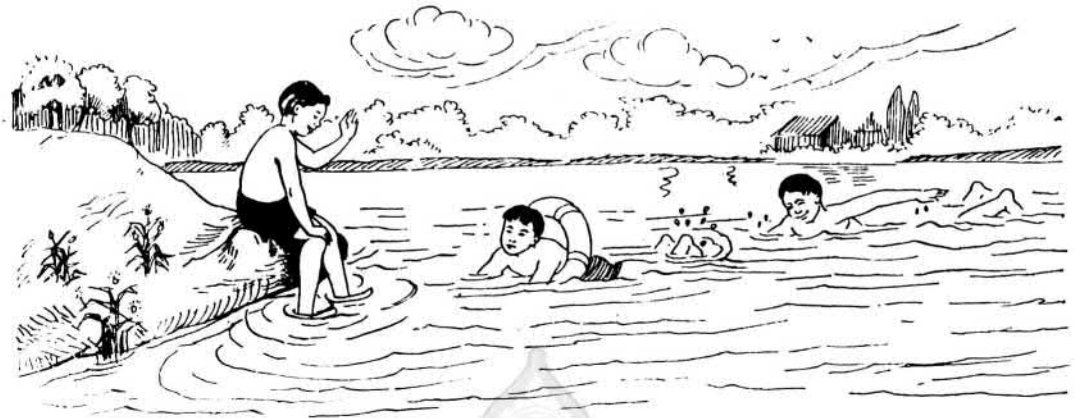
|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| You can play football. | Can you play football? |
| He should study hard.  | Should he study hard?  |
| She must go home.      | Must she go home?      |

### Drill 27.4 Change to questions as in the examples.

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. He can speak English. | CAN HE <u>SPEAK ENGLISH</u> ? |
| 2. They like to swim.    | DO THEY <u>LIKE TO SWIM</u> ? |
| 3. You will go to Yala.  | WILL YOU <u>GO TO YALA</u> ?  |
4. They must learn English.
  5. We can speak Thai.
  6. He likes to work in Suphan Buri.
  7. We will go to Nakhon Pathom tomorrow.
  8. They should learn English.
  9. They want to live in Lampang.
  10. He might go home tomorrow.
  11. She expects to study music.
  12. You can speak English.
  13. You like to sell rice here.
  14. I can go now.
  15. He plans to live near Chiang Mai.

## D. READING

Read silently first. Then answer the questions.



Somsak, Aree, and Preecha are three boys who live near Ubon. They are neighbors, and their homes are near the River Moon. Somsak and Aree can swim, but Preecha can't swim. One day Somsak and Aree said to Preecha, "You should swim in the river. Everybody likes to swim. When the weather is hot, we can swim in the river, but you mustn't go in the water because you can't swim. Do you want to learn to swim?"

"Yes, I do," said Preecha. "Will you teach me?"

"Yes, we will," said Somsak and Aree. "Come with us to the river." The three boys went to the edge of the river. They jumped into the river. But they were

very careful, so they didn't go into the river where the water was deep. They went into the river near the edge where the water was shallow. They went to a safe place. They didn't go to a dangerous place. They know that deep water is often dangerous and that shallow water is usually safe.

"Must I learn to swim in shallow water?" said Preecha.

"Yes, you must," said Somsak and Aree. "You shouldn't go near deep water. Deep water with strong currents is often dangerous. We can swim, but we don't go in deep water. We might swim into a current, and the current might take us to the middle of the river. Sometimes the currents in the

middle are very strong. If a current takes us to the middle of the river, we will have a lot of trouble. We might drown."

"I don't want to drown," said Preecha. "I will swim in shallow water. I will swim in the calm water near the edge."

Preecha learned to swim with Somsak and Aree. The three boys went to the river every day for two months because the weather was

very hot.

Every day Preecha tried to swim. At first he was not a good swimmer. He didn't swim well. Somsak and Aree laughed when they saw him swim clumsily. After two months, Preecha was a very good swimmer. He swam very well. Now he can swim very well, but he doesn't swim near deep water because he is not foolish and because he doesn't want to drown.

Answer the following questions orally:

1. Did Preecha swim in the river Nan? *No, he didn't. He swam in the River Moon.*
2. Are Somsak, Aree and Preecha neighbors? *Yes, they are.*
3. Where do they live? *They live near Ubon.*
4. Why are currents in a river dangerous?
5. Who learned to swim in the river?
6. Is deep water usually safe?
7. Did the boys swim in deep water?
8. Did Preecha want to drown?
9. Why were the boys very careful when they went into the water?
10. Who laughed a lot?
11. Where are currents sometimes very strong?
12. Did the boys go to a dangerous place?
13. Can you swim?
14. Should you swim in deep water? Why?
15. Where should you swim?

## E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 27.3 Numbers 5 – 21  
Drill 27.4 Numbers 4 – 15
2. Write the answers to the questions in D.

## LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

### A. CONVERSATION PRACTICE



row [row] พกร The boy is rowing a boat.

A: Do you see that boat over there?

B: No, I don't. Where is it?

A: Over there — near that big tree. Can you see it now?

B: Oh, yes, I can see it now. Do you like to row a boat?

A: Yes, I like to row very much. I can row very well. Sometimes  
I row that boat.

B: Is it your boat?

A: No, it isn't. It's my father's boat.

B: Does your father know that you row his boat?

A: No, he doesn't, but he isn't here now. We can row his boat. It doesn't  
matter.

B: I can't swim. That boat isn't safe. It's dangerous. And you shouldn't  
row your father's boat. You should ask his permission before you  
row his boat.

A: That's right. I should ask my father's permission. I'll ask him  
tomorrow. Will you come tomorrow?

B: Yes, but you must ask your father first.

A: Don't worry. I will.



## B. VOCABULARY

## 1. clever [kleɪvər] ฉลาด

Wichai works very well. He is a clever boy.  
Sritai is clever. She always gets good marks.  
That boy is not clever. He is dull.

## 2. fair [fɛər] งาม

Children like to go to a fair.  
Fairs are often very pretty and exciting.  
Sometimes fairs are big. Wat Saket often has fairs.

## 3. monastery [ˈmɑːnɪstəri] วัด

Monks live in a monastery.  
Monasteries have temples.  
Some schools are in monasteries.

## 4. permission [pəˈmɪʃən] อนุญาต

Students should ask permission before they go out of the class.  
Preecha's mother gave him permission to go to the movies.  
The teacher gives permission for the children to play after school.

## 5. first-class [fɜːst klæs] ชั้นที่หนึ่ง, ชั้นเยี่ยม

My brother was a first-class boxer.  
There are many first-class restaurants and hotels in Bangkok.  
She is a first-class singer.

## 6. may [mey] (ใช้เมื่อขอร้อง หรือ ขออนุญาต)

Tom asks, "May I use your pencil?"  
The students said, "May we decorate the room for the New Year's Party."

## 7. sure [ʃʊər] แน่ใจ

I am sure I will like the movie.  
Subin is sure he can grow flowers.  
Wichai was sure he could row his friend's boat.

## 8. sign [sayn] ป้าย

There is a sign in front of Mali's school. It says:

SURANAREE SCHOOL

The boys in our school made a sign. They painted it red and gold.

There was a sign in the shop which said:

"Sale"

## 9. together [təgeðər] ด้วยกัน

The teacher told the children to stay together when they walked to the movie.

The children sat together at the movie.

The children want to stay together all the time.

## 10. separate [sepəreɪt] แยก

After school the pupils separate and go home. They don't stay together.

The school separated the pupils in Mattayom Suksa I into four classes.

The shopkeeper separated the chicken eggs from the duck eggs.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

The negative forms of "can, must, etc."

AFFIRMATIVE

I can speak English.  
We must study hard.  
We should be quiet.  
John will go to Korat.  
Chab may go to Phuket.  
If we are lazy, we might get bad marks.

NEGATIVE

I can't speak French.  
We mustn't play in class.  
We shouldn't be noisy.  
Mary won't go to Korat.  
Ladda may not go to Phuket.  
If we are lazy, we might not get good marks.

Drill 28.1 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. You cannot speak French. STUDENT A: CAN YOU SPEAK FRENCH?

STUDENT B: NO, I CAN'T.

2. We should not talk in class.

A: SHOULD WE TALK IN CLASS ?

B: NO, WE SHOULDN'T.

3. We may not eat in class.

A: MAY WE EAT IN CLASS?

B: NO, WE MAY NOT.

4. We must not talk loudly.

5. We should not get bad marks.

6. We will not go to school on Sunday.

7. You cannot speak German.

8. We should not sleep in class.

9. You may not laugh in class.

10. You must not swim in deep water.

11. We should not daydream in class.

12. We will not study French next week.

13. You cannot play cricket.

Drill 28.2 Do the drill as in the examples.

1. John works well. JOHN DOESN'T WORK WELL.

2. You must talk loudly. YOU MUSTN'T TALK LOUDLY

3. Those boys are lazy. THOSE BOYS AREN'T LAZY.

4. Tom plans to go to Paris. TOM DOESN'T PLAN TO GO TO PARIS.

5. She talks rapidly.

6. We should study quietly.

7. Chab must work hard.

8. Mary is clever.
9. They will run fast.
10. Ladda can speak English.
11. Mali and Niyom want to stay together.
12. The boys are careful.
13. We may talk loudly in class.
14. The children are sleepy.
15. Tawin lives in Phichit.
16. Somsak might laugh foolishly.
17. Supon should wait for us.
18. Preecha can swim well.
19. I expect to pass the examination.
20. He wants to go with us.

Drill 28.3 Do the drills as in the examples.

- |            |                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. work    | HE <u>SHOULDN'T</u> <u>WORK</u> . |
| 2. can     | HE <u>CAN'T</u> <u>WORK</u> .     |
| 3. may     | HE <u>MAY</u> NOT <u>WORK</u> .   |
| 4. you     | YOU <u>MAY</u> NOT <u>WORK</u> .  |
| 5. she     | 13. he                            |
| 6. should  | 14. can                           |
| 7. might   | 15. might                         |
| 8. it      | 16. may                           |
| 9. you     | 17. must                          |
| 10. must   | 18. we                            |
| 11. they   | 19. should                        |
| 12. should | 20. can                           |

## D. READING

Read silently first, then answer the questions.



Mali and Niyom live in Chachoengsao near Sothorn Monastery. Every year the monks in the monastery have a big fair. Mali and Niyom wanted to go to the fair. They asked their mother's permission to go to the fair.

"May we go to the fair, mother?" the children asked.

"Yes, you may," said their mother, "but you mustn't come home late."

"Don't worry, mother," the children said. "We won't come home late. We'll come home early."

"May I watch the boxing?" said Niyom.

"Yes, you may," his mother said; "but Mali shouldn't watch it. She might not be happy to see it."

"Don't worry," Mali said. "I won't watch the boxing. I'm sure I won't like it."

The children went to the fair. They looked at the people and things at the fair. They saw a sign. It said, "Come and see first-class boxing."

"I want to watch the boxing," said Niyom.

"You may watch it, if you like," said Mali, "but I won't watch it. I don't like it."

"I won't watch the boxing without you," said Niyom. "We must stay together. We mustn't separate." The two children stayed together for three hours. They ate some food, and they drank some lime-juice, and

then Niyom said, "We mustn't be late. We should go home now."

The children returned home and talked about the fair. Their mother listened. She was pleased because the children returned home early, and because they were very happy.

Then she said, "you shouldn't talk loudly, children. You are tired now, and you should go to bed."

Mali and Niyom went to bed, and they slept very well because they were very tired.

Answer the following questions orally:

1. Where do Mali and Niyom live?
2. What do the monks have every year?
3. Why did Mali and Niyom ask their mother's permission to leave the house?
4. Why shouldn't Mali watch the boxing?
5. Who doesn't like boxing?
6. Did Niyom want to watch the boxing alone?
7. How long did the two children stay together?
8. Why was their mother pleased?

#### E. WRITING

1. Write Drill 28.1 Numbers 4 – 13  
Drill 28.2 Numbers 5 – 20
2. Write ten sentences about a monastery fair.

## LESSON TWENTY-NINE

### A. Practice these sentences.

#### 1. Practice these sentences:

I helped him to learn.

I've written a book.

They wanted to go.

He's late for his class.

We're looking at John.

I'm waiting for Jack.

I sent them away.

Please tell me your name.

Don't wait for the bus.

We looked up and down.

#### 2. Practice these sentences. Combine the "s" and "p" into "sp."

The monk's praying.

Dick's proud.

This cat's pretty.

I know its price.

He eats prawns.

He wants proof.

It's Jack's present.

It's Pat's prize.

### B. VOCABULARY

#### 1. medicine [mɛdəsən] ยา

The doctor gave some medicine to the man.

When Lop was sick, he bought some medicine.

Some kinds of medicine are expensive.

#### 2. prize [praɪz] รางวัล

We are giving a prize to the best student.

The prize was fifty bahts.

The prize was a bicycle.

#### 3. everyone [ɛvriwən] ทุกคน

The teacher talked to everyone in the room.

Wichai showed his picture to everyone in the class.

Everyone wants to see the new movie.

## 4. feel [fil] รู้สึก

The boys are playing on the shore. They feel happy.

Two of the children feel sick.

How do you feel today?

## 5. fever [fivə] ไข้

The baby is sick. He has a fever.

Sometimes when a person has a fever, he has a headache.

When we have a fever, we feel warm.

## 6. temperature [temprəʃə], [tempərəʃə] ปวด, อุณหภูมิ

When anybody has a fever, his temperature is high.

The weather is cool today. The temperature is low.

In the summer, the temperature is high. In the winter, the temperature is often low.

## 7. normal [nɔrməl] ปกติ, ธรรมดา

The child has no fever. His temperature is normal.

The girl standing near the blackboard has normal height.

## 8. glad [glæd] ดีใจ

We are glad when the weather is good.

Children are glad when they get good marks at school.

The sailors were glad when the storm stopped.

## C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS.

He gave me some tea.

I'm writing Mary a letter.

He's going to sell us his bicycle.

We're sending them some mangoes.

He gave some tea to me.

I'm writing a letter to Mary.

He's going to sell his bicycle to us.

We're sending some mangoes to them.



Drill 29.1 Do the drill as in the examples.

- |            |                                          |                                                       |
|------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Mary... | I'm writing a letter.                    | I'M WRITING MARY A <u>LETTER</u> .                    |
| 2. us...   | He gave some money.                      | HE GAVE US SOME <u>MONEY</u> .                        |
| 3. them... | We're going to send some food.           | WE'RE GOING TO <u>SEND THEM</u><br><u>SOME FOOD</u> . |
| 4. me      | ..... He wrote a letter.                 |                                                       |
| 5. you     | ..... She's going to bring some coffee.  |                                                       |
| 6. us      | ..... He's going to sell his bicycle.    |                                                       |
| 7. them    | ..... She's teaching English.            |                                                       |
| 8. him     | ..... We're giving a prize.              |                                                       |
| 9. John    | ..... I'm going to send a letter.        |                                                       |
| 10. her    | ..... She's bringing some water.         |                                                       |
| 11. me     | ..... He gave some money.                |                                                       |
| 12. you    | ..... She's going to tell a story.       |                                                       |
| 13. us     | ..... They're going to give some coffee. |                                                       |

Drill 29.2 Do the drill as in the examples.

- |            |                                |                                                          |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Mary... | I'm writing a letter.          | I'M WRITING A LETTER TO <u>MARY</u> .                    |
| 2. us      | He gave some money.            | HE <u>GAVE SOME MONEY</u> TO US.                         |
| 3. them    | We're going to send some food. | WE'RE GOING TO <u>SEND SOME</u><br><u>FOOD TO THEM</u> . |

(Continue using numbers 4–13 of Drill 29.1.)

Drill 29.3 Do the drill as in the examples.

- |          |                                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. us    | THEY GAVE US SOME <u>RICE</u> .   |
| 2. to us | THEY GAVE SOME <u>RICE</u> TO US. |
| 3. me    | THEY GAVE ME SOME <u>RICE</u> .   |
| 4. to me | THEY GAVE SOME <u>RICE</u> TO ME. |

- |           |            |            |            |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 5. to you | 10. me     | 15. them   | 20. to you |
| 6. him    | 11. her    | 16. him    | 21. you    |
| 7. to him | 12. to her | 17. to him | 22. to me  |
| 8. us     | 13. me     | 18. to us  | 23. me     |
| 9. to us  | 14. you    | 19. us     | 24. them   |

#### D. READING

Read silently and then answer the questions.



Prapai's mother is sick, and she is in a hospital. The hospital is small, but it is clean and tidy. Prapai's mother is not very ill, but she is staying in the hospital because she wants to get better quickly.

Prapai is going to visit her mother this afternoon. She's going to take her some fruit and some flowers. Prapai's brother, who is a student in Bangkok, wrote a

letter, and Prapai is going to give it to her mother too.

Prapai is a good girl and loves her mother very much so she visits her in the hospital every day. She always brings some food, some fruit, and some flowers to her mother. She visited her mother yesterday, and her little brother Lop came with her. Prapai gave her mother some pretty flowers, and Lop gave her some sweet

mangoes. The children's mother smiled when Lop gave her the mangoes.

Prapai said, "How do you feel today, mother?"

"I'm beginning to feel much better, thank you," her mother replied. "I don't have the fever I had before, and I don't feel dull now. My temperature is normal again today."

Prapai put her hand gently on her mother's hand. It was not hot. "I'm glad," she said. "We all want you to come home soon."

Prapai and Lop talked with their mother until half past two.

Then they went home. Their visit made their mother very happy.

Prapai's going to visit her mother again tomorrow. She plans to visit her mother every day next week, but she hopes that after next week her mother will return home. The doctor is going to give Prapai's mother some medicine, and she will visit him every day for a week. Afterwards she will be better, and she won't visit the doctor. Prapai and her brothers and sisters will have a party when their mother returns home, and then everyone will be very happy.

Answer the following questions orally:

1. Why is Prapai's mother staying in a hospital?
2. How often does Prapai visit her mother?
3. What will she take to her mother?
4. Where is Prapai's brother?
5. What other thing is Prapai going to give to her mother?
6. Why does she visit her mother every day?
7. Who is Lop?
8. When will their mother return home?
9. Who will Prapai's mother visit every day for a week?
10. What are Prapai and her brothers going to do when their mother returns home?

## E. WRITING

1. Do the following exercise as in Drill 29.1.

1. her mother ..... She's going to give a present.

*She's going to give her mother a present.*

2. to his father ..... He gave a book.

*He gave a book to his father.*

3. him ..... I'm writing a letter.

*I'm writing him a letter.*

4. her ..... We're sending some money.

5. them ..... She's going to give some coffee.

6. to us ..... They're going to write a letter.

7. his aunt ..... Chalor gave some flowers.

8. to her uncle ..... Anong wrote a letter.

9. to Somchai ..... Preecha's going to sell his kite.

10. their mother ..... The children are going to give a present.

11. me ..... My friend's going to bring a book.

12. to you ..... I'm teaching English.

13. to him ..... John's going to give some money.

2. Write two short paragraphs describing what you do when you visit someone who is not well.

## LESSON THIRTY

### A. PRONUNCIATION

#### 1. Practice the following sentences.

|                                                             |                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Please <u>give</u> me <u>another</u> <u>book</u> .          | We're <u>working</u> <u>day</u> and <u>night</u> .         |
| He's <u>walking</u> <u>close</u> to the <u>Klong</u> .      | He's <u>looking</u> <u>over</u> the <u>wall</u> .          |
| I'm <u>waiting</u> for <u>Jack</u> and <u>Jill</u> .        | She's <u>coming</u> with <u>you</u> and <u>me</u> .        |
| You're <u>walking</u> too <u>close</u> to the <u>edge</u> . | I <u>want</u> you to <u>write</u> down your <u>names</u> . |
| We're <u>learning</u> <u>English</u> and <u>Thai</u> .      | Please <u>go</u> to the <u>back</u> of the <u>class</u> .  |
| The <u>weather's</u> <u>cold</u> and <u>damp</u> .          | Don't <u>write</u> at the <u>top</u> of the <u>page</u> .  |
| I'm <u>feeling</u> <u>hot</u> and <u>tired</u> .            | I'm <u>writing</u> to <u>Peter</u> and <u>Paul</u> .       |
| They're <u>eating</u> <u>curry</u> and <u>rice</u> .        | It's <u>almost</u> a <u>quarter</u> to <u>nine</u> .       |

#### 2. Combine the sounds in these sentences as marked.

|                                     |                                                  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| He's <u>John's</u> <u>brother</u> . | The <u>cars</u> <u>braked</u> <u>quickly</u> .   |
| This <u>dog's</u> <u>brown</u> .    | The <u>boys</u> <u>brought</u> <u>coffee</u> .   |
| Its <u>arm's</u> <u>broken</u> .    | The <u>girls</u> <u>breathed</u> <u>freely</u> . |
| The <u>sun's</u> <u>bright</u> .    | The <u>waves</u> <u>broke</u> <u>fiercely</u> .  |

### B. VOCABULARY

#### 1. to be over [to bi owvə] สิ้นสุด, เลิก

The school term is over.

It is two o'clock, the English class is over now.

#### 2. almost [əlməʊst] เกือบ

Mr. Prasit is travelling from Ubon to Bangkok. The train is now at Klong Rangsit. He is almost in Bangkok.

The holidays are almost over. We must go back to school next week.

## 3. repeat [riˈpiːt] พูดซ้ำ, ซ้ำ

When we repeat words or numbers, we say them more than once.

Repeat that word = Say that word again.

Siree got very low marks. She must repeat M.S.I.

## 4. the news [nuːz], [nyuz] ข่าว

We can read the news in a newspaper.

We hear the news from the radio.

Our friends told us some good news.

## 5. report [riˈpɔːt] รายงาน

He reported the news to his friends.

When we report something, we tell other people about it.

## 6. describe [dəˈskraɪb] เล่า, บอกลักษณะ

Preecha described a rice field in a letter to his friends in Australia.

He is describing his home to his friend.

## 7. introduce [ɪntrəˈdʊːs] แนะนำ

We introduce people when they meet the first time.

I introduced my friend to my family.

## 8. announce [əˈnaʊns] ประกาศ

When we announce something, we want everyone to know about it.

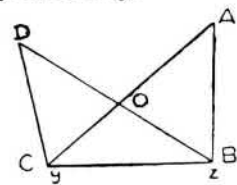
The teacher announced the examination marks yesterday.

## 9. problem [ˈprɒbləm], [ˈprɒbləm] ปัญหา, โจทย์

A problem is sometimes difficult to understand.

$$(34389 \times 33) + 3284 - 492 = ? \dots\dots\dots$$

This is an arithmetic problem.



Does  $\angle DOC = \angle AOB$ ?

This is a geometry problem.

## 10. remember [rɪˈembə] จำ

I can't remember your friend's name.

He didn't remember to bring his book. He forgot it.

### C. ORAL GRAMMAR DRILLS

Study the position of objects following these verbs.

|    |                                  |    |             |
|----|----------------------------------|----|-------------|
| A. | He often says, "Hello"           |    | to me.      |
|    | John's speaking English          |    | to us.      |
|    | The teacher explained the lesson |    | to them.    |
|    | Narong described his home        |    | to us.      |
|    |                                  |    |             |
| B. | The teacher asked                | me | a question. |

More examples of verbs as used in "A":

talk  
repeat  
report  
introduce  
announce

Drill 30.1 Continue the drill as in the examples.

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Say, "Hello."          | SAY, "HELLO," TO US.              |
| 2. Explain the problem.   | EXPLAIN THE <u>PROBLEM</u> TO US. |
| 3. Ask a question.        | ASK US A <u>QUESTION</u> .        |
| 4. Repeat the words.      | REPEAT THE <u>WORDS</u> TO US.    |
| 5. Talk English.          | 15. Repeat the name.              |
| 6. Describe the sea.      | 16. Describe your home.           |
| 7. Introduce your friend. | 17. Ask our names.                |
| 8. Explain the word.      | 18. Say, "Good morning."          |
| 9. Ask the time.          | 19. Speak Thai.                   |
| 10. Report your marks.    | 20. Ask our address.              |
| 11. Explain this word.    | 21. Talk Chinese.                 |
| 12. Say, "Goodbye."       | 22. Ask the news.                 |
| 13. Speak English.        | 23. Report the news.              |
| 14. Ask a question.       | 24. Ask a question.               |

**Drill 30.2** Do the drill as in the examples.

- |                     |                                    |                                  |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. the pupils.....  | The teacher says,                  | THE <u>TEACHER</u> <u>SAYS</u> , | "GOOD                  |
|                     | "Good morning."                    | <u>MORNING</u> ,"                | TO THE <u>PUPILS</u> . |
| 2. them.....        | She speaks English.                | SHE <u>SPEAKS</u> <u>ENGLISH</u> | TO THEM.               |
| 3. us.....          | They asked our names.              | THEY <u>ASKED</u> US OUR         | <u>NAMES</u> .         |
| 4. his friends..... | Somsak described his home.         |                                  |                        |
| 5. the pupils.....  | The teacher explained the problem. |                                  |                        |
| 6. Somsak.....      | Wichai introduced his friend.      |                                  |                        |
| 7. me.....          | He asked the time.                 |                                  |                        |
| 8. them.....        | We announced the news.             |                                  |                        |
| 9. the class.....   | The teacher reported the marks.    |                                  |                        |
| 10. us.....         | Somsak says, "Goodnight."          |                                  |                        |
| 11. her.....        | They always talk Thai.             |                                  |                        |
| 12. him.....        | They asked his name.               |                                  |                        |
| 13. you.....        | We repeated the number.            |                                  |                        |
| 14. them.....       | I explained the words.             |                                  |                        |
| 15. me.....         | They asked the way to the station. |                                  |                        |
| 16. her.....        | The teacher speaks English.        |                                  |                        |
| 17. Noree.....      | The children always say, "Hello."  |                                  |                        |

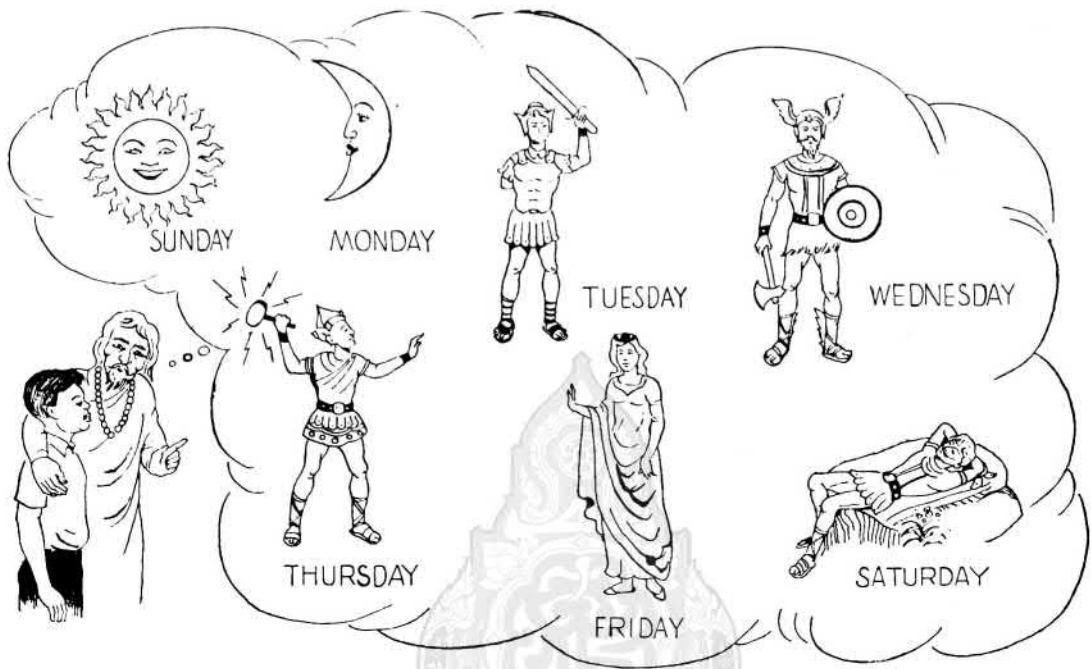
**Drill 30.3** Do the drill as in the examples.

- |             |                                                         |              |                    |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. ask      | HE'S GOING TO <u>ASK</u> ME THE <u>QUESTION</u> .       |              |                    |
| 2. explain  | HE'S GOING TO <u>EXPLAIN</u> THE <u>QUESTION</u> TO ME. |              |                    |
| 3. words    | HE'S GOING TO <u>EXPLAIN</u> THE <u>WORDS</u> TO ME.    |              |                    |
| 4. ask      | HE'S GOING TO <u>ASK</u> ME THE <u>WORDS</u> .          |              |                    |
| 5. repeat   | HE'S GOING TO <u>REPEAT</u> THE <u>WORDS</u> TO ME.     |              |                    |
| 6. say      | 10. ask                                                 | 14. report   | 18. some questions |
| 7. explain  | 11. some questions                                      | 15. announce | 19. explain        |
| 8. speak    | 12. repeat                                              | 16. say      | 20. drills         |
| 9. describe | 13. their names                                         | 17. ask      | 21. repeat         |



## D. READING

Read silently and then answer the questions.



Yesterday Narong tried to learn the names of the days in English.

"The names of the days are very difficult," said Narong, "and I'm tired and sleepy." Soon Narong went to sleep and began to dream. In his dream. Narong saw an old man who came to him and said, "Ask me the names of the days. I know them and I can tell them to you."

So Narong said, "Oh, please, tell them to me. I don't know them."

"You don't know them," said the

old man, "because nobody explained them to you. I will explain the names to you now, then you can repeat them to me. Afterwards, I will ask you the names, and I hope you will remember them."

Narong listened carefully while the old man explained the names of the days of the week. "The first day of the week is the sun's day," said the old man, "and so we call it 'Sunday'. The second day of the week is the moon's day. That is why we

call it 'Monday'. The third day of the week is Tiu's day. We call it 'Tuesday'. Tiu was Wodin's son. He had only one hand. Wodin was the king of the gods. Wednesday is Wodin's day. Thursday is Thor's day. Do you know who Thor was?"

"I don't know," said Narong. "Let me describe him to you," said the old man. "Thor was the god of thunder and lightning. His chariot wheels rumbled, and we call this 'thunder'. His big bright hammer flashed, and that was the lightning."

"Friday is Freya's day. Freya

was Wodin's wife.

"Saturday is Saturn's day. Saturn was the god of the fields and the harvest."

The old man talked to Narong. After the old man finished, he asked Narong to repeat the names of the days to him. He remembered them very well. The old man smiled happily as he went away. Then Narong woke up.

Now, when Narong goes to school, he knows the names of the days of the week very well because of his dream.

Answer orally the questions about the story:

1. What did Narong try to do yesterday?
2. Was it easy for Narong to do?
3. What did Narong do after he was tired?
4. Who helped Narong to learn the names of the days?
5. What is the first day of the week?
6. Why do we call the second day of the week "Monday?"
7. What do we call Tiu's day?
8. Who was Wodin?
9. How many hands did Tiu have?
10. Whose day is Friday?
11. Who is the god of the fields and the harvest?
12. What did the old man ask Narong to do?
13. Why did the old man smile happily as he went away?
14. Does Narong know the names of the days of the week now?

## E. WRITING

### 1. Write out the following exercise:

1. him ..... I gave a mango.      *I gave him a mango.  
or I gave a mango to him.*
2. them ..... I explained the lesson.      *I explained the lesson to them.*
3. her ..... They asked a question.      *They asked her a question.*
4. him ..... I wrote a letter.
5. us ..... They're going to read a story.
6. you ..... He said, "Goodbye."
7. me ..... They described Nakorn.
8. him ..... She's going to sell her jewels.
9. him ..... I asked the time.
10. them ..... He introduced his friend.
11. us ..... She's going to send a letter.

### 2. Write Drill 30.3 Numbers 6 – 21

### 3. Write the answers to the questions in D.



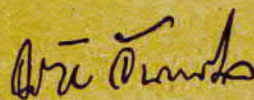


ประกาศกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ  
เรื่อง อนุญาตให้ใช้หนังสือในโรงเรียน

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ด้วยกรมวิสามัญศึกษาได้จัดทำแบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ เพื่อใช้สำหรับชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๑ ขึ้น กระทรวงศึกษาธิการได้พิจารณาแล้ว อนุญาตให้ใช้หนังสือนี้ในโรงเรียนได้

ประกาศ ณ วันที่ ๒๒ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๐๖



A handwritten signature in black ink, likely of the Minister of Education, is placed over the official seal.



Official seal of the Ministry of Education, featuring a central emblem with Thai script and a circular border.

ปลัดกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ





พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์คุรุสภาลาดพร้าว

นายกำเธร สติระกุล ผู้พิมพ์ผู้โฆษณา

๒๐ กันยายน ๒๕๑๕

พิมพ์ครั้งที่ ๗ พ.ศ. ๒๕๑๕

เลขที่ ๐๐๐๐๐๐

