



กรมสามัญศึกษา กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

DIRECT METHOD READER

FOR SIAMESE STUDENTS.

สำหรับชั้นมัธยมปีที่ ๑

หม่อมหลวงมานิจ ชุมสาย M. A. (Cantab.)

เรียบเรียง

★★★★★

พิมพ์ครั้งที่ ๒๐,๐๐๐ เล่ม

พ. ศ. ๒๔๘๐

โดยราคาเล่มละ ๑.๕๐ บาท

พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์ศรีสุภา

ปากกอลของบางลำพูบน พระนคร

มีลิขสิทธิ์ตามพระราชบัญญัติ

425

ม 448๑

A

เอ : แอ



ANT - แอนท

F

เอฟ : ฟ



FAN - เฟน

B

บี : บ



BIRD - เบิร์ด

G

จี : จ.ก



GUN - กั้น

C

ซี : ค



CAT - แคท

H

เอช : ฮ



RAT - แฮท

D

ดี : ด



DOG - ดีด็อก

I

ไอ : อี



INK - อีนก

E

อี : เอ



EGG - เอ็ก

J

เจ : จ



JACK-FRUIT - แจ็คฟรุต



K

เค : ค



KING

คิง

P

พี : พ



PEN • เพิน

L

แอล : ล



LAMP • แลมป์

Q

คิว : คว



QUEEN • คิวีน

M

เอ็ม : ม



MAN • แมน

R

อาร์ : ร



RAT • แร็ท

N

เอ็น : น



NEST • เนสต์

S

เอส : ซ



SNAKE • ซแนค

O

โอ : ออ



OX • อ็อกซ์

T

ที : ท



TREE • ทรี



U

อู. อี



UMBRELLA - อัมเบรลล่า

X

เอ็กซ์. ซิกซ์



XYLOPHONE - ซิโลโฟน

V

วี. ใจ



VIOLIN - ไวโอลิน

Y

วาย. ย



YACHT - ยachts

W

ดับเบิลยู. ว



WOMAN - วูแมน

Z

เซด. ซี



ZEBRA - ซีบรา

เลขห้อง

8/3

2/4

425

2, 448 ๓

เลขหมู่

๑ 969

เลขทะเบียน ๒๔๑๕. 33๕3

ตัวพิมพ์ขนาดใหญ่

A B C D E F G H I J

K L M N O P Q R S T

U V W X Y Z

ตัวพิมพ์ขนาดเล็ก

a b c d e f g h i j

k l m n o p q r s

t u v w x y z

A	a	เอ		=	เอ, แอ
B	b	บ		=	บ
C	c	ช		=	ค, ช
D	d	ด		=	ด
E	e	อ		=	เอ
F	f	เอฟ		=	ฟ
G	g	จ.		=	ก, จ.
H	h	เฮ		=	ฮ
I	i	ไอ		=	อิ
J	j	เจ.		=	จ.
K	k	เค		=	ค
L	l	แอล	เลขห่อง	=	ล
M	m	เอ็ม		=	ม
N	n	เอ็น	เลขหน้	=	น
O	o	โอ		=	โอ, (ออกเสียงคล้ายโอว),
P	p	พี	เลขพะเบียน	=	พ
Q	q	คิว	นมถั่วเหลือง	=	คว
R	r	อาร์		=	ร

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

หมายเหตุ จุดข้างใต้ตัวอักษรหมายความว่าออกเสียงตัวทำอ

* เป็นเสียงที่ไม่ตรงกับตัวใดในภาษาไทยที่เห็น

สระในภาษาอังกฤษมีอยู่ ๕ ตัวด้วยกัน

๔
คือ

A E I O U

อักษรภาษาอังกฤษอาจจะควบกล้ำกันได้อย่างภาษา

ไทย ที่ควบกันแล้วอ่านออกเสียงดังนี้คือ:—

ch ช ck ก ce ช

-ng -ง -nk -งก

ss ช sh ช^๑ se ช sch ชค

th ๑ -ve -ฟ wh- ว, ย

A = แอ

AM AN AT AND ANT

CAP CAT EAT HAT RAT HAS MAN

HAND LAND STAND LAMP BACK

BANK BLACK FLAG THAI-LAND

* เป็นเสียงที่ไม่ตรงกับตัวใดในภาษาไทย; ๑^๑—เป็นเสียงที่ออกตามวิ
พินอินบนอักษรโรมันประกอบกัน

E = เอ (สั้น)

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

E ถ้าอยู่ข้างหลังพยัญชนะ และไม่มีอะไรตามหลังอีก
แล้ว = อี

ME HE WE SHE

I = อี

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

I ถ้าอยู่ข้างหลังพยัญชนะ และไม่มีอะไรตามหลังอีก
แล้ว = ไอ, อาย

FRI-DAY

O = ออ (เสียงสั้นคล้ายกับเสียง 'เออะ')

ON OF OX BOX DOG NOT STRONG
CLOCK

O บางทีก็ = อ

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

O ถ้าอยู่ข้างหลังพยัญชนะและไม่มีอะไรตามหลังอีก = โอ
(คล้ายเสียงโอว)

NO SO GO LO

O แต่บางทีก็อ่านเป็นเสียง 'อู' ในคำต่อไปนี้

TO WHO WHOSE DO TO[○]-DAY

U = อู อยู่นั้น อัน อัส ฯลฯ

US UP UN BUT CUP GUN RUB RUN
SUN MUCH PLUS

* พยัญจน์ ที่ ออก เสียง สั้น มาก

1 กลั้ว

Y = อาย

MY CRY

Y บางทีก็ = อี (เสียงสั้น)

UG-LY TWEN-TY THIR-TY

AY คล้ายเสียง เอ (คือออกเสียงเหมือน 'เอ' แล้วมีหางเสียง 'อี' สั้นๆ ข้างท้าย แต่อ่านกลัวเป็นพยางค์เดียว)

DAY SAY MAY HAY NAY GAY FRI-DAY MID-DAY HOL-CI-DAY MON-DAY

AR = อา

CAR ARE* MARCH

ER IR UR = เออ (ออกเสียงสั้น)

HER UN-DER DE-CEM-BER OC-TO-BER NO-VEM-BER SEP-TEM-BER
SIL-VER COP-PER NUM-BER SIS-TER
FA-THER TEACH-ER W*-RI-TER

* ตัวนี้ไม่ออกเสียง

SIR BIRD THIRD THIRTY FIRST
 CUR TUR (SATUR-DAY) THURS-
 DAY PIC-TURE* (พิกเจอร์)

OR = ออ

OR FOR NOR FORM HORSE

A-E (ตัว A แล้วมี E ต่อข้างท้าย) = เอ

AME SAME NAME GAME HATE
 DATE MADE SNAKE

I-E (ตัว I แล้วมี E ต่อข้างท้าย) = ไอ

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

O-E (ตัว O แล้วมี E ต่อข้างท้าย) = โอ

NOTE ROPE HOME

* ตัวนี้ไม่ออกเสียง

EA, EE = ອ໌

TEA SEA TEACH TEACHER LEAF
WEAK

SEE TREE THREE WEEK GREEN

EAR = ເອຍ

EAR YEAR NEAR REAR

OO = ອ໌

FOOT GOOD BOOK

OO = ອ໌

TOO TOOTH SOON BOOT ROOM
SCHOOL

AU, AW = ອ໌

DAU-GH*TER AU-GUST BE-CAUSE
SAW DRAW

AL, ALL = ออล

AL-SO TIC^{๑๑}AL ALL WALL BALL

ELL = เอ็ล

TELL SELL WELL YELL BELL

FELL HELL

ALK = ออลค

TALK CHALK WALK

AIR = แอริ

HAIR FAIR PAIR CHAIR

OW, OU = อาว

HOW NOW DOWN HOUSE COW

OW มีเสียง 'โอ' ในคำต่อไปนี้

WIN-DOW YELL^{๑๑}OW GROW

ตัวเขียนชนิดใหญ่และชนิดเล็กเขาเขียนดังนี้ :-

A B C D E F G

H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U

V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g

h i j k l m n

o p q r s t u

v w x y z

The boy is the brother.

The girl is the sister.

The man is the father.

The woman is the mother.

บทที่ 1

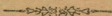
(ครูให้นักเรียนทำตามคำสั่งเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ
เช่นครู - เรียกนักเรียนออกมาหน้าชั้น - พูดให้ชัดว่า
stand up! แล้วจับตัวนักเรียนให้ **stand up** จน
กว่าจะรู้เอาเองโดยไม่ต้องแปล)

Stand up!

Sit down!

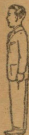
Come here!

Go back!



บทที่ 2

คำนามในภาษาอังกฤษ มักจะมี a, an
หรือ the นำหน้าเสมอ ให้นักเรียนสังเกตดู
ว่า เมื่อไรเขาใช้ a และเมื่อไรเขาจึงจะใช้ an.



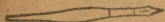
A man.

The man.



A boy.

The boy.



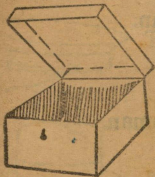
A pen. The pen:



A hat. The hat.



A rat. The rat.



A box. The box.



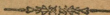
An ox. The ox.



An egg. The egg.



An ant. The ant.



บทที่ 3



(วิธีใช้ประโยคง่าย ๆ เรียบเรียงของ)

This is a man.



This is a woman.



This is a boy.



This is a girl.



This is a pen.



This is a cap.



This is a hat.



The boy has a pen.



The girl has a pen too.



FATHER MOTHER

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





This is Daeng.

His name is Daeng.

What is his name?

His name is Daeng.

What is your name?

My name is Sawat.

Tell me your name!

My name is Sirl.

(บุรพบุท ON, IN, UNDER.)



This is a table.



The hat is on the table.



The book is under the
table.



The chalk is in the hand.

This is the hand.





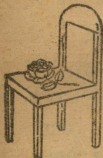
CHAIR

A chair.

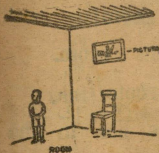


Rose.

A rose.

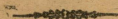


The rose is on the chair.



The picture is on the wall.

The boy is in the room.



(วิธีใช้ IS, AM, ARE)

๗๐ I am a boy (girl).

๑๐๒ You are a boy (girl).

๑๐๓ He is a boy.

๑๐๔ She is a girl.

๑๐๕ We are boys (girls).

๑๐๖ They are boys (girls).

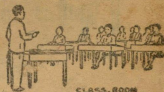
๑๐๗ The boys are in the room.

๑๐๘ The boy is in the room.

๑๐๙ The teacher is in the room.

๑๑๐ The hat is in the room too.

๑๑๑ The hat and the table are in the room.



CLASS-ROOM

This is a class-room.

The teacher is in the class-room.

The boys are in the class-room too.

၇၇၇ ၇

(၇၇၇ has and have.)

Has

Have

He has

I have

She has

You have

The boy has

The boys have

The girl has

The girls have



The boy is Siri.

He has a book.



Book.



The book is in his desk.

It is in his desk.

The girl is Anong.

She has a book.

The book is on the desk.



THIS IS A MAN

The man is Khru Sanang.

He is the teacher.

He has a book too.

The book is on the table.

He has a pen in his hand.



The boy and the girl have books.
They have books.

The boy, the girl and the
teacher have books.



YOU

They have books.
I have a book too.
You have a book.



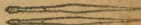
We have books.
The boy has a pen.



Pencil

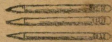
The girl has a pencil.

The boys have pens.



Pens

The girls have pencils.



Pencils



HE HIS
 SHE HER
 I MY
 YOU YOUR
 WE OUR

I have a book. It is my book.
 You have a book. It is your book.
 The boy has a book. He has a
 book. It is his book.
 The girl has a book. Anong has
 a book. She has a book. It
 is her book.

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

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



(ประโยคถาม)

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



MY BOOK

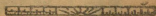
The girl has a book.
Has the girl a book?
Yes, the girl has a book.
Yes, she has.



THE GIRL HAS A BOOK

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

Siri has a ruler.
Has Siri a ruler?



This is a ruler.

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



SIRI AND HIS RULER



SAWAT AND HIS HAT.

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

บทที่ 10

(ใช้ถามโดยผู้ who, what และ whose)

This is a boy.

Who is this?

This is a boy.



A Boy



A girl.

Who is this?

This is a girl.



The teacher.



BOY. BROTHER. SISTER

Who is the man?

The man is the teacher.

What is this? This is a pen.



What has the boy?

The boy has a ruler

Whose ruler is this?

This is his ruler.

The boy has a brother.

He has also a sister.

Has he a sister?

Yes, he has a sister.

Yes, he has.

He has a brother too.

Who is in the room?

The teacher is in the room.

Who are in the room?

The boys are in the room.



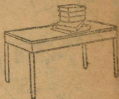
The teacher and the boys.
are in the room.

What is on the table?

The book is on the table.

What are on the table?

The books are on the
table.



What is on the desk?

The pen is on the desk

Who has pens?

I have pens.

Nai Kam has a pen too.

The girl has pens too.

ครูหยิบหรือสิ่งต่างๆในชั้น เช่น pen, hat, pencil, ruler, rubber, table, book, chair, cap, knife, colour-box บอกชื่อเป็นภาษาอังกฤษอย่างชัดถ้อยชัดคำ แล้วถามนักเรียนดังต่อไปนี้
เมื่อเห็นนักเรียนตอบได้คล่องดีแล้ว จึงให้เปิดหนังสือ
ขึ้นมาอ่านดังต่อไปนี้ :-

What is this?

This is a pen.



What is this?

This is a hat.



What is this?

This is a pencil.



What is this?

This is a ruler.



What is this?

This is a table.



What is this?

This is a rubber.



What is this?

This is a book.



What is this?

This is a chair.



CHAIR

What is this?

This is a cap.



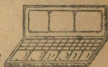
What is this?

This is a knife.



What is this?

This is a colour-box.



(หมวดคำถามว่าด้วย whose.)

ครูหยิบสิ่งของต่าง ๆ ของครูเองบ้าง ของเด็ก
คนโน้นคนนี้บ้างแล้วถามเจ้าของเองบ้าง (ซึ่งเป็นการ
ต้องการให้เด็กใช้ my book, my pen, etc.) ถาม
คนอื่นบ้าง (ซึ่งเป็นการต้องการให้เด็กใช้ { his
her book,
{ his
her pen, etc.) หรือของครูเองนั้นเป็นการให้เด็ก
ตอบว่า your book, your pen, etc. และถ้า
เป็นครูผู้ชายสอนให้หัดตอบ sir, ถ้าเป็นครูผู้หญิงสอน
ให้หัดตอบว่า Miss ด้วย.

Whose book is this?

This is my book, sir. (Miss)

Whose pencil is this?

This is my pencil, sir. (Miss)

Whose ink is this?

This is my ink.

Whose rubber is this?

This is his (her) rubber.

Whose hat is this?

This is his (her) hat.

Whose chalk is this?

This is your chalk.

Whose hand is this?

This is your hand.

Whose rose is this?

This is her rose. (Not his!)



The girl and
her rose

(หมวดคำถามว่าด้วย who.)

Who is this?

This is a boy.

This is Nai Siri.

He is a boy.

Who is this?

This is Khru Plang.

This is the teacher.

He is the teacher.

He is our teacher.

We are his pupils.



Nai Khao

Who is this?

This is Nai Khao.

Who is Nai Khao?

Nai Khao is a man.

Who is this boy?

This boy is his friend.

Nai Khao is a pupil.

Nai Chab is a pupil.

Nai Chab is his friend.

Who is this?



FATHER

This is a man.

Who is this man?

This man is his father

Chab is his son.

The girl is his daughter.

Who is this?



MOTHER

This is a woman.

Who is this woman?

This woman is his mother.

Chab is her son.

The girl is her daughter.



ANONG.

Who is this girl?

This girl is his sister.

Chab is her brother.

Her name is Anong.

She is a girl.

The man is her father.

The woman is her mother.



FATHER

MOTHER



DAUGHTER



SON

He (Nai Chab) is a boy.

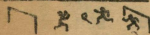
The man is his father.

The woman is his
mother.

บทที่ 11

(คำแปล)

Are you in the field?



Yes, I am in the field.

Field



CLASS-ROOM.

No, I am not in the field.

I am in the class-room.



This is a boy.

This is not a girl.



Is this a boy?

No, this is not a boy.

This is a girl.

She is not a woman.

He is a boy.

Is he a girl?

No, he is not a girl.

She is not a boy.

The teacher is not a boy.

He is a man.

The girl is not a boy.
Anong is not a boy, she is a girl.

Has she a son?

No, she has no son.

Has she a mother?

Yes, she has mother, and
a father too.

Has she a hat?

No, she has no hat.

Has she a rose?

No, she has no rose.



Has she a hat?

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





Siri.

Siri, have you a hat?
No, I have no hat. I am
in the room.



Where is the book?
The book is on the table.
Is it under the table?
No, it is not under the table.
It is on the table.
Is the chalk on the table?
No, the chalk is not on
the table.
Is the boy in the room?
No, the boy is not in
the room.
He is in the field.
The girl is in the room.
She is not in the field.



CUP



BENCH

Is the cup on the bench?

No, the cup is not on the bench.

Is the cup under the bench?

No, the cup is not under the bench.

THE CUP IS NEAR THE BENCH.



บทที่ 12

(วิธีใช้คำถาม where?)



BED



LAMP

Where is the lamp ?

The lamp is on the bed.

Where is the man ?

The man is in the field.

He is not on the bed.



Dog.

Where is the dog ?

The dog is under the
bed.



Foot-ball.

Where is the foot-ball ?

The foot-ball is near the bed.

The foot-ball is not in the field.

Where are the boys (girls) ?

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

Where is the teacher ?

The teacher is in the class-
room too.

Where are the desks?

The desks are in the class-room.

Where are your books?

My books are in the desk.

Where is your ink?

My ink is on the desk.

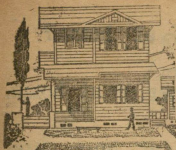
Where is my hat?

Your hat is on the wall.



Where is the man?

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



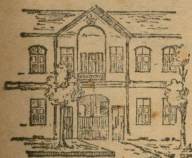
HOME

But the mother is
at home.



OFFICE

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



School.

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

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

Is your brother at home?

Yes, my brother is at home.

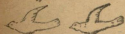
My sister is at home too.

Our house is near the school.

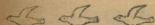
The house is near the office too.



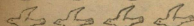
ONE bird



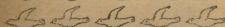
TWO birds



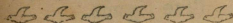
THREE birds



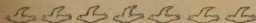
FOUR birds



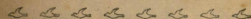
FIVE birds



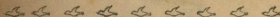
SIX birds



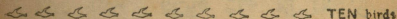
SEVEN birds



EIGHT birds



NINE birds



TEN birds

(ให้นักเรียนสังเกตดูว่า เมื่อไรค่านามต้องเติม S)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

one two three four five six seven eight nine ten.

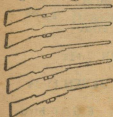




Three rats.



One dog.



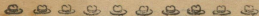
Five guns.



Two hens.



Six fans.



Ten hats.



Seven eggs.



One horse.



One snake and
three eggs.

Where is the
snake?

The snake is on the tree.

Where are the three eggs?

The three eggs are in the nest.

Where is the nest?

The nest is on the tree too.

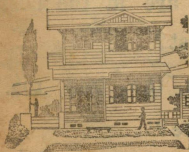
Where is the tree?

The tree is in the field.

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



Arun has only three sisters. He has one mother at home too. Where are the six cats?



They are in the house. They are my cats. The man has one gun in his hand.

Where are the four horses?

The four horses are in the field.

Where are my six cats?

My six cats are in the house.

Whose cats are they?

They are my cats.

Where are your four brothers?

My four brothers are in the school.

Whose teacher is he?

He is our teacher.

What are they?

They are four snakes.

Where are they?

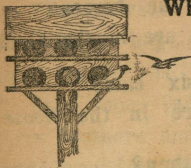
They are under the

house.



Snake

Where are the two
birds?

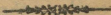


They are near the
house.

Where are your nine books?

My nine books are in the desk.

(ให้นักเรียนสังเกตคำว่าตัวเดียว สิ่งเดียว อันเดียว
ใช้ is หรือ are - และถ้าหลายตัวใช้ is หรือ are
กันแน่)



(การบอกเวลา)



One o'clock.



Two o'clock.



Three o'clock.



Four o'clock.



Five o'clock.



Six o'clock.



Seven o'clock.



Eight o'clock.



Nine o'clock.



Ten o'clock.



Eleven o'clock.



Mid-day (twelve o'clock).



Mid-night.



What time is it?

It is five o'clock.



What time is it?

It is nine o'clock.



เข็มจะอย่างไร ถ้าเวลานี้เป็นเวลา——

It is six o'clock.

(ให้นักเรียนเขียนเข็มเอง.)



It is mid-day.



It is eight o'clock.

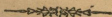
(สังเกตดูให้ดีว่า การบอกเวลา เขาเติม S ที่
คำนามหรือเปล่า)



Day.



Night.



บทที่ 16

(เงิน)



This is a bank-
note.

It is a one-tical
note.



I have two ticals.

Daeng has five ticals.



This is a ten-tical note.



A lot of money.

My father has a lot of money. My brother has no money. He is only a boy. My mother

has a lot of money too. She has many ticals.

My father has a lot of bank-notes.

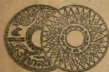
They are one-tical notes, five-tical notes, ten-tical notes and twenty (20)-tical notes.

Have you any money?

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



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



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



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



This is a twenty-stang
piece.

It is made of tin too.

HOW MANY: Daeng, how many stangs have you?

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

How many stangs has this boy?

This boy has eight stangs.

Siri, how many stangs have you?

I have seven stangs.

The pupils have few stangs. 20

FEW.

The teacher has many stangs.



MANY.

How many stangs has the mother?

The mother has many stangs too.

How many ticals has Daeng?

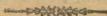
How many ticals have you?

(เข้าใจว่านักเรียนก็ตอบได้ จึงไม่ได้เขียนคำตอบไว้)

หมายเหตุ : คำว่า tical ทางราชการใช้คำว่า baht.

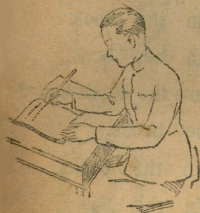
วิธนับ (ต่อ)

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



* สังเกตการสะกดของ four, fourteen และ forty ให้ดี

(คำกริยา)



(Write)

He is writing

WRITE	WRITES
STAND	STANDS
SIT	SITS

I write.

You write.

We write.

They write.

The boys write.

The boy writes.

The girl writes.

She writes.

He writes.

Nai Saeng writes.

He writes.

Nai Siri writes in the book.

The boy writes in the book.

The girl writes in her book.

The teacher writes on the black-board.

They write in the books.

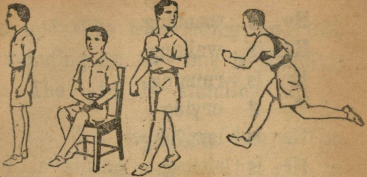
The boys write in the books.

The girls write in the books.

Nai Saeng writes on the wall.

He writes A B C D on the wall.

(ในการบอกเล่าความเป็นไปเฉยๆในปัจจุบัน คำกริยาในภาษาอังกฤษบางทีก็เติม S บางทีก็ไม่เติม S ไม่เหมือนในภาษาไทยเรา เพราะเราไม่พูดว่า 'เขาวิ่ง' นักเรียนจงสังเกตดูให้ดีว่า เมื่อไรเขาจึงเติม S และเมื่อไรเขาจึงไม่เติม S)



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



He is crying.



He is laughing.

แต่ที่ว่า เวลาบอกการกระทำที่กระทำอยู่จริง ๆ ใน
 เวลานั้น มนุษย์พูดอีกอย่างหนึ่ง ให้ดูการ
 เปลี่ยนแปลงของกริยาซึ่งบอกอาการเช่นนั้น ว่าเขาใช้
 เต็มอะไรข้างท้าย และใช้ควบกับกริยาชนิดไหน และ
 ให้สังเกตดูด้วยว่า ทำไมคำเหล่านี้เขาจึงใช้กับ is :-

He is standing.

He is walking.

He is running.

He is crying.

He is laughing.

He is sitting.

Nai Siri is running.

The girl is sitting.

The teacher is standing.

The boy is writing.

และเมื่อไรเขาจึงใช้กับ are :-

The boys are standing.

The girls are reading.

Nai Saeng and Nai Siri are
writing.

They are writing.

We are writing.

You are writing too.

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

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

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

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

Cry! Who is crying? He is crying.

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



หมายเหตุ run ก่อนเติม -ing เติม n ขึ้น อีกตัวหนึ่งก่อน.

sit ก่อนเติม -ing เติม t ขึ้น อีกตัวหนึ่งก่อน.

write ก่อนเติม -ing ต้องทิ้งตัว e เสียก่อน.

laugh อ่านว่า ลาฟ.

(ประโยคคำถาม)

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

Does he write? Yes, he writes.
Is he writing? Yes, he is writing.
Do they run? Yes, they run.
Are they running? Yes, they are
running.

Do you laugh in the class-room?
Yes, I laugh in the class-room.
Are you laughing in the class-room?
Yes, I am laughing in the class-room.
Does Nai Saeng laugh in the class-
room?

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

cry ก่อน เติม s ต้องเปลี่ยน y เป็น ie เลือก่อน

Does Nai Daeng cry?

Yes, Nai Daeng cries.

Do the girls run in the field?

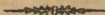
Yes, the girls run in the field.

They are running there now.

Does Nai Siri write on the table?

Yes, Nai Siri writes on the table.

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



(ประโยคปฏิเสธที่ไม่มี is หรือ are
และ has หรือ have)

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

Does the teacher write on the table?

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

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

Do they write on the black-board?

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

Do they cry? No, they do not cry.

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

Does she laugh in the class-room?

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

Do Siri and Sanan write in the books?

Yes, they write in the books.

Do we write in our books?

Yes, we write in our books too.

We do not write on the table.

We do not write on the wall.

Are the girls sitting down?

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



HERE THEY SPEAK ENGLISH

บทที่ 20

What do we
learn?

We learn
English.

This is England.



England is in
Europe.

This is Europe.



Thailand
Siam
This is Thailand.

We are Thais.

You are a Thai.

I am a Thai.

He is a Thai.

My teacher is a
Thai too.



Siam
This is the King.
He is the King of Thailand.

His name is King Anan
Mahidon.

King Anan - Mahidon

He is in Europe.

He learns French.

He learns Thai

too.

He learns Thai,

because he is a

Thai.



He has a brother and a sister.

His mother is with him in
Lausanne. (คำนี้อ่านว่า 'โลซาน' เพราะเป็นคำ
ฝรั่งเศส ไม่ใช่คำอังกฤษ.)

Who are you?

I am a Thai.

I am a Thai boy.

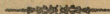
Who is Anan-Mahidon?

He is the King of Thailand.

He is the Thai King.

Does he learn Thai?

Yes, he learns Thai.



บทที่ 21

(สีต่าง ๆ)



A green book.

This is a green book.

It is a green book.

This book is green.



This is paper.

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

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



This is a crow. The
crow is black.

Where is the crow?

It is on the tree.

The tree is green.

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



The fire is red.

Have you a blue book?

No, I have a green book.

Have you a red pencil?

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



Siri has white shoes.

Where are the black
shoes?

The black shoes are in the
house.

Where are the two black crows?

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

Where are the Thai boys (girls)?

The Thai boys (girls) are in
Thailand.

Where is the Thai King?

The Thai King is in Europe.



FLAG

What flag is this?

This is the Thai flag.

It is red, white
and blue.

เราลองทายสิว่า—



The leaf is —.

The hair is —.

The tooth is —.

I have two — eyes.



(คำคุณศัพท์)

จงสังเกตดูว่าคำคุณศัพท์อยู่หน้าหรือหลังนาม และ
บางทีก็ใช้พ่วงกับกริยาอะไรได้บ้าง—

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



big small



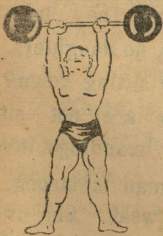
A big girl and a small
girl. They are standing.



She is beautiful.



She is ugly.



He is strong

He is a strong man.



He is weak.

He is a weak man.

Is he a weak man?

No, he is not a
weak man.

He is not strong.

Nai Siri is a
weak man.



THIN

FAT

The woman is fat.

The man is thin.

The fat woman and
the thin man are in the
house. They have no
sons, no daughters. Are
they sitting down? No,
they are not sitting
down. They are standing in the
room. The fat woman is strong, but
the thin man is weak. She is big
and he is small. They are ugly. They
are not beautiful. She is an ugly
woman because she is too fat. He is

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

What is the name of the fat woman?

Her name is Nang Uan.

What is the name of the thin man?

His name is Nai Phom.

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

บทที่ 23

(There is, there are.)

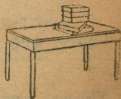
There are five books on
the table.

How many books are there?

There are five books.

The five books are on the table.

They are not under the table.



Are there six books?

No, there are only five books.

How many boys are there in the field?

There are seven boys in the field.

How many boys are there under the house?

There are four boys under the house.

The room has four walls.

How many walls are there in this room?

There are four walls in this room.

There are also two windows and
two doors in this room.

One pen: There is one pen in this desk.

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



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

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

Is there one boy under this tree?

Yes, there is one boy under this tree.

(นักเรียนจงสังเกตดูว่าเมื่อไรใช้ there is และเมื่อไรจึงใช้ there are.)



(DAYS.)

There are seven days in a week.

A week has seven days.

The days of the week are:

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday.

Sunday is the first day of the week.

Saturday is the last day of the week.

A is first.

G is last.

A is the first
boy (number one).

B is the second
boy (number two).

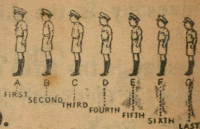
C is the third boy (number three).

D is the fourth boy (number four).

E is the fifth boy (number five).

F is the sixth boy (number six).

G is the last boy.



What is the first day of the week?

Sunday is the first day of the week.

Monday is the second day of the week.

Tuesday is the third day of the week.

Wednesday is the fourth day of the week.

Thursday is the fifth day of the week.

Friday is the sixth day of the week.

Saturday is the last day of the week.



What day is it to-day?

It is Friday to-day.

We learn six days a week.

We do not learn on Sundays.

How many days are there in a week?

What are the names of the seven days?

What is the name of the first day?

What is the name of the last day?

(นักเรียนจงสังเกตดูว่าชื่อวันเขาเขียนขึ้นต้นตัวเล็ก

หรือตัวใหญ่เสมอ)

(การนำหน้า)



(MONTHS.)

There are 30 (thirty) days in a month.

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

There are twelve months in a year.

They are:

January

February

March.

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

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

How many days has February?

February has only twenty-eight days.

What is the last month of the year?

December is the last month of the year.

We have holidays at the end of March.

And we do not learn during the holidays.

What is the second month of the year?

February is the second month of the year.

What is the third month of the year?

March is the third month of the year.

April is the fourth month.

May is the fifth month.

June is the sixth month.

December is the last month.

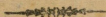
Hip-hip-hurrah!

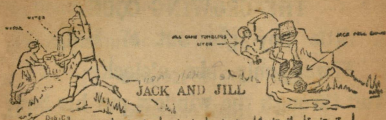
This is the end of the book!

Good-bye, Boys (Girls)!

(นักเรียนจงสังเกตดูว่าชื่อเดือนเขาเขียนขึ้นต้นตัว

ชนิดใดเสมอ)





Jack and Jill went
up the hill to fetch a pail of wa - ter; Jack fell down and
broke his crown, and Jill came tumb - ling af - ter.

FETCH - 70101

CAME TUMB-LING AFTER - 70101

WILL 70101

THE CROWING COCK.

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

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

little — small crowing — ทำเสียงขัน (ไก่)

got out of — ถูกรื่นจาก

'twas — it was said — พูดว่า

put — ใส่ please — กรุณา

head — หัว tell — บอก

saw — เห็น answer — คำตอบ

heard — ได้ยิน

Cock - a - doodle - doo — ไก่ อี ไก่ ไก่

บัดนี้ท่านได้รู้คำภาษาอังกฤษ ถึง 278 คำแล้ว ท่าน
ลองตรวจว่าท่านรู้จักมันทุกคำหรือยัง.

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

crow	draw	fat
crowing	during [ดอฺวอฺ]	father [ฟาตฺ]
crown [ครอน]		February
cry, cries	egg	fell down
cup	eight [เอท] = ๘	fetch
	eighteen	fiddle
daughter	eighty	fiddle-stick
day	eleven	field [ฟีล]
December	end	fifteen
desk	England [อิงกลัน]	fifth
do	English	fifty
does [ดอส]	Europe [ยูโรป]	fire
dog	eye [อาย]	first
door [ดอร์]		five
down	fan	flag ✓

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

June	made of	my
	man	
king	many	name
knife [nɪf]	March	near
know [nəʊ]	master [mɑːstə]	nest
	May	nickel
lady	me	night [naɪt]
lamp	mid-day	nine
last [lɑːst]	mid-night	nineteen
laugh [lɑː]	Miss	ninety
Lausanne	Monday	no
leaf	money	not
learn [lɜːn]	month	note
little	mother	November
	much	now [naʊ]

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

silver	Sunday	thousand
Sir,		three
Siri	table	through [๓]
sister	teacher	Thursday
sit	tell	tical
six	ten	time
sixteen	the	to-day
sixth	there are	too
sixty	there is	tooth
small	they	tree
snake	thin	Tuesday [อังคาร]
son	third	tumbling (came
speak	thirteen	tumbling after)
stand	thirty	twelve
strong	this	twenty

two

week

yes

went up

you [๔]

ugly

what

your [๕]

under

where

up

white

who

very

whose [๕๓]

window

walk [วอก]

with

wall

woman [วอน]

was [วอ]

write [ไร]

water [วอเทอ]

writer [ไรเทอ]

we

weak

year

Wednesday

[เว็นซเด]

yellow



พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์คุรุสภา

นายสหัส กาญจนพิงคะ ผู้พิมพ์และโฆษณา

๒๔ ก.ย. ๒๔๕๐

