

**ENGLISH**  
**FOR**  
**THAI STUDENTS**  
( NEW EDITION )  
**BOOK FOUR**



**ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๒**

**ของกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ**





แบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ  
**ENGLISH FOR THAI STUDENTS**  
(NEW EDITION)

**BOOK FOUR**

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๒

ของ

กรมวิชาการ กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

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จัดพิมพ์โดยองค์การค้ำของคุรุสภา

พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์คุรุสภาลาดพร้าว

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๗๐๗๓๓๔







# ประกาศกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ เรื่อง อนุญาตให้ใช้หนังสือในโรงเรียน

ด้วยหน่วยศึกษานิเทศก์ กรมสามัญศึกษา ได้จัดทำหนังสือแบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ English for Thai Students (New Edition) Book Four สำหรับชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๒ ขึ้น กระทรวงศึกษาธิการได้พิจารณาแล้ว อนุญาตให้ใช้หนังสือนี้ในโรงเรียนได้

ประกาศ ณ วันที่ ๑๙ มกราคม ๒๕๒๐

ดร. วาจิวัณ

(นายจรูญ วงศ์สายัณห์)

ปลัดกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ



# คำนำ

แบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ English for Thai Students (New Edition) Book Four สำหรับชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๒ เล่มนี้ เป็นแบบเรียนเล่มที่ ๔ ในแบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษชุด English for Thai Students (New Edition) ซึ่งกรมสามัญศึกษาได้จัดทำขึ้น โดยปรับปรุงเนื้อหาสาระและวิธีการของแบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษชุด English for Thai Students ให้สอดคล้องกับจุดประสงค์การสอนภาษาอังกฤษแก่นักเรียนไทยและสภาพการเรียน การสอน

กรมวิชาการหวังว่าแบบเรียนเล่มนี้จะเป็นประโยชน์แก่การเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษในชั้นนี้ได้เป็นอย่างดี

กรมวิชาการ

๑๙ มกราคม ๒๕๒๐





# คำนำ

แบบเรียน English for Thai Students (New Edition) ชุดนี้เป็นแบบเรียนที่เขียนในแนวใหม่ มีเนื้อหาสาระและวิธีการซึ่งแตกต่างจากชุดเดิม โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์ที่จะส่งเสริมให้ผู้เรียนได้เรียนรู้เกี่ยวกับภาษาที่ใช้ในเหตุการณ์และเรื่องราวต่าง ๆ รอบตัวผู้เรียน และให้ได้ฝึกทักษะทางภาษาโดยครบถ้วนทุกด้านทั้งในการฟัง การพูด การอ่าน และการเขียน กล่าวอีกนัยหนึ่ง แบบเรียนชุดนี้มุ่งให้ผู้เรียนได้ฝึกใช้ภาษาอย่างเต็มที่ และได้สนองวัตถุประสงค์ดังกล่าวด้วยการบรรจุเนื้อหา ซึ่งมีเรื่องราวและสาระต่าง ๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับชีวิตประจำวันของผู้เรียนอย่างกว้างขวาง โดยจัดเนื้อหาที่จะฝึกออกเป็นหน่วยการสอน (Units) ในแต่ละหน่วยได้จัดทำเป็นบทเรียนย่อย (Lessons) กำหนดวัตถุประสงค์และพฤติกรรมที่คาดหวังไว้ และมุ่งเน้นหนักในการฝึกด้วยวิธีการต่าง ๆ เพื่อที่จะเร่งเร้าความสนใจทั้งผู้เรียนและผู้สอน และช่วยให้การเรียนการสอนสัมฤทธิ์ผลตามที่หวังไว้

เนื่องจากแบบเรียนชุดใหม่นี้ ได้จัดทำโดยมุ่งที่ “การเรียน ” มากกว่า “ การสอน ” วิธีการจึงมีแนวโน้มไปในทางแนะนำการเรียนแก่ผู้ที่ใช้แบบเรียนนี้ ครูจึงไม่ต้องใช้เวลามากในการเตรียมแผนการสอนดังเช่นที่เคยปฏิบัติมา และเนื่องด้วยแบบเรียนชุดนี้บรรจุทั้งเนื้อหาและบทฝึกทักษะต่าง ๆ อย่างครบถ้วนแล้ว จึงอาจกล่าวได้ว่า ในการใช้แบบเรียนชุดนี้ครูไม่มีความจำเป็นที่จะต้องจัดหาหนังสือหรือแบบฝึกหัดอื่น ๆ มาฝึกเพิ่มเติม

ในแบบเรียนชุดนี้ ผู้เรียนจะได้เรียนเรื่องเกี่ยวกับเมืองนครบุรีและประชาชนในเมืองนั้น ซึ่งสร้างขึ้นจากมโนภาพ และถือเป็นโครงเรื่องสำคัญสำหรับแบบเรียนชุดนี้ ซึ่งเมื่อผู้เรียนได้เรียนแล้วก็อาจจะนำเหตุการณ์และเรื่องราวที่ได้เรียนมาเทียบเคียงกับชีวิตจริงและสิ่งแวดล้อมตัว เมื่อสามารถนำมาเทียบเคียงได้ก็จะช่วยเสริมสร้างความสนใจของผู้เรียนขึ้นเป็นลำดับ ในแบบเรียนที่ผู้เรียนจะได้เรียนในปีที่ ๑ และ ปีที่ ๒ นั้น เรื่องราวส่วนใหญ่จะเกี่ยวข้องกับเมืองนครบุรี ส่วนในปีที่ ๓ เมืองนครบุรียังมีบทบาทสำคัญต่อไป แต่จะค่อยเปลี่ยนแนว คงเหลือไว้แต่เพียงเป็นเนื้อหาสำหรับบทสนทนาและการจัดกิจกรรม ซึ่งจะต้องอาศัยเรื่องราวหรือเหตุการณ์สืบเนื่องจากที่ผู้เรียนได้เรียนรูมาแล้ว

ในด้านรูปแบบและโครงสร้างของหน่วยการสอนแต่ละหน่วยนั้น กล่าวได้ว่าแบบเรียนสำหรับปีที่ ๑ และ ปีที่ ๒ มีลักษณะเดียวกัน โดยจัดเนื้อหาและแบ่งหัวข้อทักษะที่ฝึกออกเป็นตอน ๆ คือ ตอนฝึกพูด (Speaking) ตอนฝึกฟัง (Listening) ตอนฝึกอ่าน (Reading) และตอนฝึกเขียน (Writing) และบางตอนได้จัดเป็นหัวข้อทักษะที่ต้องฝึกมากกว่าหนึ่งทักษะ โดยมีวิธีฝึกในลักษณะต่าง ๆ เพื่อให้ทักษะเหล่านั้นสัมพันธ์กัน หัวข้อทักษะต่าง ๆ เหล่านี้ควรถือเป็นเพียงแนวในการฝึก แต่ไม่ควรจำกัดวิธีฝึกหรือกิจกรรมในวงแคบ กล่าวคือ ครูควรพิจารณาเลือกหา

กลวิธีเทคนิคการสอนให้เหมาะสมกับผู้เรียน และสภาพการเรียนการสอน ทั้งนี้โดยไม่จำกัดว่าจะต้องสอนด้วยวิธีการอย่างหนึ่งอย่างใดเท่านั้น นอกจากหัวข้อทักษะดังกล่าว ยังได้จัดตอนเสริมทักษะ (Enrichment) ตอนทดสอบตนเอง (Test Yourself) และตอนกิจกรรม (Activity) ซึ่งถือว่าเป็นตอนสำคัญมากอีกส่วนหนึ่งสำหรับแบบเรียนปีที่ ๑ และ ปีที่ ๒ เหตุผลก็คือ ตอนต่าง ๆ เหล่านี้จะช่วยให้ผู้เรียนได้สำรวจและตระหนักถึงความสามารถของตนเอง การเรียนเพื่อให้บรรลุผลดังกล่าวนี้ผู้เรียนจะต้องได้รับการฝึกให้ลงมือกระทำด้วยตนเอง ให้ได้ลองสำรวจทักษะทางภาษาของตน ให้รู้จักทดสอบตนเอง ให้กล้าพูด และให้ได้ร่วมในกิจกรรมที่เสนอแนะไว้ เมื่อใดที่ผู้เรียนได้รับการจูงใจด้วยการฝึกฝนดังกล่าวมา ผู้เรียนก็ย่อมมีความพร้อมที่จะเรียนภาษาในขั้นที่สูงและยากขึ้น ในแบบเรียนสำหรับปีต่อ ๆ ไป

อนึ่ง ในปัจจุบันการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษได้เปลี่ยนแปลงไปอย่างรวดเร็ว มีเทคนิคและวิธีการใหม่ ๆ หลายแบบที่ทดลองและแพร่หลายอยู่ในปัจจุบัน แต่เทคนิคและวิธีการใหม่ ๆ เหล่านี้ ก็มีจุดมุ่งหมายเดียวกัน คือ ยึดถือผู้เรียนเป็นสำคัญ แบบเรียน English for Thai Students (New Edition) ก็ได้ผลิตขึ้นโดยยึดถือในหลักการเดียวกัน กล่าวคือ เนื้อหาและภาษาที่นำมาฝึกจะต้องเหมาะสมและเป็นประโยชน์แก่ผู้เรียน ส่วนการวัดความสำเร็จในด้านภาษาของผู้เรียนนั้น ถือความคล่องแคล่วในการใช้ภาษาแต่ละขั้นตอนเป็นมาตรฐาน ฉะนั้นความสำเร็จในการใช้แบบเรียนชุดนี้จึงขึ้นอยู่กับดุลพินิจของครูที่จะเลือกใช้วิธีสอนให้เป็นที่น่าสนใจ จัดกิจกรรมเสริมการเรียนและการฝึกซึ่งจะช่วยให้ผู้เรียนเกิดความสนุกสนานอยากรู้ อยากเรียน และให้เห็นผลสำเร็จในการเรียนภาษาของตนในแต่ละขั้นเป็นลำดับ

การจัดทำแบบเรียนชุด English for Thai Students (New Edition) นี้ เป็นโครงการของกรมสามัญศึกษา โดยมอบให้หน่วยงานพิเศษเป็นผู้ดำเนินงาน โครงการนี้ได้รับความร่วมมือจากหน่วยสันติภาพอเมริกัน ซึ่งได้คัดเลือกอาสาสมัครมาปฏิบัติงานร่วมกับศึกษานิเทศก์ภาควิชาภาษาอังกฤษ นอกจากคณะบุคคลดังกล่าว ยังมีกลุ่มโรงเรียนสังกัดกรมสามัญศึกษาทั้งในส่วนกลางและส่วนภูมิภาคซึ่งร่วมในโครงการ โดยจัดครูมาร่วมในการประชุมปฏิบัติการเป็นระยะ ๆ ในแต่ละปี และทดลองสอนแบบเรียนชุดนี้ร่วมกับอาสาสมัครอเมริกันในโรงเรียน กรมสามัญศึกษาจึงขอขอบคุณคณะผู้จัดทำ รวมทั้งโรงเรียนและคณะครู ซึ่งได้ร่วมมือร่วมใจกันเป็นอย่างดี จงงานสำเร็จลงด้วยความเรียบร้อย เป็นประโยชน์แก่การศึกษาเป็นส่วนรวม โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งในการพัฒนาการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษระดับมัธยมศึกษา

กรมสามัญศึกษา  
กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

## คำแนะนำสำหรับนักเรียน

หนังสือ English for Thai Students (New Edition) Book Four นี้เป็นฉบับที่ปรับปรุงใหม่ วัตถุประสงค์ในการปรับปรุง เพื่อจัดทำบทเรียนใหม่เนื้อหาเพียงพอและเหมาะสมกับระดับความรู้ของนักเรียนปัจจุบัน โดยคัดเลือกศัพท์และไวยากรณ์ที่จะเป็นประโยชน์ และจำเป็นเพื่อการวางพื้นฐานความรู้ของนักเรียนในระดับ ม.ศ. ต้น ใหม่นั้น จึงมีทั้งการทบทวนสิ่งที่นักเรียนได้เรียนมาแล้ว และการเพิ่มเติมเนื้อหาใหม่ที่นักเรียนจะสามารถเรียนเข้าใจได้โดยง่าย ส่วนวิธีฝึกนั้นจะมีวิธีการแปลกไปจากเดิม โดยถือหลักสำคัญว่า แต่ละประโยคที่นักเรียนฝึกนักเรียนจะเข้าใจความหมายของประโยคนั้นไปพร้อมกัน โดยอาศัยการดูภาพประกอบหรือคำแปลศัพท์ที่ให้ไว้ รวมทั้งคำอธิบายต่าง ๆ ที่จำเป็นแก่การฝึกและการเรียนรู้ของนักเรียน ส่วนการฝึกเนื้อหาแต่ละบทนั้น จะเป็นการฝึกโดยใช้แบบฝึกหัดลักษณะต่าง ๆ เช่น ในรูปของบทสนทนา บทความสนุก ๆ สำหรับอ่าน การเขียนบรรยายภาพ หรือการต่อเติมข้อความและเรื่องราว ฯลฯ แบบฝึกหัดในรูปลักษณะต่าง ๆ ดังกล่าว จะช่วยให้นักเรียนค่อย ๆ เข้าใจเนื้อหาที่กำลังเรียนได้ดีขึ้นเป็นลำดับ และจะสามารถจดจำและนำมาใช้ได้เมื่อจบเนื้อหาแต่ละตอน

สิ่งสำคัญที่นักเรียนควรทราบก็คือ หนังสือฉบับปรับปรุงใหม่นี้ เป็นหนังสือที่นักเรียนจะเรียนได้ด้วยตนเองเป็นส่วนใหญ่ นักเรียนอาจจะลองฝึกลองทำเองก่อนจะรับการฝึกจากครูในชั้นก็ได้ เพื่อจะได้ทดสอบดูว่านักเรียนมีความเข้าใจถูกต้องเพียงใดในบทเรียนนั้น ๆ หรือนักเรียนอาจทบทวนเองหลังจากที่ได้ฝึกในชั้นแล้วว่าที่ได้เรียนมาจะยังคงจำได้ถูกต้องเพียงใด การเรียนด้วยตนเองดังกล่าว จะเป็นกรณีก่อนหรือหลังการฝึกในชั้นก็ตาม ย่อมจะเป็นประโยชน์แก่นักเรียนเองทั้งสิ้น นักเรียนจะมีความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษมั่นคงขึ้นเป็นลำดับ นักเรียนจะสามารถช่วยตัวเองได้ด้วยการค้นคว้าทบทวนโดยสม่ำเสมอ และในที่สุดนักเรียนจะเห็นจริงกับคำกล่าวที่ว่า ภาษาอังกฤษมิได้ยากเกินความสามารถของเด็กไทยเลย

ขอให้นักเรียนเริ่มต้นด้วยการใช้หนังสือที่ปรับปรุงใหม่นี้อย่างจริงจัง นักเรียนจะประสบผลสำเร็จในการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษอย่างแน่นอน

# คณะผู้จัดทำและโรงเรียนที่ร่วมในโครงการทดลอง

แบบเรียนชุด English for Thai Students (New Edition) Book Four

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โรงเรียนสุวรรณารามวิทยาคม

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# UNIT EIGHTEEN

## LESSON ONE

### 1.1 SPEAKING

A. - Say these words after your teacher and remember their meanings.

1. inside (prep.) /'insayd / ข้างใน
2. outside (prep.) /'awtsayd / ข้างนอก
3. over there (adv.) /owvə ðér / ที่นั่น
4. over here (adv.) /owvə hîr / ที่นี่

B. Say these dialogues about the picture.

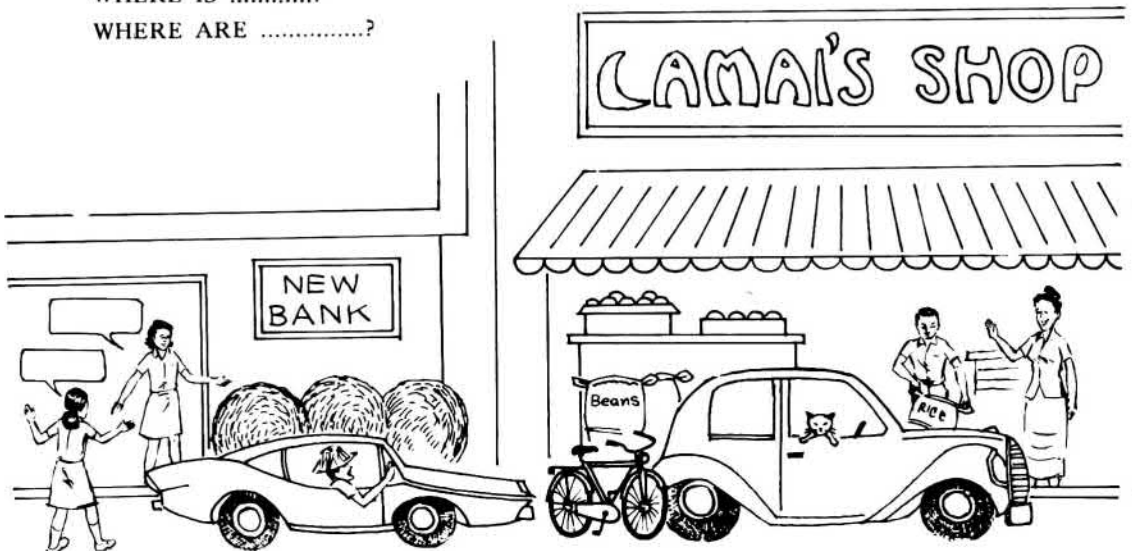
1. A: Where's Danai?  
B: He's inside the house.
2. A: Where's Yuphin?  
B: She's outside the house.
3. A: Where's the cat?  
B: It's over there.
4. A: Where's the dog?  
B: It's over here.



C. Ask and answer questions about the picture.

WHERE IS .....

WHERE ARE .....



## 1.2 WRITING

*Test yourself on the use of adverbs.*

*Choose the correct position for the adverb given in parentheses and write the number for that position in your notebook. Check yourself.*

ให้นักเรียนพิจารณาว่า adverb ที่ให้ไว้ในวงเล็บ ควรจะใส่ลงตรงเลขใดในแต่ละข้อ (ดูตัวอย่าง) เขียนตัวเลขลงในสมุดแบบฝึกหัด

## 1. (always)

The teacher (1) comes (2) to school (3) at 8:00 (4) .....<sup>1</sup>

(1) The teacher **always** comes to school at 8:00.

## 2. (never)

Students in Thailand (1) are (2) lazy (3) at school (4) .....<sup>2</sup>

(2) Students in Thailand are **never** lazy at school.

## 3. (ever)

Are (1) you (2) lazy (3) in the morning (4) .....

## 4. (fast)

(1) Thanat runs (2) when he (3) wins (4) .....

## 5. (hard)

Mr. Sawai always (1) works (2) in his (3) shop (4) .....

## 6. (well)

Aree and Yuphin (1) usually do (2) their (3) homework (4) .....

## 7. (soon)

Somsri (1) wants a (2) letter (3) from America (4) .....

## 8. (over there)

(1) He put it (2) near the (3) refrigerator (4) .....

## 9. (inside)

Danai was (1) here, (2) but (3) he went (4) .....

## 10. (outside)

Uan was inside, (1) but (2) he (3) is (4) now (5) .....

### 1.3 SPEAKING

adverb เป็นคำที่ใช้ขยายคำ verb, adverb และ adjective    adverb ที่ไว้ขยาย verb จะอยู่  
หลัง verb คำที่ขยาย และถ้า verb ตัวนั้นมีกรรม (object) adverb นั้นจะอยู่หลังกรรม

He went to school **YESTERDAY**.

They left **BEFORE NOON**.

She will go **TOMORROW**.

He studies history **ON FRIDAY**.

They will have a party **ON SATURDAY**, July 10.

They sold the tiger **WHEN THEY WENT TO AMPHUR THANI**.

*Complete the sentences in (A) by using words from the list in (B).*

(A)

(B)

- |                                                                |                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. We study science before .....                               | a. ten o'clock         |
| 2. Danai usually does his homework after .....                 | b. noon                |
| 3. People in Nakhon Buri often swim in the river<br>when ..... | c. Saturday            |
| 4. Last year, Danai and his friends studied math<br>at .....   | d. December            |
| 5. Miss Young's birthday will be in .....                      | e. lunch               |
| 6. Tigers eat meat when .....                                  | f. dinner              |
| 7. Aree and Yuphin help nurses at the hospital<br>on .....     | g. they go to the park |
| 8. People usually eat lunch at .....                           | h. they drink milk     |
| 9. Always wash your hands before .....                         | i. they are hungry     |
| 10. Cats usually sleep after .....                             | j. you eat             |

### 1.4 LISTENING, WRITING AND SPEAKING

- A. บิดหนังสือแล้วเขียนประโยคตามที่ครูอ่าน      ครูจะไม่อ่านประโยคตามลำดับที่เรียงไว้ในหนังสือ

1. Somsri wrote a letter.
2. Mary Jane received the letter.

3. Somsri sent the letter from the post office in Nakhon Buri.
4. The letter left Thailand.
5. The letter arrived in Bangkok.
6. The airplane stopped in Hong Kong and Japan.
7. Somsri's letter arrived in the United States.
8. Somebody put the letter in a big sack with many letters.
9. Mary Jane read the letter.
10. Somebody put the sack on an airplane.

B. พิจารณาเติม time phrase ที่ให้ไว้ข้างล่างนี้ลงใน A ตามที่เป็นจริง เรียบเรียงประโยคที่เติมเรียบร้อยแล้ว ตามลำดับที่ถูกต้อง เขียนเป็นข้อความ 1 ย่อหน้า

*Example:* 1. Somsri wrote a letter. a. on Tuesday, June 15th.  
Somsri wrote a letter on Tuesday, June 15th.

- a. on Tuesday, June 15th
- b. on the 16th
- c. on Thursday morning
- d. on Thursday afternoon
- e. after a man at the post office took it to the airport
- f. on Friday night, June 18th
- g. before it arrived in the United States
- h. five days after Somsri sent it
- i. on Tuesday, June 22nd
- j. when she received it

C. *Ask and answer these questions.*

1. When did Somsri write a letter to Mary Jane?
2. When did she send it?
3. When did it arrive in Bangkok?
4. Where did it stop before Mary Jane received it?
5. What did Mary Jane do when she received the letter?

## 1.5 SPEAKING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. very (adv.) /véri/ มาก
2. too (adv.) /tu/ เกินไป

adverb ที่ใช้ขยาย adjective

จะอยู่หน้า adjective เช่น

My father is very old.

I can't drink this tea.

It's too hot.

**Very** ขยาย adjective old

**Too** ขยาย adjective hot

*Look at the pictures and make new dialogues.*

A: IS THE ..... ?

B: YES, IT IS.

A: CAN YOU ..... IT?

B: YES. | IT'S | TOO | ..... | BUT | I | CAN |  
NO. | IT'S | VERY | ..... | AND | I | CAN'T | ..... IT.



1. coffee — hot (drink)

A: Is the coffee hot?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Can you drink it?

B: Yes. It's very hot, but I can drink it.



2. book — hard (read)

A: Is the book hard?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Can you read it?

B: No. It's too hard, and I can't read it.



3. bicycle – big (ride)



4. car – expensive (buy)



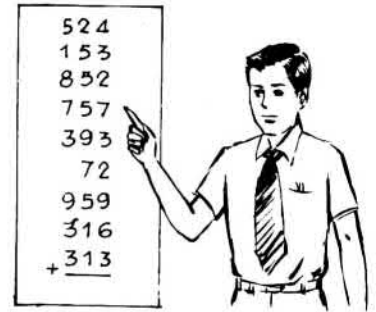
5. shirt – small (wear)



6. pot – dirty (clean)



7. box – heavy (carry)



8. problem – long (do)

## 1.6 SPEAKING / READING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. the Rocky Mountains (n.) /rɑ:kɪ məʊntɪnz/ เทือกเขาร็อกกี้
2. difficult (adj.) /dɪfɪkəlt/ ยากมาก
3. a high school (n.) /haɪ skul/ ร.ร. มัธยมศึกษา  
a junior high school (n.) /ʃʊnjə hayskul/ ร.ร. มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น  
an elementary school (n.) /eləməntɪ skul/ ร.ร. ประถมศึกษา
4. a grade (n.) /greɪd/ ชั้น
5. a waitress (n.) /weɪtrɪs/ คนเสิร์ฟอาหาร, บริการ
6. a restaurant (n.) /rɛstərənt/ ร้านอาหาร, ภัตตาคาร
7. a capital (n.) /kæpɪtəl/ เมืองหลวง



Mary Jane wrote this letter and sent it to Somsri.

2346 Garfield Street  
Denver, Colorado  
June 27, 197-

Dear Somsri,

Thank you for your nice letter. I will tell you about my family and my home. Please tell me about your family and your home, too.

I live in Denver, Colorado. It is near the Rocky Mountains. The Rocky Mountains are very big and very beautiful. We often go to a park in the Rockies.

I am a student at Rocky Mountain High School. I study many subjects. They are not too hard and I like them a lot. Some subjects are very difficult. I do not like them much. I have one brother. Tim is 12 years old. Tim studies at Buffalo Bill Junior High School. My father is a house painter and my mother is a housewife.

Please answer my questions. What is M.S. 2? How old are you? Please tell me about your favorite subjects and about your hobbies, too.

Sincerely yours,

*Mary Jane*

เขียนจดหมายของ Mary Jane ใหม่ พิจารณาเติมประโยคที่ให้อย่างต่างนี้ลงในจดหมายตาม  
ที่นักเรียนเห็นเหมาะสม

1. Denver is a big city, but it is not too big.
2. Science and math are my favorite subjects.
3. I like them a lot.
4. and my mother is a waitress at a restaurant near our house.
5. I received it last Tuesday.
6. We go there on Saturdays.
7. I am in the tenth grade.

8. and Buddy is in the fifth grade at Garden Elementary School.
9. and Buddy is 10.
10. Their names are Tim and Buddy.
11. two brothers.

## 1.7 WRITING AND SPEAKING

*Make new dialogues. Use the words in parentheses (วงเล็บ). Write them in your notebook and say them with a friend.*



\* = ขณนก

1. A: There is a big table. (very, usually, in the corner)

Please bring it. (over here)

B: I can't.

A: Why not?

B: It's heavy. (too)

A: There's usually a very big table in the corner.

Please bring it over here.

B: I can't.

A: Why not?

B: It's too heavy.

2. A: Do you see that big sack? (very, over there)  
B: Yes, I do. Why?  
A: Can you carry it? (over here)  
B: Yes. It's big, but not heavy. (very, too)
3. A: Do you like science?  
B: Yes. It's not difficult. (usually, very)  
A: Do you like math?  
B: No, it's hard. (usually, too)
4. A: Look at these beautiful flowers. (over here)  
B: These flowers are beautiful. (here, always, very)
5. A: Bring me that big box. (over there, near the table)  
B: I can't.  
A: Why not?  
B: It's big, and it's heavy. (very, too)
6. A: Can we study? (always, here)  
B: No, because the teachers have meetings in this room. (sometimes)  
We can study when they meet. (over there, over here)

## LESSON TWO

### 2.1 SPEAKING

A. Which word do you hear: 1, 2, 3 or 4?

| 1           | 2      | 3      | 4      |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. rip      | rib    | rips   | ribs   |
| 2. mash     | mashed | massed | mass   |
| 3. tug      | tugs   | tuck   | tucks  |
| 4. leap     | leaf   | leave  | leaped |
| 5. Mack     | Mack's | mash   | mass   |
| 6. leaped   | leafed | leaved | leaves |
| 7. Rick     | Rick's | risk   | risks  |
| 8. tuck     | tug    | tucked | tugged |
| 9. rip      | ripped | rib    | ribbed |
| 10. back    | backs  | bag    | bags   |
| 11. rope    | rove   | roved  | roped  |
| 12. mass    | mash   | match  | mashed |
| 13. rigged  | risked | rig    | risk   |
| 14. waited  | wasted | waded  | wade   |
| 15. matched | massed | mashed | match  |

B. Which sentence do you hear, a (singular) or b (plural)?

- |                             |                                           |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. a. The boy's going home. | 6. a. Please put it there.                |
| b. The boys're going home.  | b. Please put them there.                 |
| 2. a. My friend's here.     | 7. a. Did you take his book?              |
| b. My friends're here.      | b. Did you take his books?                |
| 3. a. Whose book's this?    | 8. a. The man's hat's here.               |
| b. Whose books're these?    | b. The men's hats're here.                |
| 4. a. This's mine.          | 9. a. This's the boy's pen.               |
| b. These're mine.           | b. These're the boys' pens.               |
| 5. a. I saw the woman.      | 10. a. Write the answer to this question. |
| b. I saw the women.         | b. Write the answers to these questions.  |

## 2.2 SPEAKING / WRITING

*Match the sentences on the left with the words on the right.*

- |                                                      |        |                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Miss King asked many questions .....              | WHEN   | a. they study.                           |
| 2. People wash their dishes .....                    |        | b. they aren't busy.                     |
| 3. Students study at home .....                      |        | c. the teachers give them homework.      |
| 4. Dr. Damrong thanked the boys and girls .....      |        | d. the students finished their lessons.  |
| 5. Mr. Young stopped in Chiang Mai .....             |        |                                          |
| 6. Yuphin and Aree help nurses at the hospital ..... | AFTER  | e. they reached Amphur Thani.            |
| 7. Mr. Sawai talked with Danai .....                 |        | f. they gave him money for the hospital. |
| 8. Thanat eats breakfast .....                       |        | g. they finish dinner.                   |
| 9. Students are quiet .....                          | BEFORE | h. he bought new cloth.                  |
| 10. The boy scouts sold a tiger .....                |        | i. he goes to school.                    |
|                                                      |        | j. he flew to Nakhon Buri.               |

เราใช้ clause ที่มีคำ when, after และ before นำหน้าเพื่อแสดงความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นใน clause นั้น กับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอีก clause หนึ่ง

## 2.3 WRITING

*Fill in the blanks with these words: BEFORE, AFTER, WHEN.*

*Write the story in your notebooks.*

Somsri wrote a letter to Mary Jane ..... she asked Miss King for a pen pal. .... Somsri finished the letter, she took it to the post office. She put some stamps on the letter ..... she bought them. Mary Jane was happy ..... she read Somsri's letter. .... she read it, she wrote a letter, too. .... she was finished, she sent it to Somsri.

## 2.4 SPEAKING

Say this dialogue.

- A: What's Dusanee doing?  
 B: She's making a cake.  
 A: Is she a good cook?  
 B: No. She doesn't cook well.  
 Her cakes are always bad.



ให้นักเรียนสังเกตว่า good ที่ใช้ขยายคำ cook ซึ่งเป็นคำนาม (แปลว่า คนครัว) นั้นเป็นคำ adjective อยู่หน้าคำนาม (good cook) ส่วน well ที่ขยายคำกริยา cook (แปลว่า ทำกับข้าวเก่ง) นั้นเป็นคำ adverb อยู่หลังคำกริยา (cook well)



1. Somsak is a fast runner.  
 Fast ใช้เป็น adjective ประกอบ  
 นาม runner

2. Somsak runs fast.  
 Fast ใช้เป็น adverb ประกอบ  
 กริยา runs



3. Mr. Nuan is a hard worker.  
 Hard ใช้เป็น adjective ประกอบ  
 นาม worker

4. Mr. Nuan works hard.  
 Hard ใช้เป็น adverb ประกอบ  
 กริยา works

## 2.5 SPEAKING

*Make and say new dialogues.*

- |                                                                                   |                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. A: What's Danai doing?<br>B: (studying)<br>A: (good)<br>B: (good)              | A: What's Danai doing?<br>B: He's studying.<br>A: Is he a good student?<br>B: Yes, he studies well. |
| 2. A: What's Miss King doing?<br>B: (teaching)<br>A: (good)<br>B: (good)          | 6. A: What's Penjun doing?<br>B: (dancing)<br>A: (good)<br>B: (good)                                |
| 3. A: What's the dog doing?<br>B: (eating)<br>A: (fast)<br>B: (fast)              | 7. A: What's Mr. Narin doing?<br>B: (working)<br>A: (hard)<br>B: (hard)                             |
| 4. A: What's Thanee doing?<br>B: (working)<br>A: (hard)<br>B: (hard)              | 8. A: What is Orawan doing?<br>B: (singing)<br>A: (good)<br>B: (good)                               |
| 5. A: What's Mary Jane's father doing?<br>B: (painting)<br>A: (fast)<br>B: (fast) | 9. A: What is Danai doing?<br>B: (swimming)<br>A: (fast)<br>B: (fast)                               |

## 2.6 WRITING

A. Review these adjectives and write one sentence for each word.

- |           |             |           |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. busy   | 5. careless | 9. quiet  |
| 2. hungry | 6. loud     | 10. quick |
| 3. slow   | 7. careful  | 11. noisy |
| 4. happy  | 8. sad      | 12. lazy  |

- B. ให้นักเรียนจำไว้ว่า adjective ใช้ขยายคำนาม คำ adjective ที่ให้ไว้ข้างบนนี้ ทำหน้าที่เป็น adverb ได้โดยเติม ly ลงที่ท้ายคำ adjective ที่ลงท้ายด้วย y ให้เปลี่ยน y เป็น i แล้วเติม ly ตัวอย่าง

|       |   |         |        |   |          |
|-------|---|---------|--------|---|----------|
| happy | — | happily | hungry | — | hungrily |
| noisy | — | noisily | busy   | — | busily   |

ตอบคำถาม โดยใช้คำที่ให้ไว้ในวงเล็บ ให้เป็น adverb

- |                                                          |                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. A: How does Tanat run?<br>B: (quick) He runs quickly. | 7. A: How do bad drivers drive?<br>B: (careless)  |
| 2. A: How do dogs eat?<br>B: (hungry)                    | 8. A: How do bad students study?<br>B: (noisy)    |
| 3. A: How does Mrs. Lamai drive?<br>B: (slow)            | 9. A: How does Thanee work?<br>B: (hard)          |
| 4. A: How does Orawan sing?<br>B: (good)                 | 10. A: How do children play?<br>B: (happy)        |
| 5. A: How does Dusanee's cat walk?<br>B: (quiet)         | 11. A: How do good drivers drive?<br>B: (careful) |
| 6. A: How does Mrs. Young work?<br>B: (busy)             | 12. A: How do boys usually play?<br>B: (loud)     |

## 2.7 WRITING

*Look at the pictures and read the sentences*

*Write the questions and the answers in your notebooks.*

Lek and Uan are riding their bicycles.

- What are Lek and Uan doing?  
They are riding bicycles.
- Are they riding carefully?  
No, they are not.
- How are they riding the bicycles?  
They are riding them carelessly.







They are singing a song.

4. What are the singers doing?
5. Are they singing quietly?
6. How are they singing the song?



Mrs. Lamai is driving her car.

7. What is she doing?
8. Is she driving quickly?
9. How is she driving her car?

## LESSON THREE

### 3.1 WRITING

Fill in the blanks in the stories with words from the list below each story.

เติมคำลงในช่องว่าง โดยใช้ คำที่ให้ไว้ข้างล่างนี้

- A. Mr. Lee is driving his car. He is driving ..... and ..... . He is not driving ..... or ..... . He is a ..... driver.

Mr. Chumpon is driving his truck. He is driving ..... and ..... . He is not driving ..... . He is a ..... driver.

|            |          |           |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| carelessly | careless | careful   |
| fast       | slowly   | carefully |



- B. Penjun and Lek are cleaning their classroom. Penjun is working ..... . She is washing the floor ..... . She is not ..... . She is a ..... worker.

Lek is working ..... . He is not working ..... . He is cleaning the blackboard ..... . He is singing ....., too. He is a ..... worker. He is not a ..... worker.

|         |      |        |
|---------|------|--------|
| busily  | slow | slowly |
| quickly | hard | loudly |
|         | fast |        |



### 3.2 WRITING

เรียงคำในแต่ละข้อให้เป็นประโยคที่ถูกต้อง เติม verb to be ลงในประโยคทุกประโยคด้วย

1. loudly not a singer he Lek good but singing .
2. running fat because he Danai slowly .
3. because tired slowly Somsak he reading .
4. but studying and noisily Aree playing quietly Dusanee Danai .
5. swimming water Somsri the cold not because .

### 3.3 SPEAKING

*Read the example sentences below.*

Mrs. Young is walking toward the hospital slowly.

Mrs. Young is walking slowly toward the hospital.

Mr. Chumpon is driving over the bridge carelessly.

Mr. Chumpon is driving carelessly over the bridge.

ถามและตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับภาพ ให้นักเรียนจำไว้ว่า adverb อาจอยู่หน้า หรือหลัง prepositional phrase ก็ได้

A: WHAT 

|     |
|-----|
| 'S  |
| ARE |

 ..... (AND ..... ) DOING?

B: 

|         |
|---------|
| HE'S    |
| SHE'S   |
| IT'S    |
| THEY'RE |

 ..... ING (ADV.) PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE (ADVERB).

1. A: What's Uan doing?

B: He's running quickly toward the river.



quick

2.



careless

3.



quiet

4.



noisy

5.



slow

6.



happy

## 3.4 WRITING

เขียนประโยคเกี่ยวกับภาพอย่างน้อย 10 ประโยค ใช้ adverb และ prepositional phrase ในแต่ละประโยคด้วย



## 3.5 SPEAKING

Read this story.



Dusanee: Please go to the market quickly.

Danai: Why?

Dusanee: Because I need some sugar for my cake. I have a little, but I need a lot.

Danai: All right. Good-bye.

*Dusanee:* Where were you? You didn't go to the market quickly. You went at 1:00, and it's 3:00.

*Danai:* I went to the market quickly. I ran fast. You said, "Go to the market quickly." You didn't say, "Come home fast."



### 3.6 READING AND WRITING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

- |                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. only (adv.) /'ɒnli/ เดียว          | 6. to ski (v.) /ski/ เล่นสกี      |
| 2. gold (mass n.) /gɔʊld/ ทอง         | 7. life (n.) /laɪf/ ชีวิต         |
| 3. snow (mass n.) /snəʊ/ หิมะ         | 8. a winter (n.) /'wɪntə/ ฤดูหนาว |
| 4. to camp (v.) /kæmp/ ตั้งค่ายพักแรม |                                   |
| 5. to hike (v.) /haɪk/ เดินไกล        |                                   |



#### Denver's Gold

Denver is the only big city in the Rocky Mountains. When people first came to Denver they came for gold. Now there is not any gold. Now people come to Denver because it is in the Rocky Mountains. People camp, hike and ski in the mountains.

There is always a lot of snow in the mountains in winter. Often cars cannot go through the mountains because there is too much snow on the road. There are not many roads through the mountains and sometimes they are all closed. Life in the mountains in winter is difficult and some people do not like it. But winter gives Denver its new gold. Denver's new gold is not yellow. It is white and every

winter it falls on Denver and the Rocky Mountains. People come to Denver and to the Rockies for this *white gold*. They spend a lot of money in the city. The money helps the people of Denver. There is not any yellow gold near Denver now. Many men worked hard and they took it away. But the new, white gold brings people and money to Denver every winter.

*Answer these questions. Write the answers in your notebooks.*

1. Where is Denver?
2. Which state and which country is Denver in?
3. Did Denver and the Rocky Mountains have *yellow* gold?
4. Does Denver have *yellow* gold now?
5. Is there any yellow gold in Thailand
6. Does Denver have *white* gold?
7. When does Denver have new *white* gold?
8. Does Thailand ever have any *white* gold?
9. What is *white* gold?

### 3.7 LISTENING

*Say this word and remember its meaning.*

an editor (n.) /'editə/ บรรณาธิการ



Mr. Amnuay is the editor of **The Nakhon Buri Star**. **The Nakhon Buri Star** is a newspaper. Yesterday he met Beth Smith at the airport. Beth Smith is from Australia. She will live in Nakhon Buri. Mr. Amnuay asked her many questions. She told him about Australia. He will write a story about Australia. He will put the story in **The Nakhon Buri Star**.

*Answer these questions.*

1. Who is Mr. Amnuay?
2. What is he?
3. Where did he go yesterday?
4. Who did he meet there?
5. Where is Beth Smith from?
6. What did Beth tell Mr. Amnuay?
7. What will he write a story about?
8. What is **The Nakhon Buri Star**?

### 3.8 READING AND WRITING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. to arrive (v.) /əˈraɪv/ มาถึง ไปถึง
2. an exchange student (n.) /eksˈtʃeɪnj stʉdnt/ นักเรียนทำตามโครงการแลกเปลี่ยน
3. Perth, Western Australia (n.) /pəˈθ westən ɔstreɪljə/ ชื่อเมืองสำคัญในออสเตรเลีย



Mr. Amnuay is asking Beth Smith some questions. They are at the airport in Nakhon Buri.



- Mr. Amnuay:* Hello, Miss Smith. My name's Mr. Amnuay. I'm the editor of Nakhon Buri's newspaper. May I ask you some questions?
- Beth:* Hello, Mr. Amnuay. I'm happy to meet you. I'll answer your questions.
- Mr. Amnuay:* Thank you. First, why did you come to Thailand?
- Beth:* I'm an exchange student.
- Mr. Amnuay:* Will you study in Nakhon Buri?
- Beth:* Yes, I'll study at the secondary school. I'll study in M.S. 5.
- Mr. Amnuay:* How old are you, Beth?
- Beth:* I'm 17 years old.
- Mr. Amnuay:* Where do you come from?
- Beth:* I'm from Perth in Western Australia.
- Mr. Amnuay:* Can you speak Thai?
- Beth:* Yes, but not very well. Thai is hard. I'll study it at school.
- Mr. Amnuay:* When did you leave Australia?
- Beth:* I left four days ago. The airplane left in the morning and arrived in Bangkok in the evening.
- Mr. Amnuay:* It flew very fast. Do you like airplanes?
- Beth:* Yes, a lot. But this airplane flew very quickly and I was a little afraid.
- Mr. Amnuay:* Are you very tired?
- Beth:* Yes, I'm very tired now. I'm too tired. I can't talk.
- Mr. Amnuay:* All right. Thank you. Good luck and good-bye.
- Beth:* Good-bye, Mr. Amunay, and thank you, too.

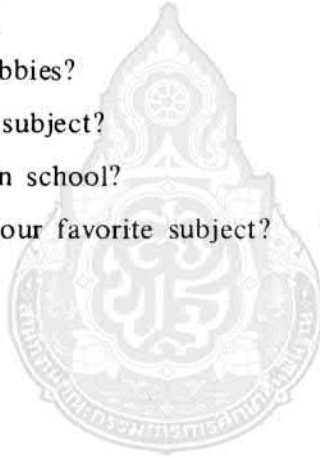
*Fill in the blanks.*

Beth arrived in Thailand ..... ago. She cannot speak Thai very ..... She is ..... old. She comes from ..... She will study in ..... at ..... in Nakhon Buri. The airplane left Australia in ..... and arrived in Thailand in ..... It flew ..... and Beth was ..... afraid. Mr. Amnuay is an ..... and he asked Beth ..... about Australia.

### 3.9 ENRICHMENT / SPEAKING (ACTIVITY)

ให้นักเรียนสัมภาษณ์เพื่อนเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ ให้ถามเกี่ยวกับอายุ ครอบครัว ประวัติความเป็นมา งานอดิเรก วิชาที่ชอบเรียนที่สุด ฯลฯ

1. What's your name?
2. How old are you?
3. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
4. How old are they?
5. What's your address?
6. Do you have any hobbies?
7. What's your favorite subject?
8. Do you study hard in school?
9. Do you do well in your favorite subject?
10. Do you speak fast?



## LESSON FOUR

### 4.1 SPEAKING AND READING

adverb of manner    ใช้อย่างคำกริยา (verb)

Danai runs. He runs **SLOWLY**.

Somsri speaks English. She speaks **QUICKLY**.

Do your homework. Do it **WELL**.

ADVERBS OF MANNER

#### A. Read these sentences.

1. Mrs. Young is a slow walker. She never walks quickly. She always walks slowly because she is fat.

How does Mrs. Young walk?

Does she ever walk quickly?

Why does she walk slowly?

2. Somsak is a fast runner. He runs fast. He is not a slow runner. He never runs slowly.

How does Somsak run?

Is he a slow runner?

Does he ever run slowly?

3. Mr. Chumpon is a careless driver. He always drives carelessly. He is not a careful driver. He never drives carefully.

How does Mr. Chumpon drive?

Does he ever drive carefully?

Is he a careful driver?



B. Ask and answer the question about the people in the picture in 3.4. Use adverbs in your answers.

A: HOW | DOES | ..... (AND .....)?  
DO

B: SHE | ..... (ADV.)  
HE |  
THEY |

- Example: 1. A: How does Thanat swim?  
B: He swims carelessly.
2. A: How does Mr. Sawai run?  
B: He runs slowly.

## 4.2 SPEAKING

Say these words and remember their meanings.

I  
badly  
sadly  
beautifully

II  
lazily

Ask and answer the questions.

คำคุณศัพท์ (adjective) ที่ลงท้ายด้วย y เปลี่ยน y เป็น i แล้วเติม ly เช่น lazy เป็น lazily

1. (beautiful, bad)
 

A: How does Yuphin dance?

B: She dances beautifully.

A: Does she ever dance badly?

B: No, she always dances beautifully.
2. (slow, quick)
 

A: How does Mrs. Young walk?
3. (hard, lazy)
 

A: How does Somsak study?

4. (careful, careless)

A: How does Dusanee ride her bicycle?

5. (good, bad)

A: How does Mrs. Noree cook?

6. (slow, fast)

A: How does Mr. Lee drive his car?

7. (noisy, quiet)

A: How do the boys play?

8. (happy, sad)

A: How does Aree sing?

9. (quick, slow)

A: How does Mr. Manat teach?

10. (hard, lazy)

A: How does Mr. Sawai work?

### 4.3 READING AND SPEAKING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

London, England (n.) /lɒndən ˈɪŋɡlənd/ เมืองลอนดอน, เมืองหลวงของประเทศอังกฤษ

A. *Read the story.*

Last April Yuphin went to Don Muang Airport in Bangkok with her mother and father. They met Yuphin's sister, Amphon, when she returned from England. She studied in London, England, for seven years, and she is a doctor now. After they met Amphon at the airport, they returned to Nakhon Buri.



B. *Ask and answer the questions about the story.*

1. Who went to Don Muang Airport?
2. Whose sister returned from England?
3. When did Dr. Amphon return from England?
4. Where was Dr. Amphon a student?
5. How long did she study in England?
6. Where did Dr. Amphon go after she arrived in Bangkok?

#### 4.4 SPEAKING

*Ask and answer the questions about the pictures.*

A.



1. Who dances beautifully?  
Yuphin dances beautifully.
2. Does Yuphin dance badly?  
No, she dances beautifully.
3. Does Orawan dance beautifully?
4. Who dances badly?
5. Which girl is a bad dancer?
6. Is Orawan a good dancer?
7. Is Yuphin a bad dancer?
8. How does Orawan dance?
9. How does Yuphin dance?
10. Which girl is a good dancer?
11. Which girl dances beautifully?
12. Which girl dances badly?

- B.
1. Whose cat is fast?
  2. Whose cat is slow?
  3. Whose Cat is big?
  4. Whose cat is small?
  5. Which cat runs fast?
  6. Which cat runs slowly?
  7. Is Dusanee's cat slow?
  8. Is Somsak's cat fast?



9. How does Somsak's cat run?
10. How does Dusanee's cat run?

C.



1. Who studies hard?
2. Who studies lazily?
3. Who is a good student?
4. Who is a lazy student?
5. Whose desk is not clean?
6. Whose desk is clean?
7. How does Somsak study?
8. How does Thanat study?

9. Which boy studies hard?
10. Which boy doesn't study hard?

11. Is Thanat a good student?
12. Is Somsak a lazy student?

- D.
1. Who makes dresses well?
  2. Who is not a good dressmaker?
  3. Does Aree make dresses well?
  4. Where does Mrs. Nida work?
  5. How does Mrs. Nida make dresses?
  6. Who is a good student?
  7. Does Aree study well?
  8. Why is Mrs. Nida a good dressmaker?
  9. How does Aree study?



10. How does Aree make dresses?

E.



1. Who speaks English well?
2. How does Lek speak English?
3. Which boy doesn't speak English well?
4. Which boy studies lazily?
5. Who studeis hard?
6. Is Danai a good student or a bad student?

7. How does Danai study?
8. Does Lek speak English well?
9. How does Danai speak English?
10. Who speaks English quickly — Danai, Miss King, or Lek?

- F.
1. Who is a fast typist?
  2. How does Mr. Young type?
  3. Is Mrs. Young typing?
  4. How is Mrs. Young typing?
  5. Is Mrs. Young a fast typist?
  6. How does Mrs. Young type?
  7. Which person types quickly?
  8. Who is typing slowly now?
  9. Is Mr. Young typing fast?
  10. What is Mr. Young doing?





## LESSON FIVE

### 5.1 READING AND SPEAKING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

- |                                        |                                         |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Europe (n.) / yùrəp / ทวีปยุโรป     | 5. France (n.) / fræns / ประเทศฝรั่งเศส |
| 2. a flat (n.) / flæt / แพลต, ห้องเช่า | French (adj.) / frɛnʃ / ชาวฝรั่งเศส     |
| 3. Chinese (adj.) / čayniz / ชาวจีน    | 6. Laos (n.) / láows / ประเทศลาว        |
| 4. a college (n.) / kálj / วิทยาลัย    | Lao (adj.) / law / ชาวลาว               |
|                                        | 7. weather (n.) / wéðə /                |

*Read the story.*



Dr. Amphon lived and studied in London for seven years. She returned to Nakhon Buri a few days ago, and she will work in the hospital there. She is talking with her sister Yuphin. They are talking about England and Europe.

"I studied at the University Doctor's Hospital. My classes were difficult and I studied hard," said Dr. Amphon.

"Did you like London?" asked Yuphin.

"Yes. London is a very big city with many parks, and beautiful buildings. I lived in a flat next to a small park. I often studied in the park. When the weather was good I studied there two or three times every week."

"Was the weather ever cold?" asked Yuphin.

"Yes. In winter it was often very cold. Sometimes it was too cold, and I did not leave my room. Once I made a snowman."

"What's a snowman?"

"It's a man made from snow. I used three big balls of snow. I used rocks for his eyes, nose and mouth, and some wood for his arms. I put a hat on his head, too. Here is a picture of my snowman."



"Tell me about your flat."

"All right. I lived with three Thai students from Bangkok. We had two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a living room."

"Did you cook Thai food?" asked Yuphin.

"Yes, and twice a month we ate at a Chinese restaurant near our flat," answered Dr. Amphon.

"Did you study every night?"

"I usually studied every night, but sometimes I went to a play or a movie. Once I went to a play at Shakespeare's\* old theater," answered Dr. Amphon.

"Did you visit many cities in England?" asked Yuphin.

"Yes, and once I went to France with my friends."

"Can you speak French?" asked Yuphin.

"I know a few words, but I can't speak it well or quickly. But many French people can speak English well."

"Can they speak Thai?" asked Yuphin.

"I never spoke Thai with anybody in Europe," answered Dr. Amphon, "but I spoke Lao with one man in France. He lived in Laos many years ago."

"Maybe I can study hard and learn English well. I'll go to Europe too," said Yuphin happily.

"That's a good idea, Yuphin."

*Answer these questions.*

1. How often did Dr. Amphon study in a park?
2. When did she study in the park?
3. Where did she study when the weather was bad?
4. Was the weather ever very cold?
5. When was the weather usually cold?
6. How many snowmen did she make?
7. How many times did she make snowmen?
8. How many people did Dr. Amphon live with?
9. How many rooms were there in their flat?
10. How often did they eat Chinese food?

\*Shakespeare's old theater = โรงละครที่เล่นละครของเชคสเปียร์

11. How many times did Dr. Amphon go to France?
12. How often did she speak Thai in Europe?
13. How many times did she speak Lao in France?

## 5.2 SPEAKING

*Answer these questions about yourself and your friends.*

1. How many times do you study English in one week?
2. How often do you speak English outside of class?
3. How many rooms are in your house?
4. How many times did you go to a zoo last year?
5. How often do you eat rice?
6. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
7. How old are you?
8. How often do you do your homework?
9. How many times did you come to school last month?
10. How many English books do you have?

## 5.3 READING, WRITING AND SPEAKING

*Read these pages from Danai's diary.* ให้นักเรียนอ่านสมุดบันทึกประจำวันของตน



SUNDAY

6

I got up at 9:00. I had bread and eggs for breakfast. I went to the park and played football with my friends. My team won the game. I ate lunch at the market with Thanat and Somsak. After lunch I went home and slept. I woke up at 4:00. I ate dinner at 8:00.

## MONDAY

7

I got up at 6:00. I took a bath, I had rice soup for breakfast, and I went to school before 8:00. I studied in the morning, had lunch at school with my friends at noon and studied in the afternoon. After school I played football. My team won the game. When I went home I helped my father in the tailor shop. I ate dinner, did my homework and went to bed.

## TUESDAY

8

I got up at 6:00. I took a bath, I ate rice for breakfast and I went to school before 8:00. I studied in the morning, ate noodles at noon with my friends and I studied in the afternoon. After school I played football with my friends. My team won the game. I worked at my father's shop in the evening. I did my homework and went to bed.

## WEDNESDAY

9

I got up at 6:00. I took a bath and ate rice for breakfast. I went to school before 8:00. I studied in the morning, ate lunch at noon, and studied in the afternoon. After school I went to the market. I bought vegetables for my mother. I did not play football. When I went home, I worked in my father's shop. I ate dinner, did my homework and went to bed.

## THURSDAY

10

I got up at 9:00. I was sick. I did not go to school. I ate some chicken soup at 10:00. I read a newspaper after breakfast. At 1:00 I ate soup again, and slept. At 4:00 after school my friends visited me. They left at 6:00, and I ate dinner. I did not work in my father's shop.

## FRIDAY

11

I got up at 8:00. I took a bath and ate breakfast. I had rice and eggs. I was not sick, but I was tired. After lunch I went to school. I studied in the afternoon. After school I went home and helped my father in the tailor shop. I did my homework and went to bed.

## SATURDAY

12

I got up at 6:00. I went to the market and bought chickens and some rice. I ate breakfast at 7:00 with my family. We ate rice soup, eggs and chicken. After breakfast my father and I opened the shop. At noon we ate lunch. After lunch I went to the park. I played football with my friends.

A. Write the answers to these questions.

1. How often did Danai eat bread? He ate bread one time.
2. How many times did he get up at 6:00? He got up at 6:00 four times.
3. When did he play football on Saturday?
4. How often did he help his father?
5. When did he help his father?
6. How many times did he go to the market?
7. When did his friends visit him?
8. How many times did Danai eat rice for breakfast?
9. How many times did he eat lunch at school?
10. How often did he play football?
11. When did he eat lunch in the market with Somsak and Thanat?
12. How many times did Danai go to school before 8:00?
13. How often did Danai begin school after 12:00?
14. When did Danai get up at 9:00?
15. When did he go to school on Friday?

B. เติมประโยคต่อไปนี้ให้ถูกต้อง และเป็นจริงตามเรื่องที่อ่านแล้ว อ่านประโยคที่เติมแล้วให้เพื่อนฟัง

1. Danai did not play football on Wednesday because .....
2. After Danai gets up, he usually .....
3. When Danai plays football on Saturday and Sunday, he ..... park.
4. Danai does his homework before .....
5. Danai usually has ..... for breakfast, but ..... bread.
6. Danai usually ..... before 8:00.
7. Danai did not work in his father's shop on ..... because .....
8. Danai got up late on Thursday because .....
9. Danai played football before lunch on Sunday, but on Saturday .....
10. Danai ..... morning because he was tired, but he went .....

#### 5.4 READING AND SPEAKING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. how long /haw loŋ / นานเท่าไร
2. how long ago /haw loŋ əgəw / นานเท่าไรแล้ว

*Study these patterns.*

A: How long ago were you a student in elementary school \*?

B: I was in elementary school two years ago.

(B: Two years ago. *Short answer*)

A: How long were you a student in elementary school?

B: I was in elementary school for seven years.

(B: Seven years. *Short answer*)

\*elementary school = โรงเรียนประถมศึกษา

*Answer these questions.*

1. How long ago did Miss King come to Nakhon Buri?  
Miss King came to Nakhon Buri two years ago.
2. How long did Danai study in elementary school?  
Danai studied in elementary school for seven years.
3. How long ago was Aree in Prathom 5?
4. How long ago did Somsri write to Mary Jane?
5. How long did Dr. Amphon live in England?
6. How long did Orawan study in M.S. 2?
7. How long ago did Lek break his leg?
8. How long was Thanat in Bangkok last summer?

*Answer these questions about yourself.*

1. How long did you study in elementary school?
2. How long did you study last night?
3. How long ago did you eat breakfast?
4. How long do you study at school every day?
5. How long ago was your English teacher a student?
6. How long will you study in secondary school?
7. How long will you be a student?
8. How long were you in Prathom 5?
9. How long ago were you in Prathom 5?
10. How long will you do your homework tonight?

## 5.5 READING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. parents (n.) / pə'rents / พ่อแม่
2. to travel (v.) / trə'vel / เดินทาง
3. riding / raɪdɪŋ / การขี่ (ม้า, จักรยาน)
4. swimming / swɪmɪŋ / การว่ายน้ำ
5. cooking / kʊkɪŋ / การทำกับข้าว
6. in (prep.) / ɪn / ใน

## AUSTRALIAN STUDENT COMES TO NAKHON BURI

Beth Smith, an exchange student from Australia, arrived in Nakhon Buri yesterday. She is 17 years old. She is from Perth in Western Australia. She will live and study in Nakhon Buri for three months. She will live with Mr. Wanchai. His daughter, Mali, is a student in M.S. 5 at the secondary school. The two girls will study together.

Miss Smith's father is a worker, and her mother is a teacher. They will come to Nakhon Buri in three months. Beth and her parents will travel for two or three weeks before they return to Australia.

Miss Smith's hobbies are riding horses, swimming and cooking.



อ่านข่าวในหนังสือพิมพ์ ตั้งคำถามเกี่ยวกับข่าวที่อ่านแล้วตอบ

*Example:* How old is Beth? She is 17 years old.

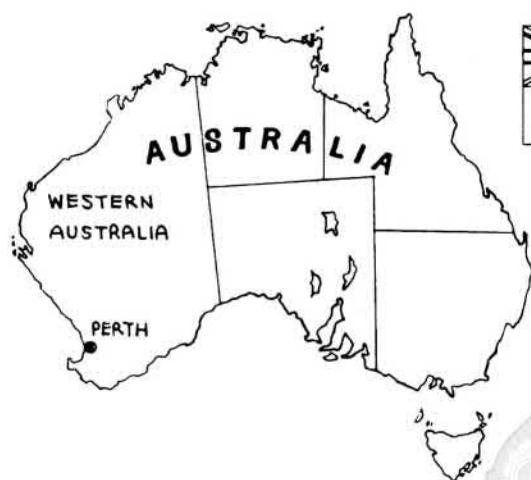
How long will she live in Mr. Wanchai's house? For three months.

### 5.6 READING AND LISTENING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. an English Club (n.) /'ɪŋlɪʃ klʌb/ ชุมนุมภาษาอังกฤษ
2. a meeting (n.) /miːtɪŋ/ การประชุม
3. Swan River (n.) /swan rɪvə/ แม่น้ำสวอน
4. a kangaroo (n.) /kæŋɡəˈruː/ จิงโจ้
5. a pouch (n.) /paʊtʃ/ กระเป๋า, ถุง
6. a baby (n.) /beɪbi/ ทารก
7. a stomach (n.) /stəmæk/ ท้อง





*Close your book and listen to your teacher.*

Yesterday after school Beth Smith spoke at the English Club meeting at the secondary school. She told the students about her family and her home in Perth. She spoke slowly and carefully, and the students listened quietly. The students asked her many questions.

1. When did Beth Smith speak?
2. How did she speak?
3. What did she speak about?
4. Who listened to her?
5. How did they listen?

“Perth is a city in Western Australia,” Beth said. “Western Australia is a big state in Australia. Perth is a beautiful city. The Swan River flows through the middle of Perth. There are many parks in Perth, and there is a university, too.”

6. What is Perth?
7. Where is it?
8. What is a big state in Australia?
9. Where is the Swan River?

“Near Perth there are many big farms and forests. Many animals live in the forests. My favorite animals are kangaroos. Kangaroos can jump quickly. Mother kangaroos have a pouch on their stomachs. They keep their babies in the pouch.”

10. Are there forests near Perth?
11. What is Beth's favorite animal?
12. How does her favorite animal jump?
13. Where do kangaroos carry their babies?

“My father works in a factory and my mother is a teacher. I have two brothers. They are students in Perth. They study hard and will go to the university.”

14. Where does Beth's father work?
15. What does her mother do?
16. Does she have any brothers?
17. Are they students?
18. How do they study?

## 5.7 WRITING

A. นักเรียนคงได้สังเกตเห็นวิธีแบ่งคำ เมื่อคำนั้นเป็นคำสุดท้ายของบรรทัดใน Unit นี้แล้ว ถ้าเราไม่สามารถเขียนคำที่มีหลายพยางค์ลงในบรรทัดเดียวกันได้และจำเป็นต้องแบ่งคำ บางส่วนไปเขียนในบรรทัดใหม่เราจะต้องแบ่งคำตามอย่างที่เราแบ่งไว้ในพจนานุกรม

1. Noi got up at 6:30. She ate breakfast at 7:00. She went to Mali's house, and they went to the secondary school together. She studied math and science before lunch, and sewing in the afternoon. At 7:00, she did her homework.

Chatchai and Dang like football. Every day after breakfast, they go to the football field at school. They go together because they are friends.

Yuphin went to the market yesterday. She had to see a tailor. She went to Mr. Sawai's shop. She arrived in the afternoon, but Mr. Sawai was busy.

*Study these words.* คำที่ให้ไว้ข้างล่างนี้แบ่งออกเป็นพยางค์ ๆ

|                    |             |                            |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| break fast         | home work   | yes ter day                |
| foot ball          | stud ied    | sec ond ary (sec on da ry) |
| tai lor (tail or)* | af ter noon | to geth er                 |

2. แบ่งคำต่อไปนี้ตามอย่างที่แบ่งในพจนานุกรม

|          |           |            |        |
|----------|-----------|------------|--------|
| address  | Australia | elementary | editor |
| arrive   | capital   | catalogue  |        |
| kangaroo | difficult | envelope   |        |

B. *Look at the map in 5.6. Make a map of Australia. Put the names of the states and cities on it. Then write this sentence about each city.*

..... IS A BIG CITY IN THE STATE OF .....

\* การแบ่งคำในหนังสือนี้ทั้งหมด แบ่งแบบอเมริกัน คำที่ให้ไว้ในวงเล็บแบ่งแบบอังกฤษ

## UNIT NINETEEN

### LESSON ONE

#### 1.1 LISTENING

*Listen to your teacher. Answer the questions.*

Somsri lives in Nakhon Buri. She wanted a pen pal, and she asked her English teacher for an address. Miss King gave Somsri her sister's address. Somsri wrote a letter to Mary Jane King. Mary Jane lives in Denver, Colorado. Denver is a city, and Colorado is a state, in the United States. In the letter, Somsri asked Mary Jane about her home, school and family.

*Answer the questions. Answer them with ONE or TWO WORDS.*

1. Did Somsri want a pen pal?
2. Does she have a pen pal?
3. Who is Somsri's pen pal?
4. Does her pen pal have a sister?
5. Where does her pen pal's sister live?
6. What is her pen pal's sister's name?
7. Is she a student or a teacher?
8. Is she Somsri's teacher?
9. Does she teach math or English?
10. Where does Somsri's pen pal live?
11. What is Denver?
12. What is Colorado?
13. Does Mary Jane live in Nakhon Buri?
14. Who asked Mary Jane about her school?
15. Does Mary Jane live in the United States?

## 1.2 WRITING / TEST

A. เลือกคำที่ให้อำนาจเติมลงในช่องว่างให้ได้ความ เขียนเรื่องที่สมบูรณ์แล้วลงในสมุดแบบฝึกหัด

|        |         |       |       |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| help   | writes  | likes | lives |
| has    | helps   | is    | told  |
| helped | studies | are   |       |

Last week Somsri received a letter from her pen pal. Her pen pal's name ...(1).... Mary Jane King and she ...(2).... in the United States. She ...(3).... Somsri many things about her family and her school.

Mary Jane ...(4).... many subjects. Science and math ...(5).... her favorite ones. She ...(6).... them because they ...(7).... interesting. Mary Jane ...(8).... two brothers and one sister. Her sister ...(9).... Somsri's English teacher. Her name ...(10).... Miss King. Somsri ...(11).... Miss King, and Miss King ...(12).... Somsri, too. Miss King ...(13).... Somsri when she ...(14).... letters. Miss King ...(15).... her with her first letter, but Somsri ...(16).... a good student and Miss King does not ...(17).... her often.

B. เติมประโยคต่อไปนี้ให้สมบูรณ์ โดยเลือกคำจากเรื่องที่อ่านข้างบน

1. Mary Jane studies .....
2. .... are her favorite subjects.
3. She likes ..... very much because .....
4. Mary Jane has three .....
5. Miss King is Somsri's .....
6. Somsri likes ....., and ..... likes Somsri.
7. Miss King ..... Somsri with her first letter.
8. Somsri can ..... English ..... well now because she .....
9. Miss King ..... help Somsri often now because Somsri ..... write English letters well.

## 1.3 SPEAKING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. a lot (adv.) / ə lat / มาก
2. at all (adv.) / æt ɔl / ทีเดียว not, never (เช่น not... at all) ไม่...เลย

*Study these sentences:*

Mrs. Noree never eats fish. She doesn't like fish at all.  
 Mr. Manat needs some money. He doesn't have any money at all.  
 Danai never plays basketball. He never plays it at all.  
 Mrs. Noree eats a lot of chicken every day. She likes chicken a lot.  
 She likes chicken | very much.  
                               | a lot.  
 Danai studies every day. He studies a lot.

*Make dialogues using the words given below.*

A: DO YOU LIKE .....

|                |      |        |    |                  |      |         |
|----------------|------|--------|----|------------------|------|---------|
| B: YES, I LIKE | IT   | A LOT. | OR | NO, I DON'T LIKE | IT   | AT ALL. |
|                | THEM |        |    |                  | THEM |         |
|                | HIM  |        |    |                  | HIM  |         |
|                | HER  |        |    |                  | HER  |         |

1. snakes

A: Do you like snakes?

B: Yes, I like them a lot.

2. bread

A: Do you like bread?

B: No, I don't like it at all.

- |                |                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. football    | 11. science                     |
| 4. pineapple   | 12. dogs                        |
| 5. Nakhon Buri | 13. the student behind you      |
| 6. Mr. Wirote  | 14. movies                      |
| 7. oranges     | 15. chicken                     |
| 8. coffee      | 16. duck                        |
| 9. Miss King   | 17. the student in front of you |
| 10. English    |                                 |

## 1.4 LISTENING

*Close your book and listen to your teacher.*

Mrs. Noree sells rice at her shop, but now she does not have any rice at all. When she does not have any rice, she goes to the market and buys some. She needs some rice because the rice sacks in her shop are empty now. But before she goes to the market, she will take a bath. After she takes a bath, she will ride her motorcycle to the market, and buy some rice and vegetables.

*Answer the questions.*

1. Does Mrs. Noree sell rice?
2. Does she have any rice at all?
3. Why does she need rice?
4. Where does she buy rice?
5. What will she do before she goes to the market?
6. What will she buy at the market?
7. Are her rice sacks empty or full?
8. When will Mrs. Noree go to the market?
9. What will she ride to the market?
10. Will Mrs. Noree have any vegetables after she goes to the market?

## 1.5 SPEAKING

*Make dialogues as in the examples, using the given words.*

A: WHERE ..... GOING?

B: TO | THE .....  
| .....  
|

A: WHY ..... GOING THERE?

|                  |       |                 |
|------------------|-------|-----------------|
| B: BECAUSE ..... | NEED  | A<br>SOME ..... |
|                  | WANT  |                 |
|                  | NEEDS |                 |
|                  | WANTS |                 |

1. you / market / mangoes / want

A: Where are you going?

B: To the market.

A: Why are you going there?

B: Because I want some mangoes.

2. Mr. Sawai / the new bank / money / need  
3. Mr. Lee / Mr. Sawai's shop / a new shirt / want  
4. the boy scouts / Mrs. Lamai's shop / rope / need  
5. you / the kitchen / water / need  
6. Thanee / Mr. Narin's shop / a wrench / need  
7. Somsri / the post office / stamps / want  
8. Mr. Manat / the book shop / math book / need  
9. your mother / Mrs. Nida's shop / a new dress / need  
10. the teachers / Mrs. Noree's shop / chicken curry / want  
11. you / the teachers' room / box of chalk / need  
12. the girls / the shop near the bus station / paint / need

## 1.6 WRITING

*Write one sentence about each dialogue in 1.5.*

*Examples:*

1. I went to the market because I wanted some mangoes.  
2. Mr. Sawai went to the new bank because he needed some money.



## LESSON TWO

### 2.1 SPEAKING

A. Which word do you hear: 1, 2, 3 or 4?

| 1      | 2       | 3         | 4        |
|--------|---------|-----------|----------|
| -ow    | -owl    | -own      | -owm     |
| row    | roll    | roan      | roam     |
| /row / | /rowl / | /rown /   | /rowm /  |
| พาย    | กลิ้ง   | ม้าสีหมอก | เที่ยวไป |

B. Say these words.

|     |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|
| go  | bull | run  | home |
| toe | fall | bean | comb |
| ago | full | fan  | room |
|     | sell | noon |      |



### 2.2 SPEAKING

Study these sentences:

Mrs. Noree cooks chicken. She likes chicken.

Mrs. Noree **LIKES TO COOK** chicken.

Mr. Sawai reads newspapers. He likes newspapers.

Mr. Sawai **LIKES TO READ** newspapers.

Mr. Manat teaches math. He likes math.

Mr. Manat **LIKES TO TEACH** math.

*Make new sentences.*

1. Mr. Young flies airplanes. Mr. Young likes airplanes.  
Mr. Young likes to fly airplanes.
2. Lek and Uan make bicycle-boats. Lek and Uan like bicycle-boats.
3. Danai plays football. Danai likes football.
4. Mr. Narin repairs cars. Mr. Narin likes cars.
5. Miss King teaches English. Miss King likes English.
6. Somsri and Mary Jane write letters. Somsri and Mary Jane like letters.
7. Thanee plays takraw. Thanee likes takraw.
8. Aree and Yuphin speak English. Aree and Yuphin like English.
9. Miss Young types letters. Miss Young likes letters.
10. Mr. Manat builds rafts. Mr. Manat likes rafts.

### 2.3 SPEAKING

*Study these questions and answers.*

Do students **need to sleep**?

Yes, they need to sleep a lot.

Yes, they do.

Do students **like to do** homework?

No, they don't.

No, they do not.

No, they don't like to do it at all.

*Make questions and answer them.*

A: DO ..... TO .....

|    |          |                |        |
|----|----------|----------------|--------|
| B: | YES,   I | ..... TO ..... | A LOT. |
|    |          |                |        |

1. boys and girls / need / sleep

A: Do boys and girls need to sleep?

B: Yes, they need to sleep a lot.

2. the girls in your class / like / play takraw

A: Do the girls in your class like to play takraw?

B: No, they don't like to play it at all.

3. Thai people / like / eat rice
4. people / need / eat ice cream.
5. people / like / eat ice cream
6. hungry people / want / play football
7. you / like / read newspapers
8. students / need / do their homework
9. little children / like / play
10. you / want / go to Chiang Mai tomorrow
11. your mother and father / like / watch television
12. your grandparents / need / go to school
13. buffaloes / like / drink fish sauce
14. cats / like / eat fish

## 2.4 SPEAKING

*Study these dialogues:*

1. A: Does Mrs. Noree ever cook chicken?  
 B: Yes, she likes to cook it a lot.  
 A: Does she ever cook fish?  
 B: No, she doesn't.  
 A: Why doesn't she cook it?  
 B: Because she doesn't like to cook fish at all.

Mrs. Noree does not like to cook fish.

2. A: Do Danai and Somsak ever play football?  
 B: Yes, they like to play it a lot.  
 A: Do they ever play basketball?  
 B: No, they don't.  
 A: Why don't they play it?  
 B: Because they don't like to play it at all.

Danai and Somsak do not like to play basketball.

3. A: Do the girls ever go to the library?  
 B: Yes, they like to go there a lot.  
 A: Do they ever go to the police station?  
 B: No, they don't.  
 A: Why don't they go there?  
 B: Because they don't like to go there at all.

The girls do not like to go to the police station.

Make dialogues like those above, using **like** and these words.

1. Thanat – eat – ice cream / durian
2. the boys – go – the park / the market
3. you – make – paper flowers / paper airplanes
4. Mr. Sawai – read – newspapers / books
5. Mr. Manat – teach – math / science
6. the girls – go – the market / the bus station
7. Mrs. Nida – wear – long skirts / short skirts
8. Miss King – type – letters / tests
9. Mr. Manat – ride – motorcycles / bicycles
10. you – use – blue ink / green ink

## 2.5 READING AND WRITING

A. อ่านเรื่องจากภาพการ์ตูน แล้วเติมประโยคข้างล่างให้สมบูรณ์



I like to cook and eat chicken. I don't like to cook or eat fish.

We like to build airplanes and boats, but we don't like to crash. We need to learn about flying.



I can't make shirts now. I want to learn about them. I don't want to make dresses.



I like to teach math a lot. My students like to study it. Some boys and girls like to study science, too. I don't like to teach it at all. I can't teach it. But boys and girls need to study science.



B. *Write the sentences in your notebook.*

1. Mrs. Noree ..... chicken.  
Mrs. Noree likes to cook and eat chicken.
2. Mrs. Noree ..... fish.  
Mrs. Noree does not like to cook fish.
3. Lek and Uan ..... about flying.
4. They ..... airplanes and boats, but they ..... crash.
5. Danai ..... about shirts, because he ..... them now.
6. Mr. Manat ..... math a lot.
7. He ..... teach science.
8. Mr. Manat's students ..... math.
9. Boys and girls ..... science.
10. Some boys and girls ..... science.
11. Danai ..... dresses.

## 2.6 SPEAKING

*Study these questions and answers.*

**What does Mrs. Noree like to cook?** Chicken.  
**Where do Danai's friends like to play football?** At school.  
**When do the boys like to play football?** In the afternoon.  
**Who does Mr. Manat like to teach?** His students.  
**Who likes to study health?** Aree does.

*Answer the questions about the people in 2.5.*

1. Who wants to learn about shirts? Danai does.
2. What do Lek and Uan need to learn about? Flying.
3. What does Mrs. Noree like to eat?
4. Who likes to teach math?
5. What does Uan like to build?
6. Whose students like to study math?
7. Who needs to study science?
8. What do Mr. Manat's students like to study?
9. What does Danai want to learn about?
10. Who needs to learn about flying?

## 2.7 WRITING AND SPEAKING

*Make questions and answer them.*

A. *Write questions.*

**WHEN** eat breakfast

When do you like to eat breakfast?

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. go to the movie        | 6. go to the market  |
| 2. eat dinner             | 7. swim              |
| 3. go to bed              | 8. wash your clothes |
| 4. do your homework       | 9. get up            |
| 5. play with your friends | 10. brush your teeth |

**WHAT** do in the evening

What do you like to do in the evening?

11. eat at noon
12. study
13. do on Saturday
14. read
15. do after school

**WHERE** do your homework

Where do you like to do your homework?

16. sleep
17. buy your books
18. go in April
19. play with your friends

B. *Ask and answer the questions in A.*  
*Use these words in your answers:*

**WHEN**

- at (at seven o'clock)
- on (on Sunday)
- after / before (after lunch)
- (before I go to bed)
- in (in April)

**WHERE**

- in (in the kitchen)
- at (at the book shop)
- to (to the park)

## LESSON THREE

### 3.1 READING AND SPEAKING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. modern (adj.) / mə'dɜ:n / ทันสมัย
2. fresh (adj.) / freʃ / สด
3. early (adv.) / ɜ:li / เข้า (ต้ว)
4. a handle (n.) / hændəl / หูหิ้ว
5. to hurry (v.) / hʌri / รีบ

B. *Read this story.*

A lot of people eat at Mrs. Noree's shop every day. They like to eat there because Mrs. Noree is a very good cook. Mrs. Noree cooks and sells a lot of food every day.

Mrs. Noree goes to the market every day. She usually goes in the morning. She likes to go early because she likes to buy fresh food. Pan usually goes with her.

There is a new market in Nakhon Buri. It is near the new shopping center. It is a very modern market. Mrs. Noree likes to go there. She says, "I like the new market. It's clean and it's modern."

Mrs. Noree: Are you ready,\* Pan? Let's go.

Pan: Please wait a minute.\*\* I bought a new basket yesterday and I want to get it.

Mrs. Noree: Why do you want the new basket?

Pan: Because the old one is broken. The handle is broken.

Mrs. Noree: All right, but please hurry. I want to go to the market early. I like to buy fresh food.

\*Are you ready? = พร้อมแล้วหรือยัง

\*\*Wait a minute. = รอประเดี๋ยว

C. *Complete these sentences.*

1. A lot of people like to eat at Mrs. Noree's shop because .....
2. Mrs. Noree cooks and sells a lot of food every day because .....
3. Mrs. Noree ..... because she likes to buy fresh food.
4. Mrs. Noree likes to go to the new market because .....
5. Pan wanted to get the new basket because .....

## 3.2 READING AND WRITING / ACTIVITY

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a kind of / ə káɪnd əv / ชนิดหนึ่ง (n.)
2. at the front of / æt ðə frʌnt əv / ข้างหน้าของ (prep.)
3. in the middle of / ɪn ðə mɪdəl əv / ตรงกลางของ (prep.)
4. seafood (mass n.) / si'fud / อาหารทะเล
5. at the back of / æt ðə bæk əv / ข้างหลังของ (prep.)

Read this story.

This is the modern market near the new shopping center in Nakhon Buri. There are many kinds of food in the market. The fruit is at the front of the market, the vegetables, chickens, ducks, and eggs are in the middle of the market, and the meat, fish and seafood are at the back of the market.





B. *Make new dialogues with words from the list.*

A: WHERE | IS THE ..... ?  
ARE THE .....S

B: THERE | IT IS.  
THEY ARE.

A: WHERE?

B: | AT THE FRONT OF THE MARKET.  
IN THE MIDDLE OF THE MARKET.  
AT THE BACK OF THE MARKET.

1. A: Where's the beef?

B: There it is.

A: Where?

B: At the back of the market.

2. A: Where are the coconuts?

B: There they are.

A: Where?

B: At the front of the market.

1. beef (mass n.) /bif/ เนื้อวัว

2. cabbage (mass n.) /kæbiʃ/ กะหล่ำปลี

3. a carrot (n.) /kə'rat/ หัวผักกาดแดง  
carrots (pl. n.)

4. cauliflower (mass n.) /kə'laɪflaʊə/ กะหล่ำดอก

5. a coconut (n.) /kə'kəʊnət/ มะพร้าว  
coconuts (pl. n.)  
coconut (mass n.)

6. corn (mass n.) /kɔ:n/ ข้าวโพด

7. a crab (n.) /kræb/ ปู  
crabs (pl. n.)  
crab (mass n.)

8. a cucumber (n.) /kyukəmbə/ แตงกวา  
cucumbers (pl. n.)  
cucumber (mass n.)

9. garlic (mass n.) /gɑ:rlɪk/ กระเทียม

10. a grape (n.) /greɪp/ องุ่น  
grapes (pl. n.)

11. a guava (n.) /gwə'və/ ฝรั่ง (ผลไม้)  
guavas (pl. n.)  
guava (mass n.)

12. lettuce (mass n.) /letəs/ ผักกาดหอม

- |                                                                                             |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 13. a lobster (n.) /ləb'stə/ กุ้งก้ามกรามขนาดใหญ่<br>lobsters (pl. n.)<br>lobster (mass n.) | 23. an apple   |
| 14. a noodle (n.) /nuːdəl/ ก๋วยเตี๋ยว<br>noodles (pl. n.)                                   | 24. a banana   |
| 15. an onion (n.) /'ɒnjən/ หัวหอม<br>onions (pl. n.)                                        | 25. bread      |
| 16. an oyster (n.) /'ɔɪstə/ หอยนางรม<br>oysters (pl. n.)                                    | 26. cake       |
| 17. a papaya (n.) /pə'pɑːjə/ มะละกอ<br>papayas (pl. n.)<br>papaya (mass n.)                 | 27. chicken    |
| 18. parsley (mass n.) /'pɑːslɪ/ ผักชีฝรั่ง                                                  | 28. coffee     |
| 19. pork (mass n.) /pɔːk/ เนื้อหมู                                                          | 29. curry      |
| 20. a shrimp (n.) /ʃrɪmp/ กุ้ง (ตัวเล็ก)<br>shrimp (pl. n.)<br>shrimp (mass n.)             | 30. duck       |
| 21. a squash (n.) /skwəʃ/ ฟัก<br>squash (pl. n.)<br>squash (mass n.)                        | 31. durian     |
| 22. a tomato (n.) /tə'meɪtəʊ/ มะเขือเทศ<br>tomatoes (pl. n.)                                | 32. an egg     |
|                                                                                             | 33. fish       |
|                                                                                             | 34. fish sauce |
|                                                                                             | 35. ice cream  |
|                                                                                             | 36. a mango    |
|                                                                                             | 37. meat       |
|                                                                                             | 38. milk       |
|                                                                                             | 39. an orange  |
|                                                                                             | 40. pineapple  |
|                                                                                             | 41. rice       |
|                                                                                             | 42. salt       |
|                                                                                             | 43. soup       |
|                                                                                             | 44. sugar      |
|                                                                                             | 45. tea        |

C. Ask and answer questions about the things in the market.

Pan: WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BUY?

Mrs. Noree: I WANT TO BUY | A .....  
SOME .....

Pan: HOW | MANY ..... (S)  
MUCH ..... | DO YOU WANT TO BUY?

Mrs. Noree: ONLY | ONE.  
TWO.  
A LITTLE.  
A FEW.

Example:

Pan: What do you want to buy?

Mrs. Noree: I want to buy some beef.

Pan: How much do you want to buy?

Mrs. Noree: Only a little.

### 3.3 LISTENING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. to fry (v.) /fray / ทอด, ผัด
2. fried (adj.) /frayd / ทอด (รูปอดีตกาล)  
 fried rice (mass n.) ข้าวผัด  
 fried fish (mass n.) ปลาทอด  
 fried bananas (pl. n.) กล้วยทอด

B. *Read these questions.*

1. How much money does Danai have?
2. How much money does Lek have?
3. How much money does Uan have?
4. What does Danai want to eat?
5. What does Lek want to eat?
6. What does Uan want to eat?
7. What does Uan want to drink?

C. *Close your book and listen to your teacher.*

Danai, Lek and Uan are going to the market. They want to eat lunch. Danai has eight baht in his pocket. Lek has ten baht. Uan has nine baht. Danai wants to eat fried rice. It costs five baht. Lek wants to eat some fish. It costs seven baht a plate. Uan wants a plate of fried oysters. It costs six baht. Everybody wants a soft drink\*. Soft drinks cost two baht a bottle.

a soft drink\* = เครื่องดื่มที่ไม่ใช่เหล้า

D. *Ask and answer these questions.*

1. Why are Danai, Lek and Uan going to the market?
2. How much money do the boys have?
3. Who wants to eat fried oysters?
4. What does Uan want to eat?

5. How much will Danai's lunch cost?
6. Whose lunch will cost nine baht?
7. How many soft drinks do the boys want?
8. Can Danai buy some fish and a soft drink?
9. How much will Danai's and Uan's lunches cost?
10. Where is Danai's money?

### 3.4 WRITING

*Write a story about your favorite food. Answer these questions in your story.*

1. What is your favorite food?
  2. Why do you like it?
  3. How often do you eat it?
  4. When do you eat it?
  5. Where do you buy it?
  6. Who cooks it?
  7. How much does it cost?
- 

## LESSON FOUR

### 4.1 READING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

- |                                    |                                        |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. to hope (v.) /howp/ หวังว่า     | 4. to catch (v.) /kæč/ จับ             |
| 2. to try (v.) /tray/ พยายาม       | 5. a reporter (n.) /ripórtə/ ผู้รายงาน |
| 3. to expect (v.) /ikspékt/ คาดว่า | 6. NKB เป็นคำย่อของ Nakhon Buri        |

B. Read this story.

## NKB BOY SCOUTS CATCH TIGER

Last month the boy scouts from the Nakhon Buri Secondary School took their raft to Amphur Thani. They wanted to sell the bamboo in it to a man there.



The first night after they left Nakhon Buri, a tiger came from the jungle and jumped on their raft. It ate everybody's dinner, but nobody was hurt.

The NKB Star reporter talked to the boys' leader, Mr. Manat, and Mr. Manat said, "The boys ran into the small house on the raft, and I went up the mast. The tiger

tried to catch me, but the mast broke and it hit the tiger. The boys put a rope around the tiger, and built a cage. We took the tiger to Amphur Thani. A man bought it and gave it to the zoo in Bangkok. The boy scouts and I expect to go to Bangkok next week. We hope to visit the zoo and to see our tiger."



C. *Answer the questions.*

1. Who wrote this story?
2. Who went to Amphur Thani?
3. Why did they go to Amphur Thani?
4. When did the tiger jump on the raft?
5. What did it eat?
6. Was anybody hurt?
7. Where did the boys run?
8. What did Mr. Manat do?
9. What broke?
10. Who caught the tiger?
11. Where did the boys put the tiger?
12. Who bought the tiger?
13. Where do Mr. Manat and the boy scouts expect to go next week?

## 4.2 SPEAKING

*Ask and answer the questions.*

1. *Miss King:* Did you receive a letter from Mary Jane yesterday?  
*Somsri:* hope / one / tomorrow  
 No, I didn't, but I hope to receive one tomorrow.
2. *Mr. Sawai:* Did Dusanee buy a newspaper for me?  
*Mrs. Nida:* try / one / tonight  
 No, she didn't, but she'll try to buy one for you tonight.

เมื่อมีคำกริยาตามหลัง hope, try และ expect เราใช้ to นำหน้าคำกริยานั้น

I'll try to buy one for you tonight.

I tried to buy one for you yesterday.

I'm trying to buy one for you now.

I hope to go.

I expect to receive a letter tomorrow.

I hoped to pass my exam, but I didn't.

I expected to go to the movie, but I didn't.

3. *Mr. Wanchai:* Do you have any mangoes today?  
*Mrs. Lamai:* expect / a lot / tomorrow
4. *Mr. Manat:* Is Danai playing football now?  
*Somsak:* expect / it / this afternoon
5. *Yuphin:* Did your brother go to a movie last night?  
*Aree:* want / one / tonight
6. *Mr. Narin:* Did you play takraw last night?  
*Thanee:* like / it / every night
7. *Thanat:* Did you go to Chiang Mai last summer?  
*Uan:* try / there / next summer
8. *Penjun:* Did you buy a new notebook last night?  
*Orawan:* hope / one / tonight
9. *Aree:* Did you finish your homework this afternoon?  
*Dusanee:* expect / it / tonight
10. *Mrs. Young:* Did you buy any ice for your party this morning?  
*Miss Young:* need / some / now

### 4.3 WRITING

*Answer the questions about the story in 4.1. Use long answers.*

1. Where do Mr. Manat and the boy scouts expect to go next week?  
They expect to go to Bangkok.
2. What do they hope to see there?
3. Who did the tiger try to catch?
4. When does Mr. Manat expect to see the tiger?
5. Why do the boy scouts want to go to Bangkok?
6. Did Mr. Manat expect to see a tiger on the raft?
7. Does Mr. Manat hope to see his friends in Amphur Thani next week?
8. When the boy scouts left Nakhon Buri, what did they expect to do in Amphur Thani?

### 4.4 READING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. free time (n.) / fri taym / ว่าง
2. alone (adv.) / əloun / คนเดียว, ตามลำพัง
3. a club (n.) / kləb / ชมรม, สโมสร
4. a play (n.) / pley / ละคร

B. *Read Somsri's letter.*

317 Pirom Street  
Nakhon Buri, Thailand  
July 5, 197-

Dear Mary Jane,

Thank you for your letter. I received it yesterday.

I will tell you about my family. My father's name is Lee and my mother's name is Suwimon. My father is a shopkeeper in Nakhon Buri. I have four brothers and one sister. One brother is a student at Chiang Mai University. One brother works at my father's shop, and two brothers are students in Nakhon Buri. My sister is a prathom student.

I am fifteen years old. In Thailand M.S. 2 is the ninth grade. My favorite subjects at school are English and geography. In my free time I like to write letters and write in my diary. I also like to travel. Three weeks from now I hope to visit my friend Tipawan in Chiang Mai, and I want to go to Bangkok with my father.

We have an English Club at our school. We have a lot of fun. Your sister teaches us songs in English. We want to have a play this year, too. Sometimes we teach Miss King to sing songs in Thai. She can speak Thai well, and she sings it beautifully. What do you do when you have free time?

Please send me your picture. I will try to send you my picture soon.

Your friend,

*Somsri*

C. *Write the answers to these questions about the letter. Use long answers.*

1. When did Somsri receive Mary Jane's letter?
2. How many people are there in Somsri's family?
3. What is Somsri's father?
4. Where do Somsri's brothers study?
5. What is Somsri's sister?
6. What is M.S. 2 in the United States?
7. What are Somsri's favorite subjects?



8. What does Somsri like to do in her free time?
9. When does Somsri hope to visit Tipawan?
10. Where does Somsri want to go three weeks from now?
11. Where does Somsri want to go with her father?
12. What does Miss King teach the English Club to do?
13. What do the students in the English Club want to do this year?
14. What do the students in the English Club teach Miss King to do?
15. How does Miss King speak Thai?
16. How does Miss King sing Thai songs?
17. What will Mary Jane send to Somsri in her next letter?

#### 4.5 LISTENING

##### A. Study these sentences.

1. Aree likes to make dresses. Danai 

|          |
|----------|
| doesn't  |
| does not |

 like to make dresses.  
Aree likes to make dresses, **but** Danai doesn't.
2. Danai 

|          |
|----------|
| doesn't  |
| does not |

 like to play basketball. Thanat likes to play basketball.  
Danai doesn't like to play basketball, **but** Thanat does.
3. Mr. Sawai makes shirts. Mrs. Nida does not make shirts.  
Mr. Sawai makes shirts, **but** Mrs. Nida doesn't.
4. Lek and Uan cannot fly airplanes. Mr. Young can fly airplanes.  
Lek and Uan cannot fly airplanes, **but** Mr. Young can.
5. Aree isn't doing her homework. Somsri is doing her homework.  
Aree isn't doing her homework, **but** Somsri is.

##### B. Say this word and remember its meaning.

to sew (v.) /sow/ เสว

##### C. Close your book and listen to your teacher.

Danai likes to play football, but Aree does not. He plays it with his friends every Monday after school. They play on the football field in front of their school. Danai always tries to win, but sometimes he does not. He is not sad when he does not win because he always tries hard.

Sometimes Aree watches Danai and his friends, but usually she goes home after school. She likes to go to her mother's shop, and she likes to help her mother. Mrs. Nida teaches her about sewing and Aree listens carefully. Sometimes she likes to make dresses for her sister and her friends. She cuts the cloth and sews it and puts the buttons and zippers on the dresses. She is a good dressmaker.

D. *Answer the questions.*

1. Who likes to play football?
2. Who does he like to play it with?
3. Where do they play it?
4. How often does he play football?
5. What does he always try to do?
6. Does he always win?
7. Is Danai sad when he does not win?
8. Does Aree ever watch Danai and his friends?
9. What does she like to do?
10. What does Mrs. Nida teach Aree?
11. Who does Aree like to make dresses for?
12. When she makes a dress, what does Aree do?

## 4.6 WRITING

ตั้งประโยคคำถาม โดยให้คำที่พิมพ์ด้วยเส้นหนักในแต่ละประโยคเป็นคำตอบ

1. Danai likes to play **football**.  
What does Danai like to play?
2. Aree likes to make dresses for **her friends**.  
Who does Aree like to make dresses for?
3. Danai likes to play football **after school**.
4. Aree likes to work **at her mother's shop**.
5. **Danai** does not like to make dresses.
6. Aree and Danai live with **their mother and father**.
7. **Mrs. Nida** teaches Aree about sewing.
8. Aree is **Mrs. Nida's** daughter.
9. Aree cuts and sews **the cloth** when she makes dresses.
10. She puts buttons and zippers **on the dresses**.

## LESSON FIVE

### 5.1 SPEAKING

A. Which number do you hear: 1, 2, 3 or 4?

| 1             | 2            | 3            | 4            |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ld            | rd           | nd           | md           |
| tooled        | toured       | tuned        | tomed        |
| / tuld /      | / turd /     | / tund /     | / tumd /     |
| ใช้เครื่องมือ | ท่องเที่ยว   | ปรับเสียง    | ฝังศพ        |
| (รูปอดีตกาล)  | (รูปอดีตกาล) | (รูปอดีตกาล) | (รูปอดีตกาล) |

B. Say the words in A.

C. Say these words.

|        |          |         |         |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| old    | hard     | around  | combed  |
| field  | heard    | cleaned | dreamed |
| filled | record   | learned |         |
| sold   | repaired | second  |         |

### 5.2 WRITING – TEST

เรียงลำดับคำที่ให้อ่านในแต่ละข้อให้เป็นประโยคที่สมบูรณ์แล้ว เขียนประโยคทั้งหมดลงในสมุดแบบฝึกหัด

- Lek and Uan (to, do, not, expect, fly) their airplane this week.  
Lek and Uan do not expect to fly their airplane this week.
- What (try, did, to, Aree, make) yesterday?  
What did Aree try to make yesterday?
- She (make, tried, a, to, dress) for her sister.
- Dusanee (likes, hats, to, make).
- Did you (your, to, try, homework, do) last night?
- I (do, homework, tried, to, my) last night, but (brother, did, my, not).
- Somsri (study, M.S. 3, to, in, expects) next year.
- Do (like, brothers, help, sisters, your, and, to) your mother?
- When (Mr., want, does, to, to, go, Young) Bangkok?
- He (Bangkok, go, hopes, next, to, to, week).
- Aree (Somsri, want, to, not, to, a, and, go, did, movie) last night because (had, a, homework, they, lot, of).
- Who (read, likes, newspapers, to)? (does, Mr., Sawai).

5.3 SPEAKING

A. Practice this dialogue.

Danai: Hi, Thanat. What are you doing?  
Thanat: Nothing. What do you want to do?  
Danai: I don't know. What do you want to do?  
Thanat: Do you want to (a) **play football**?  
Danai: No, I don't. I usually like to (b) **play football**, but I'm tired today.  
Do you want to (c) **go to a movie**?  
Thanat: No, I don't. Do you want to go to my house? You can (d) **help me with my homework**.  
Danai: No, thanks. I'm going home.

B. Make new dialogues using the words below.

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. a) go to the park | 2. a) help me with my homework |
| b) go to the park    | b) help you                    |
| c) play basketball   | c) go to the market            |
| d) see my new book   | d) watch television            |

5.4 SPEAKING

Study these sentences.

ในประโยคที่มีกรรมรอง (คำนามหรือสรรพนาม กรรมรองนั้นจะอยู่ระหว่างคำ want และ to เช่น  
I want **him** to go.

She wants to go home.

I wanted to play football.

There are two verbs in each sentence.

| verb |        | verb       |
|------|--------|------------|
| WANT | + TO + | GO<br>PLAY |

*Now study these sentences.*

She wants **me** to go home.

I wanted **the boys** to play football.

*Notice the new words (ME and THE BOYS). They are objects. They come **after** the first verb in the sentence. These words change the meaning of the sentence.*

*Make new sentences with the new words.*

1. Danai wants to go to the movie. (me)
2. Miss King wants to clean the blackboard. (somebody)
3. How many pencils does Miss King want to buy? (Danai)
4. Mr. Sawai wants to study English. (his son)
5. When does Mrs. Nida want to get up? (Danai)
6. Miss King wants to do her work. (her)
7. What do you want to read? (the students)
8. Mr. Manat does not want to fail the examination. (anybody)
9. Does Beth Smith want to visit her home in Australia? (us)
10. How much ink do you want to use? (her)

## 5.5 READING AND WRITING

*Read these dialogues.*

A.        *Aree:* Can I help you, Mom?

*Mrs. Nida:* Yes. I want you to go to the market.

*Aree:* What do you want me to buy?

*Mrs. Nida:* I need a kilo of oranges and a kilo of grapes.

*Aree:* Is that all?

*Mrs. Nida:* No. I want you to buy five eggs, too. Here's thirty baht.

B. *Miss King:* Danai, come here, please.

*Danai:* Yes, Miss King? Can I help you?

*Miss King:* I want you to go to the teachers' room. I don't have any chalk.  
I want you to bring me a box.

*Danai:* Is that all?

*Miss King:* No. There are some notebooks on my desk in the teachers' room. I want you to bring them to me.

*Danai:* Yes, Miss King.

*Miss King:* Thank you, Danai.

*Fill in the blanks. Write the sentences in your notebook.*

- A.
1. .... will go to the market.
  2. .... needs a ..... of ..... and a ..... of ..... at the market.
  3. .... wants ..... to ..... five eggs at the market.
  4. .... gave ..... thirty baht.
- B.
1. Miss King and Danai ..... in the teachers' room now.
  2. .... wants ..... to ..... the teachers' room.
  3. She ..... him ..... bring ..... box ..... chalk.
  4. .... will bring a ..... of ..... and some ..... from the teachers' room.

## 5.6 READING AND WRITING

A. *Say this word and remember its meaning*

hair (mass n.) /hɛr/ ဟဲာ

B. *Read and study these sentences.*

Yuphin is a student. She **wants to be** a doctor.

Somsri is in M.S. 2 now. She **expects to be** in M.S. 3 next year.

Danai **was** thin two years ago, but he **is** fat now. He **hopes to be** thin next year.

Miss King **was** a typist two years ago. She **was** a teacher last year.

She **is** a teacher now. She **expects to be** a teacher next year.

What does Yuphin want to be? She wants to be a doctor.

C. *Read the stories about the students on the next page. The students are answering the question:*

"WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE?"



I want to be a tailor.  
I like to work with my  
father in his shop.



I want to be a  
newspaper reporter.  
I like to write and  
I like to talk to  
people.

I want to be a sailor.  
I liked our trip to  
Amphur Thani a lot.

I want to be a scientist.  
I like to work at the  
hospital. I like to study  
science at school.

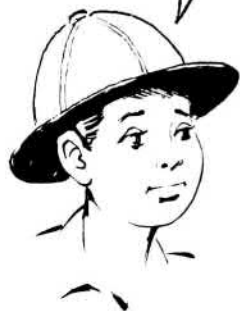
I want to be a doctor.  
My sister is a doctor.  
Health is my favorite  
subject at school, and I  
work at the Nakhon Buri  
Hospital every Saturday.



I want to be a pilot. I can't  
fly now. I need to study at  
a university, and I want to  
learn about flying before I try  
to fly again.



I want to be a barber.  
I can't cut hair well  
now, but Nakhon Buri  
needs a new barber.



I want to be rich.  
I don't like to work.



WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE?

D. *Make ten true sentences and write them in your notebook.*

| I         | II               | III                          |
|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Aree   | a. is a          | A. helper at the hospital.   |
| 2. Danai  | b. wants to      | B. scientist.                |
| 3. Lek    | c. wants to be a | C. study health.             |
| 4. Somsak | d. likes to      | D. write and talk to people. |
| 5. Somsri | e. wants to be   | E. sailor.                   |
| 6. Thanat | f. is            | F. help his father.          |
| 7. Uan    |                  | G. fly airplanes.            |
| 8. Yuphin |                  | H. rich.                     |
|           |                  | I. barber.                   |
|           |                  | J. newspaper reporter.       |

## 5.7 SPEAKING

*Ask and answer the questions with a friend. Use long answers.*

- When do you hope to be in M.S. 3?  
I hope to be in M.S. 3 a year from now.
- Where do you expect to be at six o'clock tonight?
- Do you want to be rich?
- Who wants to be a policeman in your class?
- Do you want to be a mechanic?
- What do your brothers want to be?
- Do you want to be a teacher?
- What do your sisters want to be?
- Do you expect to be at school tomorrow?
- What do you want to be?

## 5.8 LISTENING

A. *Close your book and listen to your teacher.*

Aree wants to be a scientist. She likes to help the nurses at the hospital, and science is her favorite subject at school. When she has free time, she likes to read books about science and scientists.



Mrs. Nida does not want Aree to be a scientist. She wants her daughter to be a dressmaker. Aree likes to work in her mother's shop. She likes to make dresses, and she makes them well, but she does not want to be a dressmaker.

Mr. Sawai does not want Aree to be a dressmaker, and he does not want her to be a scientist. He wants her to be a nurse. Nurses help people, and Mr. Sawai wants his daughter to help people. But Aree does not want to be a nurse. She says, "Nurses help people, and I like to work at the hospital, but I don't want to be a nurse. I want to study about plants and animals at a university, and I want to be a scientist. When I know about plants and animals, I can help my country."

B. Say **true** if the sentence is **TRUE**. Say **false** if the sentence is **FALSE**.

1. Aree is a scientist.
2. Aree wants to be a scientist.
3. Aree's favorite subject is health.
4. Aree works at the hospital.
5. When Aree has free time, she likes to read about scientists.
6. Aree wants to be a dressmaker.
7. Mrs. Nida wants to be a good dressmaker.
8. Aree likes to make dresses.
9. Aree wants Mr. Sawai to be a good tailor.
10. Nurses help people.
11. Aree wants to study about plants.
12. Aree wants to help Thailand.

**true** = ถูก

**false** = ผิด

## 5.9 WRITING

A. Write the answers to these questions in your notebook.

1. What do you like to do when you have free time? Why?
2. What is your favorite subject at school?
3. What do you want to be when you are a man(woman)?

B. ใช้คำตอบที่นักเรียนตอบคำถามใน A เขียนเป็นเรื่องราวอย่างน้อย 5 ประโยคว่านักเรียนอยากเป็นอะไร เริ่มต้นเรื่องดังนี้

I WANT TO BE A ..... WHEN I AM A 

|       |
|-------|
| MAN   |
| WOMAN |

 BECAUSE .....

## LESSON SIX

### 6.1 SPEAKING

A. *Make dialogues using the words below.*

*Example:*

A: Can you do something for me?

B: Yes, of course. What do you want me to do?

A: Can you do something for me?

B: Yes, of course. What do you want me to do?

(a)  
A: I want you to go to the .....  
.....

A: I want you to go to the **post office**.

B: All right. What do you want me to do there?

B: All right. What do you want me to do there?

(b)  
A: I want you to ..... some  
(c)  
.....  
.....s.

A: I want you to **buy** some **stamps**.

(c)  
B: All right. How much .....  
many ..... s.  
(b)  
do you want me to ..... ?

B: All right. How many **stamps** do you want me to **buy**?

(d)  
A: .....

A: **Ten.**

| (a)                  | (b)   | (c)         | (d)       |
|----------------------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. library           | get   | book        | four      |
| 2. market            | buy   | pork        | kilo      |
| 3. blackboard        | write | word        | ten       |
| 4. post office       | mail  | letter      | three     |
| 5. Mrs. Lamai's shop | buy   | paint       | two cans  |
| 6. Mrs. Noree's shop | buy   | iced coffee | two bags* |

B. *Make new dialogues using these words.*

7. bank

10. coffee shop

13. hospital

8. new shopping center

11. book shop

14. shoe shop

9. market

12. post office

15. teachers' room

\* = a kind of sack

## 6.2 LISTENING

A. *Close your book and listen to your teacher.*

When Thanat was a little boy, he wanted to be a sailor because he saw a movie about sailors. He always talked about sailors, and he liked to build small boats. He liked to draw pictures of boats, and he liked to read books about them. He liked to go to the river and watch the fishermen. But he did not like to help them. He was lazy. When the fishermen asked him to help, he said, "My mother needs me at home now. Good-bye." The fishermen did not like him because he was lazy.

B. *Say **true** if the sentence is TRUE. Say **false** if the sentence is FALSE.*

1. Thanat helped the fishermen because they were lazy.
2. Thanat was a sailor when he was a little boy.
3. Thanat lived near the sea.
4. Thanat talked to a lot of sailors when he was a little boy.
5. The fishermen never asked Thanat to help them.
6. Thanat always helped his mother at home after he helped the fishermen.
7. Thanat built a lot of boats for the fishermen.
8. The fishermen helped Thanat's mother.
9. Thanat read books for the fishermen.
10. The fishermen liked Thanat.

## 6.3 SPEAKING

*Make dialogues, using the words. The people are talking on the telephone.*



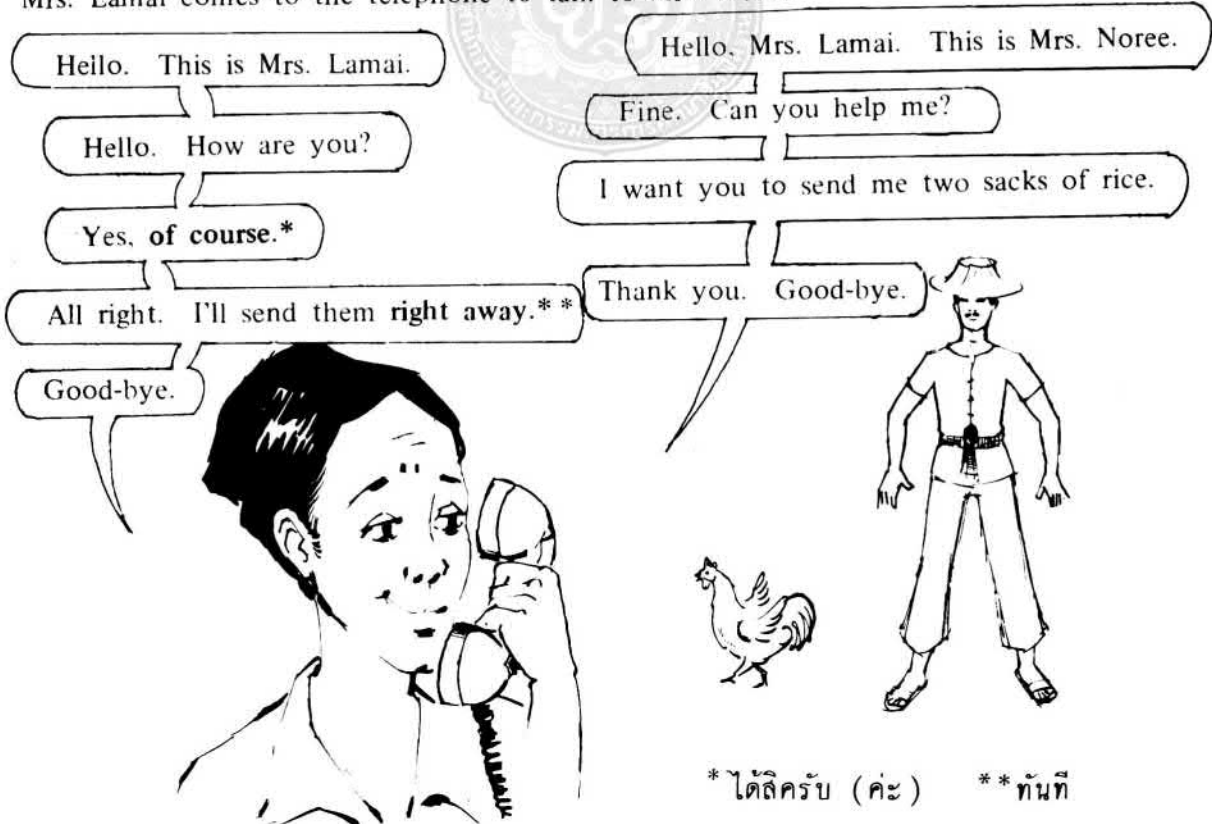
1. Mrs. Noree wants to talk to Mrs. Lamai.  
(send / two sacks of rice)
2. Yuphin wants to talk to Aree.  
(bring / my books)
3. Mrs. Nida wants to talk to Mr. Amnuay.  
(send / the newspaper)
4. Danai wants to talk to Mrs. Noree.  
(send / two bowls of noodles)
5. Mr. Sawai wants to talk to Mr. Prem in Bangkok. (send / two sewing machines)

## Example:

1. Mrs. Noree wants to talk to Mrs. Lamai.  
Somsak answers the telephone.



Mrs. Lamai comes to the telephone to talk to Mrs. Noree.



## 6.4 READING

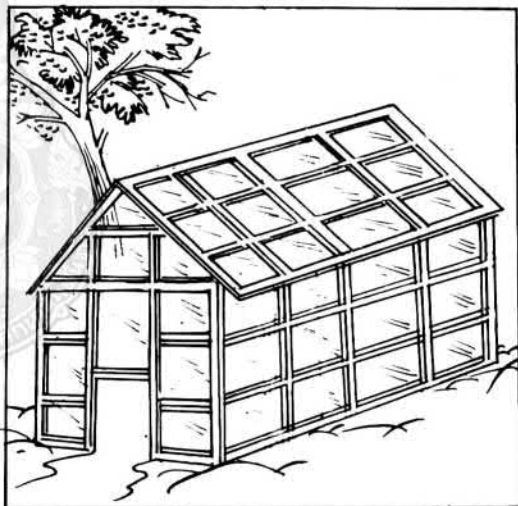
A: Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. to grow (v.) / grow / ปลูก
2. an orchid (n.) / 'ɔrkɪd / กล้วยไม้
3. a roof (n.) / ru:f / หลังคา
4. a hothouse (n.) / hat haʊs / เรือนกระจกสำหรับปลูกต้นไม้เมืองร้อน
5. a flower pot (n.) / fləʊə pət / กระถางต้นไม้
6. famous (adj.) / 'feɪməs / มีชื่อเสียง
7. the world (n.) / wɜ:ld / โลก

B. Read this story.

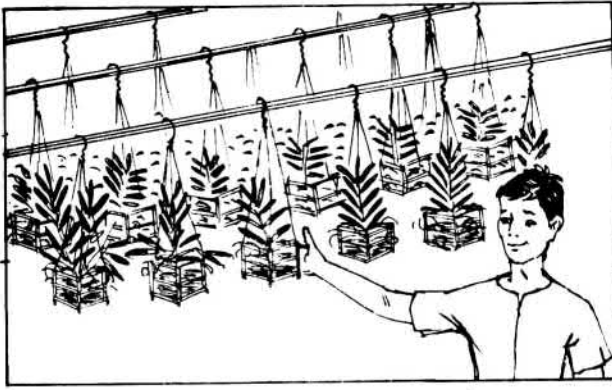
Many people have hobbies. Some people like to read. Some people like to make clothes. Some people like to repair and ride motorcycles. Some people like to grow orchids.

Orchids are beautiful flowers. They can be many colors. Some orchids are white. Some are red, yellow, purple or orange. People like orchids because they are beautiful. Some orchids are very expensive.



Orchids grow in many countries. There are about 20,000 kinds of orchids in the world. Some orchids grow in very cold countries, but they usually grow in hot countries in the mountains.

In cold countries, people build small houses for their orchids. The houses have glass roofs and walls. Sometimes there are 100 or 200 orchids in a hothouse. People keep their orchids in pots in their hothouses, and they watch them carefully. They give the orchids water every day. Some people have very big hothouses. They keep a lot of orchids in them and they sell their orchids. Many people go to orchid farms to buy new orchids.



In Thailand we do not need to build hothouses because the weather is not cold. People can keep their orchids outside their houses. Orchids in Thailand are very famous because they are beautiful. There are a lot of orchids at Kasetsart University near Bangkok, and scientists study them.

C. Write the answers to these questions.

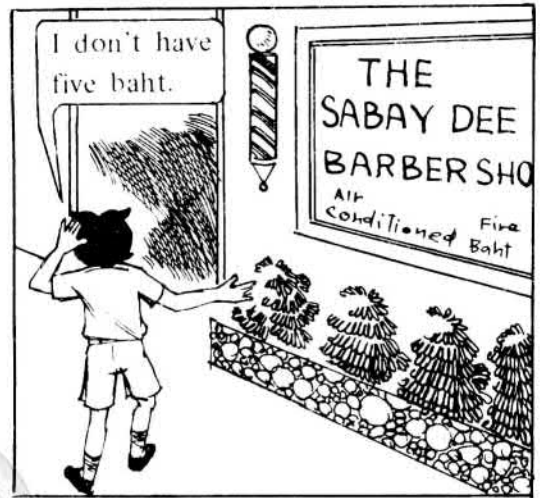
1. What are orchids?
2. What color are orchids?
3. Why do people like to grow orchids?
4. Can orchids grow in cold countries?
5. Where do orchids usually grow?
6. Where do people keep their orchids in cold countries?
7. What do people do at orchid farms?
8. Do we need to build hothouses in Thailand?
9. Why are orchids in Thailand famous?
10. Where do scientists study orchids?
11. Do you grow orchids?
12. Do you want to grow orchids?
13. What kind of orchids do you like?
14. What is your hobby?

## 6.5 READING AND WRITING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a haircut (n.) / hɛrkət / (การ) ตัดผม  
to have a haircut / hæv ə hɛrkət / ตัดผม  
to get a haircut / ɡet ə hɛrkət / ตัดผม
2. a mirror (n.) / mɪrə / กระจกเงา

- B. Look at the pictures and read the dialogue in the pictures. Then write a composition about the pictures. Try to use the dialogue in your composition. Write about 100 words.



# UNIT TWENTY

## LESSON ONE

### 1.1 WRITING

*Write sentences as in the examples.*

- |                                                            |                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. My books were on the desk.<br>(in)                      | My books were on the desk, but they are not on it now. They are in it.                      |
| 2. There were a lot of people there.<br>(a few)            | There were a lot of people there, but there are not a lot there now. There are a few there. |
| 3. Yuphin and Aree were in M.S. 2. (M.S. 3)                |                                                                                             |
| 4. Danai's bicycle was green. (yellow)                     |                                                                                             |
| 5. Mr. Lee was a farmer. (shopkeeper)                      |                                                                                             |
| 6. This field was a farm. (shopping center)                |                                                                                             |
| 7. There was a lot of rice in this sack. (a little)        |                                                                                             |
| 8. Danai was thin. (fat)                                   |                                                                                             |
| 9. There was a light above the desk. (on)                  |                                                                                             |
| 10. Thanee was a student. (mechanic)                       |                                                                                             |
| 11. My house was next to the primary school. (bus station) |                                                                                             |
| 12. There were some trees in the park. (none)              |                                                                                             |

### 1.2 SPEAKING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. a beautician (n.) / byutisɔ̌n / ช่างเสริมสวย
2. a salesman (n.) / sɛ̌ylzmɔ̌n / พนักงานเดินตลาด
3. a waiter (n.) / wɛ̌ytɔ̌ / บริกร, คนเสิร์ฟอาหารขาย
4. a monk (n.) / mɔ̌ŋk / พระ
5. to become (v.) / bɪkəm /, became / bɪkeɪm / เป็น

B. *Ask and answer the questions about the people in the pictures.*

*Example:*

A: WHAT | IS  
ARE .....?

(1) A: What is Mr. Wanchai?

B: He's a banker.

B: HE'S  
SHE'S | A .....

A: What was he before he was a banker?

B: He was a shopkeeper.

A: WHAT WAS | HE  
SHE | BEFORE | HE  
SHE | WAS A .....

B: HE  
SHE | WAS A .....





1. shopkeeper  
(18 years)



2. farmer  
(seven months)



3. student  
(25 years)



4. typist  
(17 months)



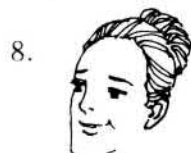
5. barber  
(16 years)



6. basketball player  
(10 years)



7. singer  
(12 years)



8. painter  
(12 years)



9. baker  
(six years)



10. waiter  
(two months)



11. beautician  
(19 years)



12. soldier  
(four years)



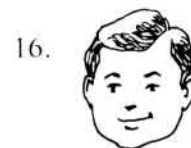
13. sailor  
(20 years)



14. dancer  
(15 years)



15. monk  
(five years)



16. student  
(21 months)

C. Ask and answer the question about the people in B using the words in parentheses

A: WHEN DID 

|      |
|------|
| HE   |
| SHE  |
| THEY |

 BECOME 

|         |
|---------|
| A ..... |
| .....S? |

B: 

|      |
|------|
| HE   |
| SHE  |
| THEY |

 BECAME 

|         |
|---------|
| A ..... |
| .....S  |

 ..... MONTHS YEARS AGO.

Example: (1) A: When did he become a banker?

B: He became a banker 18 years ago.

### 1.3 SPEAKING

Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a cousin (n.) / kə'zɪn / ลูกพี่ลูกน้อง
2. an album (n.) / ælbəm / อัลบั้ม

3. a photograph (n.) / fəʊtəgræf / รูป  
 a photo (n.) / fəʊtəw / รูป  
 a photo album (n.) / fəʊtəw ælbəm / อัลบั้มรูป

Kanchana is Somsri's cousin. She lives in Lampang, but she is visiting Somsri today. They are looking at Somsri's photo album. Somsri is telling Kanchana about the people in the pictures.

(Somsri is A; Kanchana is B.)



สมมุติให้นักเรียนเป็นสมศรี และกาญจนา ทั้ง 2 คนสนทนากันเกี่ยวกับรูปในอัลบั้ม  
 นักเรียนจะพูดแบบ I หรือ II ก็ได้ดูตัวอย่าง

I

B: WHO'S THIS? THAT?

A: THIS IS THAT'S .....

B: WHAT DOES HE SHE DO?

A: HE SHE 'S A .....

B: HOW LONG AGO DID HE SHE BECOME A .....

A: ..... MONTHS YEARS AGO. HE SHE WAS A ..... BEFORE HE SHE BECAME A .....

II

A: THIS IS .....

B: WHAT DOES HE SHE DO?

A: HE SHE 'S A .....

Examples:

## I

- B: Who's 

|       |
|-------|
| that? |
| this? |
- A: This is Miss King.
- B: What does she do?
- A: She's a teacher.
- B: How long ago did she become a teacher?
- A: Seventeen months ago. She was a typist before she became a teacher.

## II

- A: This is Mr. Narin.
- B: What does he do?
- A: He's a mechanic.
- B: How long ago did he become a mechanic?
- A: Twelve years ago. He was a singer before he became a mechanic.

### 1.4 SPEAKING

Say this word and remember its meaning.

used to (v.) / yústu, yustə/ เคย

**used to** ใช้กับเหตุการณ์หรือสิ่งที่เคยทำในอดีต แต่ไม่ได้จะจงเวลาแน่นอน หรือกำหนดช่วงระยะเวลาใดเวลาหนึ่งโดยเฉพาะ **used to** ใช้กับสิ่งที่เราทำบ่อย ๆ หรือทำเป็นนิสัย แต่ไม่ได้ทำต่อเนื่องกันมาจนถึงปัจจุบัน

Make new dialogues using the people in 1.3. Change the last line of the dialogues (in I or II) using **used to**.

แต่งบทสนทนาใหม่โดยใช้บุคคลใน 1.3 เปลี่ยนบรรทัดสุดท้ายของบทสนทนาใน I หรือ II โดยใช้ **used to** ในประโยคใหม่ ถ้าจำไม่ได้ว่าใครเคยทำอะไรให้ ย้อนกลับไปดูใน 1.2

A: HOW LONG AGO DID 

|     |
|-----|
| HE  |
| SHE |

 BECOME A .....

B: ..... 

|        |
|--------|
| MONTHS |
| YEARS  |

 AGO. 

|     |
|-----|
| HE  |
| SHE |

 USED TO BE A .....

Examples:

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>A: Who's this?</p> <p>B: This is Miss King.</p> <p>A: What does she do?</p> <p>B: She's a teacher.</p> <p>A: How long ago did she become a teacher?</p> <p>B: Seventeen months ago. She used to be a typist.</p> | <p>B: This is Mr. Narin.</p> <p>A: What does he do?</p> <p>B: He's a mechanic.</p> <p>A: How long ago did he become a mechanic?</p> <p>B: Twelve years ago. He used to be a singer.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## 1.5 WRITING

Write dialogues between Somsri (A) and Kanchana (B) in 1.4 Use these pictures



## 1.6 SPEAKING AND WRITING

A. Ask and answer the questions about the pictures in Somsri's photo album. Use the words in the questions.

DID ..... USED TO BE A .....?

NO, 

|     |
|-----|
| HE  |
| SHE |

 DIDN'T. 

|     |
|-----|
| HE  |
| SHE |

 USED TO BE A .....

1. Wanchai – farmer

A: Did Mr. Wanchai used to be a farmer?

B: No, he didn't. He used to be a shopkeeper.

2. Mr. Wirote – barber

10. Mr. Young – mechanic

3. Mr. Narin – cook

11. Mr. Suchat – waiter

4. Miss King – housewife

12. Mr. Manat – sailor

5. Mrs. Noree – singer

13. Mrs. Nida – soldier

6. Thanee – tailor

14. Mr. Black – salesman

7. Mr. Lee – taxi driver

15. Mrs. Young – beautician

8. Mr. Sawai – teacher

16. Mrs. Lamai – truck driver

9. Mr. Chumphon – shopkeeper

B. Write one sentence about each dialogue in A. Use **used to**.

1. Mr. Wanchai used to be a shopkeeper, but he is a banker now.

2. Mr. Wirote used to be a soldier, but he is a policeman now.

## 1.7 READING AND SPEAKING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. Canada (n.) / kænədə / ชื่อประเทศ
2. Edward / ˈɛdwəd / ชื่อคน
3. Edith / ˈidɪθ / ชื่อคน
4. Manitoba (n.) / məˈnɪtəwbə / รัฐในตอนกลางคานาดา
5. Winnipeg (n.) / wɪˈnɛpɛɡ / เมืองหลวงของมานิโตบา

*Read the story.*



This is a picture of Mr. Young's parents. It is on the wall in Mr. and Mrs. Young's living room. Mr. Young's parents live in Canada. His father's name is Edward, and his mother's name is Edith. They used to be farmers. They had a very big farm in Manitoba, Canada. They moved to Winnipeg ten years ago. Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba. Now Edith and Edward Young travel a lot. They like to visit many cities in Canada every year. Next year they will come to Thailand to visit their son and his family in Nakhon Buri.

*Ask and answer these questions.*

1. Is Mr. Young a farmer?
2. Was Mr. Young's father a farmer?
3. Does Mrs. Young like to travel?
4. Do Mr. Young's parents live in Canada?
5. Does Edward Young live in a city or on a farm now?
6. Where is Winnipeg?
7. Who used to be farmers?
8. Did Mr. Young used to live in Canada?
9. Where did Mr. Young's parents live before they moved to Winnipeg?
10. Are Mr. Young's parents in Nakhon Buri now?

## LESSON TWO

## 2.1 SPEAKING AND WRITING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a beauty shop (n.) / byu:ti ʃap / ร้านเสริมสวย
2. a bakery (n.) / beɪkəri / ร้านทำขนมปัง  
/ beɪkəri /

B. Study these sentences.



Mr. Wanchai is a banker. He used to be a shopkeeper.  
Does he have a bank now? Yes, he does.  
Did he ever have a shop? Yes, he did.  
Yes, he used to have one.

นักเรียนได้เรียนรู้วิธีใช้ **used to** มาแล้ว ว่าเราใช้ **used to** เมื่อพูดถึงการกระทำหรือสภาพที่เป็นอยู่ต่อเนื่องกันในอดีต (ในปัจจุบันไม่ได้ทำอีกแล้ว) และนักเรียนได้เรียนรู้วิธีใช้ **ever** ในคำถามแล้ว เช่น

“Have you .....?”

“Did you ever .....?”

**ever** และ **used to** ในภาษาไทย มีความหมายอย่างเดียวกัน คือ “เคย” แต่ในภาษาอังกฤษคำ **ever** และ **used to** ใช้แทนกันไม่ได้ เช่น เราพูดว่า “Did you ever buy a car?” แต่เราไม่พูดว่า “Did you used to buy a car?” เพราะการซื้อรถยนต์คันหนึ่งนั้นเราก็ซื้อเพียงครั้งเดียวเท่านั้น ไม่ใช่เป็นสิ่งที่ต้องทำต่อเนื่องกัน แต่เราอาจจะพูดว่า “Did you used to buy cars?” ได้ เพราะ คำว่า cars ในประโยคนี้ หมายความว่า ซื้อรถหลายคันต่อเนื่องกันเป็นเวลานาน เมื่อเราตอบคำถามที่ใช้ **ever** เราอาจใช้ **used to** กับ **yes** และในการตอบปฏิเสธ เราจะใช้ **never** กับ **no** ดูตัวอย่าง



Mrs. Nida is a dressmaker. She used to be a beautician.  
Does she have a dressmaker's shop? Yes, she does.  
Did she ever have a beauty shop? No, never.  
No, she never had one.

C. Say these dialogues about each person, using the given words.

A: WHAT DOES ..... DO?

B: HE'S | SHE'S | A ....., BUT | HE | SHE | USED TO BE A .....

A: DID | HE | SHE | EVER HAVE A .....?

B: YES, | HE | SHE | USED TO HAVE ONE.

NO, | HE | SHE | NEVER HAD ONE.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



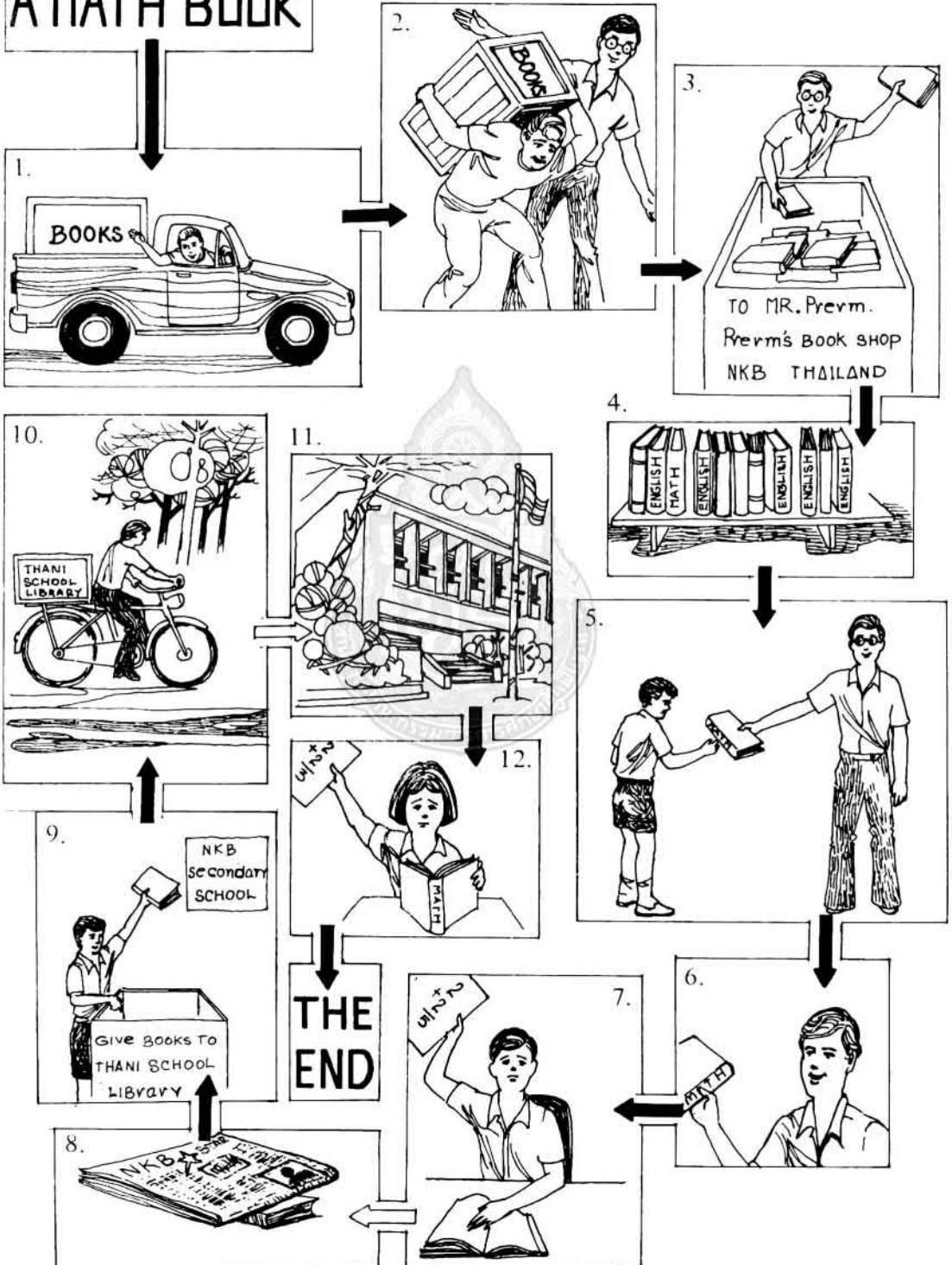
## 2.2 SPEAKING

Ask and answer this question about the pictures.

A: WHERE | IS | THE | BOOK?  
| WAS | | BOX?

B: IT'S | IN |  
| ON | THE .....  
IT WAS | BETWEEN |  
| ABOVE |

# THE LIFE OF A MATH BOOK





## 2.3 READING AND WRITING

### A. Read this story

It is Saturday. Penjun and her friend Wanla are at Penjun's house. Penjun is showing Wanla her house.

Wanla: Your house is very nice, Penjun.

Penjun: It was small, but now it is big. My father built some new rooms. He built three rooms.

Wanla: Which rooms are new?

Penjun: My bedroom is new, my parents' bedroom is new and the living room is new. My father built a new bathroom, too.

Wanla: I like your house. It's beautiful.

Penjun: Thank you. I'll tell you about everything.

### B. เติมคำลงในช่องว่าง โดยเลือกคำจากเรื่องที่อ่านข้างต้น เสร็จแล้วฝึกบทสนทนากับเพื่อน

It is Saturday. Penjun's ...(1)... at Penjun's house. Penjun is showing ...(2)... to her.

Wanla: You have ...(3)... nice house, Penjun.

Penjun: It used ...(4)... small, but it is ...(5)... house now. My father built ...(6)... rooms.

Wanla: Which rooms are new?

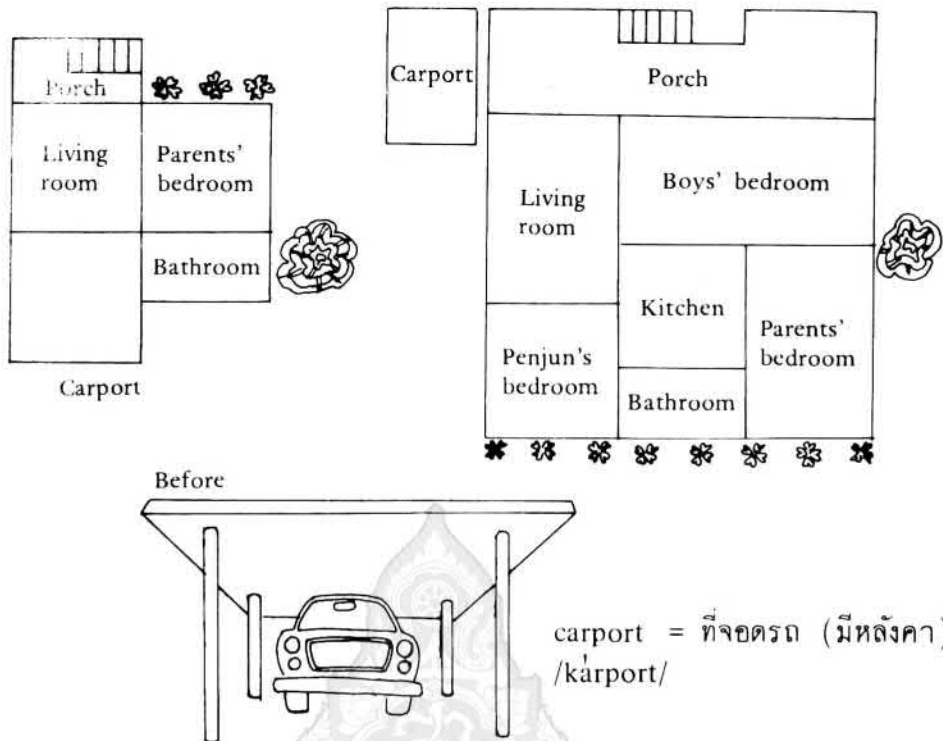
Penjun: ...(7)..., ...(8)... bedroom and the living ...(9)... new. The bathroom ...(10)... too.

Wanla: I like your ...(11)... lot. It's beautiful.

Penjun: Thank you. I want ...(12)... you about everything.

## 2.4 SPEAKING

These are pictures of Penjun's house. The picture on the left is Penjun's old house. There were four rooms before her father built some new rooms. The picture on the right is Penjun's house now. What happened? How did Penjun's house change?



Make dialogues about Penjun's house

Penjun: THE ..... IS ..... THE .....

Wanna: WHERE DID IT USED TO BE?

Penjun: IT USED TO BE ..... THE .....

1. porch

Penjun: The porch is in front of the living room and the boys' bedroom.

Wanna: Where did it used to be?

Penjun: It used to be in front of the living room.

2. boys' bedroom

Penjun: The boys' bedroom is next to the living room.

Wanna: Where did it used to be?

Penjun: It used to be in the living room.

3. bathroom

6. carport

4. my parents' bedroom

7. kitchen

5. my bedroom

8. garden

## 2.5 SPEAKING

*Ask and answer these questions about Penjun's house.*

เติมคำลงในช่องว่าง เพื่อถามและตอบเกี่ยวกับบ้านของเพนจันทร

A: WHAT USED TO BE ..... THE .....

B: THE .....

A: WHERE IS IT NOW?

B: IT'S ..... THE .....

1. in front – living room

A: What used to be in front of the living room?

B: The porch.

A: Where is it now?

B: It's in front of the living room and the boys' bedroom.

2. behind – parents' bedroom

7. next to – kitchen

3. behind – living room

8. in front of – kitchen

4. next to – living room

9. in – living room

5. under – house

10. next to – parents' bedroom

6. in front of – house

## 2.6 READING AND WRITING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. dirt (mass n.) / dɜ:t / ดูน, ดิน

dirt road (n.) / dɜ:t rəʊd / ถนนดิน

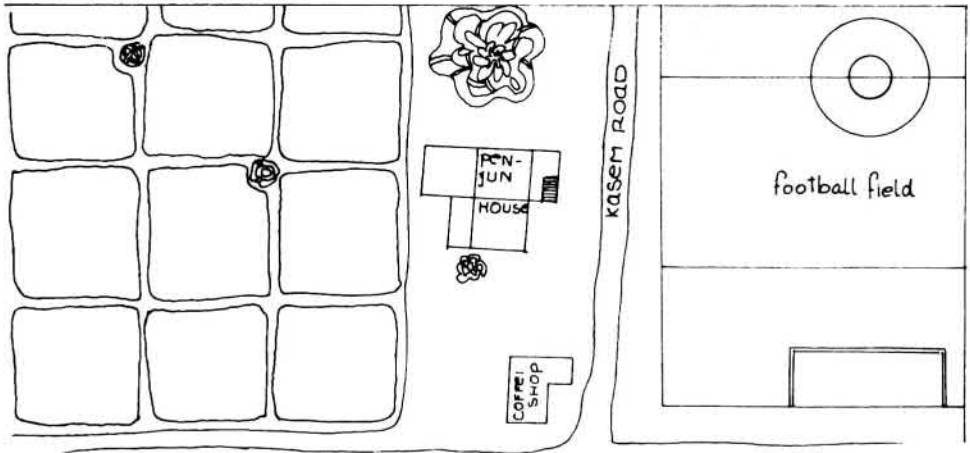
2. opposite (prep.) / ə'pəzɪt / ตรงกันข้าม

3. muddy (adj.) / mʊ'dɪ / เป็นโคลน

4. gas (mass n.) / gæs / ย่อมาจาก gasoline (น้ำมัน)

gas station (n.) / gæs steɪʃən / ปั๊มน้ำมัน

- B. Look at the map. This is a map of Penjun's house in 1968.

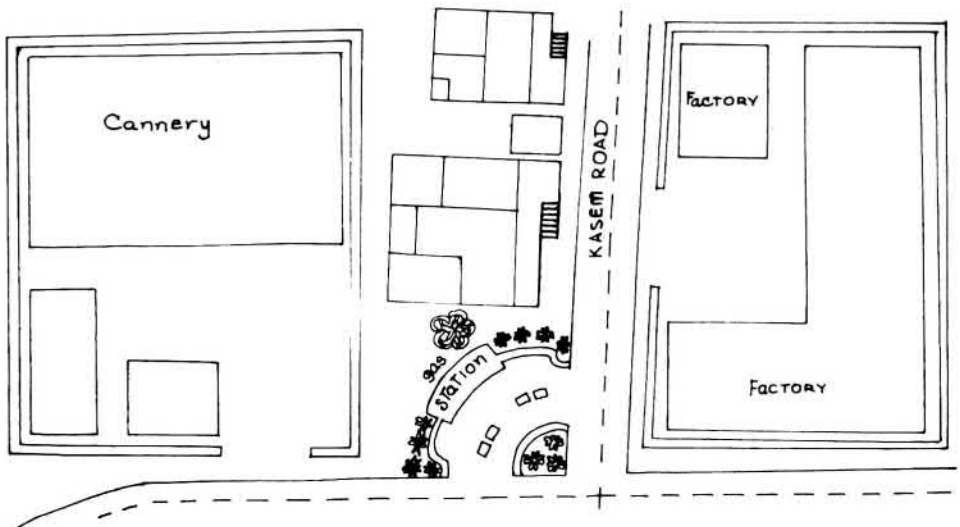


- C. Read this story.

Penjun's house is on Kasem Road. There is a big tree next to her house. There is a football field opposite her house. There are some rice fields behind her house. There is a coffee shop near her house. It is on the corner.

There are not many cars, trucks and buses on Penjun's road. The road is a dirt road. It becomes muddy when it rains.

- D. This is Penjun's neighborhood\* now.



\*neighborhood (n.) / neybðhud / ละแวกบ้าน

E. *Write a new story about Penjun's neighborhood. Use **used to** in your story.*

Penjun's house is on Kasem Road. There is a house next to her house now. There used to be a big tree next to her house. There is a big cannery behind her house. There used to be .....

## 2.7 READING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. a province (n.) / prə'vins / จังหวัด
2. to plant (v.) / plənt / ปลูก  
planted / pləntɪd / ปลูก (รูปอดีตกาล)
3. land (mass n.) / lænd / ที่ดิน
4. wheat (mass n.) / hwit / ข้าวสาลี
5. to marry (v.) / mæri / แต่งงาน  
married / mærid / แต่งงาน
6. farming (n.) / fɑ:miŋ / การกสิกรรมและเลี้ยงสัตว์

*Read the story.*

Edward Young was born in England in 1895, and he left England when he was nineteen years old. He was a sailor for three years. He went to Canada in 1917. He wanted to be a farmer, and he went to Manitoba. Manitoba is a big province in the middle of Canada. He bought a lot of land near Whitemouth. Whitemouth was a small town. He planted wheat on his land, and he worked very hard for five years. Then he met Edith Smith, and he married her. Edith's father was a farmer, and she knew a lot about farming. Edith and Edward worked very hard on their farm for many years. They had ten children. The children helped them on the farm. They became rich because the wheat grew very well. They worked hard, but they are not farmers now. They gave their farm to their sons, and they moved to Winnipeg.

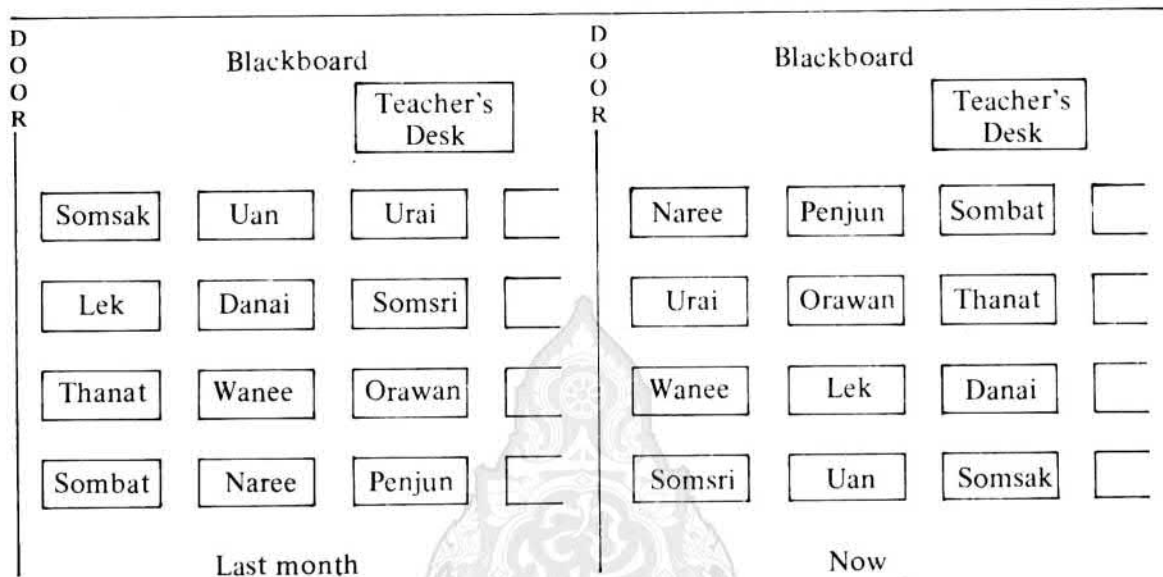
*Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.*

1. What was Edward Young before he went to Canada?
2. When did he go to Canada?
3. What did he want to be in Canada?
4. Where was his farm?
5. What did he plant on his farm?
6. Who did he marry?
7. Where did Mr. Edward Young live when he was a young boy?

## LESSON THREE

## 3.1 SPEAKING

A. Ask and answer the questions about the pictures.



WHO USED TO BE .....

1. in front of Somsri
2. next to Somsri
3. behind Somsri
4. in front of Orawan
5. behind Orawan
6. between Orawan and Thanat
7. in front of Danai
8. next to Lek
9. next to the door
10. next to the window
11. between Somsri and Lek
12. in front of Sombat
13. behind Somsak
14. behind Thanat
15. in front of Naree

B. Make and say new dialogues, using the verb **to sit**, about the people in A.

A: WHO USED TO SIT | IN FRONT OF | .....?  
 | BEHIND |  
 | NEXT TO |

B: ....., BUT ..... DOES NOW.

A: Who used to sit in front of Somsri?

B: Urai, but Wanee does now.

## 3.2 SPEAKING

A. Which word do you hear: 1, 2, 3 or 4?

| 1       | 2              | 3        | 4              |
|---------|----------------|----------|----------------|
| t—      | s—             | st—      | θ—             |
| team    | seam           | steam    | theme          |
| / tim / | / sim /        | / stim / | / θim /        |
| ทีม     | ตะเข็บ (เสื้อ) | ไอน้ำ    | เค้าโครงเรื่อง |

B. Say the words in A.

C. Say these words.

|      |      |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| time | some | stamp | third |
| toe  | sing | stick | thank |
| took | sick | stay  | thick |
| top  | soap | stop  | thin  |

D. Say this dialogue.

Danai: What's that, Somsak?

Somsak: It's my new football.

Danai: Where did you get the money for it?

Somsak: I found a hundred baht on the street.

Danai: You're lucky\*.

Somsak: I took it to the police station, but Mr. Wirote told me to keep it.

Do you want to play football with me?

Danai: All right. Let's go.

\*You're lucky = (คุณ) โชคดีจริงๆ

## 3.3 WRITING

Write sentences about the people, places and things in the pictures.

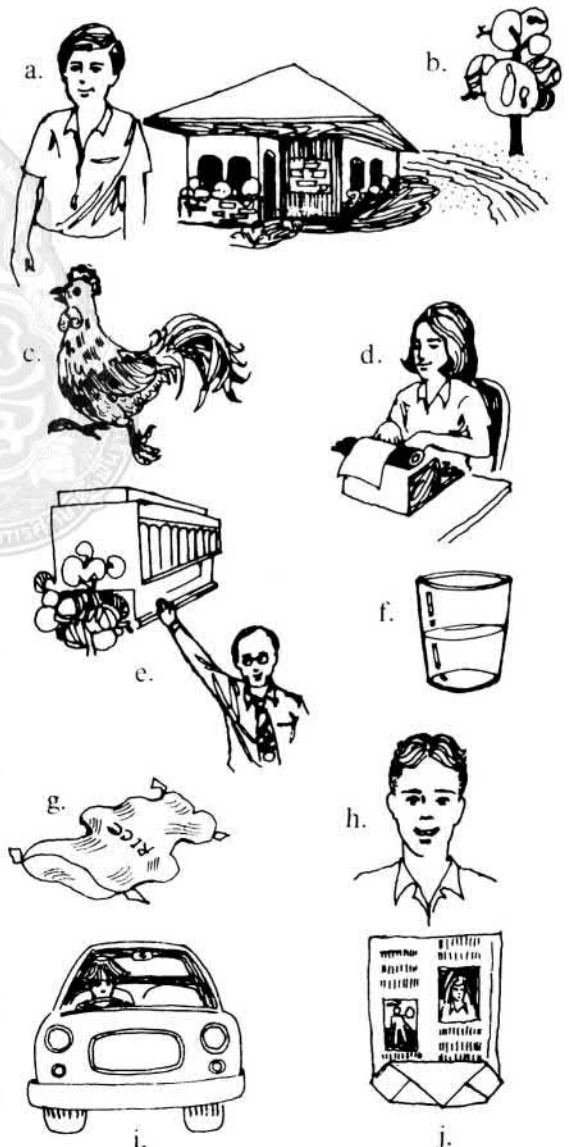
Use *used to be*, *used to have* and *there used to be*.

เขียนประโยคเกี่ยวกับคน สถานที่ และสิ่งของในภาพ โดยเลือกจับคู่คำที่อยู่ใต้ BEFORE และ NOW ให้ถูกต้อง ใช้ *used to be*, *used to have* และ *there used to be* ในประโยค

## BEFORE



## NOW





## 3.4 LISTENING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. a pet (n.) /pet/ สัตว์เลี้ยง
2. to knit (v.) /nit/ ถัก
3. lucky (adj.) /ləki/ โชคดี
4. art (n.) /art/ ศิลป
5. geometry (n.) /jɪə'mɛtri/ เรขาคณิต
6. biology (n.) /baɪələʒi/ ชีววิทยา
7. a sweater (n.) /swetə/ เสื้อกันหนาว
8. a scarf (n.) /skarf/ ผ้าพันคอ, ผ้าโพกผม  
scarves /skarvz/
9. a summer (n.) /səmə/ ฤดูร้อน
10. to climb (v.) /klaym/ ปีน

B. *Read these questions and think about them when you listen to the story.*

1. What are Mary Jane's pets?
2. How many dogs does she have?
3. What are Mary Jane's hobbies?
4. What subjects does Mary Jane study?
5. Which are Mary Jane's favorite subjects?

C. *Close your books and listen to your teacher or a student in your class.*

Somsri received a letter from Mary Jane this week. In her letter, Mary Jane wrote about many things. She wrote about her pets. Mary Jane has one cat and one dog. Their names are Happy and Lucky. Mary Jane told Somsri about her hobbies, too. She likes to knit and she likes to play the piano. She likes to ski in the winter. She likes to climb mountains and to swim in the summer.

Mary Jane was in the tenth grade last year. She studied English, American history, sewing and cooking, art, geometry and biology. Mary Jane liked geometry and biology. She wants to be a nurse.

D. Say **true** if the answer is true. Say **false** if the answer is false. A student will read the sentences to you.

1. Mary Jane is in the eleventh grade now.
2. Mary Jane can't climb mountains because she is afraid.
3. Mary Jane used to be a nurse.
4. Mary Jane likes to swim in December.
5. American biology is Mary Jane's hobby.
6. Mary Jane has two dogs and a cat.
7. Mary Jane skis in August.
8. Mary Jane knits pianos.
9. Mary Jane knits and plays the piano.
10. Mary Jane used to be in the tenth grade.



### 3.5 READING AND WRITING

A. Read Mary Jane's letter to Somsri.

July 15

Dear Somsri,

Thank you for your nice letter. It was very interesting.

I used to have a lot of pets, but I have only two now. One is a cat and one is a dog. My dog's name is Lucky and my cat's name is Happy. They are funny animals, and I like to play with them every day. Do you have any pets?

I like to knit. I like to make sweaters and scarves. I am knitting my brother a sweater now. He will wear it this winter when he skis. I like to play the piano, too. I play it every evening. Sometimes I write songs and play them.

It is summer in the United States now, and there is **no school**\*. Students have a vacation\* every year in June, July and August. My family and I often go to the mountains in the summer. Next week we will go to a park in the Rocky Mountains near Denver. We will camp and hike for five days.

In the winter there is a lot of snow in the mountains. My brothers and I ski. Does it ever snow in Thailand?

Last year I was in the tenth grade. I studied many subjects. I studied English, American history, biology, art, cooking and sewing, and geometry. My favorite subjects were geometry and biology. Geometry was fun, and I liked biology because I want to be a nurse. What do you want to be?

Please write again.

Love,

*Mary Jane*

B. จับคู่ประโยคทางซ้ายมือและขวามือโดยใช้ **when** เป็นตัวเชื่อม ประโยคที่รวมแล้วต้องได้ความตรงตามเนื้อเรื่องที่อ่านข้างต้น

- |                                                             |                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mary Jane wants to be a nurse                            | a. it is Wednesday.            |
| 2. Mary Jane's brother will wear the sweater                | b. she knits.                  |
| 3. Mary Jane plays the piano                                | c. she gets home.              |
| 4. People can not ski                                       | d. she is a woman.             |
| 5. Mary Jane's family goes to the mountains                 | e. they have a vacation.       |
| 6. People wear sweaters and scarves                         | f. there is no snow.           |
| 7. Mary Jane has a good time                                | g. she was in the tenth grade. |
| 8. Mary Jane's family will stay for five days               | h. Somsri finishes it.         |
| 9. Mary Jane uses needles                                   | i. they go to the mountains.   |
| 10. Mary Jane's favorite subjects were geometry and biology | j. she plays with her pets.    |
|                                                             | k. it is hot.                  |
|                                                             | l. they go to Denver.          |

### 3.6 SPEAKING

A. Say these dialogues

1. (Mrs. Nida)

A: Is Mrs. Nida a dressmaker?

B: Yes, but she used to be a beautician.

A: When was she a beautician?

B: Before she met Mr. Sawai.

2. (Mr. Wanchai)

- A: Is Mr. Wanchai a shopkeeper?  
B: No. He used to be a shopkeeper, but he's a banker now.  
A: When was he a shopkeeper?  
B: When his children were young.

3. (the garden)

- A: Did the garden used to be behind the house?  
B: No, it didn't. It used to be in front of the house.  
A: When did you move it behind the house?  
B: After my father built the new bedrooms.

4. (Nakhon Buri)

- A: Did Nakhon Buri used to be a big town?  
B: No, it didn't. It used to be a small town.  
A: When did it become a big town?  
B: After a lot of farmers moved there.

B. เขียนบทสนทนาเกี่ยวกับสถานที่และบุคคลต่อไปนี้ ใช้ *used to* ในการถามและตอบ และใช้ในการตั้งคำถามด้วย ดูตัวอย่างจากบทสนทนาข้างต้น

- |                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. (the library)  | 4. (your house)                 |
| 2. (Mr. Sawai)    | 5. (your town, village or farm) |
| 3. (your teacher) | 6. (your school)                |

3.7 WRITING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. tennis (mass n.) / ténis / เทนนิส  
2. badminton (mass n.) / b'ædmintən / แบดมินตัน

B. Write one sentence about each person.

..... LIKED TO ..... WHEN 

|      |      |
|------|------|
| HE   |      |
| SHE  | WAS  |
| THEY | WERE |

 YOUNG.

1. (Mrs. Young – play tennis)  
Mrs. Young liked to play tennis when she was young.  
2. (Dr. Damrong – play games)  
Dr. Damrong liked to play games when he was young.

3. (Mr. Sawai – play takraw)
4. (Mrs. Nida, Mrs. Lamai – swim)
5. (Mr. Young – play football)
6. (Miss King – ski)
7. (Mr. Chumphon, Mr. Lee – play badminton)
8. (Miss Young – climb trees)
9. (Mr. Manat – fish)
10. (Mr. Nuan – ride buffaloes)
11. (Mr. Wanchai – play volleyball)
12. (Mr. Narin – repair bicycles)

### 3.8 SPEAKING

*Ask and answer the questions about the sentences in 3.7.*

A: DID ..... USED TO ..... A LOT WHEN 

|           |     |
|-----------|-----|
| HE        | WAS |
| SHE       |     |
| THEY WERE |     |

 YOUNG?

B: YES, 

|      |
|------|
| HE   |
| SHE  |
| THEY |

 USED TO .....

1. (every day)

A: Did Mrs. Young used to play tennis a lot when she was young?

B: Yes, she used to play every day.

2. (every day)

A: Did Dr. Damrong used to ride a bicycle a lot when he was young?

B: Yes, he used to ride every day.

3. (once a week)
4. (twice a week)
5. (every Saturday)
6. (every winter)
7. (every evening)
8. (every day)
9. (three times a week)
10. (every summer)
11. (every afternoon)
12. (every Saturday and Sunday)

## 3.9 READING AND WRITING

## A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. medicine (mass n.) / mēdəsin / ยา
2. a patient (n.) / peyřənt / คนไข้

## B. Read the story.

Yesterday was Saturday. Yuphin and Aree went to the hospital. They helped Mrs. Young when she gave medicine to the patients in the morning. At noon they ate lunch with Mrs. Young and Mrs. Wanna in the nurses' room. Mrs. Wanna is a nurse at the hospital, too.

"What will you do tomorrow, girls?" asked Mrs. Wanna.

"We'll play tennis at the park." said Aree.

"Do you play tennis well?" asked Mrs. Young.

"No, we don't," answered Yuphin. "We're learning to play tennis. Miss King is teaching us. Do you play tennis, Mrs. Wanna?"

"No, I don't," said Mrs. Wanna. "I played once before I came to Nakhon Buri, but I didn't like it."

"Why not\*?" asked Yuphin.

"Because tennis is a difficult game. I don't like to work hard when I play."

"Do you play tennis, Mrs. Young?" asked Aree.

"I used to play tennis when I was a university student," answered Mrs. Young.

"Good," said Aree. "You can play with us tomorrow."

"No, I can't," said Mrs. Young. "I used to play tennis, but I don't now."

## C. เติมบทสนทนาต่อไปนี้ให้สมบูรณ์ ฝึกบทสนทนาที่เดิมแล้วกับเพื่อน

1. A: Where did Aree and Yuphin go yesterday?  
B: They went to the hospital.  
A: What did they do?  
B: They helped Mrs. Young when she gave medicine to the patients.

\*Why not? = ทำไมไม่ชอบละ

2. A: What ..... and ..... do at noon?  
 B: They ..... lunch ..... Mrs. Young.  
 A: Where did ..... lunch?  
 B: In the .....  
 A: Who ..... Wanna?  
 B: ..... a nurse, .....
3. A: What ..... and ..... tomorrow?  
 B: ..... play .....  
 A: Where ..... they .....?  
 B: At .....
4. A: Did ..... ever .....?  
 B: Yes, ..... played once.  
 A: When ..... it.  
 B: Before she ..... to .....
5. A: Did ..... used ..... tennis?  
 B: ....., ..... did.  
 A: When ..... play .....?  
 B: When ..... a university student.

## LESSON FOUR

### 4.1 SPEAKING

*Say this dialogue*

*Aree:* Hello Yuphin. How are you?

*Yuphin:* Fine, thanks. Aree, do you know Beth?

*Aree:* No, I don't. How do you do, Beth?

*Beth:* How do you do, Aree? I'm glad to meet you.

*Aree:* I'm glad to meet you, too.



สิ่งที่ควรพูดเมื่อได้รับการแนะนำให้รู้จักกับใครก็ตาม คือ *How do you do?* เราอาจพูดต่อไปด้วยว่า *I'm glad to meet you.* ทั้งนี้เพื่อแสดงว่าเรามีความยินดีที่ได้พบกับผู้นั้น  
ฝึกแนะนำคนให้รู้จักกัน โดยแนะนำเพื่อนคนหนึ่งให้รู้จักกับเพื่อนอีกคนหนึ่ง

A: (.....), DO YOU KNOW (.....)?

B: NO, I DON'T. HOW DO YOU DO, (.....)?

C: HOW DO YOU DO, (.....)? I'M GLAD TO MEET YOU.

B: I'M GLAD TO MEET YOU, TOO.

### 4.2 READING AND WRITING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. important (adj.) / important / สำคัญ
2. southern (adj.) / sǎwǎn / ทางภาคใต้
3. a team (n.) / tim / ทีม  
to play on a team เล่นอยู่ในทีม
4. an uncle (n.) / ɔŋkɔl / อา ลุง
5. to enter (v.) / ɛntɔ / เข้าไป
6. a company (n.) / kǎmpʌni / บริษัท
7. golf (mass n.) / gɔlf / กอล์ฟ
8. a district (n.) / dɪstrɪkt / อำเภอ



9. then (adv.) / ðen / แล้ว
10. a district officer (n.) / distrikt ɔfɔsə / นายอำเภอ
11. Matayom Suksa (n.) / มัธยมศึกษา
12. Suan Kularb College (n.) / โรงเรียนสวนกุหลาบวิทยาลัย
13. Chulalongkorn University จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
14. the Central District (n.) / sentral distrikt / อำเภอเมือง
15. a president (n.) / prezidənt / นายก (สมาคม)
16. a civil servant (n.) / sivil sɔvənt / ข้าราชการ
17. The Nakhon Buri Secondary School Old Students' Association (n.)  
สมาคมนักเรียนเก่าโรงเรียนมัธยมนครบุรี

B. Read this story.



Mr. Wanchai is a banker in Nakhon Buri. He was a shopkeeper before he became a banker. Mr. Wanchai is a very rich man, and he is a very important man in Nakhon Buri. But Mr. Wanchai was not born in Nakhon Buri. He was born in southern Thailand. Mr. Wanchai moved often when he was young because his father was a civil servant. He came to Nakhon Buri when he was fourteen years old. He finished Matayom Suksa 3 in Nakhon Buri and then he went to study in Bangkok. He returned to Nakhon Buri after he finished at Chulalongkorn University in 1959.

Mr. Wanchai is rich because he studied hard and he worked hard. His father was never rich.

C. Mr. Wanchai is 40 years old now. Here is the story of his life.

ให้นักเรียนสังเกตวิธีเขียนชีวประวัติบุคคล ในการเขียนชีวประวัติบุคคลนี้เราเขียนย่อ ๆ แบบเดียวกับการเขียนโครงเรื่อง (outline) เพื่อเขียนรายงาน เราไม่ใส่ทั้งประธานของประโยค และ articles ในการเขียนชีวประวัติแบบนี้

- 1938 Born in Narathiwat. Father was District Officer of Central District, Narathiwat.
- 1943 Father moved to Prachuap Khiri Khan. Began primary school in Prajuab Khiri Khan. Finished Prathom 4.
- 1947 Moved to Nakhon Pathom. Finished Matayom Suksa 2 here in 1951.

- 1948 Father went to meeting in Singapore. Wanchai went with him.
- 1952 Father moved to Nakhon Buri. Wanchai finished Matayom Suksa 3 at secondary school.
- 1953 Wanchai went to school in Bangkok. Finished Matayom Suksa 4 and 5 at Suan Kularb College. Played on football team. Stayed with uncle for two years.
- 1955 Finished Matayom Suksa 5. Entered Chulalongkorn University.  
1955 – 1959 At Chula. Played on football team for four years.  
Stayed with a friend in Bangkok.
- 1959 Finished at Chula. Worked for a company in Bangkok.
- 1960 Opened a shop in Nakhon Buri. Lived above shop.  
1960 – 1970 Shopkeeper in Nakhon Buri. Went to Bangkok once a year to buy things for his shop.  
Went to Chiang Mai often.  
Married in 1961. First daughter born in 1962; son born in 1965; second daughter in 1967.  
Began to play volleyball in 1964. Played every day.
- 1970 President of Nakhon Buri Secondary School Old Students' Association.  
Opened bank in Nakhon Buri.  
Broke arm. Did not play volleyball after he broke his arm.
- 1973 Built new house.
- 1975 Began to build new shopping center.  
Began to play golf. Played once a week.
- NOW Plays golf twice a week.

D. เขียน 15 ประโยคเกี่ยวกับ Wanchai โดยใช้คำ before, after หรือ used to ในประโยค

- Examples:*
1. After I finished Matayom Suksa 5, I entered Chulalongkorn University.
  2. Before I opened a shop in Nakhon Buri, I worked for a company in Bangkok.
  3. I used to play volleyball every day in 1964 and 1965.

### 4.3 SPEAKING

*Ask and answer these questions about Mr. Wanchai's life.*

A: WAS MR. WANCHAI EVER .....

B: YES, | HE USED TO BE .....  
| HE WAS ..... FROM ..... TO .....

1. a shopkeeper

A: Was Mr. Wanchai ever a shopkeeper?

B: Yes, he was a shopkeeper from 1960 to 1970.

2. the president of the Nakhon Buri Old Students' Association
3. a volleyball player
4. a student at Chulalongkorn University
5. a student at Suan Kularb College

B. *Ask and answer these questions about Mr. Wanchai's life.*

**Remember:** **used to** cannot be used for an action that happened one time -- **once** must be used. And don't forget that **ever** cannot be used in an answer at any time.

A: DID MR. WANCHAI EVER .....?

B: YES, 

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| ONCE.                        |
| HE ..... FROM ..... TO ..... |
| HE USED TO.                  |

NO, NEVER.

1. go to Singapore

A: Did Mr. Wanchai ever go to Singapore?

B: Yes, once.

- |                                           |                               |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2. live in Nakhon Pathom                  | 9. have a shop in Nakhon Buri |
| 3. play football                          | 10. break his arm             |
| 4. go to Chulalongkorn University         | 11. work in Bangkok           |
| 5. go to school in Bangkok                | 12. go to Suan Kularb College |
| 6. go to Bangkok when he was a shopkeeper | 13. live above his shop       |
| 7. stay with his uncle                    | 14. play golf once a week     |
| 8. play volleyball                        | 15. stay with a friend        |

## 4.4 SPEAKING

*Ask and answer these questions. ตอบคำถามตามที่เป็นจริงเกี่ยวกับตัวของคุณักเรียนเอง*

A: 

|       |              |
|-------|--------------|
| WHERE | DO YOU ..... |
| WHEN  |              |
| WHAT  |              |

B: I .....

- |                                  |                                          |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Where do you live?            | 8. Where do you buy food?                |
| 2. When do you get up?           | 9. When do you go to bed?                |
| 3. What do you like to play?     | 10. What do you like to eat?             |
| 4. Where do you study?           | 11. When do you do your homework?        |
| 5. Where do you keep your books? | 12. When do you have dinner?             |
| 6. Where do you buy your books?  | 13. Where do you like to go on Saturday? |
| 7. When do you study English?    | 14. When do you like to read?            |

## 4.5 SPEAKING

*Make new questions and ask and answer them. Look at 4.4.*

A: 

|       |                       |
|-------|-----------------------|
| WHERE | DID YOU USED TO ..... |
| WHEN  |                       |
| WHAT  |                       |

B: I USED TO .....

*Examples:* 1. Where did you used to live? I used to live 

|    |       |
|----|-------|
| at | ..... |
| in | ..... |
| on | ..... |

2. When did you used to get up? I used to get up at .....

"I used to live **at the same place.**"

"I used to get up **at the same time.**"

## 4.6 SPEAKING

*Make dialogues.*

*Example:* A: Where do you live?

B: I live at 413 Main Street.

A: Where did you used to live?

B: I used to live 

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
|  | on Black Street.   |
|  | at the same place. |

## 4.7 LISTENING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. northern (adj.) / nórðən / ทางเหนือของ
2. an Eskimo (n.) / eskimow / เอสกีโม
3. Siberia (n.) / saybírɪə / แคว้นไซบีเรีย
4. make ..... from (v.) / meyk frəm / ทำจาก
5. to cross (v.) / krɔs / ข้าม
6. an ocean (n.) / owʃən / มหาสมุทร
7. the Arctic Ocean / arktɪk owʃən / มหาสมุทรอาร์คติก
7. a skin (n.) / skɪn / หนัง
8. clothes (mass n.) / klowz / เสื้อผ้า
9. Alaska (n.) / əlæskə / รัฐอะแลสกา

B. Look at this map.



C. *Close your books and listen to your teacher or a student read the story.*

About 2000 years ago many Eskimos went from Siberia to Alaska. They crossed the Arctic Ocean in small boats. They made their boats from animal skins.

Some Eskimos stayed in northern Alaska and some moved to northern Canada. They always lived near the sea.

There are no trees in northern Alaska and in northern Canada, but there is a lot of snow. The Eskimos used to make their houses from snow. The Eskimos needed thick clothes because the weather was always very cold. They made their clothes from animal skins.

D. *Say **True** if the sentence is true. Say **False** if the sentence is false.*

1. The Eskimos used to live in Siberia.
2. The Eskimos make their houses from snow now.
3. The Eskimos made their boats and their clothes from animal skins.
4. There are no trees in northern Canada and in northern Alaska.
5. The Eskimos used to live in Siberia.
6. The Eskimos never made their houses from trees.
7. There aren't any Eskimos in northern Alaska.
8. The Eskimos needed thin clothes because the weather was cold.
9. The Eskimos used to live near the sea.
10. The Eskimos came from Siberia.

#### 4.8 READING AND WRITING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. to hunt (v.) /hənt/ ล่า (เช่น ล่าสัตว์)
2. a rock (n.) /rak/ หิน
3. earth (mass n.) /əθ/ พื้นดิน
4. oil (mass n.) /oɪl/ น้ำมัน
5. a sled (n.) /sled/ สเล็ (พาหนะชนิดหนึ่ง)
6. a tent (n.) /tent/ เต็นท์
7. a boot (n.) /but/ รองเท้าบู๊ท  
a pair of boots /pɛr əv but/ รองเท้าบู๊ท 1 คู่
8. cool (adj.) /cul/ เย็น

B. *Read this story.*

In northern Alaska and in northern Canada the weather is very cold in the winter and cool in the summer. When the Eskimos arrived there from Siberia, there were not any towns.

The Eskimos needed warm houses, but there was no wood. They made their houses from snow or dirt. The Eskimos in Alaska used to make their houses from dirt. Before winter began, they dug big holes in the earth and covered them with rocks, wood and dirt. The houses were very warm when there was snow.

The Eskimos in Canada used to make their houses from big pieces of snow. They put animal skins on the walls inside the houses. The snow houses were very warm. We call these snow houses **igloos\***.

In the summer the Eskimos in Alaska and Canada used tents made from animal skins. The Eskimos made their clothes and boots from animal skins, too. In the winter they wore a lot of clothes. In the summer they didn't wear a lot of clothes because the weather was not too cold.

The Eskimos used to hunt and fish for their food. They caught animals and fish. They ate the meat, used the oil from the fish and animals for cooking, and the skins for their clothes and houses.

The Eskimos liked to hunt and fish for food. They used sleds and dogs. The dogs were very strong, and pulled the sleds easily.

Eskimos do not live in dirt or snow houses now. They live in villages and towns in northern Alaska and Canada. They build houses from wood and they often travel in airplanes. But they often hunt and fish for food, and sometimes they make their clothes from animal skins.

C. *Write the answers to these questions in your notebook.*

1. Why did Eskimos make their houses from snow or dirt?
2. Where did the Eskimos make houses from snow?
3. Where did the Eskimos make houses from dirt?
4. Were the snow houses warm?
5. What did the Eskimos put on the walls inside the snow houses?
6. What did the Eskimos use for houses in the summer?

\*igloo (n.) / iglu / = บ้านทำด้วยน้ำแข็ง

D. *Make 5 sentences about the Eskimos using used to.*

เขียนประโยค 5 ประโยค โดยใช้คำ *used to* ในประโยคเหล่านั้น

THE ESKIMOS USED TO ....., BUT NOW THEY .....

*Example:* The Eskimos used to hunt and fish for their food, but now they buy their food.

- ดูประโยคต่อไปนี้      a. Eskimos do not live in dirt or snow houses now.  
                                          b. The Eskimos liked to hunt and fish for food.
- ประโยค a. ไม่ใช่ article the หน้าคำ Eskimos เพราะเป็นเรื่องทั่ว ๆ ไปเกี่ยวกับชาว Eskimos
- ประโยค b. ใช้ article the เพราะพูดถึงเฉพาะชาว Eskimos ใน Canada และ Alaska เท่านั้น

E. *Complete these sentences with Eskimos or the Eskimos.*

- 1) ..... in Alaska used to live in tents.
- 2) There are many ..... in Alaska and Canada.
- 3) Did ..... in the story above make houses from dirt?
- 4) ..... in Alaska live in very cold weather.
- 5) ..... wear a lot of clothes.



# UNIT TWENTY-ONE

## LESSON ONE

### 1.1 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

A. *Fill in the blanks with in, on, or at.*

เติมช่องว่างด้วย in, on หรือ at

Miss Young had a birthday party ..... December last year. It was ..... December 18 ..... six o'clock ..... the evening. Miss Young's birthday is not ..... December 18. It is ..... December 17. Miss Young had her birthday party ..... December 18 because it was Saturday.

Miss King and Aree went to Miss Young's house ..... three o'clock ..... the afternoon ..... Saturday. They helped Miss Young clean her house before her party.

Miss Young's party began ..... six o'clock ..... the evening. Many people went to her party. They played games and sang songs. Then they had cake, ice cream and soft drinks. Everybody was happy. It was a good party.

Everybody left Miss Young's house before ten o'clock. .... ten o'clock Miss Young began to clean the living room. She finished ..... eleven o'clock. Then she went to bed.

B. *Write the answers to these questions about the story.*

1. When is Miss Young's birthday?
2. When did she have her birthday party last year?
3. What time did Miss Young's party begin?
4. Why did Miss Young have her birthday party on December 18?
5. When did Miss King and Aree go to Miss Young's house?
6. Why did they go to her house?
7. Were there a lot of people at the party?
8. What did Miss Young's friends do at the party?
9. What did everybody eat?
10. What time did everybody leave?
11. What did Miss Young do after her friends left?
12. What time did Miss Young go to bed?

- C. เติมประโยคโดยใช้ before, after และ then เรียบเรียงประโยคที่เติมเรียบร้อยแล้วตามลำดับที่ถูกต้อง เป็นข้อความหนึ่งย่อหน้าเกี่ยวกับงานเลี้ยงของ Miss Young.

Miss King and Aree went to Miss Young's house ..... six o'clock.

..... the party, Miss Young cleaned the living room.

Miss King and Aree helped Miss Young clean her house ..... the party.

Miss Young cleaned the living room, and ..... she went to bed.

They had cake and ice cream ..... they played games.

Miss Young did not clean the living room ..... everybody left.

## 1.2 SPEAKING

- A. *Say this word and remember the meaning.*

to mean (v.) / min / หมายความว่า

- B. *Say this dialogue with a friend.*

A: When is your birthday?

B: It's on December 30th?

A: When were you born?

B: I was born in the afternoon.

A: No, I don't mean that. I mean the year.

B: Oh. I was born in 19—.

## 1.3 READING AND SPEAKING

- A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. a card (n.) / kard / บัตร

2. a birthday card / bəθdey kard / บัตรอวยพรวันเกิด

3. to ask for / æsk for / ขอ



B. Read this dialogue.

*Miss King:* Hello, Somsri. Did you get a letter from Mary Jane this week?

*Somsri:* Yes. I got one yesterday. She sent me her picture, too.

*Miss King:* May I see it, please?

*Somsri:* Yes, it's in my notebook. Here it is.

*Miss King:* That's a good picture.

*Somsri:* Yes, it is. She asked for my picture, too. I'll send her one in my next letter.

*Miss King:* What did Mary Jane write about in her letter?

*Somsri:* She told me about her hobbies. She has a lot of hobbies. She'll go to a park in the Rocky Mountains next week.

*Miss King:* What will she do?

*Somsri:* She'll hike and camp. She'll be there for five days. Do you like to hike and camp?

*Miss King:* Yes, I do. When I lived in Colorado, I hiked and camped in the Rocky Mountains every year.

*Somsri:* When is Mary Jane's birthday?

*Miss King:* It's on August 20.

*Somsri:* I want to send her a birthday card. Will you help me make one?

*Miss King:* Yes, I will. You'll need some paper and paint. Do you have any?

*Somsri:* No, I don't. I'll buy some paper, paint, paintbrushes and pencils. I'll buy everything tonight. Can we begin to make the card tomorrow?

*Miss King:* Yes, we can.

C. Ask and answer these questions about the dialogue. Use long answers.

1. What did Mary Jane send to Somsri?
2. When did Somsri receive the letter from Mary Jane?
3. What did Mary Jane tell Somsri about?
4. Where will Mary Jane go?
5. When did Miss King hike and camp in the Rocky Mountains?
6. When is Mary Jane's birthday?
7. What will Somsri and Miss King make?
8. Does Somsri have any paper and paint now?
9. What will Somsri buy tonight?
10. When will Somsri and Miss King begin to make the birthday card?

#### 1.4 SPEAKING AND READING

A. Study this.

to be + going to + verb = will + verb

to be + going to + คำกริยาใช้บอกการกระทำหรือเหตุการณ์ ซึ่งจะเกิดขึ้นในอนาคต

*Example:* I am going to do my homework tonight.

When are they going to play football?

B. Read the story.

Somsri is going to make a birthday card. After she makes it, she is going to send it to Mary Jane. Mary Jane's birthday is on August 20.

Somsri needs to buy some paint, some paper, a few pencils and two paintbrushes for the card. She is going to buy everything at Mrs. Lamai's shop tonight. She is going to make the birthday card tomorrow afternoon. Miss King is going to help her.

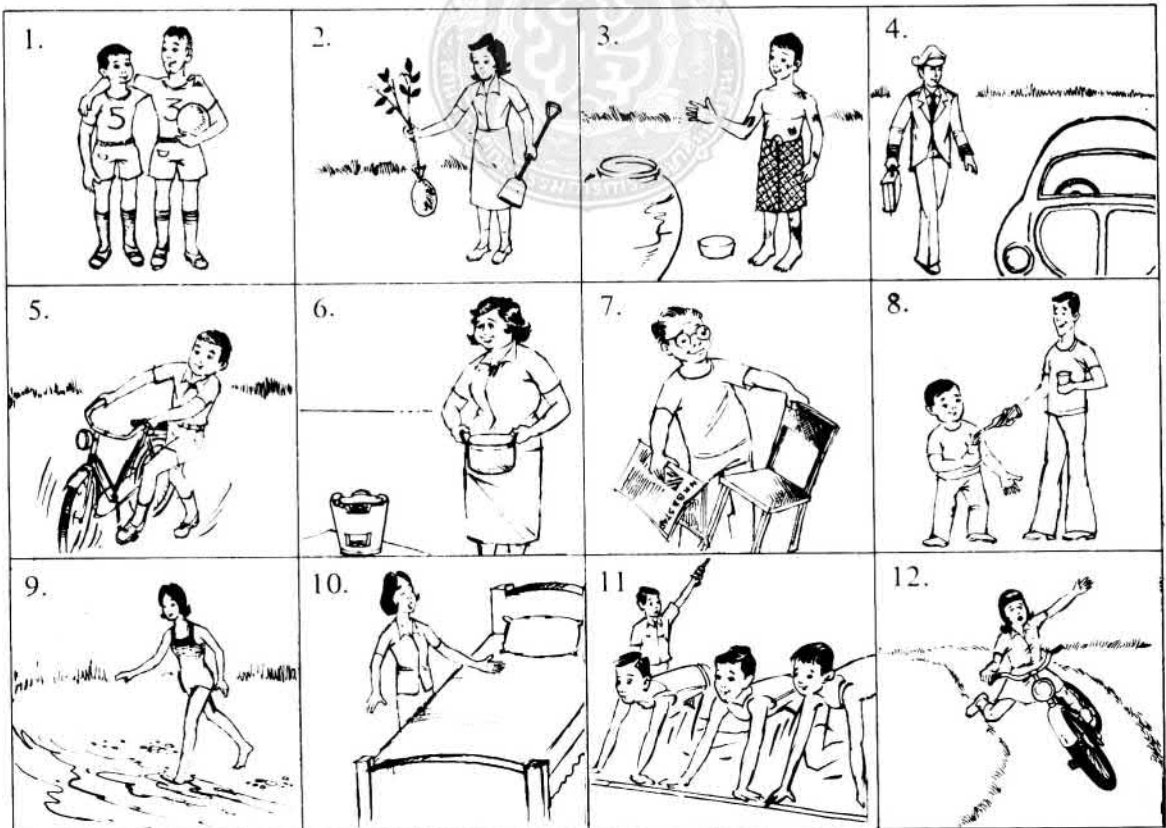
Somsri is going to send the birthday card to Mary Jane in a few days. She is going to write a letter and send it, too. She is going to put her picture in the letter, too. Mary Jane is going to be happy when she receives the birthday card and the letter with the picture in it.

C. Ask and answer the questions about the story.

1. Is Somsri going to make a birthday card?
2. Is she going to buy some paint?
3. Is she going to buy the paint at Mr. Narin's shop?
4. Is she going to buy everything at Mrs. Lamai's shop?
5. Is she going to buy everything for the card tomorrow?
6. What is Somsri going to make?
7. What is she going to buy?
8. What is she going to write?
9. When is she going to make the birthday card?
10. When is she going to send it?
11. Where is Somsri going to buy everything?
12. What is Somsri going to put in her next letter to Mary Jane?
13. When is Mary Jane going to be happy?
14. Is Mary Jane going to get a card from Somsri on her birthday?

## 1.5 SPEAKING

Ask and answer the questions about the pictures



A: WHAT 

|     |
|-----|
| 'S  |
| ARE |

 ..... (AND ..... ) GOING TO DO?

B: 

|         |
|---------|
| HE'S    |
| SHE'S   |
| THEY'RE |

 GOING TO .....

*Examples:* (1) A: What are Lek and Uan going to do?

B: They're going to play football.

(3) A: What's Danai going to do?

B: He's going to take a bath.

## 1.6 SPEAKING

*Ask and answer this question about the pictures in 1.5.*

A: 

|     |
|-----|
| IS  |
| ARE |

 ..... (AND ..... ) GOING TO .....?

B: YES, 

|           |
|-----------|
| HE        |
| SHE       |
| THEY ARE. |

 IS.

NO, 

|         |
|---------|
| HE'S    |
| SHE'S   |
| THEY'RE |

 GOING TO .....

*Examples:* (1) A: Are Lek and Uan going to play football?

B: Yes, they are.

(3) A: Is Danai going to play football?

B: No, he's going to take a bath.

## 1.7 WRITING

ดูภาพแล้วเขียนเรื่องราวเกี่ยวกับภาพนั้นอย่างน้อย 8 ประโยค ใช้ going to ในประโยคที่แต่ง



## 1.8 LISTENING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a greeting (n.) /gritiŋ/ ทักทาย
2. a greeting card /gritiŋ kard/ บัตรอวยพร

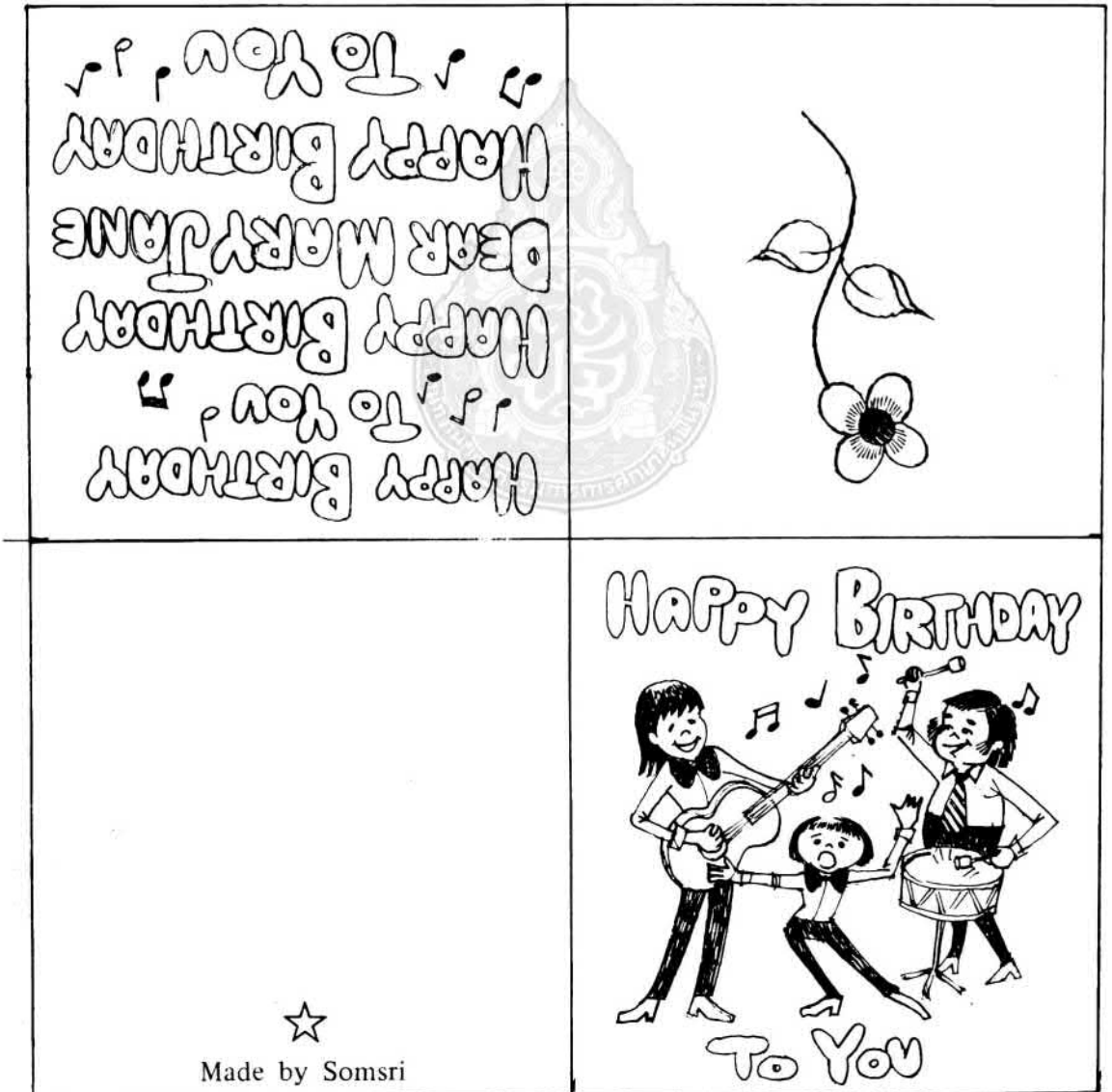
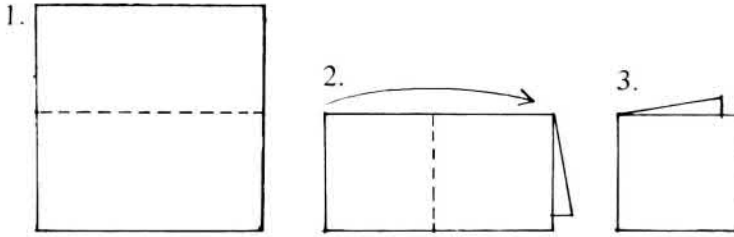
B. ปิดหนังสือ เขียนตามคำบอกของครู เขียนเสร็จแล้วให้นักเรียนแลกเปลี่ยนกันตรวจ

People often send greeting cards to their friends. They send greeting cards for birthdays and many holidays.

In Thailand many people send greeting cards to their friends at New Year's. There is often a picture and some words on the card. Many people buy greeting cards, but some people make them.

# 1.9 ACTIVITY

*This is Somsri's birthday card. She made it for Mary Jane. You can make one, too.*





## LESSON TWO

### 2.1 SPEAKING

*Ask and answer this question about the pictures in 1.5.*

A: WHO'S GOING TO .....

B: ..... (AND ..... ) 

|      |
|------|
| IS.  |
| ARE. |

*Examples:* 7. A: Who's going to read a newspaper?

B: Mr. Sawai is.

1. A: Who's going to play football?

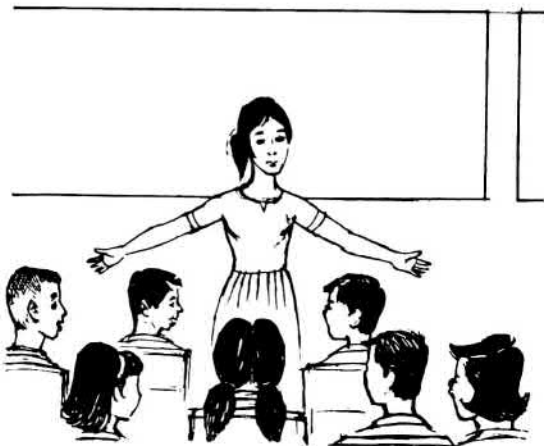
B: Lek and Uan are.

### 2.2 READING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. geography (n.) /jǐw'grafi/ ภูมิศาสตร์
2. a weekend (n.) /wikend/ วันสุดสัปดาห์
3. a race (n.) /reys/ การแข่งขัน
4. a sport (n.) /sport/ กีฬา
- sports (adj.) /sports/ เกี่ยวกับกีฬา

B. *Read this dialogue.*



*Miss Nitaya is a new teacher in Nakhon Buri this year. She teaches geography. Read the dialogue between Miss Nitaya and her M.S. 2/1 class. It is Friday afternoon.*

*Miss Nitaya:* Students, please make maps of Australia this weekend and give them to me in class on Monday.

*Lek:* We won't have class on Monday, Miss Nitaya.

*Miss Nitaya:* Why not?

*Danai:* Because sports week is going to begin on Monday.

*Miss Nitaya:* Was there a sports week in Nakhon Buri last year?

*Somsri:* Yes, there was. There were teams from many schools in Nakhon Buri. Each team had a color. Nakhon Buri's color was purple.

*Miss Nitaya:* What games did everybody play?

*Orawan:* The boys played football, basketball and volleyball. The girls played basketball, volleyball and badminton, and everybody ran in races.

*Miss Nitaya:* How many schools are going to be here next week?

*Uan:* Seven.

*Miss Nitaya:* Is anybody here going to play in any games this year?

*Somsri:* Yes, everybody is going to play.

*Miss Nitaya:* Are you going to play, Somsri?

*Somsri:* Yes, I'm going to play badminton.

*Miss Nitaya:* All right, students. Then you can bring me your maps before school on Monday.

*Students:* Oh, Miss Nitaya.

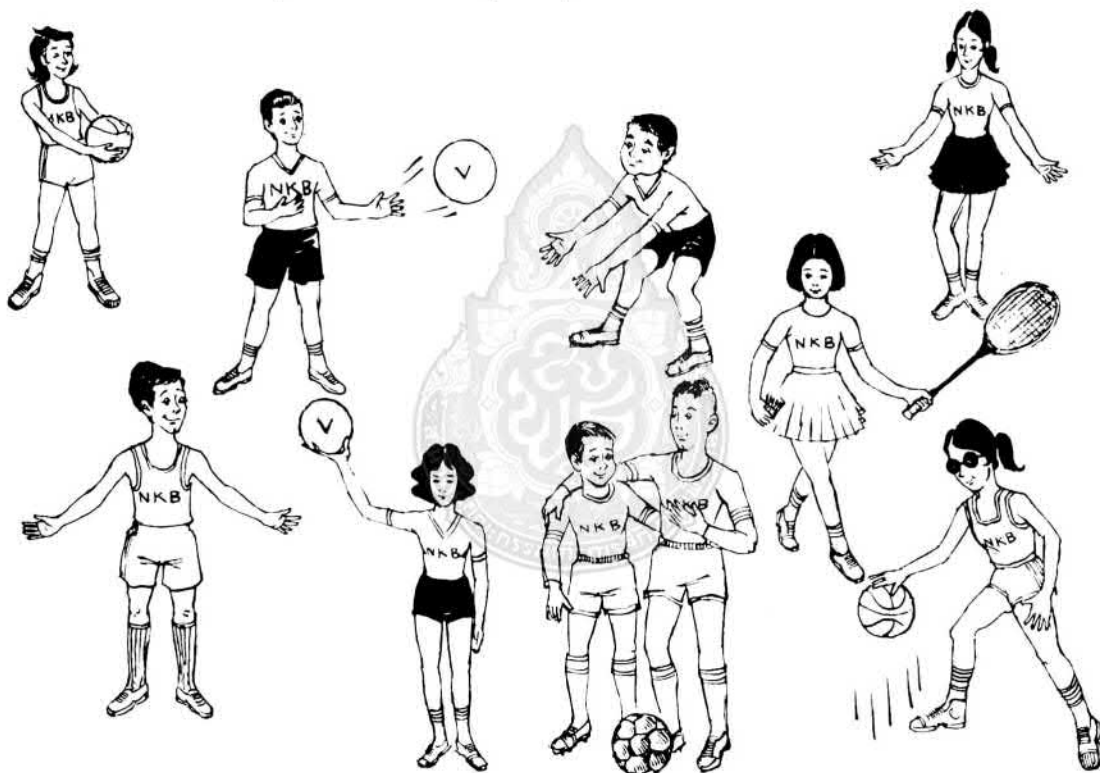
C. Write the answers to these questions about the dialogue.

1. What is going to begin next Monday?
2. Was there a sports week last year?
3. How many schools came to sports week last year?
4. What did the girls play last year?
5. What did the boys play last year?
6. How many schools are going to send teams to sports week this year?
7. What was Nakhon Buri's color last year?
8. Who is going to play badminton next week?
9. Are the students going to make their maps this weekend?
10. When are the students going to give their maps to Miss Nitaya?
11. Did Miss Nitaya used to teach in Nakhon Buri?
12. Did Miss Nitaya know about sports week before today?

## 2.3 SPEAKING

A. Ask and answer this question about the people in the picture.

|    |                     |                                                       |
|----|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| A: | WHO'S GOING TO PLAY | BADMINTON?<br>VOLLEYBALL?<br>BASKETBALL?<br>FOOTBALL? |
| B: | ..... (AND .....)   | 'S<br>ARE GOING TO.                                   |



Examples: 1. badminton – M.S. 2

A: Who's going to play badminton?

B: Somsri's going to.

2. volleyball – M.S. 3

A: Who's going to play volleyball?

B: Yuphin's going to.

B. Ask and answer this question about the people in the picture.

A: WHAT 

|     |
|-----|
| IS  |
| ARE |

 ..... GOING TO PLAY?

B: 

|         |
|---------|
| HE'S    |
| SHE'S   |
| THEY'RE |

 GOING TO PLAY 

|             |
|-------------|
| BADMINTON.  |
| BASKETBALL. |
| FOOTBALL.   |

Example: 1. A: What's Somsri going to play?  
B: She's going to play badminton.

C. Ask and answer this question about the people in the picture.

A: 

|     |
|-----|
| IS  |
| ARE |

 ..... (AND ..... ) GOING TO PLAY .....?

YES, 

|     |
|-----|
| HE  |
| SHE |

 IS.  

|           |
|-----------|
| THEY ARE. |
|-----------|

B: NO, 

|         |
|---------|
| HE'S    |
| SHE'S   |
| THEY'RE |

 GOING TO PLAY ..... (AND ..... 'S GOING TO PLAY .....).

1. Somsri – badminton

A: Is Somsri going to play badminton?  
B: Yes, she is.

2. Orawan – badminton.

A: Is Orawan going to play badminton?  
B: No, she's going to play volleyball.

3. Somsak, Danai – basketball

A: Are Somsak and Danai going to play basketball?  
B: No, they're going to play volleyball.

4. Orawan, Penjun – badminton

A: Are Orawan and Penjun going to play badminton?  
B: No, Orawan's going to play volleyball and Penjun's going to play basketball.

5. Lek and Uan – basketball
6. Thanat – football
7. Aree – basketball
8. Lek and Thanat – volleyball
9. Orawan – volleyball
10. Yuphin – badminton
11. Somsak and Danai – basketball
12. Penjun and Thanat – football
13. Aree and Penjun – basketball
14. Somsri and Yuphin – badminton
15. Uan and Penjun – volleyball

## 2.4 SPEAKING

*Say this dialogue.*

พูดบตสนทนานี้แล้วได้ชื่อเพื่อนคนหนึ่งและชื่อกีฬา แทนคำที่พิมพ์ด้วยเส้นหนัก เสร็จแล้วพูด  
บตสนทนาใหม่นี้กับเพื่อนคนนั้น

*Somsri:* What are you going to play next week, **Yuphin**?

*Yuphin:* **Volleyball**. And you?

*Somsri:* I wanted to play **basketball**, but I can't play it well. I'm going to play  
**badminton**.

*Yuphin:* Who are you going to play with?

*Somsri:* Some **girls** from **M.S. 2/2 and 2/3**.

## 2.5 READING AND SPEAKING

A. *This is the schedule for the games on Monday, the first day of sports week.*

*Read it.*

นี่คือตารางการแข่งขันกีฬา ในวันจันทร์ ซึ่งเป็นวันแรกของสัปดาห์แห่งการแข่งขันกีฬา

| NAKHON BURI SPORTS WEEK<br>Schedule of Events* |                   | Place: Nakhon Buri Secondary school<br>Date: Monday, August 11 |      |        |              |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|--------------|
| TIME                                           | EVENT             | SCHOOLS                                                        |      |        | TEAMS        |
| 8:00                                           | Opening Ceremony* |                                                                |      |        |              |
|                                                | Parade of Teams*  |                                                                |      |        |              |
| 9:00                                           | Basketball        | NKB                                                            |      | Thani  | M.S. 2 Girls |
|                                                | Volleyball        | NKB                                                            |      | Sa Ket | M.S. 2 Boys  |
| 10:00                                          | Football          | NKB                                                            |      | Nong   | M.S. 2 Boys  |
|                                                | Badminton         | NKB                                                            |      | Thani  | M.S. 2 Girls |
| 11:00                                          | Basketball        | NKB                                                            |      | Kamon  | M.S. 3 Girls |
|                                                | Volleyball        | NKB                                                            |      | Pinit  | M.S. 1 Boys  |
| 12:00                                          | Football          | Thani                                                          | VS.* | Sa Ket | M.S. 3 Boys  |
| 1:00                                           | Volleyball        | NKB                                                            |      | Sakhon | M.S. 3 Girls |
|                                                | Basketball        | Sakhon                                                         |      | Pinit  | M.S. 1 Girls |
| 2:00                                           | Badminton         | NKB                                                            |      | Pinit  | M.S. 1 Girls |
|                                                | Football          | Sa Ket                                                         |      | Kamon  | M.S. 2 Boys  |
| 3:00                                           | Volleyball        | NKB                                                            |      | Sakhon | M.S. 2 Girls |
|                                                | Basketball        | NKB                                                            |      | Nong   | M.S. 2 Boys  |

\*Event, events = รายการกีฬา

\*Opening ceremony = พิธีเปิด

\*Parade of Teams = ขบวนพาเหรดของนักกีฬา

\*VS. means against. Also v. ระหว่าง...กับ...

B. Say this word and remember the meaning.

against (prep.) /ə'ɡɛnst/ (แข่งขัน) กับ

C. Ask and answer this question.

WHICH SCHOOL IS GOING TO PLAY ..... AGAINST NKB AT ..... O'CLOCK?

Example A: Which school is going to play volleyball against NKB at 1:00 o'clock?

B: Amphur Sakhon is.

## D. Ask and answer this question.

A: WHO IS GOING TO PLAY ..... AGAINST ..... AT ..... O'CLOCK?

B: THE M.S. .... ARE.

Example: A: Who is going to play football against Amphur Kamon at 2:00 o'clock?

B: The M.S. 2 boys are.

## E. Ask and answer this question. Look at the pictures in 2.3. They will help you.

A: WHAT TIME IS ..... GOING TO PLAY .....

|    |         |                        |
|----|---------|------------------------|
| B: | HE'S    | GOING TO PLAY AT ..... |
|    | SHE'S   |                        |
|    | THEY'RE |                        |

Examples: A: What time is Aree going to play basketball?

B: She's going to play at 11.

A: What time is Danai going to play volleyball?

B: He's going to play at 9.

1. Lek and Uan

2. Orawan

3. Yuphin

4. Somsak

5. Somsri

6. Lek

7. Penjun

8. Thanat

## PARALLEL READING

เริ่มต้นจาก Unit นี้ไป จะมีบทอ่านเพิ่มขึ้นที่ตอนล่างของหน้าใต้เส้นที่ขีดคั่นไว้ (เช่นที่หน้า 85) บทอ่านที่เพิ่มขึ้นนี้ต่างกับบทอ่านประจำในแต่ละ Unit ความมุ่งหมายของบทอ่านที่เพิ่มขึ้นนี้เพื่อฝึกให้นักเรียนอ่านด้วยความเข้าใจ ในบทอ่านจะมีคำและรูปประโยคใหม่ ๆ เพิ่มขึ้นบ้าง แต่จะไม่มีคำอธิบายเกี่ยวกับคำหรือรูปประโยคเหล่านั้นเลย ถ้านักเรียนต้องการรู้ความหมายให้ค้นหาเองจาก dictionary ให้นักเรียนพยายามอ่านเรื่องด้วยตนเอง พยายามทำความเข้าใจกับเนื้อเรื่องที่อ่าน ถึงแม้จะไม่เข้าใจคำบางคำในเรื่องก็ตาม เมื่ออ่านแต่ละเรื่องหรือแต่ละตอนเสร็จแล้วควรทำแบบฝึกหัดที่มีไว้ท้ายบทหรือตอนนั้นด้วย ถ้าทำไม่ได้ให้อ่านเรื่องซ้ำอีกครั้งหนึ่ง

สำหรับวิธีการอ่านนั้น นักเรียนอาจอ่านเรื่องใน Unit ต่อไปจนจบเรื่องแล้วจึงทำแบบฝึกหัดหรือทำแบบฝึกหัดหลังจากอ่านจบในแต่ละตอนก็ได้ นักเรียนขอตรวจคำตอบของแบบฝึกหัดได้จากครู หรืออาจขอให้ครูตรวจแบบฝึกหัดให้เพื่อจะได้รู้ว่ามีคำถามไหนบ้างน้อยเพียงใด

## 2.6 READING AND SPEAKING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a meter (n.) / mī-tə / เมตร  
(or metre)
2. a relay race (n.) / rī-ley reys / วิ่งผลัด
3. all (adj.) / ɔl / ทั้งหมด

| NAKHON BURI SPORTS WEEK |                      |                | Place: Nakhon Buri<br>Secondary School |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------|
| M.S. 2 School Teams     |                      |                | Date: Tuesday,<br>August 12            |
| TIME                    | EVENT                | TEAMS          |                                        |
| 9:00                    | 100-meter Race       | Boys and Girls |                                        |
| 10:00                   | 200-meter Race       | Boys and Girls |                                        |
| 11:00                   | 400-meter Relay Race | Girls          |                                        |
| 1:00                    | 400-meter Relay Race | Boys           |                                        |
| 2:00                    | 800-meter Relay Race | Boys and Girls |                                        |

## PARALLEL READING 1

## Exercise and Athletes

## Introduction

What do people do when they are not working? They do many things. Some people like to read, some people like to sleep, some people like to go to the mountains, and some people like to stay at home and work in their gardens. Doctors tell us to do something; they tell us to get exercise. What do doctors mean when they use the word **exercise**? They mean playing games, walking, running, jumping, and using our arms and legs; they do not mean sleeping or staying in bed all day. Doctors tell us to get exercise because exercise is good for our bodies. Exercise will make us healthy.

Do you get exercise at school? Yes, you do. Boys and girls always get exercise at school because physical education is an important subject at school. When do you have P.E.? How many times a week do you have it? Twice, or three times? Boys and girls in every school in the world have P.E. They play games, they run, they jump, and they have calisthenics. When the P.E.



B. Ask and answer this question.

A: WHO IS GOING TO RUN IN THE 

|        |      |
|--------|------|
| BOYS'  | 100- |
| GIRLS' | 200- |
|        | 400- |
|        | 800- |

 METER RACE?

B: ..... 

|     |
|-----|
| 'S  |
| ARE |

 GOING TO.

Example: A: Who is going to run in the boys' 100-meter race?

B: Danai's going to.

C. เมื่อนักเรียนต้องการใช้ going to กับคำ prepositions หรือ prepositional phrase ให้ใช้ going to be

Ask and answer the questions about the schedule and students in 2.6.

A: WHO IS GOING TO BE IN THE 

|        |      |
|--------|------|
| BOYS'  | 100- |
| GIRLS' | 200- |
|        | 400- |
|        | 800- |

 METER RACE?

B: ..... (AND ..... ) 

|     |
|-----|
| 'S  |
| ARE |

 GOING TO BE IN IT.

Example: A: Who is going to be in the boys' 100-meter race?

B: Danai's going to be in it.

teacher wants to have calisthenics, he says, "Everybody stand straight! Now, put your arms out! Now, when I count 1 - 2 - 3, move your arms up and down. Ready? 1 - 2..." He makes you do push-ups, pull-ups, and many things. Why? To make you strong and healthy.

Do you play a sport? Are you a good player? Good players will play on the school team. Schools play many sports, and they send their teams to play against the teams from other schools. Sometimes we call these players **athletes**. An athlete is a very good player, runner, jumper, or swimmer. Schools and universities send their very good players, or their athletes, to play against other schools and universities. Do countries send their very good players to play against the players or teams of other countries? Yes, they do. Thailand sends its athletes to play in the Asian Games every four years. Thailand sends its basketball team to play against other teams, too. The Thai football team is very good and it plays against many countries. Thailand sends its athletes to many countries every year.

D. Ask and answer this question about the schedule and students in 2.6.

A: WHEN IS ..... GOING TO BE IN THE

|        |      |
|--------|------|
| BOYS'  | 100— |
| GIRLS' | 200— |
|        | 400— |
|        | 800— |

METER RACE?

B: HE'S / SHE'S GOING TO BE IN IT AT ..... O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY.

Example: A: When is Danai going to be in the boys' 100-meter race?

B: He's going to be in it at 9 o'clock on Tuesday.

E. Ask and answer this question about the schedule and students in 2.6.

A: WHICH RACE IS ..... GOING TO BE IN?

.....'S GOING TO BE IN THE

|        |      |
|--------|------|
| BOYS'  | 100— |
| GIRLS' | 200— |
|        | 400— |
|        | 800— |

METER RACE.

1. Danai

A: Which race is Danai going to be in?

B: He's going to be in the boys' 100 meter race.

2. Somsri

6. Orawan

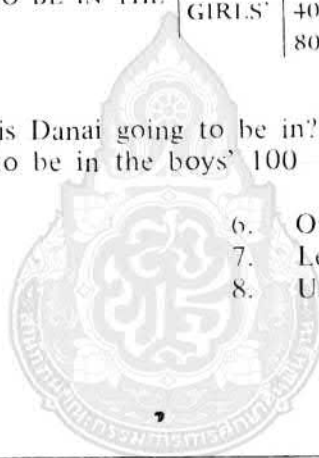
3. Penjun

7. Lek

4. Somsak

8. Uan

5. Thanat



### Exercises.

1. Answer these questions.

1. What is **exercise**?
2. How do people stay strong and healthy?
3. What do you do when you have calisthenics?
4. How often do you have P.E. every week?
5. Are you an athlete?
6. Are you on your school football team?
7. Does Thailand send any athletes to other countries? Why?

## 2.7 WRITING

Write sentences as in the examples about the schedules for Monday and Tuesday.

1. (basketball – 9 o'clock)  
There is going to be a basketball game at 9 o'clock on Monday.
2. (100 meter – 9 o'clock)  
There are going to be 100-meter races at 9 o'clock on Tuesday.
3. basketball – 11 o'clock
4. football – 10 o'clock
5. 800-meter relay – 2 o'clock
6. volleyball – 3 o'clock
7. badminton – 10 o'clock
8. 200-meter – 10 o'clock
9. 400-meter relay – 1 o'clock
10. football – 2 o'clock

## 2.8 READING, WRITING AND SPEAKING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings

1. annual (adj.) /'ænyuəl/ ประจำปี
2. to participate (v.) /pɑːtɪsɪpeɪt/ เข้าร่วมด้วย, มีส่วนร่วมด้วย
3. a ceremony (n.) /səˈrɪmɒni/ พิธี
4. a parade (n.) /pəˈreɪd/ ขบวนพาเหรด

II. Complete each expression in (A) with the best expression in (B) to make a sentence which is true according to the story. **Exercise And Athletes.** Each sentence must be grammatically correct

### A

1. When we have P.E.
2. Good players
3. We do not sleep all day
4. Thailand's football team
5. When athletes go to other countries
6. Physical Education and exercise
7. We usually do push-ups

### B

- a. they usually play against other athletes.
- b. plays against other teams.
- c. plays basketball.
- d. we usually run and jump.
- e. are usually strong and healthy.
- f. when we are not working.
- g. are important.
- h. when we have calisthenics.
- i. are not good.

III. Choose the best answer (a, b, c, d or e) for this question.

This passage is about .....

- a. football and basketball.
- b. doctors and P.E. teachers.
- c. exercise and athletes.
- d. P.E. and calisthenics.
- e. schools and universities.

B. Read the story from the newspaper.



Teams from seven secondary schools in Nakhon Buri Province are going to participate in the annual Nakhon Buri Sports Week at Nakhon Buri Secondary School next week. The opening ceremony and parade are going to be at 8:00 on Monday morning. There are going to be football games, volleyball games, badminton games and races every day next week.

## 2.9 WRITING

A. เขียนเรื่องในข้อ 2.8 ใหม่ ให้ใช้ will แทนให้เริ่มต้นเรื่องดังนี้

Teams from seven secondary schools in Nakhon Buri Province will participate ....

.....

.....

B. Write five questions or more about the story in 2.8. Begin your questions with *how many, when, where, what time, and what.*

เขียนคำถาม 5 ประโยคหรือมากกว่านั้น เกี่ยวกับเรื่องราวในข้อ 2.8 เริ่มต้นประโยคด้วย *how many, when, where, what time และ what*

## LESSON THREE

### 3.1 READING, SPEAKING AND WRITING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a laboratory (n.) /ləˈbratori/ ห้องปฏิบัติการ
2. equipment (mass n.) /ɪkwɪpmənt/ เครื่องอุปกรณ์
3. a microscope (n.) /ˈmaɪkrəskowp/ กล้องจุลทัศน์
4. X-ray (adj.) /ˈɛks rey/ เอ็กซเรย์
5. to invite (v.) /ɪnváyt/ เชิญ

B. Read the story from this week's Nakhon Buri Star.



Last year the girls in M.S. 2 gave the hospital 5,000 baht, and the boy scouts in M.S. 1 gave the hospital 20,000 baht. In April and May the hospital built a new X-ray laboratory. Last month Dr. Damrong ordered new X-ray equipment. He used the students' money. He ordered new microscopes and new X-ray equipment. The new equipment is going to arrive at the hospital next week. Two weeks from now Dr. Damrong is going to invite everybody to the hospital. Everybody will go to the hospital then. They will see the new laboratory and the new equipment.

C. ให้นักเรียนฝึกอ่านออกเสียงบทสนทนาระหว่างยุพินกับอารี เติมประโยคคำถามให้สมบูรณ์โดยให้สอดคล้องกับเรื่องราวที่อ่านข้างบน

Aree: Hello, Yuphin.

Yuphin: Hello, Aree. There was a story about the hospital in this morning's newspaper. ....(1)....?

Aree: No, I didn't. ....(2)....?

Yuphin: It was about Dr. Damrong. He ordered some equipment for the new lab\* at the hospital.

\*lab = ห้องปฏิบัติการ

Aree: ... (3) ... ?

Yuphin: He used the money from the M.S. 1 and 2 students.

Aree: ... (4) ... ?

Yuphin: He ordered new microscopes and new X-ray equipment.

Aree: ... (5) ... ?

Yuphin: Next week. Dr. Damrong is going to invite everybody to the hospital.

Aree: ... (6) ... ?

Yuphin: Everybody's going to go two weeks from now.

### 3.2 SPEAKING

*Say this dialogue.*

Somsak: Hi, Lek. Where are you going to be this afternoon?

Lek: I'm going to be at home. Why?

Somsak: Because I want you to help me with my math homework. I don't understand it.

Lek: All right. Can you come to my house at five?

Somsak: Yes, that's all right. I'll be there.

### 3.3 READING AND SPEAKING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. to have a good time / haev ə gud taym / สบาย
2. pink (adj.) / piŋk / สีชมพู

B. *Read this story.*

It's Sports Week in Nakhon Buri. The students from the secondary schools in Nakhon Buri Province are having a good time this week. They are working hard, too. They are running, jumping and playing many games.

Danai finished a race five minutes ago. He did not win the race. He was second in the race. He is talking to a boy. The boy won the race.

Danai: Hi. You run fast.

Boy: Thanks. You run fast, too. Are you from Nakhon Buri?

Danai: Yes, I am. Where are you from? Your shirt is pink and your shorts are blue.

Boy: These are my school colors. I'm from Sakhon Secondary School.

*Danai:* My school colors are red and pink.

*Boy:* Are you going to be in the next race?

*Danai:* No, I'm not. Are you?

*Boy:* No, but I'm going to be in the second race this afternoon.

*Danai:* I am, too.

C. *Answer these questions.*

- |                                                         |                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Is Danai going to be in the next race?               | 4. Where is the boy from?          |
| 2. Did Danai win the race?                              | 5. What are his school colors?     |
| 3. Who's going to be in the second race this afternoon? | 6. What are Danai's school colors? |
|                                                         | 7. What are your school colors?    |

### 3.4 SPEAKING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

- last (adj.) / læst / สุดท้าย
- a governor (n.) / gəvəːnə / ผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัด
- a deputy-governor (n.) / dəpyʊːti gəvəːnə / รองผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัด
- an award (n.) / əwɔːd / รางวัล

B. *Say this dialogue*

*Mr. Manat:* There's going to be a ceremony after the last game on Friday.

*Miss King:* Who's going to be there?

*Mr. Manat:* The governor and the deputy-governor are. They're going to give the teams their awards.

*Miss King:* Is there going to be a party for the students?

*Mr. Manat:* Yes. After the ceremony there's going to be a party on the football field.

### 3.5 SPEAKING

เมื่อเราต้องการจะกล่าวว่าคำนามคำนั้นจะเป็นอะไรในอนาคต ให้ใช้ going to + be  
เช่น going to be + noun

*Example:* We're going to say the dialogue in 3.4. The students on the left are going to be Mr. Manat, and the students on the right are going to be Miss King.

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. Tom Sawyer / tɑm soɪyər / ทอม ซอเยอร์
2. Joe Harper / jow hɑrpər / โจ ฮาร์เปอร์
3. Huck Finn / hʌk fɪn / ฮัค ฟิน
4. an aunt (n.) / ænt / ป้า
5. Aunt Polly / ænt pɑli / ป้าพอลลี
6. Sid / sɪd / ซิด
7. Mary / məri / แมรี
8. a minister (n.) / mɪnɪstər / พระในคริสตศาสนา
9. to run away from home หนีไปจากบ้าน  
ran away from home ได้หนีไปจากบ้าน

B. *Read this story.*

Next week the students in M.S. 2/1 will have a play. The play is about a young boy. His name is Tom Sawyer. He lives with his Aunt Polly, his brother Sid and his cousin Mary. In the play, Tom Sawyer and his friends run away from home. His friends' names are Joe Harper and Huck Finn. The students in M.S. 2/1 are going to be in the play.

|                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Thanat is going to be Tom Sawyer. | Somsak is going to be Sid.         |
| Lek is going to be Joe Harper.    | Orawan is going to be Mary.        |
| Uan is going to be Huck Finn.     | Penjun is going to be Mrs. Harper  |
| Somsri is going to be Aunt Polly. | (Joe's mother).                    |
|                                   | Danai is going to be the minister. |

C. *Ask and answer this question about the people in the play.*

A: WHO'S GOING TO BE ..... IN THE PLAY?

B: ..... IS.

Example: A: Who's going to be Tom Sawyer in the play?

B: Thanat is.

D. *Ask and answer this question about the people in the play.*

A: WHO'S ..... GOING TO BE IN THE PLAY?

|    |               |                   |
|----|---------------|-------------------|
| B: | HE'S<br>SHE'S | GOING TO BE ..... |
|----|---------------|-------------------|

Example: A: Who's Somsri going to be in the play?

B: She's going to be Aunt Polly.



E. *Ask and answer this question about the people in the play.*

A: IS ..... GOING TO BE ..... IN THE PLAY?

B: YES, 

|     |
|-----|
| HE  |
| SHE |

 IS.  
NO, 

|       |
|-------|
| HE'S  |
| SHE'S |

 GOING TO BE .....

*Example:* A: Is Somsak going to be Tom Sawyer in the play?

B: No, he's going to be Sid.

A: Is Somsri going to be Aunt Polly in the play?

B: Yes, she is.

### 3.6 READING AND WRITING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. worried (adj.) / wə'ɪd / เป็นห่วง
2. maybe (adv.) / meɪbi / บางที
3. dead (adj.) / dɛd / ตาย

B. *Read this story.*

Tom Sawyer, Joe Harper and Huck Finn did not like to work and they did not like to go to school. One night they ran away from home. The boys did not return for four days. Their families were very worried. Tom's aunt and Joe's mother were very sad. Maybe the boys were dead.

C. *เติมช่องว่างในประโยคต่อไปนี้ให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์ โดยใช้ going to และรูปกริยาที่ถูกต้อง*

The students in M.S. 2/1 1....(be) in a play next week. They 2....(be) in a play about Tom Sawyer. Thanat 3....(be) Tom Sawyer, and Uan 4....(be) Huck Finn. Uan wanted to be Tom Sawyer, but Miss King wanted him to be Huck. She said, "Uan 5....(not be) Tom Sawyer. I want him to be Huck Finn."

The boys and girls in M.S. 2/1 6....(have) a good time next week.

## LESSON FOUR

### 4.1 SPEAKING

A. Which word do you hear: 1, 2, 3 or 4?

| 1     | 2     | 3     | 4          |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| t—    | s—    | š—    | č—         |
| tip   | sip   | ship  | chip       |
| /tip/ | /sip/ | /šip/ | /čip/      |
| ทีป   | จิบ   | เรือ  | เบี้ย, ชิน |

B. Say the words in A.

C. Say these words.

|       |      |       |       |
|-------|------|-------|-------|
| type  | soup | shout | chase |
| teach | some | short | chair |
| take  | sit  | shop  | chalk |
| tail  | sail | show  | chart |

### 4.2 READING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. to draw (v.) /drɔ/ วาด (ภาพ)
2. a message (n.) /mɛsɪdʒ/ ข้อความ

B. Read this story.

Somsri made Mary Jane a birthday card yesterday. Miss King helped her. Somsri drew a picture on the front of the card. After she painted it, she wrote a short message inside the card. She wrote a letter to Mary Jane, too. She is going to send the birthday card and letter to Mary Jane this afternoon after school.

C. เลือก clause ทางด้านขวามือ เติมลงในช่องว่างของประโยคต่อไปนี้ให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์

- |                                                         |                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Somsri bought some things .....                      | a. after she made the card.                      |
| 2. Somsri painted the card .....                        | b. before she made the card.                     |
| 3. Somsri drew a picture on the front of the card ..... | c. after school this afternoon.                  |
| 4. Somsri wrote a letter to Mary Jane .....             | d. after she drew the picture.                   |
| 5. Somsri is going to send the card and letter .....    | e. before she wrote the message inside the card. |

## 4.3 TEST YOURSELF

เติมช่องว่างในจดหมายให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์ โดยใช้คำจาก list ที่ให้ไว้

317 Pirony Street  
Nakhon Buri, Thailand  
August 7, 197

Dear Mary Jane,

I (1) very glad when I received your letter. Happy Birthday, Mary Jane. I hope you have (2) good birthday.

The Rocky Mountains are very beautiful. I got (3) English book about (4) Rocky Mountains from the library (5) school. I looked at the pictures last night, and I am reading (6) book now.

There are (7) big mountains in Thailand near Chiang Mai, but there (8) never any snow on them. (9) weather in Thailand is sometimes cool, but it (10) never very cold.

There are no mountains near Nakhon Buri, but there are (11) few small hills. (12) are very beautiful. My friends and I often go (13) for picnics. There is (14) small temple on the big hill, and it is very beautiful. There are many trees, birds (15) flowers around the temple. Sometimes I climb the hill, sit in the garden near (16) temple and read (17) book. It is very quiet (18).

I want to be (19) newspaper reporter. Now I write stories about my school for (20) "Nakhon Buri Star" newspaper.

When will (21) begin school?

Happy Birthday.

Sincerely (22),

*Somsri*

- |         |        |           |      |           |      |
|---------|--------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| a       | b      | a         | b    | a         | b    |
| 1. am   | was    | 9. The    | A    | 17. the   | a    |
| 2. a    | the    | 10. is    | was  | 18. there | here |
| 3. the  | an     | 11. some  | a    | 19. a     | the  |
| 4. some | the    | 12. There | They | 20. a     | the  |
| 5. at   | at the | 13. there | here | 21. your  | you  |
| 6. the  | a      | 14. the   | a    | 22. yours | you  |
| 7. the  | some   | 15. and   | some |           |      |
| 8. was  | is     | 16. a     | the  |           |      |

## 4.4 WRITING

- A. อ่านจดหมายแล้วทำแบบฝึกหัดที่เกี่ยวกับจดหมายโดยเลือกข้อความที่เหมาะสมในแต่ละกลุ่มเติมลงในช่องว่าง เขียนข้อความทั้งหมดลงในสมุดแบบฝึกหัด

Somsri was happy when she is receiving  
received  
is going to receive Mary Jane's letter.

Mary Jane is writing  
wrote  
is going to write about the Rocky Mountains. Somsri

is reading  
read  
is going to read a book about the Rocky Mountains now.

Somsri is writing  
wrote  
is going to write a letter to Mary Jane. She is telling  
told  
is going to tell her

about the hills near Nakhon Buri, and about the temple on the big hill.

Somsri is sending  
sent  
is going to send the letter after school today.

- B. เรียงประโยคคำถามต่อไปนี้ให้ถูกต้อง แล้วตอบคำถามเหล่านี้ด้วย

1. Mary Jane's When birthday is ?
2. did Where Rocky Mountains about Somsri the book the get ?
3. Somsri does picnics Where often for go ?
4. with goes her Who ?
5. is temple Where the ?
6. around What the temple is ?
7. garden Somsri in temple does sometimes around do What the the ?

## 4.5 SPEAKING

*Make new dialogues about the schedule in 2.6.*

|                |                 |      |                         |
|----------------|-----------------|------|-------------------------|
| A: WHEN IS THE | BOYS'<br>GIRLS' | 100- | METER RACE GOING TO BE? |
|                |                 | 200- |                         |
|                |                 | 400- |                         |
|                |                 | 800- |                         |

B: IT'S GOING TO BE AT ..... O'CLOCK.

A: WHO'S GOING TO RUN IN IT?

B: .....S GOING TO RUN IN IT.

*Example:* A: When is the boys' 100-meter race going to be?

B: It's going to be at nine o'clock.

A: Who is going to run in it?

B: Danai is going to run in it.

## 4.6 READING AND SPEAKING

A. *Read the questions and answers about the people in the pictures.*

สังเกตการใช้สำนวนที่เกี่ยวกับการเดินทางที่ตอบคำถาม How เช่น  
How did you come here?

คำตอบ ..... by car.

..... by bicycle.

แต่ถ้า เดินมา ใช้ I walked. We walked.

อย่าใช้ ..... by foot.

*Study these examples:*

1. John and his friend went to Chiang Mai. They got on the bus.

They went to Chiang Mai **by bus**.

2. Danai and Lek rode their bicycles to school. They went to school  
**by bicycle**.

สังเกตว่าเราใช้ **by bicycle** แม้ว่ามีรถจักรยาน 2 คัน คือ ไม่ได้ใช้ **by bicycles**



What is Miss King doing?

She is riding her bicycle.

Where is she going?

She is going to school.

Does she always ride her bicycle to school?

Yes, she does.

Does she ever go to school on a bus?

No, she does not.

How does Miss King go to school every day?

She goes to school by bicycle.

What is Miss Nitaya doing?

She is walking.

Where is she going?

She is going to school.

Does she always walk to school?

Yes, she does.

Does she ever go to school by car?

No, she does not.

How does Miss Nitaya go to school every day?

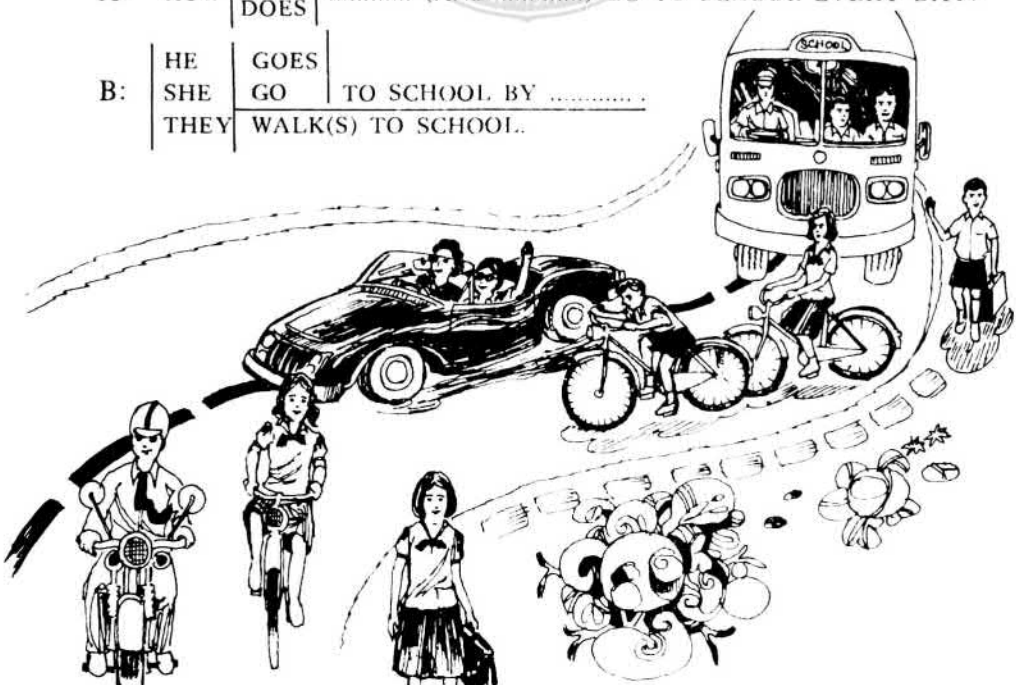
She walks to school.



B. Ask and answer this question about the people in the pictures.

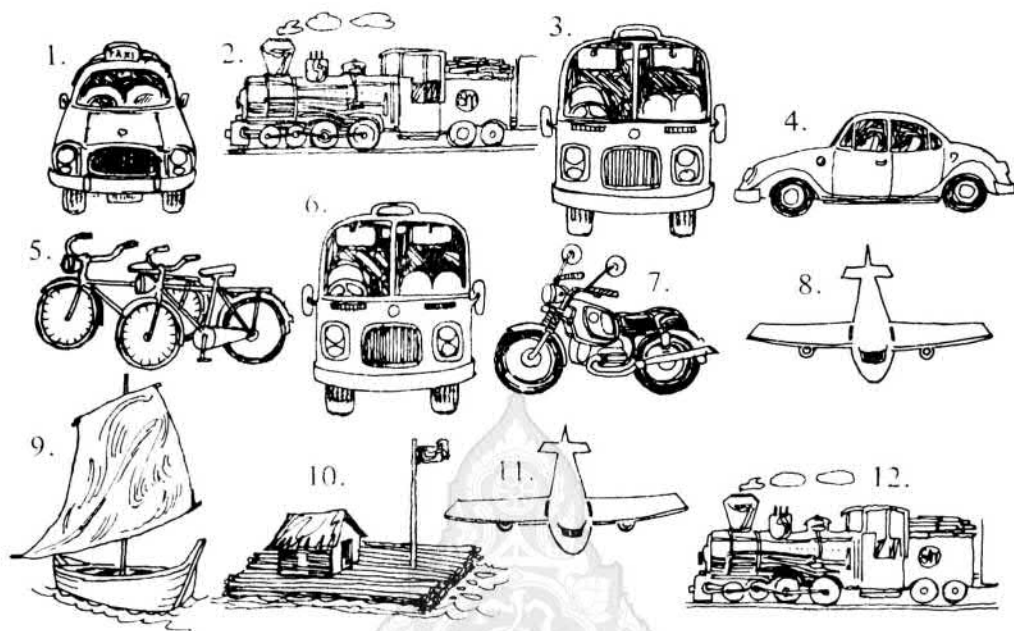
A: HOW | DO | ..... (AND ..... ) GO TO SCHOOL EVERY DAY?

B: | HE | GOES |  
SHE | GO | TO SCHOOL BY .....  
THEY | WALK(S) TO SCHOOL..



## 4.7 SPEAKING

*Say these dialogues about the pictures and sentences.*



1. A: Yuphin went to Bangkok last summer.  
B: How did she go?  
A: She went by taxi.
2. A: Thanat went to Bangkok last summer.  
B: How did he go?  
A: He went by train.
3. Miss Nitaya came to Nakhon Buri last summer.
4. Somsri went to Chiang Mai last summer.
5. Danai and Somsak went to Amphur Thani last month.
6. Aree went to Lampang last month.
7. Mr. Manat went to Amphur Pinit three weeks ago.
8. Beth Smith came to Nakhon Buri in June.
9. Dr. Damrong went to Chiang Mai last month.
10. The boy scouts went to Amphur Thani last year.
11. Dr. Amphon came to Thailand in April.
12. Dusanee, Danai and Aree went to Bangkok last year.

4.8 SPEAKING

A: 

|          |
|----------|
| WHERE'S  |
| WHERE'RE |

 ..... GOING TO GO?

B: 

|         |
|---------|
| HE'S    |
| SHE'S   |
| THEY'RE |

 GOING TO GO TO .....

A: HOW 

|     |
|-----|
| IS  |
| ARE |

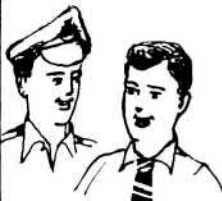
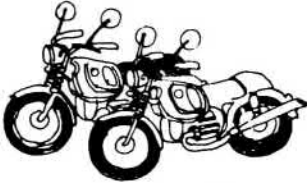
|      |
|------|
| HE   |
| SHE  |
| THEY |

 GOING TO GO?

B: BY .....

*Example:* A: Where's Mr. Young going to go?  
B: He's going to go to Bangkok.  
A: How is he going to go?  
B: By airplane.

*Ask and answer the questions about the pictures.*

|                                                                                    |                                                                                                      |                                                                                     |                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   | <br>Bangkok        |   | <br>Amphur Thani |
|  | <br>Chiang Mai    |  | <br>Chiang Mai  |
|  | <br>Amphur Sakhon |  | <br>Bangkok     |
|  | <br>Lampang       |  | <br>Amphur None |



## LESSON FIVE

### 5.1 SPEAKING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a license (n.) / 'ləʊsəns / ใบอนุญาต (or **licence**)
2. a driver's license / 'draɪvəz 'ləʊsəns / ใบขับขี่

B. Say this dialogue.

Miss Nitaya: How do you come to school, Penjun?

Penjun: I come by car.

Miss Nitaya: Can you drive?

Penjun: Yes, but I don't drive to school.

Miss Nitaya: Why?

Penjun: I'm too young. I don't have a driver's license.

Miss Nitaya: Who brings you to school?

Penjun: My mother does.

### 5.2 SPEAKING

A. Say these words and remember their meaning.

to earn a living / 'ɜːn ə 'lɪvɪŋ / หาเลี้ยงชีพ

B. Ask and answer this question about the people in (I) by matching the activities in (II).

ตั้งคำถามและตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับคนใน (I) โดยจับคู่กับกิจกรรม (สิ่งที่บุคคลใน (II) ทำ)

A: HOW DOES ..... EARN A LIVING?

B: 

|     |
|-----|
| SHE |
| HE  |

 EARNS A LIVING BY ..... ING .....

## (I)

1. Mr. Sawai
2. Mr. Nuan
3. Mr. Narin
4. Dr. Damrong
5. Miss Nitaya
6. Mr. Young
7. Mrs. Nida
8. Mr. Manat
9. Mrs. Young
10. Mrs. Noree

## (II)

- a. teaches math
- b. teaches geography
- c. helps sick people
- d. makes men's clothes
- e. sells food
- f. flies airplanes
- g. helps doctors
- h. makes women's clothes
- i. grows rice
- j. repairs cars and motor-cycles

C. Ask and answer this question about the people in (I).

A: DOES ..... EARN A LIVING BY .....?

B: YES, 

|     |
|-----|
| SHE |
| HE  |

 DOES.

NO, 

|     |
|-----|
| SHE |
| HE  |

 EARNS A LIVING BY .....

1. Mr. Sawai — makes women's clothes

A: Does Mr. Sawai earn a living by making women's clothes?

B: No, he earns a living by making men's clothes.

2. Mr. Nuan — grows rice

A: Does Mr. Nuan earn a living by growing rice?

B: Yes, he does.

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. Dr. Damrong — helps nurses      | 7. Mrs. Young — knits           |
| 4. Mr. Young — flies bicycles      | 8. Mrs. Noree — bakes bread     |
| 5. Mrs. Nida — makes men's clothes | 9. Mr. Narin — repairs bicycles |
| 6. Miss Nitaya — teaches science   | 10. Mr. Manat — teaches English |

## 5.3 READING AND WRITING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. a song (n.) /สง/ เพลง
2. the birthday song เพลงอวยพรวันเกิด

B. *Read this story.*

"Hello, Somsri," said Miss King. "Did you finish the birthday card for Mary Jane?"

"Yes, Miss King," said Somsri. "It is a very nice card. You helped me a lot. Thank you."

"You're welcome," said Miss King. "Did you paint the card?"

"Yes, I painted the picture on the front of the card with black and brown paint," said Somsri. "And I painted the flower with pink paint."

"What did you write on the card?" asked Miss King.

"I wrote 'Happy Birthday To You' on the front of the card, and I wrote the birthday song on the inside of the card," said Somsri.

"Did you send the card?" asked Miss King.

"Yes, yesterday after school," said Somsri. "I wrote a letter and sent it, too."

"What did you write about in your letter?" asked Miss King.

"I wrote about the hills near Nakhon Buri and the temple on the big hill," said Somsri.

"Mary Jane is going to be happy when she receives your card and letter," said Miss King. "You're a good pen pal."

"Thank you, Miss King," said Somsri.

C. *Write the answers to these questions about the story.*

1. When did Somsri make the birthday card for Mary Jane?
2. When did she send it?
3. Who helped her make the card?
4. What colors did Somsri paint the card?
5. What did Somsri draw on the front of the card?
6. What did Somsri write on the front of the card?
7. What did she draw on the inside of the card?
8. What did she write on the inside of the card?
9. When did Somsri write her letter to Mary Jane?
10. What did she write about in her letter?
11. Does Somsri earn a living by making birthday cards?

## 5.4 WRITING

เขียนข้อความต่อไปนี้ให้ถูกต้องโดยเลือกคำที่ให้ไว้ใน ☐ เติมลงในประโยค

Last Saturday ☐ students ☐ M.S. 2 had ☐ picnic in the park. Everybody went ☐ the park ☐ eight in the morning. Lek and Uan went ☐ bicycle, but Miss Nitaya and Orawan went by bus because they do not live near the park.

Everybody took ☐ lot of food. Somsri made a lot of sandwiches. The boys took a lot of soft drinks, and Miss King made ☐ big cake. In ☐ morning the boys played football. They asked the girls to play ☐ them, but the girls did not want to play. ☐ girls wanted to talk. ☐ noon they had lunch. After lunch Miss King taught them ☐ new games. Everybody had a lot ☐ fun, and everybody was tired when they went home at five ☐ the evening.

## 5.5 READING

*Read these sentences and the questions about them.*

Yesterday was the first day of sports week in Nakhon Buri. There were many games, and some students from Nakhon Buri Secondary School played well. Thanat played basketball carefully. Lek and Uan ran fast in the football game. And Orawan played volleyball well.

How did Thanat play basketball? He played carefully.

How did Lek and Uan run? They ran fast.

How did Orawan play volleyball? She played well.

วิธีตอบคำถามประโยคที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย How + verb เช่น How does he work?

ประโยคคำตอบจะประกอบด้วย Verb + adverb

เช่น He works carefully.

## 5.6 SPEAKING

*Make dialogues using adverbs as in the example.*

1. Mr. Sawai – sew – careful

A: Mr. Sawai earns a living by sewing.

B: How does he work?

A: He works carefully.

2. Mr. Nuan – grow rice – fast
3. Mr. Narin – repair cars and motor-cycles – quiet
4. Dr. Damrong – help people – hard
5. Miss Nitaya – teach – slow
6. Mr. Young – fly – careful
7. Mrs. Nida – makes dresses – fast
8. Mr. Manat – teach – good
9. Mrs. Young – help doctors – quiet
10. Mrs. Noree – sell food – noisy

## 5.7 SPEAKING

A. *Ask and answer these questions with your friends using adverbs.*

1. How do you work?
2. study?
3. write?
4. run?
5. read?
6. talk?
7. dance?
8. sing?
9. paint?
10. laugh?

B. A: DO YOU ... (V.) ... (ADV.) OR ... (ADV.) ?

B: I ... (V.) ... (ADV.) .

1. work (careful – careless)

A: Do you work carefully or carelessly?

B: I work carefully.

2. study (hard – lazy)

3. write (slow – fast)

4. run (quick – slow)

5. talk (quiet – loud)

6. dance (good – bad)

7. sing (noisy – quiet)

8. paint (good – bad)

9. laugh (loud – quiet)

10. read (slow – fast)

## 5.8 WRITING

*Write a composition about your family. You must use these words in your composition:*

earn a living

*And you must use five adverbs in your composition.*

*Example:*

My father earns a living by .....

My sister is a good girl (woman). She works quickly, but she is careful.

### MY FAMILY

.....

.....

.....

.....

# UNIT TWENTY-TWO

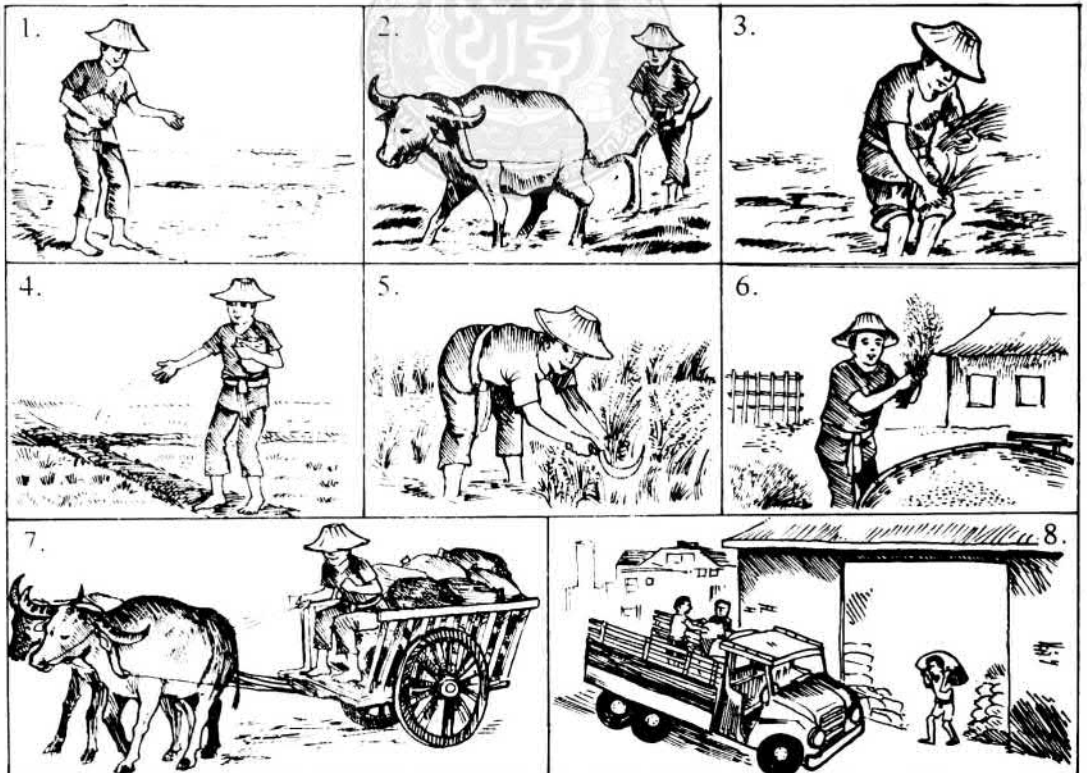
## LESSON ONE

### 1.1 SPEAKING, READING AND WRITING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. to plow (v.) /plaw/ ไถ (นา)
2. to transplant (v.) /trænsplænt/ นำไปปักดำ
3. to thresh (v.) /θreʃ/ นวดข้าว
4. a seed (n.) /sid/ เมล็ดพืช
5. a seedbed (n.) /sid bed/ แปลงเพาะกล้า
6. fertilizer (mass n.) /fɜːtəlaɪzə/ ปุ๋ย
7. ripe (adj.) /raɪp/ ลูก ถึงเวลาเก็บเกี่ยว
8. a cart (n.) /kɑːt/ เกวียน
9. a seedling (n.) /sidlɪŋ/ ต้นกล้า
10. a rice mill (n.) /raɪs mɪl/ โรงสีข้าว

B. Look at the pictures and read the story.



Farmers in Thailand grow a lot of rice every year. When it rains in May or June, the farmers begin to work. They finish after they cut the rice in October or November.

C. จงเลือกประโยค (a, b, c, d, e, f, g หรือ h) ซึ่งมีความหมายตรงกับรูปภาพที่ให้ไว้

- a. The farmers thresh their rice.
- b. The farmers put a lot of fertilizer on the rice plants in their fields.
- c. Then they transplant the seedlings.
- d. Sometimes the farmers use carts to take their rice to the rice mills.
- e. After they plant their seedbeds, they plow the fields.
- f. Trucks come for the rice from the rice mills.
- g. The farmers plant the seeds in the seedbeds.
- h. When the rice is ripe, they cut it.

D. Answer these questions.

- 1. Is there a lot of rice in Thailand?
- 2. Do farmers transplant a lot of rice?
- 3. Are there a lot of rice fields near Ayutthaya?
- 4. Do farmers put a lot of fertilizer on their fields?
- 5. Do farmers in Thailand plant a lot of rice?
- 6. Are there a lot of rice mills in Thailand?

E. เขียนเรื่องเกี่ยวกับการปลูกข้าวในประเทศไทย เริ่มต้นเรื่องด้วยประโยคที่ให้ไว้ใน B แล้วต่อด้วยประโยคใน C โดยเรียงลำดับประโยคใน C ให้ถูกต้องเสียก่อน

### Rice in Thailand

Farmers in Thailand .....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## 1.2 SPEAKING

Ask and answer the questions about the picture



เราใช้ **a lot of** กับคำนามทั้งที่นับได้และนับไม่ได้ (mass and count nouns) แต่  
เราใช้ **a little** เฉพาะกับนามที่นับไม่ได้และ **a few** เฉพาะกับนามที่นับได้เท่านั้น

|       |     |  |      |  |              |  |      |  |        |  |       |
|-------|-----|--|------|--|--------------|--|------|--|--------|--|-------|
| A:    | HOW |  | MUCH |  | PAPER        |  | DOES |  | SOMSAK |  | HAVE? |
|       |     |  |      |  | BOOKS        |  |      |  |        |  |       |
|       |     |  |      |  | INK          |  |      |  |        |  |       |
|       |     |  |      |  | PENCILS      |  |      |  |        |  |       |
|       |     |  |      |  | PENS         |  |      |  |        |  |       |
| PAPER |     |  |      |  |              |  |      |  |        |  |       |
|       |     |  | MANY |  | PAINTBRUSHES |  |      |  | DANAI  |  |       |
|       |     |  |      |  | PAINT        |  |      |  |        |  |       |

|    |     |  |     |  |          |  |            |
|----|-----|--|-----|--|----------|--|------------|
| B: | SHE |  | HAS |  | A LOT OF |  | ..... (S). |
|    |     |  |     |  | A LITTLE |  |            |
|    |     |  |     |  | A FEW    |  |            |
|    |     |  |     |  | ONE      |  |            |

- Examples:*
- A: How much paper does Danai have?  
B: He has a lot of paper.
- A: How many books does Somsri have?  
B: She has a few books.
- A: How many pens does Somsak have?  
B: He has a few pens.
- A: How much paper does Somsri have?  
B: She has a little paper.

### 1.3 SPEAKING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. more ..... than / mor .... ๕æn/ มากกว่า
2. less ..... than / les .... ๕æn/ น้อยกว่า
3. fewer ..... than / fyuə .... ๕æn/ น้อยกว่า

more ..... than <sup>นี้คือ</sup> <sup>ขึ้นกว่า</sup> ของคำ much

Somsak has more books than Somsri (does).

less ..... than คำนี้ใช้กับคำถามที่นับไม่ได้ (mass nouns) มาจากคำว่า little

Danai has less ink than Somsri (does).

fewer ..... than คำนี้ใช้กับคำนามที่นับได้ (count nouns) มาจากคำว่า few

Danai has fewer books than Somsak (does).

อาจไม่ใช่คำกริยาช่วยหรือ verb to be ก็ได้

B. *Look at the picture in 1.2 and ask and answer the question.*

A: DOES ..... HAVE MORE .....(S) THAN ..... | DOES?  
AND ..... DO?

YES, | HE  
SHE DOES.  
THEY DO.

B:

NO, ..... | HAS  
AND ..... HAVE | MORE .....(S) THAN | ..... DOES.  
THEY DO.

*Examples:* A: Does Somsak have more books than Danai does?

B: Yes, he does.

A: Does Somsak have more paper than Somsri and Danai?

B: No, Somsri and Danai have more paper than Somsak does.

C. *Ask and answer this question about the picture.*

A: WHO HAS 

|       |
|-------|
| MORE  |
| LESS  |
| FEWER |

 .....(S) THAN .....

B: 

|                         |
|-------------------------|
| ..... (AND .....) DOES. |
| DO.                     |

  
NOBODY DOES.

*Examples:* A: Who has more books than Danai?

B: Somsak and Somsri do.

A: Who has less paper than Somsak?

B: Nobody does.

A: Who has fewer pencils than Somsri?

B: Danai and Somsak do.

D. *Ask and answer this question about the picture.*

A: DOES ..... HAVE 

|       |
|-------|
| MORE  |
| LESS  |
| FEWER |

 .....(S) THAN ..... DOES?

B: 

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| YES, HE | DOES.    |
| NO, SHE | DOESN'T. |

*Examples:* A: Does Somsak have more books than Danai?

B: Yes, he does.

A: Does Somsri have less paper than Somsak?

B: No, she doesn't.

## 1.4 READING AND WRITING

A. *Read the story.*

Mr. Narin, Mr. Wirote, Thanee and Mr. Manat are at Mrs. Noree's shop. They were very hungry before lunch, and they ordered a lot of food. They ordered duck, chicken, duck soup and chicken curry. There is a lot of food on their plates. They are going to eat it after Mrs. Noree brings them some fish sauce.

There is a lot of duck on Mr. Narin's plate, but he has less than Mr. Wirote. Mr. Manat has less duck than Mr. Narin, but he has more than Thanee.

There is more chicken on Thanee's plate than there is on Mr. Wirote's and Mr. Manat's plates. Mr. Wirote has less chicken than Mr. Narin and Thanee.

Mr. Manat has more duck soup than Mr. Wirote. Thanee has more duck soup than Mr. Narin, but he has less soup than Mr. Wirote.

There is more chicken curry on Mr. Manat's plate than there is on Mr. Wirote's plate. Mr. Narin has less chicken curry than Thanee, but he has more than Mr. Manat.

There are many empty glasses on their table. They were very thirsty when they arrived at the shop and they drank a lot of iced tea. The table next to theirs has more glasses on it. There is nobody at the table now, but there were ten people there. They left five minutes ago. They were thirsty and they drank a lot of iced tea and iced coffee, but they were not hungry. They only ate some cake. There are more glasses on that table than on Mr. Narin's, Mr. Wirote's, Mr. Manat's, and Thanee's table, but there are fewer plates than on theirs.

B. *Write the answers to these questions.*

1. Is there a lot of food on Mr. Narin's plate?
2. Who has more duck than Mr. Manat?
3. Who has less duck than Thanee?
4. Does Mr. Wirote have more or less duck than Mr. Narin?
5. Who has less duck soup than Mr. Manat?
6. Who has more duck soup than Mr. Narin?
7. Who has less chicken curry than Thanee?
8. Who has more chicken curry than Mr. Manat?
9. Were there more people at the table next to theirs ten minutes ago?
10. Are there fewer people at that table now?
11. Are there fewer glasses on their table than on the table next to theirs?
12. Are there more plates or fewer plates on their table than on the table next to theirs?

## 1.5 SPEAKING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. to call (v.) / kɔl / เรียก
2. real (adj.) / riəl / จริง
3. a nickname (n.) / nɪknəʊm / ชื่อเล่น

B. Practice this dialogue with a friend.

A: HELLO. WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

B: MY FRIENDS CALL ME (NICKNAME).

A: IS THAT YOUR REAL NAME?

B: NO, IT ISN'T. MY REAL NAME IS .....

## 1.6 LISTENING AND WRITING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. Mark Twain / mɑ:k tweyn / ชื่อมาร์คทเวน
2. an author (n.) / ʔə:θə / ผู้แต่ง, นักเขียน
3. Samuel Clemens / sə'myʊəl klemənz / ชื่อ แซมมูเอิล คลิเมนส์
4. Huckleberry Finn / hʊkəlberi fin / ชื่อ ฮัคเคิลเบอรี่ ฟินน์
5. a printer (n.) / prɪntə / ช่างพิมพ์

B. Close your books and listen to the story.

Mark Twain was a very famous American author. His real name was Samuel Clemens. He wrote many famous books. **Tom Sawyer** and **Huckleberry Finn** are very famous in many countries. He wrote **Tom Sawyer** in 1876. It is about life in the United States when Mark Twain was a boy.

When Mark Twain was a boy, he worked for a printer. He was a reporter for many newspapers when he was a young man. He visited many countries in the world and wrote stories about them. People in many countries read and study Mark Twain's stories. Mark Twain and his stories are very famous.

C. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. Missouri (n.) / mɪzʊəri / รัฐมิสซูรี
2. St. Petersburg (n.) / seɪnt pɪtəzˈbʊrg / เมืองเซนต์ปีเตอส์เบิร์ก
3. the Mississippi River (n.) / mɪsəˈsɪpi rɪvə / แม่น้ำมิสซิสซิปปี
4. a forest (n.) / fɒrɪst / ป่า

D. Close your books and listen.

Mark Twain was  
is  
will be an author in the United States about one hundred years ago. He living  
lives  
lived in Missouri and writes  
wrote  
is writing many stories about interesting people. One story was  
will be  
is about a young boy. His name is  
was  
will be Tom Sawyer. When Tom will be  
is  
was thirteen years old, he lived  
will live  
living with his brother, his cousin and his Aunt Polly in St. Petersburg, Missouri. St. Petersburg has  
is going to  
was a very small town near the Mississippi River. Tom likes  
liked  
will like to swim and to fish in the river, and he liked  
likes  
will like to play in the forest with his friends. He will  
does  
did not like to go to school or to work.

## LESSON TWO

### 2.1 SPEAKING

A. Which word do you hear: a, b, c or d?

| a     | b        | c     | d        |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| s—    | ś—       | č—    | ǰ—       |
| sin   | shin     | chin  | gin      |
| /sin/ | /šin/    | /čín/ | /ǰín/    |
| บาป   | หน้าแข้ง | คาง   | เหล้ายิน |

B. Say the words in A.

C. Say these words.

|      |       |       |        |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| same | shout | chase | junior |
| seed | short | chair | jump   |
| soon | shop  | chalk | Joe    |
| song | shoe  | chart | June   |

### 2.2 SPEAKING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. the most (adj.) /mowst/ มากที่สุด
2. the least (adj.) /list/ น้อยที่สุด
3. the fewest (adj.) /fyuəst/ น้อยที่สุด



B. Ask and answer the question about the picture.

A: WHO HAS THE 

|        |
|--------|
| MOST   |
| LEAST  |
| FEWEST |

 .....(S)?

B: ..... DOES.

The most, the least และ the fewest เป็นรูปคำคุณศัพท์ที่ขั้นสุดของ much, little และ few นักเรียนเรียนรู้รูปคำคุณศัพท์ที่ขั้นกว่ามาแล้ว จำไว้ว่าคำคุณศัพท์ขั้นสุดต้องมี the นำหน้าและต้องใช้กับคนหรือสิ่งของที่มีจำนวนตั้งแต่สามขึ้นไป



- Examples:* A: Who has the most books?  
B: Somsak does.
- A: Who has the least ink?  
B: Somsak does.
- A: Who has the fewest paintbrushes?  
B: Somsri does.

C. Ask and answer the question about the picture.

A: DOES 

|        |
|--------|
| DANAI  |
| SOMSRI |
| SOMSAK |

 HAVE THE 

|        |
|--------|
| MOST   |
| LEAST  |
| FEWEST |

 .....(S)?

B: YES, 

|     |
|-----|
| HE  |
| SHE |

 DOES.

NO. .... DOES.

- Examples:* A: Does Somsri have the most ink?  
B: Yes, she does.
- A: Does Danai have the least paint?  
B: No. Somsak does.

## 2.3 WRITING AND SPEAKING

A. Write sentences as in the examples.

1. 

|      |
|------|
| read |
| ✓    |

|     |
|-----|
| sew |
| ✓✓  |

|      |
|------|
| knit |
| ✓✓✓  |

Mrs. Young likes to read, to sew and to knit. She likes to sew more than she likes to read, but she likes to knit the most.

2. 

|      |
|------|
| math |
| ✓    |

|         |
|---------|
| science |
| ✓✓      |

|         |
|---------|
| English |
| ✓✓✓     |

Somsri likes math, science and English. She likes science more than math, but she likes English the most.

3. 

|             |        |      |
|-------------|--------|------|
| Mr. Wanchai |        |      |
| badminton   | tennis | golf |
| ✓           | ✓✓     | ✓✓✓  |

5. 

|       |      |     |
|-------|------|-----|
| Danai |      |     |
| run   | swim | eat |
| ✓     | ✓✓   | ✓✓✓ |

4. 

|              |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| the students |           |           |
| forest       | waterfall | mountains |
| ✓            | ✓✓        | ✓✓✓       |

6. 

|            |              |               |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Mrs. Noree |              |               |
| duck soup  | chicken soup | chicken curry |
| ✓          | ✓✓           | ✓✓✓           |

B. Ask and answer the question about the people in A.

A: WHAT | DOES | ..... | LIKE | THE MOST?  
DO | LIKE TO DO | LEAST?

B: HE | LIKE(S) | ..... THE MOST.  
SHE | LIKE(S) TO | LEAST.  
THEY

Examples: A: What does Mrs. Young like to do the least?

B: She likes to read the least.

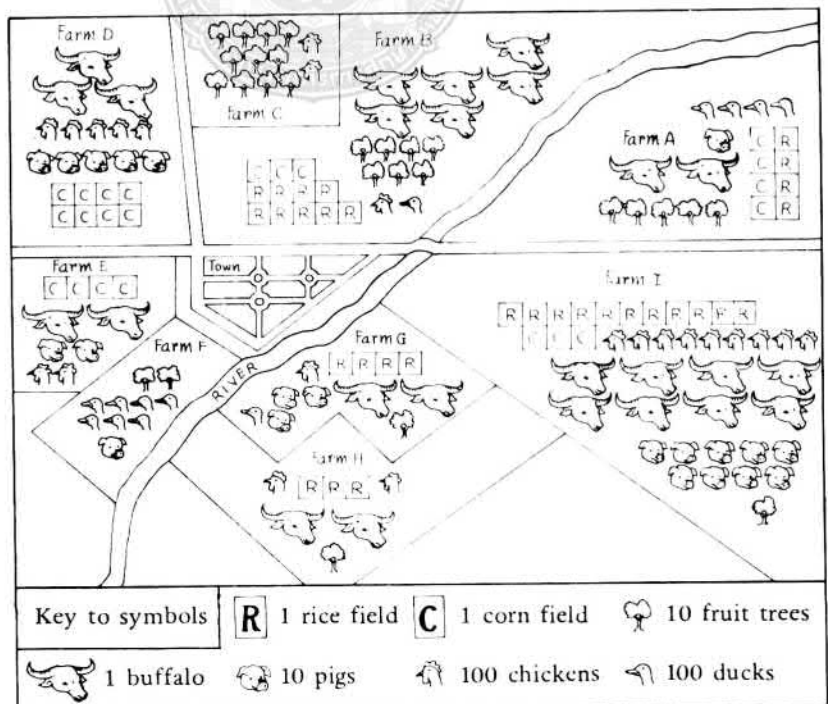
A: What does Somsri like the most?

B: She likes English the most.

## 2.4 READING, SPEAKING AND WRITING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. fertile (adj.) / fɜːtəl / อุดมสมบูรณ์
2. corn (mass n.) / kɔːn / ข้าวโพด
3. a fruit tree (n.) / frʊt tri / ไม้ผล
4. to raise (v.) / reɪz / เลี้ยง
5. a symbol (n.) / sɪmbəl / สัญลักษณ์
6. a pig (n.) / pɪɡ / หมู



## B. Read the story.



I live in northern Thailand. This is a map of my town and of the farms around it. There are about five thousand people in and around my town. The land is very fertile and there are many farms around the town. Some farms are very big and some are small. Some farmers grow rice and corn, and some farmers have a lot of fruit trees. Some farmers have a lot of animals, and some have only a few. They raise buffaloes, pigs, chickens and ducks.

The letters and pictures (R, C, C, etc.) will help you understand the meaning of the map.

## C. Make sentences about the map as in the examples.

|                |   |     |      |               |      |
|----------------|---|-----|------|---------------|------|
| FARM<br>FARMER | A | HAS | MORE | .....(S) THAN | FARM |
|                | B |     |      |               |      |
|                | C |     |      |               |      |
|                | D |     |      |               |      |
|                | E |     |      |               |      |
|                | F |     |      |               |      |
|                | G |     |      |               |      |
|                | H |     |      |               |      |
|                | I |     |      |               |      |

Examples: Farm A has more fruit trees than farm F.  
Farmer B has more land than Farmer D.

## D. Ask and answer the question about the map as in the examples.

A: WHICH 

|        |
|--------|
| FARM   |
| FARMER |

 HAS 

|      |
|------|
| MORE |
| LESS |

 ..... , 

|              |
|--------------|
| FARM .....   |
| FARMER ..... |

 OR 

|              |
|--------------|
| FARM .....   |
| FARMER ..... |

?

B: 

|              |
|--------------|
| FARM .....   |
| FARMER ..... |

 DOES.

Examples: A: Which farm has more buffaloes, Farm A or Farm B?  
B: Farm B does.

A: Which farmer has more rice fields, Farmer H or Farmer G?  
B: Farmer G does.

E. Write new dialogues and say them with a friend.

A: WHICH 

|        |
|--------|
| FARM   |
| FARMER |

 HAS THE 

|        |
|--------|
| MOST   |
| LEAST  |
| FEWEST |

 .....

B: 

|                     |
|---------------------|
| ..... HAS THE MOST. |
| ..... HAS THE       |

|         |
|---------|
| LEAST,  |
| FEWEST, |

 BUT ..... DOESN'T HAVE ANY.  
AND ..... DON'T HAVE ANY.

Examples: A: Which farm has the most chickens?

B: Farm I has the most.

A: Which farmer has the least rice?

B: Farmer H has the least, but Farmer D, Farmer E and Farmer F don't have any.

## 2.5 SPEAKING AND WRITING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. trouble (mass n.) / trəʊbl / ยิ่งยาก, ลำบาก
2. drunk (adj.) / drɒŋk / เมา
3. lost (adj.) / lɒst / หาย
4. safe (adj.) / seɪf /ปลอดภัย

B. Make dialogues. Use the questions in column A and the answers in column B.

A

B

- |                                                            |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Why are some boys often in trouble at school?           | a. Because her children were safe.        |
| 2. Why were the children lost in the forest?               | b. Because they do not do their homework. |
| 3. Why did the old man fall down?                          | c. Because he was very drunk.             |
| 4. Why was the children's mother happy after the accident? | d. Because they were not careful.         |

## 2.6 SPEAKING, READING AND WRITING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

- |                                  |                                           |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. to hide (v.) / hayd / ซ่อน    | hid (past) / hid / ซ่อน                   |
| 2. to pay (v.) / pey / จ่าย      | paid (past) / peyd / จ่าย                 |
| 3. to fight (v.) / fayt / ต่อสู้ | fought (past) / fot / ต่อสู้ (รูปอดีตกาล) |
| 4. to find (v.) / faynd / หาพบ   | found (past) / fawnd / หาพบ ( .. )        |
| 5. to kill (v.) / kil /ฆ่า       | killed (past) / kild / ฆ่า ( .. )         |
| 6. to die (v.) / day / ตาย       | died (past) / dayd / ตาย ( .. )           |
| 7. to enjoy (v.) / injoy / สนุก  | enjoyed (past) / injoyd / สนุก ( .. )     |

B. *Read this story, choosing the correct verb form or tense for each item.*

Two brothers had one cat. One day the brothers (1. to fight) because they wanted to play with their cat. The cat tried (2. to hide), but the boys (3. to find) it. Their mother was angry\* because the boys often (4. to fight) about the cat. She had an idea to solve this problem. She said, "Boys, don't fight. Give me the cat and your father's big axe. I will cut the cat in the middle. Then you can have half of the cat."

The brothers were very unhappy. They said, "No, Mother. Don't cut the cat. You will (5. to kill) it. It will (6. to die)."

"Yes, boys. You're right," said the mother. "The cat will (7. to die). I won't (8. to kill) it, but I don't want you to (9. to fight) about the cat again."

After that day the boys never (10. to fight) about the cat again. They (11. to enjoy) the cat together. They went to the market every day and (13. to pay) three baht for fish for their cat. The cat never tried (14. to hide) again.

C. *Write long answers to these questions about the story.*

- Why did the brothers often fight?
- Did the cat try to hide?
- Why was the boys' mother very angry?
- Did the boys enjoy their mother's idea?
- Why didn't they like her idea?
- How much did the boys pay every day for fish?
- Do you think the boys' mother really wanted to kill the cat?
- Did the boys' mother have a good idea?
- Why don't the boys fight now?
- Was the boys' mother smart\*?

\*angry = โกรธ

\*smart = ฉลาด



## DOWN

1. (n.) /keyv/ There is a big ..... in the hills near Nakhon Buri.
2. (v.) Careless drivers ..... many people every year.
3. (n.) /gælfrend/ Boys in M.S. 1 do not often have one.
6. (v.) The old man did not keep his money in the bank. He ..... it under his house.
8. (n.) /jǎj/ The most important man at a (5 ACROSS) is the .....
9. (n.) /wey/ A: Can you tell me the ..... to Nakhon Buri?  
B: Yes. It's on the road between Lampang and Chiang Mai.
10. (v.) The picnic was fun and everybody ..... it.
12. (mass n.) /pəlis/ They put bad men in (8 ACROSS).
16. (v.) I cannot buy any food. I ..... my money.

## 2.8 READING AND WRITING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. Dr. Robinson /daktə rəbɪnsən/ ชื่อ ดร.รอบบินสัน
2. Muff Potter /mʌf pʌtə/ ชื่อ มัฟ พอตเตอร์
3. Indian Joe /ɪndiən ʒəʊ/ ชื่อ อินเดียนโจ
4. Becky Thatcher /beki θætʃə/ ชื่อ เบคกี้ แททเชอร์
5. to think (v.) /θɪŋk/ คิด think that /θɪŋk ðæt/ คิดว่า
6. a barn (n.) /bɑːn/ ยุ้งฉาง
7. a cave (n.) /keɪv/ ถ้ำ
8. a graveyard (n.) /ɡreɪv jɑːd/ สุสาน, ที่ฝังศพ
9. a hero (n.) /hiəʊ/ พระเอก
10. a jail (n.) /ʒeɪl/ คุก
11. a judge (n.) /ʒɜːʒ/ ผู้พิพากษา
12. a trial (n.) /traɪəl/ การทดลอง
13. a way (n.) /weɪ/ ทาง
14. to know that (v.) /naʊ ðæt/ ทราบว่า, รู้ว่า

B. *Read this story.*

Tom Sawyer lived in St. Petersburg, Missouri. He was a good boy, but sometimes he and his friends were in trouble. Huck Finn was Tom's good friend. He and Tom often played together when Tom did not go to school, and Tom did not always go to school.

One night Tom and Huck went to a graveyard near St. Petersburg. Three men were there, and the boys heard them. The boys were afraid, and they hid behind a tree. The men were Dr. Robinson, Muff Potter and Indian Joe. Indian Joe and Muff fought with the doctor. Indian Joe used Muff's knife and killed the doctor. Muff was very drunk and thought he killed Dr. Robinson. Indian Joe said, "You killed him, Muff, but I won't tell anybody." The two men did not see the boys. But Tom and Huck saw them and were very afraid.

The police found Muff's knife and took him to jail. They thought Muff killed Dr. Robinson. At Muff's trial, Indian Joe said, "Muff killed Dr. Robinson, Judge. I saw him do it."

When Tom heard Indian Joe say that, he stood up and said, "No, that's not true. I saw Indian Joe kill Dr. Robinson. Muff didn't kill him." Indian Joe jumped through the window and ran away. After the trial, Tom was afraid of Indian Joe. But Tom was a hero, and he forgot about Indian Joe quickly.

Tom and his friends had a good vacation that summer. They played many games and did many interesting things. Tom's girlfriend was Becky Thatcher. Her father was Judge Thatcher. Judge Thatcher was a very important man in St. Petersburg. One summer day Becky had a picnic. She and Tom and their friends went on a boat to a big cave a long way from town. Tom and Becky walked in the cave after lunch. Then they wanted to leave the cave, but they did not know the way. They were lost!

Tom and Becky were lost in the cave for many days. One day Tom looked for the way and he saw a light. He thought, "We are safe." But it was Indian Joe. Tom ran away from Indian Joe very, very quickly. Tom tried and tried to find a way out of the cave. Becky said many times, "We will die, Tom. Don't leave me!" But Tom did not want to die. He found a way out of the cave.



Everybody in St. Petersburg was very happy. They thought that Tom and Becky were dead, but they were not. Tom said, "Judge Thatcher, Indian Joe is in that cave." Judge Thatcher took the police to the cave. They found Indian Joe, but he was dead. He died in the cave.

Tom and Huck were safe because Indian Joe was dead. Tom and Huck knew that Indian Joe had a lot of gold, and Huck thought that the gold was in the cave. Tom and Huck returned to the cave and found the gold. They were heroes again, and they were rich and happy.

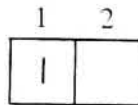
C. ให้นักเรียนเรียงประโยคต่อไปนี้เสียใหม่ตามลำดับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นตามเรื่องทีอ่านข้างบนนี้

- a. Indian Joe killed Dr. Robinson.
- b. Tom and Huck found a lot of gold.
- c. Tom and Huck went to a graveyard.
- d. Muff Potter had a trial.
- e. Tom and Becky were lost.
- f. Tom and Huck were rich.
- g. Indian Joe jumped through a window.
- h. Becky had a picnic near a big cave.
- i. The people in St. Petersburg thought that Tom and Becky were dead.
- j. Tom found a way out of the cave.

## LESSON THREE

### 3.1 SPEAKING

*Say these words.*



corner

carrot

album

cabbage

early

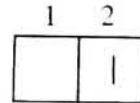
famous

forest

ocean

patient

muddy



alone

arrive

begin

enjoy

expect

invite

parade

per cent

police

receive

### 3.2 SPEAKING

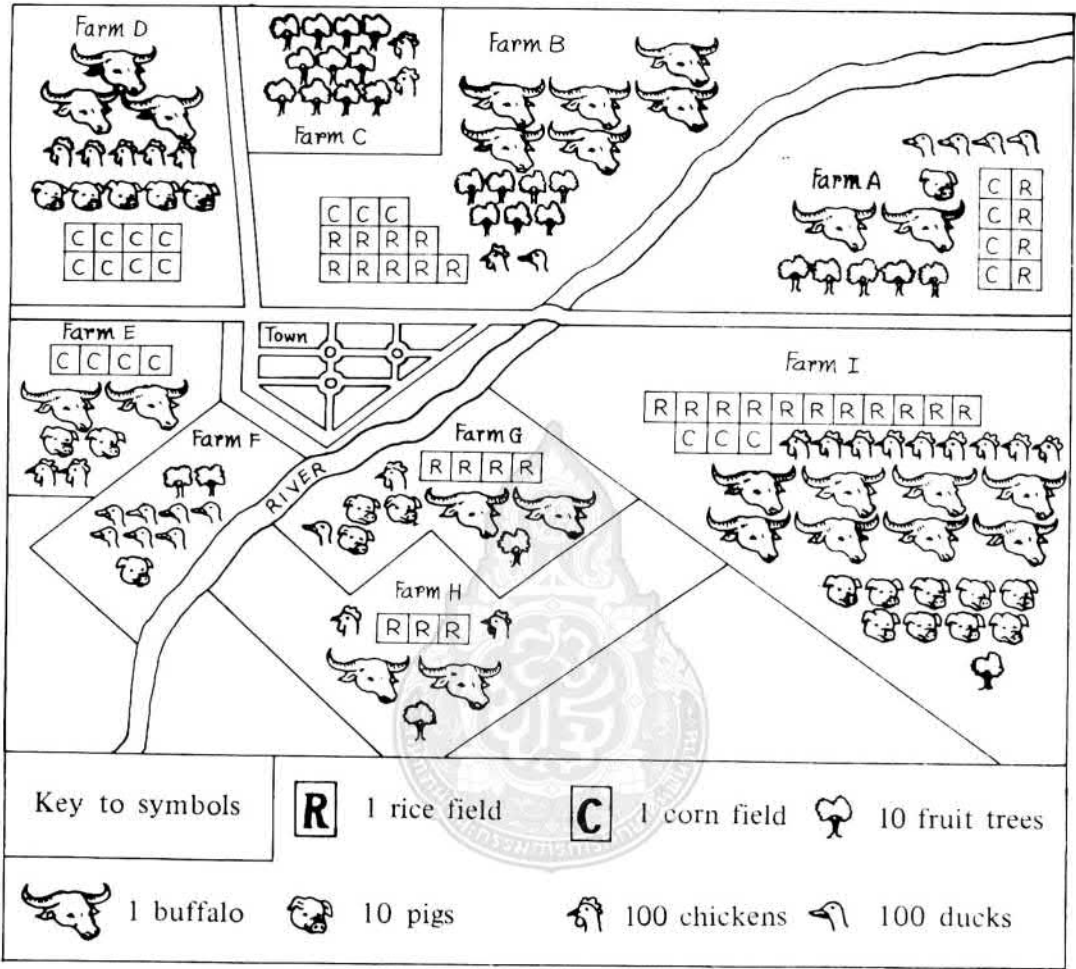
*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

- as much ..... as / æz mʌtʃ ..... æz / มากเท่ากับ

not as much ..... as / nat æz mʌtʃ ..... æz / ไม่มากเท่ากับ
- as many ..... as / æz meɪni ..... æz / มากเท่ากับ

not as many ..... as / nat æz meɪni ..... æz / ไม่มากเท่ากับ

Make dialogues about the map.



- A: HOW 

|      |
|------|
| MUCH |
| MANY |

 ..... DOES FARMER ..... HAVE?
- B: HE HAS .....
- A: DOES FARMER ..... HAVE AS 

|      |
|------|
| MUCH |
| MANY |

 ..... AS FARMER .....?
- B: YES, HE DOES.
- NO, HE HAS MORE ..... THAN FARMER .....
- NO, HE DOESN'T HAVE AS 

|      |
|------|
| MUCH |
| MANY |

 ..... AS FARMER .....
- NO, HE DOESN'T HAVE ANY .....

- Examples:*
- A: How many buffaloes does Farmer A have?  
 B: He has two buffaloes.
- A: Does Farmer E have as many buffaloes as Farmer A?  
 B: Yes, he does.
- A: How much fruit does Farmer I have?  
 B: He has ten fruit trees.
- A: Does Farmer B have as much fruit as Farmer I?  
 B: No, he has more fruit than Farmer I.
- A: How many chickens does Farmer I have?  
 B: He has 900 chickens.
- A: Does Farmer D have as many chickens as Farmer I?  
 B: No, he doesn't have as many chickens as Farmer I.
- A: How much rice does Farmer G have?  
 B: He has four fields.
- A: Does Farmer E have as much rice as Farmer G?  
 B: No, he doesn't have any rice.

### 3.3 SPEAKING AND READING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. a page (n.) / peyǵ / หน้า (สมุด, หนังสือ)
2. a gradebook (n.) / greydbuk / สมุดรายนงานผลการเรียน
3. a report card (n.) / riport kard / สมุดพก

**"as (adj.) as"**

**as good as .....** Danai and Somsri got 82 per cent on the seventh English test.  
 Danai's score was as good as Somsri's.

**as bad as .....** Somsak and Orawan got 50 per cent on the seventh English test.  
 Somsak's score was as bad as Orawan's.

**not as good as .....** Danai's score on the sixth test was not as good as his score  
 on the seventh English test.

**not as bad as .....** Danai's score on the fifth test was not as bad as his score  
 on the third test.

Danai's score on the seventh test was not as bad as his score on the third test.

| STUDENT   | 1<br>Reading | 2<br>Spelling | 3<br>Reading | 4<br>Listening | 5<br>Writing | 6<br>Spelling | 7<br>Speaking | 8<br>Spelling | 9 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Orawan | 50           | 62            | 70           | 65             | 79           | ×             | 50            |               |   |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Somsri | 86           | 79            | 75           | 88             | 86           | 92            | 82            |               |   |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Danai  | 56           | 76            | 40           | 89             | 54           | 76            | 82            |               |   |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Somsak | 65           | 70            | ×            | 78             | 87           | 78            | 50            |               |   |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Penjun | 70           | 68            | 73           | 81             | 73           | 65            | 70            |               |   |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Thanat | 58           | 53            | 41           | 74             | 69           | 71            | 60            |               |   |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |

English  
Test 8  
Miss King's  
Class

B. *Make dialogues about Danai's scores in Miss King's gradebook.*

A: WHAT DID DANAI GET ON THE ..... TEST?

B: HE GOT ..... PER CENT.

A: WAS THAT AS ..... AS HIS SCORE ON THE ..... TEST?

YES, IT WAS.

B: NO, IT WAS NOT AS ..... AS THAT SCORE.

*Examples:* A: What did Danai get on the second test?

B: He got 76 per cent.

A: Was that as good as his score on the sixth test?

B: Yes, it was.

A: What did Danai get on the seventh test?

B: He got 82 per cent.

A: Was that as good as the score on the fourth test?

B: No, it was not as good as that score.

*Make dialogues:*

- Danai's fifth and third tests.
- Danai's sixth and seventh tests.
- Danai's first and third tests.

## 3.4 LISTENING AND SPEAKING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. better (adj.) / bɛtə / ดีกว่า
2. best (adj.) / bɛst / ดีที่สุด  
the best
3. worse (adj.) / wɜːs / เลวกว่า
4. worst (adj.) / wɜːst / เลวที่สุด  
the worst

B. *Look at Miss King's gradebook in 3.3 and listen.*

- a. Danai's best score in English was 89 per cent. He got 89 per cent on the fourth English test. His worst score was 40 per cent. He got that on the third English test.
  1. What was Danai's best score?
  2. When did he get his best score?
  3. Was it the best score on that test?
  4. Who got the worst score on the fourth test?
  5. What was the worst score?

## PARALLEL READING II    The Olympic Games

## Part A.

Every four years athletes from many countries compete in different sports and games. They compete in the Olympic games, and they compete because they love the sports and games. The Olympic games gives the countries of the world an opportunity to come together and compete peacefully. The Olympic flag is a symbol of every country working together peacefully. The Olympic flag is white. It has five circles on it. They are red, blue, yellow, black and green. The five circles symbolize the five continents in the world, and the colors symbolize the different countries in the world. The flag of every country in the world has one of the colors in the Olympic flag. The Olympic games symbolize the countries in the world living together peacefully, and the Olympic flag symbolizes the games.

b. Orawan's best score was 79 per cent. She got 79 per cent on the fifth English test. She did not get the best score on the test. Somsak did.

6. What was Orawan's best score?
7. Was it the best score on that test?
8. What was the best score on that test?
9. Who got the worst score?
10. What was the worst score?

c. Thanat is not a very good student. He does not often get good scores on the English tests, but he never gets the worst scores. His worst score was on the third test. He got 41 per cent. That was his worst score, but it was not the worst score.

11. Is Thanat a very good student?
12. Is he a very bad student?
13. What was Thanat's worst score?
14. What was his best score?

C. Say this dialogue.

Mr. Manat: Hello, Miss King. What are you doing?  
 Miss King: I'm writing test scores in my gradebook.  
 Mr. Manat: Who got the best score?  
 Miss King: Somsri did.  
 Mr. Manat: What did she get?  
 Miss King: She got 86 per cent.

---

*These statements are not true. Make them true by changing a few words in each statement.*

1. This story is about the flags of many countries.
2. The Olympic games are every year.
3. The Olympic flag is white with five white circles on it.
4. There are five continents on the Olympic flag.
5. There are many flags in the world which do not have these colors: white, red, blue, yellow, black and green.
6. Athletes compete in the Olympic games because they want to be famous.
7. We can understand that the Olympic games are a symbol of hate, not love.
8. Not many countries compete in the Olympic games.
9. There is only one sport and only one game in the Olympic games.
10. People do not like the Olympic games because they do not want to live together peacefully.

D. *Make dialogues about the students' scores in Miss King's gradebook.*

A: WHO GOT THE 

|       |
|-------|
| BEST  |
| WORST |

 SCORE ON THE ..... TEST?

B: ..... (AND ..... ) DID.

A: WHAT DID 

|      |
|------|
| HE   |
| SHE  |
| THEY |

 GET?

B: .....

*Example:* A: Who got the best score on the first test?

B: Somsri did.

A: What did she get?

B: 86 per cent.

### 3.5 READING

*These are the students' scores on the eighth English test:*

|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 85% | 83% | 90% |
| 55% | 83% | 65% |

Somsak's score was very good, but it was not as good as Somsri's. Danai did not do well on this test. His score was the worst. Thanat's score was better than Danai's, but not as good as Somsak's. Penjun's score was as good as Thanat's. Orawan's score was better than Danai's, but it was not as good as Penjun's.

#### Part B.

The first Olympic games were in Olympia. Olympia is a city in Greece. The first games were in 776 B.C., more than 2,700 years ago. The people in Greece had the games every four years for more than 1,000 years. The games stopped in 394 A.D.

There were not any Olympic games for more than 1,500 years. The modern Olympic games began in 1896. They were in Athens, Greece. They were in Greece because Greece was the first home of the Olympics. There were 484 athletes from 13 countries at the Olympic games in 1896. In 1968, when the games were in Mexico City, there were more than 7,200 athletes from 119 countries.

Some of the games and sports in the Olympic games are: swimming, boxing, wrestling, weightlifting, shooting and track and field. There are twenty-two different sports and games in the Olympics. Some sports and games are for individuals, and some are for teams. Basketball and water polo are two team sports. They are very popular sports in many countries.



1. Who got the best score?
2. What was the best score?
3. Was Orawan's score as good as Thanat's score?
4. Whose score is better than Somsak's?
5. Whose score is better than Orawan's?
6. Which students got the same score on this test?
7. Write the scores for each student in the gradebook in 3.3.

### 3.6 READING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. to hiccup (v.) /híkəp/ สะอึก  
hiccupped (p.v.) /híkəpt/ สะอึก, รุบอดีตกาล
2. comfortable (adj.) /kómfə'təbəl/ สะดวกสบาย
3. uncomfortable (adj.) /ənkómfə'təbəl/ ไม่สะดวกสบาย
4. to agree (v.) /əgrí/ เห็นด้วย
5. Jack O'Leary /jæk owləri/ ช็อกคน แจ็ค โอเลอรี่

*Read the story.*

There are many ways to be uncomfortable. Mr. Jack O'Leary says, "I was the most uncomfortable man in the world." Some people agree. On June 13, 1948, Mr. O'Leary began to hiccup. Everybody hiccups sometimes, but Mr. O'Leary hiccupped for eight years.

---

*Complete these sentences so that they are correct according to the passage.*

1. The Greeks had the Olympic games from ..... to .....
2. The first games were in 776 B.C. and the second games were in ..... B.C.
3. There were not any Olympic games between ..... and .....
4. The first Olympic games were in ..... . 2,600 years later, the first ..... Olympic games were in .....
5. There were more athletes in the ..... Olympic games than there were in the ..... Olympic games.
6. 106 more ..... were in the 1968 Olympic games than in the 1896 .....
7. .... is one of the sports in the Olympic games.
8. Basketball is a sport for ....., not .....

## 3.6 READING AND WRITING

Write this dialogue, completing it by filling in the missing words.



Aree: ..... is this box of soap, Mrs. Lamai?

Mrs. Lamai: It's 33 baht.

Aree: That's very expensive. .... it the best soap in your shop?

Mrs. Lamai: No, but it's very expensive. This soap is as good, but it's only 27 baht. .... you want to buy it?

Aree: ..... isn't it as expensive?

Mrs. Lamai: Because the box is not as beautiful.\*

Aree: I'll buy it.

Mrs. Lamai: All right. Here you are. Thank you, Aree. Please come again.

Write the answers to these questions about the dialogue.

1. Where is Aree?
2. What does she want to buy?

### Part C.

The athletes in the Olympic games try very hard to win. The winner of a race or game receives a gold medal, the second person receives a silver medal, and the third receives a bronze medal. The athletes from Russia, Japan and the United States usually win the most medals. Which athlete won the most gold medals in one Olympic games? Mark Spitz, an American swimmer, won the most. He won seven gold medals in the 1972 Olympic games. One man won eight gold medals in three Olympic games. His name was Ray Ewry. He won them in 1900, 1904 and 1908. He was an American runner.

The I.O.C. (International Olympic Committee) keeps records of the performances in each game and sport. They know the fastest, strongest, highest-jumping and highest-scoring athletes in each sport and game. The fastest 100-meter race was in 1968. Jim Hines ran it in 9.9 seconds. The fastest 5,000-meter run was in 1956. Vladimir Kuts from the U.S.S.R. ran it in 13 minutes and 39.6 seconds. In 1968 a Russian man lifted 1,259 pounds. The fastest woman in the 100-meter race was Wilma Rudolf. In 1960, she ran it in 11 seconds. It is interesting to know the strongest, fastest and the best athletes, but the most important thing about the Olympic games is that they symbolize all countries living together peacefully.

3. Does she want to buy the most expensive soap?
4. Does she want to buy the worst soap?
5. Which soap did she buy?
6. Was Aree's soap less expensive than thirty-three baht?
7. How much was her soap?
8. Is Aree's soap as good as the most expensive soap?
9. Why was Aree's soap not as much as the most expensive soap?
10. Which soap in the shop has the most beautiful box?

### 3.7 READING, SPEAKING AND WRITING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. a fence (n.) / fens / รั้ว
2. angry (adj.) / æŋgrɪ / โกรธ
3. to smile (v.) / smayl / ยิ้ม
4. Ben / ben / บ๊อบ
5. a half (n.) / hæf / ครึ่งหนึ่ง
6. half of / hæf əv / ครึ่งหนึ่งของ
6. whole (adj.) / howl / ทั้งหมด
7. to let (v.) / let / อนุญาต

---

A. *Complete each statement with one word to make it correct according to the passage.*

1. The first person in a race or game receives a ..... medal.
2. Nobody ever won more than ..... gold medals in the Olympic games.
3. Three ..... win more medals than any other countries. They are Russia, ..... and the United States.
4. Ray Ewry, an American ..... won eight gold medals in three Olympic games.
5. The I.O.C. is the International Olympic .....
6. The fastest man ran the 100-meter race about ..... seconds faster than the fastest woman.

B. *Find the part of the passage that gives the same meaning as each sentence.*

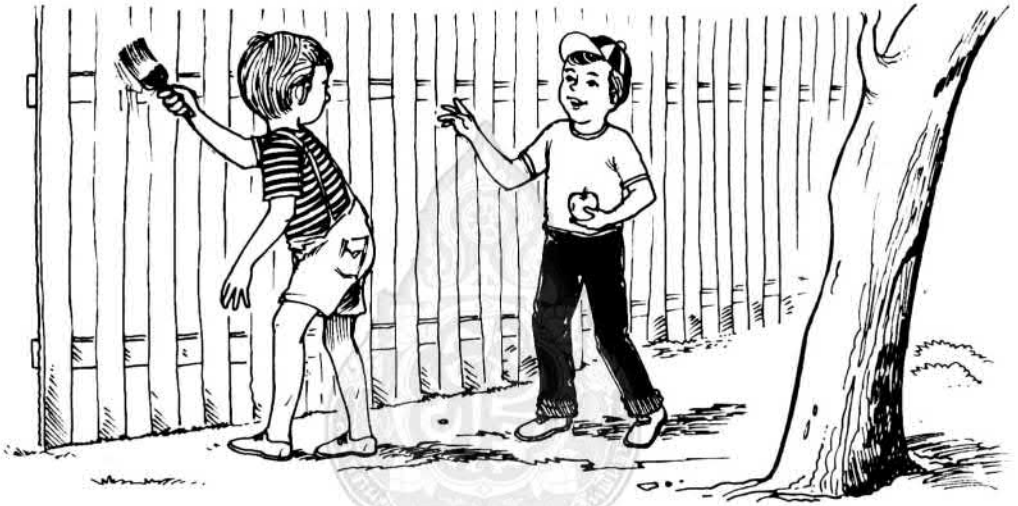
1. He was born in Russia.
2. Mark Spitz swam in the 1972 Olympics.
3. The fastest men's 100-meter race was 9.9 seconds.
4. A Russian athlete lifted more than any man.
5. The Olympic games are important because they teach us to be peaceful.

B. *This is a famous story about Tom Sawyer. Look at the picture and read the story.*

### Tom and the Fence

Tom Sawyer was often a bad boy. One Friday he fought with his friend and Aunt Polly was very angry. She said, "I want you to be a good boy, Tom. Tomorrow is Saturday. You will paint the fence in front of the house tomorrow."

On Saturday morning Tom began to paint the fence. He painted carelessly, and soon there was more paint on him than there was on the fence. Tom was sad because he wanted to swim and to play with his friends.



Then Tom saw his friend Ben. Tom began to smile and to paint slowly and carefully. Ben looked at Tom and said, "What are you doing Tom? Why are you working? Why aren't you playing?"

"I'm painting the fence, Ben," said Tom. "It's very important. I can't play now."

"You're smiling, Tom," said Ben. "Do you like to work?"

"I like to paint," said Tom. "I don't paint often, and it's fun."

"Can I try to paint?" asked Ben. "I want to paint, too."

"No, Ben," answered Tom. "This fence is too important. I can paint better than you can. I'll paint it alone. Thank you."

Ben had a big red apple in his hand. "Please, Tom, let me paint," said Ben. "Then I'll give you half of my apple."

"I don't know, Ben," said Tom. "I paint very well. You can't paint as well as I can. And Aunt Polly will be angry."

"I'll give you the whole apple," said Ben. "Please let me paint."

"All right, Ben," said Tom. "Give me the apple. Here's the paintbrush."

C. Ask and answer these questions about the story.

1. Did Tom like to work on Saturdays?
2. Why was Aunt Polly angry?
3. Why did Tom paint the fence?
4. Did Tom paint carefully?
5. Why did Tom begin to paint carefully?
6. Why did Ben want to paint the fence?
7. What did Ben give to Tom?
8. Why did Ben give the apple to Tom?
9. Did Ben paint as well as Tom?
10. Was Tom a hard worker?

D. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a key (n.) / ki / ลูกุญแจ
2. to lie (v.) / lay / พูดยศ
3. to believe (v.) / beliv / เชื่อ

E. Look at the picture and read the story.



Tom gave Ben the paintbrush. Then he sat down and watched Ben paint. And he ate the apple.

Soon more boys came, and they wanted to paint, too. "All right, boys," said Tom. "You can paint. Try to paint as well as I paint. I don't want Aunt Polly to be more angry than she is now."

Everybody gave Tom something when they painted. Tom soon had a lot of things. He had some beautiful blue glass, a cat, an old knife, some chalk and an old key. These were important things for a young boy. Many boys worked for Tom, and they finished the fence very quickly.

When they were finished, Tom went inside the house and said, "Aunt Polly, the fence is finished. Can I go swimming now?"

Aunt Polly did not believe Tom. She said, "Tom, nobody can paint the fence as fast as you did. You are lying." She went outside, and when she saw the beautiful white fence, she was very happy.

"Oh, Tom," said Aunt Polly. "you are a good boy. I'm sorry. I didn't believe you. You worked very hard and very fast. Eat some cake, and then you can go and play with your friends."

Tom took the cake, went to the river, and swam with his friends.

F. *Write the answers to these questions about the story.*

1. Did Tom want the boys to paint the fence?
2. When people work for somebody, who receives the money?
3. Did the boys work for Tom?
4. Did Tom give the boys anything?
5. Why did the boys give things to Tom?

## LESSON FOUR

### 4.1 SPEAKING

*Say these words.* ออกเสียงเน้นหนักในคำให้ถูกต้อง

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| ' |   |   |

company  
envelope  
catalogue  
badminton  
difficult  
cucumber

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
|   | ' |   |

assistant  
equipment  
important  
sincerely  
vacation  
beautician

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
|   |   | ' |

kangaroo

### 4.2 READING

*Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. a health card (n.) / heɪlθ kɑːd / บัตรรายงานสุขภาพนักเรียน
2. to weigh (v.) / weɪ / ชั่งน้ำหนัก
3. to measure (v.) / məˈʒʊə / วัดส่วนสูง
4. age (n.) / eɪʒ / อายุ
5. weight (n.) / weɪt / น้ำหนัก
6. height (n.) / haɪt / ความสูง, ส่วนสูง
7. to compare to (v.) / kəmˈpeɪə / เปรียบเทียบ

*Read the story.*

The students in Nakhon Buri have health cards. Two times a year the students' teachers weigh and measure them. The teachers do this in June and in March. The teachers write the students' ages, heights and weights on the health cards. When the student looks at his health card in March, he can compare his height and weight to his height and weight in June.

## 4.3 SPEAKING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a kilogram (n.) / kilagræm / กิโลกรัม  
a kilo (n.) / kilow / ค่าย่อของ kilogram  
kg. อักษรย่อของคำ kilogram (kilograms = kgs.)
2. yrs. อักษรย่อของคำ years
3. a centimeter (n.) / sɛntəmitə / เซนติเมตร  
cent. ค่าย่อของ centimeter  
cm. อักษรย่อของ centimeter (centimeters = cms.)
4. heavy (adj.) / hɛvi / หนัก
5. how (adv.) / haw /  
how heavy หนักเท่าไร  
how tall สูงเท่าไร

B. Look at the health cards and make dialogues about them.

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| NAME <u>Danai</u>      | CLASS <u>2/1</u> |
| AGE <u>14</u>          | NUMBER <u>3</u>  |
| June                   | March            |
| HEIGHT <u>140 cms.</u> | .....            |
| WEIGHT <u>52 kgs.</u>  | .....            |

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| NAME <u>Somsak</u>     | CLASS <u>2/1</u> |
| AGE <u>15</u>          | NUMBER <u>4</u>  |
| June                   | March            |
| HEIGHT <u>140 cms.</u> | .....            |
| WEIGHT <u>45 kgs.</u>  | .....            |

- A: HOW OLD IS .....? (หรือ WHAT IS ..... 'S AGE?)  
 B: HE'S ..... YEARS OLD.  
 A: HOW TALL IS HE? (หรือ WHAT IS HIS HEIGHT?)  
 B: HE'S .....CENTIMETERS TALL.  
 A: HOW HEAVY IS HE? (หรือ WHAT IS HIS WEIGHT?)  
 B: HE WEIGHS ..... KILOS.

## 4.4 SPEAKING

- A. ในการใช้คำ adjective เปรียบเทียบลักษณะของคน หรือสิ่งของนั้น ถ้า adjective ที่ใช้มีพยางค์เดียว เราเติม -er ลงที่ท้ายคำ เพื่อเป็นการเปรียบเทียบขั้นกว่า และเติม the และ -est ถ้าเป็นการเปรียบเทียบขั้นสุด ถ้า adjective ที่ใช้มากกว่าหนึ่งพยางค์ เราใส่ more หรือ most หน้าคำ adjective นั้น more ใช้เมื่อเปรียบเทียบขั้นกว่าและ most ใช้เปรียบเทียบขั้นสุด

1. Somsak is older than Danai.
2. Bangkok is the biggest city in Thailand.
3. Durians are more expensive\*than mangoes.
4. The most beautiful\*silk in the world is from Thailand.



B. Ask and answer the questions about Danai's, Somsak's, Penjun's and Orawan's health cards.

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| NAME <i>Penjun</i>     | CLASS <i>2/1</i> |
| AGE <i>14</i>          | NUMBER <i>5</i>  |
| June                   | March            |
| HEIGHT <i>145 cms.</i> |                  |
| WEIGHT <i>42 kgs.</i>  |                  |

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| NAME <i>Orawan</i>     | CLASS <i>2/1</i> |
| AGE <i>13</i>          | NUMBER <i>1</i>  |
| June                   | March            |
| HEIGHT <i>139 cms.</i> |                  |
| WEIGHT <i>35 kgs.</i>  |                  |

- Who is older than Danai?
- Who is the oldest?
- Is Orawan heavier than Somsak?
- Who is not as heavy as Penjun?
- Which student is the tallest?
- Is anybody as heavy as Danai?
- Is anybody younger than Orawan?
- Who is as old as Penjun?
- Is anybody as tall as Somsak?
- Who is taller than Danai?

C. Say these words and remember their meanings.

the same ..... as / ๑๑ seym .... æz/ เหมือนกัน

Make dialogues about Danai's, Somsak's, Penjun's and Orawan's health cards.

A: IS ANYBODY 

|         |
|---------|
| OLDER   |
| HEAVIER |
| TALLER  |

 THAN .....?

B: YES, ..... (AND ..... ) 

|      |
|------|
| IS.  |
| ARE. |

A: WHO IS THE SAME 

|        |
|--------|
| AGE    |
| HEIGHT |
| WEIGHT |

 AS 

|     |
|-----|
| HE  |
| SHE |

 IS?

B: ..... (AND ..... ) 

|      |
|------|
| IS.  |
| ARE. |

NOBODY.

A: WHO IS THE 

|          |
|----------|
| OLDEST   |
| HEAVIEST |
| TALLEST  |

|       |
|-------|
| BOY?  |
| GIRL? |

B: ..... IS. 

|     |
|-----|
| HE  |
| SHE |

 'S ..... CENTIMETERS TALL.  
'S ..... YEARS OLD.  
WEIGHS ..... KILOGRAMS.

- Examples:*
- A: Is anybody heavier than Orawan?  
 B: Yes. Danai, Somsak and Penjun are.  
 A: Who is the same age as she is?  
 B: Nobody is.  
 A: Who is the heaviest boy?  
 B: Danai is. He weighs fifty-two kilograms.
- A: Is anybody older than Danai?  
 B: Yes. Somsak is.  
 A: Who is the same age as he is?  
 B: Penjun is.  
 A: Who is the tallest girl?  
 B: Penjun is. She is 145 centimeters tall.

#### 4.5 READING AND SPEAKING

A. *Say these words and remember their meanings.*

1. a kilometer (n.) / kilámitə / หนึ่งกิโลเมตร
2. kilometers per hour / kilámitəz pə áwə / กิโลเมตรต่อชั่วโมง  
kph. อักษรย่อของ kilometers per hour
3. a cheetah (n.) / čitə / เสือดาว
4. a spine-tailed swift (n.) / spáyn teyld swift / นกชนิดหนึ่ง
5. Africa (n.) / æfrikə / ทวีปแอฟริกา

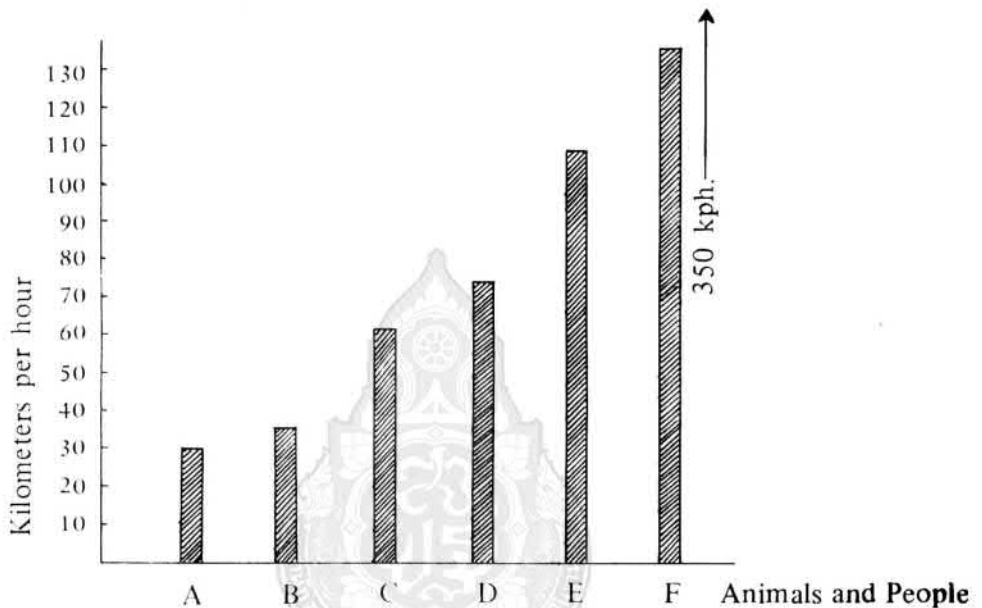
B. *Read this story.*

#### Are Men Very Fast?

How fast can you run? A very fast boy can run about thirty-two kilometers per hour. The fastest man in the world can run about thirty-eight kilometers per hour. Is that very fast? A very fast dog can run about sixty-two kilometers per hour. The fastest horse can run about seventy-two kilometers per hour. But the fastest runner is a big cat. It lives in Africa, and it is called a cheetah. A cheetah can run faster than 110 kilometers per hour. Is the cheetah the fastest animal? No, it is not. The fastest animal in the world is a bird. It is called a spine-tailed swift. It can fly more than 350 kilometers per hour.

C. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. a graph (n.) /græf/ กราฟ
2. to represent (v.) /reprɪzɪnt/ ใช้แทน
3. different (adj.) /dɪfrənt/ ที่แตกต่างกัน
4. how fast /haw faɪst/ เร็วแค่ไหน



D. Ask and answer these questions about the graph.

The letters under the graph represent different animals and people. The numbers on the left represent kilometers per hour. They come from the story in B.

1. Which runner does A represent?
2. How fast can A run?
3. Which runner is the fastest?
4. How fast can C run, and what does C represent?
5. Is F a fast runner?
6. Which animals can run faster than 60 kilometers per hour?
7. How fast can F fly?
8. Which animals can run faster than 100 kilometers per hour?
9. Can you run as fast as C?
10. How fast can the fastest horse run?

## 4.6 SPEAKING

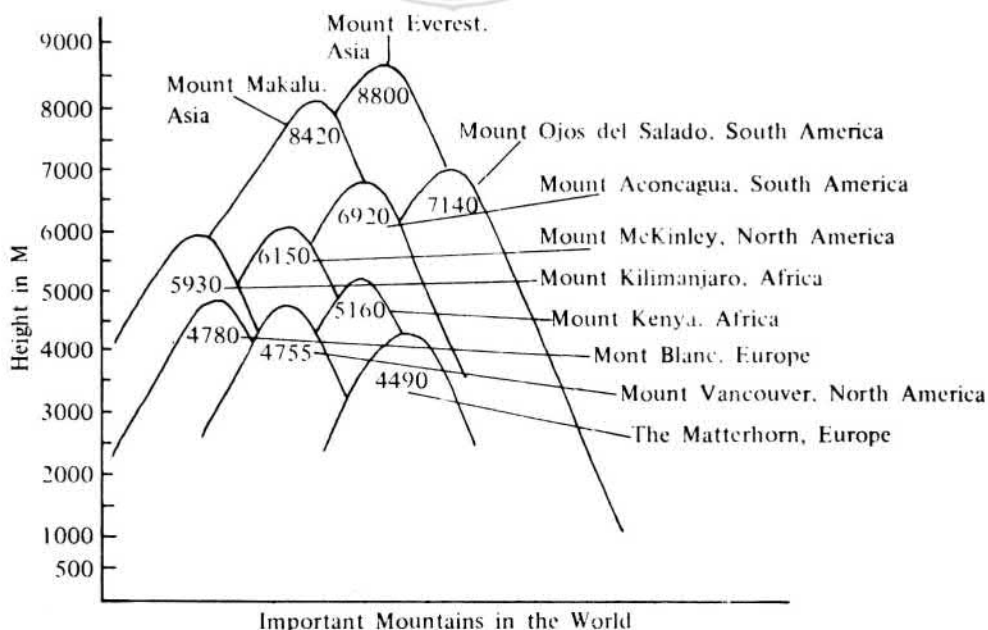
A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. Asia (n.) / 'éyʒə / ทวีปเอเชีย
2. North America (n.) / nórθ əmé'rika / อเมริกาเหนือ
3. South America (n.) / .sáwθ əmé'rika / อเมริกาใต้
4. high (adj.) / hay / สูง
5. north (adj.) / norθ / ทิศเหนือ
6. south (adj.) / sawθ / ทิศใต้
7. east (adj.) / ist / ทิศตะวันออก
8. west (adj.) / wést / ทิศตะวันตก
9. mount, Mount, Mt. (n.) / mawnt / เป็นคำย่อใช้แทนคำว่า "mountain"

*These are the names of some mountains.*

1. Mt. Everest / mawnt ev'rist /
2. Mt. Makalu / məkəlu /
3. Mt. Ojos del Salado / ow'howz ðel saláðow /
4. Mt. Aconcagua / ækənkə'gwa /
5. Mt. McKinley / məkɪnlɪ /
6. Mt. Kilimanjaro / kɪlɪmæn'jərow /
7. Mt. Kenya / kén'ya /
8. Mont Blanc / mant blæŋk, mən blán /
9. Mt. Vancouver / vənku'veə /
10. The Matterhorn / mə'tə'hɔrn /

B. Look at the graph and make dialogues.



A: WHAT IS THE HIGHEST\* MOUNTAIN IN

ASIA?  
AFRICA?  
NORTH AMERICA?  
SOUTH AMERICA?  
EUROPE?

B: ..... IS.

A: HOW HIGH IS IT?

B: ..... METERS.

\* คำ **tall** ใช้เมื่อกล่าวถึงความสูงของคน **high** มักใช้เมื่อกล่าวถึงความสูงของสิ่งอื่น ๆ โดยทั่วไป

C. *Make new dialogues about the mountains in the graph.*

A: HOW HIGH IS .....?

B: ..... METERS.

A: IS ..... HIGHER?

B: | YES. IT'S ..... METERS HIGH.  
| NO. IT'S ONLY ..... HIGH.

*Example:* A: How high is Mount Kilimanjaro?

B: 6150 meters.

A: Is the Matterhorn higher?

B: No. It's only 4490 meters high.

## 4.7 WRITING

*Complete this story with **high**, **higher** or the **highest**.*

The ...(1)... mountain in Asia is Mount Everest. It is also the ...(2)... mountain in the world. Ojos del Salado is the ...(3)... mountain in South America. It is very ...(4)... but it is not as ...(5)... as Mount Everest.

Mount Kenya is ...(6)..., too. It is in Africa. It is not the ...(7)... mountain in Africa. Mount Kilimanjaro is ...(8)... than Mount Kenya. It is 5930 meters ...(9)...

Mount Vancouver is a mountain in Canada. It is 4755 meters ...(10)... It is not the ...(11)... mountain in North America. Mount McKinley is 6150 meters ...(12)...

## 4.8 READING AND WRITING

A. Say these words and remember their meanings.

1. chemistry (n.) / k'émistrí / วิชาเคมี
2. trigonometry (n.) / trígónámítrí / วิชาตรีโกณมิติ
3. wonderful (adj.) / w'ándʒfəl / วิเศษ, ดีเยี่ยม
4. camping (n.) / k'æmpɪŋ / การพักแรมในค่าย
5. hiking (n.) / h'áykɪŋ / การเดินไกล, เดินไกล
6. visiting (n.) / v'ízɪtɪŋ / การไปเยี่ยมเยียน, เยี่ยมเยียน
7. a weekend / w'ík'end / วันสุดสัปดาห์
8. a vacation / veyk'ey'sʌn / วันหยุดพักผ่อน

B. Read the letter from Mary Jane to Somsri.

2346 Garfield Street  
Denver, Colorado  
August 25, 197—

Dear Somsri,

Thank you for the birthday card and letter. The birthday card is beautiful. You are a better painter than I am.

School will begin next week. I will study many interesting subjects. The most interesting subjects will be chemistry and trigonometry.

I had a wonderful summer vacation. I liked camping the most, but I enjoyed hiking, visiting friends and swimming, too.

The weather is warm now, but it will be cooler next month. The coldest months are usually January and February. There will be a lot of snow in the mountains then, and I will go skiing every weekend.

When you write again, please tell me about the weather in Thailand. Is the weather warm or cool now?

Please write again soon.

Love,

Mary Jane

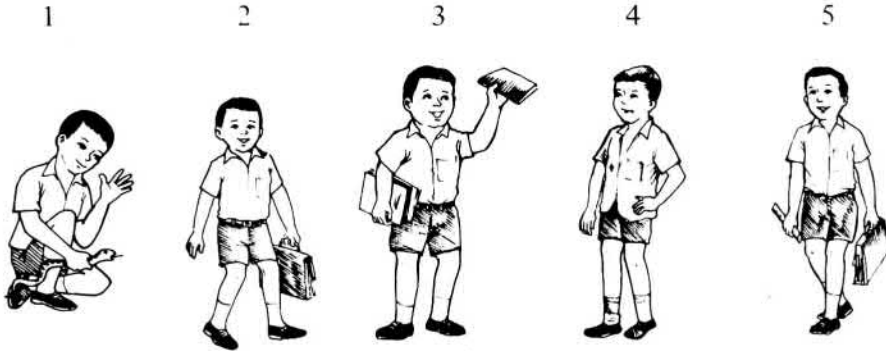
C. *Write answers to these questions about the letter using long answers.*

1. What did Somsri send Mary Jane?
  2. When is Mary Jane going to begin to study?
  3. What subjects will Mary Jane like the most?
  4. What does Mary Jane like to do more, camp or swim?
  5. Is Mary Jane going to go hiking, camping and swimming in January and February?
  6. What is Mary Jane going to do in the winter?
  7. When is there going to be a lot of snow in the mountains?
  8. When is the weather the coldest in Colorado?
  9. When is the weather the hottest in Colorado?
  10. Is the weather in Colorado hot now?
  11. What is next month going to be?
  12. Is the weather going to be warm next month?
- 

## LESSON FIVE

### 5.1 TEST YOURSELF

A. Look at the picture and read the sentences.



Daeng has the most books.

The tallest boy is not standing.

The youngest boy is between Daeng and Jim.

Everybody is cleaner than Jai. He is in Prathom 4.

Doop is in Prathom 3. Nobody is younger than he.

Noi is next to the dirtiest boy.

B. Write the answers to these questions.

1. What is the first boy's name?
2. What is the second boy's name?
3. What is the third boy's name?
4. What is the fourth boy's name?
5. What is the fifth boy's name?

C. ดูภาพและประโยคข้างบนนี้ แล้วพิจารณาเลือกข้อความที่ให้ไว้ในวงเล็บของแต่ละข้อให้เหมาะสม

1. Jim is the (tallest, youngest, dirtiest) boy.
2. Doop is (younger, bigger, fatter) than Noi.
3. Daeng has the (fewest, most, least) books.
4. Jai is not (taller, cleaner, shorter) than Jim.



5. Noi is (taller, younger) than Doop, Daeng and Jai, but he is not as (tall, young, clean) as Jim.
6. The boy between Doop and Jai has (fewer, more, less) books than Noi.
7. The second boy has the (most, fewest, least) hair. He has the (fewest, least) books, too.
8. Jai is (younger, older, cleaner) than Doop, but not as (young, old, clean) as Daeng.
9. Jai is as (tall, dirty, thin) as Daeng, but Daeng is (taller, dirtier, fatter) than Jai.
10. The (shortest, oldest, fattest) boy is Doop, and the (tallest, youngest, fattest) boy is Jim.

## 5.2 READING AND SPEAKING

### A. Look at these words.

เราเติม **er** หรือ **est** ลงที่ท้ายคำ adjective ที่มีพยางค์เดียว เพื่อแสดงการเปรียบเทียบขั้นกว่าและขั้นสุด

|                                                                                                           |        |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| wet                                                                                                       | wetter | wettest |
| sad                                                                                                       | sadder | saddest |
| คำ adjectives ที่ลงท้ายด้วยพยัญชนะตัวเดียว (t หรือ d) ให้ซ้ำพยัญชนะนั้นก่อนเติม <b>er</b> หรือ <b>est</b> |        |         |

|                                                                                                           |         |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| cold                                                                                                      | colder  | coldest  |
| dear                                                                                                      | dearer  | dearest  |
| short                                                                                                     | shorter | shortest |
| คำ adjectives ที่มีพยางค์เดียว ตามปกติแล้ว จะเติม <b>er</b> หรือ <b>est</b> ลงที่ท้ายคำดังตัวอย่างข้างต้น |         |          |

|                                                                                                                                                       |                      |                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| happy                                                                                                                                                 | happier (more happy) | happiest (most happy) |
| careful                                                                                                                                               | more careful         | most careful          |
| คำ adjectives ที่ลงท้ายด้วย y ตามปกติจะเปลี่ยน y เป็น i แล้ว แล้วเติม <b>er</b> หรือ <b>est</b> บางคำเราอาจใช้ <b>more</b> หรือ <b>most</b> นำหน้าได้ |                      |                       |
| คำ adjectives ที่มีมากกว่า 1 พยางค์และไม่ลงท้ายด้วย y ต้องเติม <b>more</b> หรือ <b>most</b> นำหน้านั้น                                                |                      |                       |

**B. Read these sentences.**

1. heavy

Danai is the heaviest boy in M.S. 2/1. Somsak is not as heavy as Danai, but he is heavier than Orawan.

2. high

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. Mount Kilimanjaro is not as high as Mount Everest, but it is higher than Mont Blanc.

3. fast

A cheetah is faster than a horse, but the fastest animal in the world is a bird.

4. strong

Mr. Wirote is stronger than Mr. Manat, but Mr. Black is the strongest man in Nakhon Buri.

**C. Say this dialogue.**



Son: Can you play badminton, Dad?

Dad: No, son. I'm too old. That game is for younger men.

Son: Are you older than those men?

Dad: Yes. They are younger than I am.

Son: Which player is the best, Dad?

Dad: I'm not sure. How many points\* do they have now?

Son: They each\*\* have seven points.

Dad: I think that that boy is as good as this one. The luckiest boy will win.

\*points = คะแนน, แต้ม

\*\*each = แต่ละ

D. Make dialogues using the given words.

A: CAN YOU (1)...

B: NO. I'M TOO (2)...

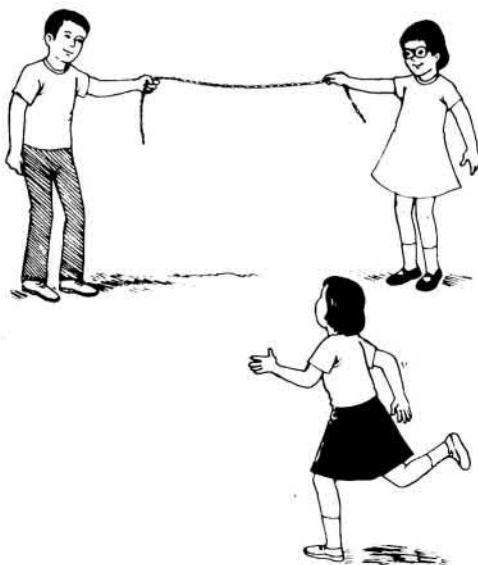
A: CAN THEY (3)...

B: YES. THEY'RE (4) THAN I AM.

| 1               | 2     | 3      |
|-----------------|-------|--------|
| play basketball | slow  | fast   |
| drive a car     | short | tall   |
| run a kilometer | young | old    |
| ride a bicycle  | weak  | strong |
| win a race      | small | big    |

### 5.3 WRITING AND SPEAKING

เขียนบทสนทนาข้างล่างนี้ โดยใช้ adjective **high** พิจารณาใช้ **ชั้นกว่า** และ **ชั้นสุด** ของ **high** ตามความเหมาะสม แล้วฝึกพูดบทสนทนาี้กับเพื่อน



A: Hurry and jump! I want to jump.

B: I can jump ...(1)... than you. You wait!

A: No, you can't. I can jump the ...(2)...

C: Don't forget me! I can jump as ...(3)... as you can.

B: Put the rope ...(4)... I can jump ...(5)... than that.

A: All right. Can you jump as ...(6)... as this?

C: I don't think that you can jump this ...(7)...

B: Sure, I can! Look! I can jump ...(8)... than that. I can jump the ...(9)...

## 5.4 READING AND SPEAKING

A. *Read these words* ออกเสียงเน้นหนักของคำแต่ละคำให้ถูกต้อง

beautiful / b'ju:tɪfəl /

different / dɪ'frənt /

difficult / dɪ'fɪkəl /

interesting / 'ɪntrɪstɪŋ /

important / ɪm'pɔ:nt /

คำ adjective ที่ยาวเกินกว่า 2 พยางค์ เราใช้ **more** นำหน้าคำ adjective นั้น  
เมื่อเปรียบเทียบขั้นกว่า และ **most** นำหน้าเมื่อเปรียบเทียบขั้นสุด

B. *Read this story.*

Nit: Hello, Ban. How are you?

Ban: I'm Fine. And you?

Nit: Fine. Where are you going?

Ban: To the market.

Nit: Really? I was there five minutes ago.  
I bought some mangoes.

Ban: I tried to buy some yesterday, but  
they weren't very good.

Nit: I know. They are better today. Some  
are very beautiful.

Ban: Good. But I think that they'll be more expensive today.

Nit: No, they're only as much as yesterday because there are a lot.

Ban: Did you buy them at the first shop?

Nit: No, that shop has the worst mangoes in the market, and the most  
expensive ones, too.

Ban: I heard the most interesting news yesterday. Noi met a wonderful  
man and they're going to get married\* next month.

Nit: I heard something more interesting than that. Noi needs to be more  
careful. He isn't rich, he's as old as her father and his hair isn't real.

Ban: No!

Nit: Yes! But don't tell anybody about that.

Ban: I won't. There's Dow over there. I want to talk to her. Good-bye.  
Dow, Dow! I heard the most interesting news. Don't tell anybody,  
but .....



\*to get married = แต่งงาน

C. Ask and answer these questions about the story.

1. Are the mangoes in the market today worse than they were yesterday?
2. Where are the worst mangoes?
3. Which shop has the most expensive mangoes?
4. Are the most expensive mangoes the best ones?
5. Are the mangoes as expensive today as they were yesterday?
6. Who has the most interesting news, Noi or Ban?
7. Did Noi meet a wonderful man?
8. Why does Noi need to be more careful?

## 5.5 READING AND WRITING

เขียนเรื่องข้างล่างนี้ให้สมบูรณ์โดยใช้ adjective ในรายการข้างล่างให้ถูกต้อง ทั้ง **ชั้นธรรมดา** **ชั้นกว่า** และ **ชั้นสุด** นักเรียนอาจใช้ adjective บางคำมากกว่าหนึ่งครั้ง

Mu and Mali are brother and sister. He studies at a university in Bangkok. She is a prathom student in a small town a long way from Bangkok. Mu has a vacation now. He came home yesterday. They talked about Bangkok last night.

"Please tell me about Bangkok, Mu," asked Mali. "I want to know about your school and your house, too. Please tell me about everything. Is Bangkok **...(1)...** than our city?"

"Yes, Mali," answered Mu. "Bangkok is the **...(2)...** city in Thailand. It's very **...(3)...** because there are a lot of **...(4)...** cars and motorcycles there. It's **...(5)...** than our city."

"Is your house as **...(6)...** as ours?" asked Mali.

"No, it's not as **...(7)...** as ours. It's **...(8)...** than ours. It's near my university. All the boys in the house are **...(9)...** students. None of them are **...(10)...**. And the house is **...(11)...**."

"Are you a **...(12)...** student or a **...(13)...** one?" asked Mali.

"I try to be a **...(14)...** student, but I want to be a **...(15)...** one," answered Mu. "It's **...(16)...** to study at the university than it was to study here. All my subjects are **...(17)...** this year."



"Do you get ..(18).. grades?" asked Mali.

"Sometimes my grades are ..(19).., but sometimes they are not very ..(20)..," answered Mu. "I think that they will be ..(21).. next year. I can read ..(22).. now because I need to read ..(23).. than I did in secondary school. I have a lot of books to read. I need to be a ..(24).. reader. A ..(25).. reader can't finish his homework."

"I want to study in Bangkok, too," said Mali.

"No, you need to be ..(26).. first. Bangkok is too ..(27).. and it is ..(28).. to get lost\* there than here. When you are ..(29).., you can go to Bangkok."

## 5.6 SPEAKING

สนทนากับเพื่อนเป็นภาษาอังกฤษเกี่ยวกับเรื่องต่อไปนี้

1. Compare your city with a larger and a smaller one.
2. Compare your school with a different one.
3. In 5.2, why did the son call the badminton players **men** and the father call them **boys**?
4. In 5.4, why did Ban want to talk to Dow?

|               |           |       |       |
|---------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| difficult     | beautiful | small | good  |
| famous        | expensive | slow  | loud  |
| interesting   | high      | easy  | nice  |
| important     | rainy     | fast  | old   |
| modern        | safe      | happy | quiet |
| wonderful     | busy      | hard  | rich  |
| comfortable   | big       | hot   | sad   |
| uncomfortable | dirty     | lazy  | tall  |
| young         | bad       |       | wet   |

\*lost = หลงทาง





เลขที่

ตัวอย่าง



๑๔๐ : ๒๐ - ๒๑

พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์สุทธาสถาพรวิ

นายกำธร สติรกุล ผู้พิมพ์โฆษณา

๑ มีนาคม ๒๕๒๒