

TALK AND LEARN SERIES

ENGLISH READING AND COMPOSITION

FOR SIAMESE STUDENTS

BOOK III

by

A. C. CHURCHILL

428.4

725 11

Published

by

JONG JINTA

Educational Publishers

988, Phra Rama VI Road, Bangkok.

TALK AND LEARN ENGLISH

ENGLISH READING AND COMPOSITION

FOR SENIOR STUDENTS

BOOK III



2905

TALK AND LEARN SERIES

ENGLISH READING AND COMPOSITION

FOR SIAMESE STUDENTS

BOOK III

นายเอ. ซี. เชอร์ชิลล์

อาจารย์ใหญ่ โรงเรียนสวนกุหลาบวิทยาลัย

เรียบเรียง

ราคาเล่มละ ๕๕ สตางค์

พิมพ์ครั้งแรก ๒๐๐๐ ฉบับ

พ.ศ. ๒๔๘๑

มีลิขสิทธิ์ตามพระราชบัญญัติ

TALK AND LEARN SERIES

ENGLISH READING AND COMPOSITION

FOR SIAMESE STUDENTS

BOOK III

ภาษาไทย: อ. อ. อ. อ. อ.

อังกฤษ: อ. อ. อ. อ. อ.

พิมพ์ที่

เลขที่

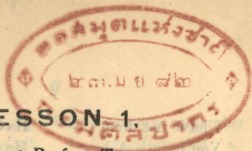
214

428-4

เลขที่

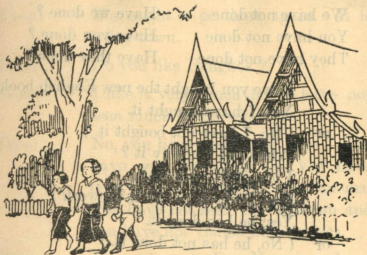
87258

เลขทะเบียน



LESSON 1.

Present Perfect Tense.



They are coming now.

I have done

You have done

He (she, it) has done

We have done

You have done

They have done

I have not done	Have I done ?
You have not done	Have you done ?
He has not done	Has he done ?
We have not done	Have we done ?
You have not done	Have you done ?
They have not done	Have they done ?

Have you bought the new English book?

Yes, I have bought it.

or (No, I have not bought it.)

When did you buy it ?

I *bought* it yesterday.

Has Dang done his homework ?

Yes, he has done it.

or (No, he has not done it.)

When did he do it ?

He *did* it last night.

(*Dang and his cousin Pong are sitting in their grandfather's garden, talking to one another.*)

Dang : Have you been to Bangkok before, Pong ?

Pong : No, I have not. Have you been to Chiangmai ?

Dang : Yes, I have. I went there eight

years ago but I cannot remember my visit. I have forgotten all about it.

Pong : You ought to go there again. It is a fine town.

Dang : Do you like Bangkok ?

Pong : I like it very much but I have not seen much of Bangkok yet.

Dang : No, you have seen very little. You have seen the shops and you have been to the Chalerm Krung Cinema. You have not seen the Museum and you have not visited any temples.

Pong : I want to go to Don Muang and see the aeroplanes.

(Nai Sawat comes into the garden).

Dang : Good morning, Father.

Pong : Good morning, Uncle.

Nai Sawat : Good morning. Have you had your breakfast ?

Dang : Yes, we had it a long time ago.

Nai Sawat: Where are the others? I want to see them.

Pong : They are in the house. They have had their breakfast. Shall I go and call them ?

Nai Sawat: Yes, please.

(Pong goes to the house and calls the other children. Then he comes back to the garden).

Pong : I have called them. They are coming now.

(Tongkam, Pian and Dam come into the garden).

Nai Sawat: This morning I must go to Samsen by motor car. This afternoon I have no work. So I will take you around Bangkok in the car.

Tongkam : Oh! that will be nice, Uncle.

All : Thank you very much.

Nai Sawat: Dang and Pian, you have driven around Bangkok before. The others have not. We must show them all the sights.

Pian : Yes, yes. Where do you want to go, Tongkam ?

Tongkam : I do not mind. I have not seen the places before and everything is interesting.

Nai Sawat : I will meet you at Ta Tien at 2 o'clock. You can talk about the trip now.

(*Nai Sawat goes away and the children talk happily about the trip*).

Exercise: Lesson 1.

A. *Change the following sentences into the Present Perfect Tense*

(a) *positive* (b) *negative* (c) *interrogative*.

The farmers plant the rice in the wet fields.

The railway train goes from Bangkok to Ayuthia.

That boy does his homework well.

The children are playing in the garden.

Nai Sawat is buying a railway ticket.

The aeroplanes are flying over Bangkok.

My brother passed the Matayom VIII Examination.

He entered the University.

The children visited the Museum.

I shall take my book to my teacher.

The teacher will mark my homework.

The ship will stop at Koh Sichang.

B. *Answer the following questions :—*

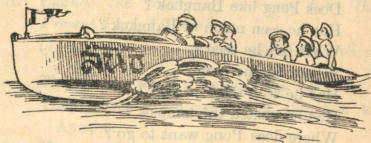
Where are the boys sitting ?

Has Pong been to Bangkok before ?

Has Dang been to Chiengmai ?
Can Dang remember his visit to Chiengmai?
Has Dang forgotten his visit to Chiengmai?
Does Pong like Bangkok ?
Has he seen much of Bangkok ?
What has he seen ?
Where has he been ?
Has he seen the Museum ?
Has he visited the temples ?
Where does Pong want to go ?
What does he want to see ?
Have the boys had breakfast ?
When did they have it ?
Where are the other children ?
Has Pong called the other children ?
Where will Nai Sawat take the children ?
How will he take them ?
Who have driven around Bangkok before ?
Who have not driven around Bangkok
before ?
Where will Nai Sawat meet the children ?

LESSON 2.

Clause of time : When, after, before.



We can take a motor boat.

When I write, I use a fountain pen.

When I see him, I shall give him this book.

They will go to bed, when they have done their work.

When he went to Ayuthia, he saw his father.

I go to school, after I have had my breakfast.

After I leave school, I shall work on my father's farm.

After I have passed Form III, I shall enter Form IV.

After the football was over, the boys had a bath.

I clean my teeth, before I have my breakfast.

You must finish your work, before you play football.

Before I play football, I shall change my clothes.

Before he came to Bangkok, he lived in Chiangmai.

When Nai Sawat went away, the children began to talk about their trip.

"We will have lunch early," said Tongkam.

"Yes," said Dang, "and when we have had lunch, we will have a bath and change our clothes."

"After we have changed, we can take a motor boat. We can get to Ta Tien easily at two o'clock," said Pian.

"Where shall we go first, after we have met Father?" asked Dang.

"We ought to drive round the Grand Palace and Wat Phra Keo," said Pian.

"I don't want to see a lot of temples," said Pong. "I want to see some aeroplanes. There

are plenty of fine temples in Chiengmai."

"We can't go to Don Muang to-day, Pong," said Dang. "Perhaps Father will take us to Don Muang next week. After we have seen the Palace and the Temple, we can drive along the river bank and see the ships."

"That's better," said Pong.

"Shall we take them to see the elephants?" asked Pian.

"That is like taking a gardener to see the coco-nuts," replied Dang. "They have come from Chiengmai."

"Oh, yes. I forgot," said Pian. "They have seen many elephants."

"I have heard, in Chiengmai, about a wonderful road between the two palaces. Shall we see that?" asked Tongkam.

"That is the Rachadamnern Road. We shall drive along it, after we have seen the river," answered Dang.

"Where shall we go then?" asked Pong.

"Perhaps Father will take us to the Water-works and to the Railway Works at Makasan," said Dang laughing.

"Shall we see the engines working?" asked Pong.

"When Pong is a man, he will be an engineer," said Tongkam.

"Of course I shall," said Pong.

Just then Aunt Perm came into the garden. She called the children to lunch. At lunch the children talked a great deal and ate very little. At last Aunt Perm said, "You are talking too much and not eating enough. You will be late for the motor boat, if you talk so much." Then the children stopped talking and finished their lunch. After lunch, they bathed and dressed. When they were ready, they went to the canal. They got into the motor boat and went to Ta Tien. They reached Ta Tien just before Nai Sawat drove up in the car.

Exercise: Lesson 2.

A. *Add clauses to the following :—*

(a) *Present.*

I use black and red ink, when

I shall go into the playground, when

The boys have their dinner, when

I clean my teeth, after

They will go to the theatre, after

The farmers plant the rice, after

The farmers plough their fields, before

The pupil does his homework, before

The children will finish their sums, before

(b) *Past.*

He met his friend, when

The boys began to play, when

He went to Suan Kularb School, after

They got into the motor car, after

That man worked in my shop, before

The motor boat reached Ta Tien, before

B. Answer the following questions :—

When Nai Sawat went away, what did the children do ?

When the children have had lunch, what will they do ?

When will the children have a bath ?

How will they go to Ta Tien ?

At what time will they get to Ta Tien ?

Where will they go first ?

Who does not want to see temples ?

What does he want to see ?

Where does he want to go ?

Are there many temples in Chiengmai ?

Can the children go to Don Muang to-day ?

What will they see on the river ?

Does Pong like ships ?

Do the children from Chiengmai want to see the elephants ?

Why do they not want to see them ?

What is the name of the road between the two palaces ?

Will they drive along that road ?

When will they drive along the road ?

Will Nai Sawat take them to the Water-works ?

Will he take them to the Railway Works ?

What does Pong want to see at the Railway Works ?

What will Pong be, when he is a man ?

Who came into the garden ?

What did she do ?

At lunch what did the children do ?

Did they eat much ?

What did Aunt Perm say at last ?

What did the children do then ?

After lunch, what did they do ?

When they were ready, where did they go ?

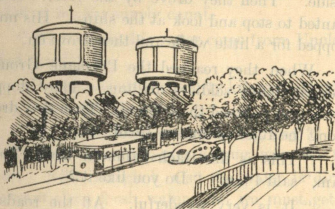
Into what did they get ?

Where did they go then ?

When did they reach Ta Tien ?

LESSON 3.

A Motor Car Ride.



Those are water towers.

When Nai Sawat drove up, he said to the children, "Have you been here long?"

"No, Uncle," said Tongkam, "we have just come."

Then the children got into the car. Tongkam, Pian, Dang and Dam sat at the back.

Pong said to his uncle, "May I sit in front with you, please? I want to learn how to drive a car."

"All right," said Nai Sawat. "Jump in."

First Nai Sawat drove round the Grand Palace and Wat Phra Keo, but they did not go inside. Then they drove by the river. Pong wanted to stop and look at the ships. His uncle stopped for a little while and then drove on.

When they reached the Pramane Ground, they saw many soldiers drilling. They stopped again and watched the soldiers. Then they drove along the Rachadamnern Road.

"This is the Rachadamnern Road, Tongkam," said Pian. "Do you like it?"

"It is very wonderful. All the roads in Bangkok are very wide," said Tongkam.

"Not all," said Nai Sawat, laughing. "We must take Tongkam into Sampeng one day."

"Oh!" cried Pong, "what is that big white building?"

"That is the Throne Hall," said his uncle.

"I have never seen stone like that before," said Pong. "What is it, Uncle?"

"It is marble. It came all the way from Italy. Wat Benchamabopit is the same. We shall see that soon."

They drove past Wat Benchamabopit and then went to the Water Works at Samsen. They did not go inside. They got out of the car and looked at the big supply canal.

"Where does this water come from, Uncle?" asked Tongkam.

"It comes from about forty kilometres up the river," replied Nai Sawat.

"Why does it come such a long way?"

"The salt water goes a long way up the river. Near Bangkok also the water is dirty. We want clean fresh water. So we must get it from very far up the river."

"It looks rather dirty," said Pong.

"It is cleaned and filtered inside," said Dang.

Soon they drove on and passed a big building on their left.

"What is that?" said Tongkam.

"It used to be the Phya Thai Palace. Then it was an hotel and now it is a hospital," said Dang.

Soon they reached the Railway Works at Makasan. Pong wanted to go inside, but he

could not. Later on they saw two strange buildings.

"What are those two round boxes on long legs?" asked Tongkam.

"Those are water towers. They send the water through the pipes," said Dang, very proud of his knowledge.

Afterwards Nai Sawat drove them to the Wireless Station and then to Lumbini Park. In Lumbini Park they got out of the car and sat down. Nai Sawat bought them all iced coco-nuts. They drank the cold milk.

After this Nai Sawat drove them home. He drove along the New Road. They got home at five o'clock.

Exercise: Lesson 3.

Answer the following questions :—

Who drove up ?

When he drove up what did he say ?

What did Tongkam reply ?

What did the children do then ?

Who sat at the back ?

Where did Pong sit ?

What did he want to do ?

Where did Nai Sawat drive first ?

Where did he drive then ?

What did they see in the river ?

Who wanted to stop ?

When they reached the Pramane Ground,
what did they see ?

What did they do ?

Along what road did they drive ?

What did Pian say to Tongkam ?

What did Tongkam reply ?

Are all the roads in Bangkok very wide ?

Is Sampeng Lane very wide ?

What colour is the Throne Hall ?

What is the stone of the Throne Hall ?

Is Wat Benchamabopit the same ?

After passing Wat Benchamabopit where
did they go ?

Did they go inside ?

What did they look at ?

Where does the supply canal come from ?

Is the water in this canal fresh ?

Is it clean ?

Is it clean enough ?

What do they do inside the Water Works ?

What building did they pass after this ?

What was this building once ?

What is it now ?

When they reached Makasan, what did
Pong want to do ?

What are the buildings like round boxes on
long legs ?

After they saw the Water Towers, where
did they go ?

What did Nai Sawat buy them in Lumbini
Park ?

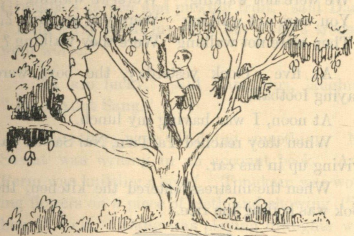
What did the children drink ?

Along what road did they drive home ?

At what time did they reach home ?

LESSON 4.

Past Continuous Tense.



Dang and Pong climbing a tree.

I was walking

You were walking

He (she, it) was walking

We were walking

You were walking

They were walking

I was not walking	Was I walking ?
You were not walking	Were you walking ?
He was not walking	Was he walking ?
We were not walking	Were we walking ?
You were not walking	Were you walking ?
They were not walking	Were they walking ?

At five o'clock yesterday, the boys were playing football.

At noon, I was having my lunch.

When they reached Ta Tien, Nai Sawat was driving up in his car.

When the mistress entered the kitchen, the cook was boiling the rice.

When the children reached Nai Sawat's house, Nang Siri was making some cakes. Aunt Perm was helping her. When Nang Siri saw the children she said to Tongkam and Pong, "You must stay and have supper. After supper Aunt Perm will take you back to Grandpa's."

Afterwards they all sat down to wait for supper. Nang Siri brought her sewing-basket. She took one of Dang's shirts out of the basket.

"What were you doing yesterday afternoon, Dang?" she said. "Your shirt is badly torn."

"Pong and I were climbing the trees in Grandpa's garden and picking fruit," said Dang. "I am sorry about my shirt but Pong's trousers were worse."

"I am lucky," said Nang Siri, laughing. "Poor Aunt Sang."

The others were all doing something. Nai Sawat was writing in an account book. Aunt Perm was knitting a scarf. Tongkam was working flowers on a piece of cloth and showing Pian how to do it. Dang was playing draughts with Pong. Dam was drawing with coloured pencils. The servant was bringing plates, spoons and forks from the kitchen.

When supper was ready, the servant brought it in. They all sat down to supper. After supper Tongkam and Pong thanked their uncle and aunt. They said good-bye to them and their cousins. Then they went away with their Aunt Perm.

Exercise: Lesson 4.

A. Change the following sentences into Past Continuous Tense :

(a) *positive* (b) *negative* (c) *interrogative.*

The motor car ran along Tripetch Road.

Dang goes to Suan Kularb School.

The children are playing in the garden.

Dang and Pong have done their work.

The cook goes to the market to buy fish.

Kru Pawn taught us English.

The boy scouts are building a bamboo bridge.

The water in the river has risen.

B. Answer the following questions :—

When the children reached Nai Sawat's house, what was Nang Siri doing ?

Who was helping her ?

When Nang Siri saw Tongkam, what did she say ?

Who will take the children back ?

What did they all do afterwards ?

What did Nang Siri bring ?

What did she take out of her basket ?

What was Dang doing the afternoon before ?

Who was climbing the trees with Dang ?

What were they doing up the trees ?

What did Pong tear ?

Were all the others doing something ?

What was Nai Sawat doing ?

What was Aunt Perm knitting ?

What was Tongkam working ?

What was Pian doing ?

With whom was Dang playing draughts ?

With whom was Pong playing draughts ?

With what was Dam drawing ?

What was the servant bringing from the kitchen ?

When supper was ready, who brought it in ?

What did they all do ?

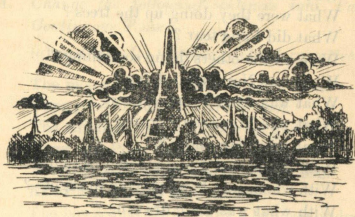
After supper what did Tongkam and Pong do ?

To whom did they say good-bye ?

With whom did they go away ?

LESSON 5.

Continuous Tense : While.



What a beautiful sunset !

You must not go out, while it is raining.

While he is planting the rice, the farmer works very hard.

A good runner does not look behind, while he is running a race.

While I was staying at Hua Hin, I often went swimming.

That little girl hurt her arm, while she was playing basket-ball.

While the man was walking into the jungle, a snake bit him.

While Aunt Perm and the children were crossing the river, the sun was setting. It was shining behind Wat Aroon. The sky was very beautiful. Tongkam said to her aunt, "What a beautiful sunset! The sky is changing colour all the time."

"Yes," said Aunt Perm, "and Wat Aroon is changing colour too."

"Is Wat Aroon really changing colour, Aunt Perm?" asked Pong.

"Look at it," said his aunt. "What do you think?"

"No, it is not really changing," said Pong.

"All right," said Aunt Perm, laughing.

"Perhaps it is not, Mr. Exact."

While the motor boat was going up the Bang Luang Canal, it passed many rowing boats. The fruit boats were returning to the gardens. The traders' boats were going down the canal to the river.

The night was getting dark. The lights on the floating houses were shining on the canal. Pong's head was nodding.

"Are you feeling sleepy, Pong?" asked Tongkam.

"Just a little," said Pong, trying hard to keep awake.

When they reached the landing, their grandfather and grandmother were waiting for them. While they were walking to the house, Tongkam told them about the drive. When they reached the house, Pong went to bed at once. In two minutes he was sleeping soundly.

"Are you enjoying your visit to Bangkok, Tongkam?" asked Aunt Perm, before Tongkam went to bed.

"Oh! yes," said Tongkam. "We are having a lovely time. You are all very kind to us. Good night and thank you very much."

Exercise: Lesson 5.

A. *Add clauses containing verbs in the Continuous Tense to the following sentences :—*

You ought to listen carefully, while

People must not jump off the tramcar,
while

The girls do not play basket-ball, while

Those pupils draw many maps, while

You can see many rice mills, while

The sun was setting, while

They passed Bang Pa-In, while

Pian watched Tongkam, while

Nai Sawat drove the car quickly, while

That boy broke his leg, while

B. *Answer the following questions :—*

While they were crossing the river, what
was the sun doing ?

Where was it shining ?

How did the sky look ?

What did Tongkam say ?

What was the sky doing ?

What else was changing colour ?

What did Pong say ?

Was Wat Aroon really changing colour ?

What did Aunt Perm call Pong ?

While they were going up the Bang Luang Canal, what did they pass ?

Where were the fruit boats going ?

Where were the traders' boats going ?

Was the night getting dark ?

What were shining on the canal ?

What was Pong's head doing ?

Why was Pong's head nodding ?

What was Pong trying to do ?

Who were waiting for them at the landing ?

While they were walking to the house, what did Tongkam tell them ?

When they reached the house, what did Pong do ?

In two minutes what was he doing ?

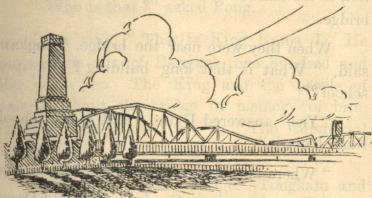
Was Tongkam enjoying her visit to Bangkok ?

What were the children having ?

Who were kind to the children ?

LESSON 6.

The Memorial Bridge.



The Memorial Bridge.

“Tongkam and Pong will be here at twelve o'clock,” said Dang to his sister. “Where shall we take them to-day?”

“Shall we take them to see the Memorial Bridge?” asked Pian.

“That is a good idea. The bridge opens at two o'clock. We can go across it. Then we can wait and see it open.”

“We will not tell Tongkam and Pong about that. It will surprise them.”

At twelve o'clock Tongkam and Pong came into the house. The day was fine and not very hot, so the children walked from the house to the bridge.

When they were near the bridge, Tongkam said, "What is that long building? Is it a school?"

"Yes," answered Dang, "that is my school, Suan Kularb."

"Where is the Rose Garden?" asked Pong.

"There is no Rose Garden now," said Dang. "The school started over fifty years ago. Then it was near the Rose Garden in the Palace. We still call it by its old name."

"How pretty," said Tongkam.

"How silly," said Pong. "There is no garden and there are no roses and you call it The Rose Garden School."

"You are silly," said Tongkam angrily, but Dang only laughed at his cheeky young cousin.

They were now near the bridge. Before

they went over the bridge they looked at the statue of King Rama I.

“ Who is that ?” asked Pong.

Dang said, “ That is King Rama I. He founded the city of Bangkok, one hundred and fifty years ago. The King and the people of Bangkok built the bridge in memory of him. Therefore foreigners call it, ‘ The Memorial Bridge.’ ”

They went on to the bridge. Tongkam and Pong were surprised at its size. The children stood for a long time, looking at the small boats going up and down the river. On the north side of the bridge there was a big ship. It had the word “ Singapore ” under its name. Tongkam looked at it for a long time.

Then she said to Dang, “ How can that ship go to Singapore ? How did it get on that side of the bridge ?”

“ Wait a little while and you will see,” said Dang.

The children then crossed the bridge. They stood on the Dhonburi side and looked at it. Suddenly Pong shouted, "Oh! Look! Look! The bridge is breaking in the middle. The road is rising up. We cannot get back again. What shall we do?"

Pian, Dang and even little Dam laughed loudly. Tongkam looked frightened at first but soon she understood and began to laugh also.

Then Pian said, "It is not breaking. They are raising the two middle parts to let the big ships go through."

"How do they do it?" asked Pong.

"There are machines for raising the middle parts," said Dang. "They work the machines by electricity and raise the bridge twice a day. That ship can go down the river now, Tongkam."

"Yes, I see now," said Tongkam, "but it is wonderful."

"Are you still frightened, Pong?" asked Pian.

"I was not —" began Pong, but the others laughed and he said, "Well, perhaps I was a little frightened, but I shall not be frightened again."

Exercise: Lesson 6.

Answer the following questions :—

What did Dang say to Pian ?

Where did Pian want to take her cousins ?

At what time does the bridge open ?

After they crossed the bridge, what could they see ?

Did they tell Tongkam and Pong ?

At what time did Tongkam and Pong come into the house ?

Was it a fine day ?

Was it hot or not ?

How did they go to the bridge ?

When they were near the bridge, what did Tongkam see ?

What did she say ?

What did Dang answer ?

What did Pong say ?

How long ago did Suan Kularb School start?

Where was it then ?

By what do we still call it ?

What did Pong say ?

Who was angry with Pong ?

Was Dang angry with Pong ?

What did Dang do ?

Before they went over the bridge, at what
did they look ?

When did King Rama I found Bangkok ?

Who built the bridge ?

Why did they build the bridge ?

What do foreigners call the bridge ?

Were Tongkam and Pong surprised ?

At what did the children look ?

On the north side of the bridge, what did
they see ?

What word was on the ship ?

Who looked at the ship for a long time ?

What did she say to Dang ?

What did Dang reply ?

What did the children do then ?

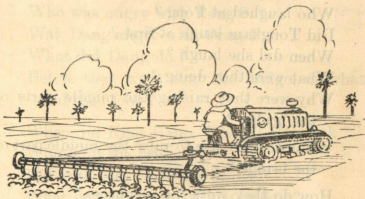
Where did they stand ?

What did Pong shout ?

- Was the bridge breaking ?
 Was the road rising up ?
 Was Pong frightened ?
 Who laughed at Pong ?
 Did Tongkam laugh at first ?
 When did she laugh ?
 What were they doing ?
 Why were they raising the middle parts of
 the bridge ?
 What do they use to raise the middle part of
 the bridge ?
 How do they work the machines ?
 How many times a day do they raise the
 bridge ?
 Could the big ship go down the river ?
 Was Pong still frightened ?
 Will he be frightened again ?

LESSON 7.

Clauses of Reason - Because.



People often use machines on a farm.

Why does that boy do his work well ?

He does his work well, because he is careful.

Why is the little boy crying ?

He is crying, because he has lost his kite.

Why are Dang, Pian and Dam laughing ?

They are laughing, because Pong is frightened.

Why did Pong shout ?

He shouted, because he was frightened.

Why did the boys fail in the examination ?
They failed in the examination, because they
were lazy.

Why did the boy come to school late ?
He came to school late, because he broke his
bicycle.

(While they are waiting for the bridge to go down, Tongkam and Dang are talking to one another. The others are playing in the children's playground).

Dang : What form are you in now, Tongkam?

Tongkam: When I go back to Chiangmai, I shall be in Form V, because I have passed Form IV.

Dang : That is good. Do you want to come to school in Bangkok ?

Tongkam: Yes, I do but I must pass Form VI first. Then Father and Mother will send me to Bangkok, because they want me to be a doctor.

Dang : Do you want to be a doctor ?

Tongkam: Yes, very much.

Dang: Why?

Tongkam: Because there are very few women doctors in Siam, and because a doctor's work is very useful.

Dang: It is very hard.

Tongkam: Yes, it is but I do not mind that, because I am very strong. What do you want to be?

Dang: I am not sure. Grandpa and Father want me to be a farmer, because we have a large farm in Ayuthia and large gardens in Dhonburi.

Tongkam: A farmer has not much to learn.

Dang: Oh, yes, he has. He must learn about the soil and about insects.

Tongkam: Of course he must learn about the soil, but why must he learn about insects?

Dang: Because some are harmful and spoil the crops and others are useful. He must also learn about animals and he must know something about engineering.

Tongkam: Why must he learn engineering ?

Dang: Because now people often use machines on a farm. They do not use them on little farms but on big farms, like Grandpa's, they often use them.

Tongkam: What else must he learn ?

Dang: He ought to learn something about other crops besides rice.

Tongkam: What other crops ?

Dang: He ought to learn something about cotton, jute and tobacco.

Tongkam: How did you learn all this Dang ?
Did you read it ?

Dang: No, I didn't learn it from a book. I know it, because I have heard Grandpa and Father talking about it.

Tongkam: You ought to study farming, Dang.

Dang: I want to but I am not sure because I have not learnt science yet. You must be good at science and I may be bad at it.

Tongkam: I don't think so.

Exercise: Lesson 7.

A. *Add suitable clauses to the following sentences :—*

You must take an umbrella, because

The boy did not come to school, because

The school closes in April, because

The pupil will enter Form IV, because

When the deer saw the tiger they ran away,
because

He did not see his friend, because

That boy cannot play football, because

Those children do not go to school, because

I could not do that sum, because

That little boy is happy, because

The people are running into the house, because...

They walked to the bridge, because

The ship could go down the river, because

Those boys passed their examination, because...

B. Answer the following questions :—

When Tongkam goes back to Chiengmai
what form will she be in ?

Why will she be in Form V ?

Does Tongkam want to come to school in
Bangkok ?

When will she come ?

Why will her father and mother send her to
Bangkok ?

Does Tongkam want to be a doctor ?

Why does Tongkam want to be a doctor ?

Is a doctor's work very hard ?

Does Tongkam mind hard work ?

Why does she not mind hard work ?

What does Dang want to be ?

What do his grandfather and father want
him to be ?

Why do they want him to be a farmer ?

Has a farmer much to learn ?

Why must a farmer learn about insects ?

Why must he learn engineering ?

Do the people use machines on small farms?

On what farms do they use them ?

About what other crops ought a farmer to learn ?

Did Dang learn all this from a book ?

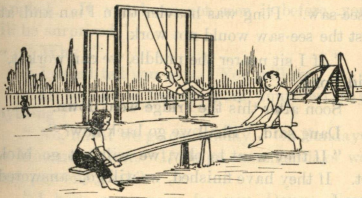
Why does he know it ?

Does Dang want to study farming ?

At what must he be good, before he can study farming ?

LESSON 8.

Clauses of Condition — If.



The children's playground.

If the bridge is down, we can cross the river.

We cannot cross the river, if the bridge is up.

If I see Nai Dang, I will give him this book.

We shall not play football, if the field is wet.

If the farmer works hard, he will get a good
crop of rice.

We shall not go out, if it is raining.

While Tongkam and Dang were talking, the others were playing in the children's playground. Dam was on a swing and Pong and Pian were on a see-saw. Pong was heavier than Pian and at first the see-saw would not work.

"If I sit nearer the middle, we can work it," said Pong.

Soon after this the bridge went down.

Dang said, "Shall we go back now?"

"If they want to play, we will not go back yet. If they have finished, we will go," answered Tongkam.

The children wanted to go on the switch-back so Dang and Tongkam sat down.

"Where shall we go to-morrow?" asked Dang.

"Anywhere at all," said Tongkam. "I do not know Bangkok and so you must show it to me."

"You ought to see the Museum and you ought to climb up the Golden Hill. If it is not too hot, we will climb up the hill. If it is hot, we will go to the Museum."

"If we climb up the Golden Hill, what shall we see?"

"We shall see a most wonderful view of Bangkok. If you have not seen it before, you will be surprised."

"Why?"

"I won't tell you now. You will see."

"If we go to the Museum, must we pay anything?"

"No, not if we go on Sunday. On Sundays the Museum is free. If we go on other days we must pay one tical."

"I have some news for you, Dang. Next week Father will take us all to the Silpakorn Theatre. He wants Pong and me to see the Khon. We cannot see a good one in Chiangmai. Do you like the Khon?"

"It is very pretty but I like a play better. You will like it, because the dresses and dances are beautiful."

They talked for a long time and the children at last finished playing. "If you are ready now, we will go home. The bridge has been down for a long time," said Tongkam.

They crossed the bridge and walked home.

Exercise: Lesson 8.

A. *Add suitable clauses to the following sentences :—*

That man will miss the train, if

You will see the Emerald Buddha, if

If, we cannot grow rice.

We do not play, if

If, you will see many aeroplanes.

You will not pass your examination, if

The ship will leave Bangkok at ten o'clock,
if

That boy will go to the cinema, if

The cook will buy some fish, if

Small children can learn English quickly,
if

B. *Answer the following questions :—*

While Tongkam and Dang were talking,
what were the others doing?

Where was Dam?

Where were Pian and Pong?

Did the see-saw work at first?

Where did Pong sit?

Did the see-saw work then ?

Was the bridge, now, up or down ?

What did Dang say ?

What did Tongkam say ?

Did the children want to play or to go home ?

On what did the children want to go ?

Because the children wanted to play, what
did Tongkam and Dang do ?

What did Dang say to Tongkam ?

What did she say ?

What ought Tongkam to see ?

What ought she to do ?

If it is hot, where will they go ?

If it is not too hot, where will they go ?

If you climb up the Golden Hill, what will
you see ?

If we go to the Museum, must we pay
anything ?

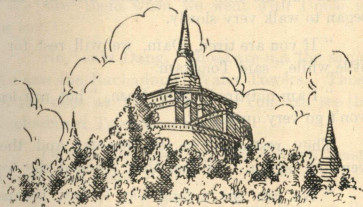
On what day is the Museum free ?

How much must we pay on other days ?

Who had some news for Dang ?
Where will Phra Pitak take the children ?
When will he take them ?
What does he want Tongkam and Pong
to see ?
Why does he want them to see the Khon ?
Does Dang like the Khon ?
What does he like better ?
Will Tongkam like the Khon ?
Why will she like it ?
At last what did the children do ?
What did Tongkam say ?
What did they do then ?
How did they go home ?

LESSON 9.

The Children Climb up the Golden Hill.



The Golden Hill.

The next day was not very hot. A cool wind was blowing. The sky was clear, with only a few clouds. Tongkam and Pong came to Nai Sawat's house in the morning. They met their cousins there.

"Shall we go to the Museum or to the Golden Hill?" asked Tongkam.

"It is a fine day. We will go to the Golden Hill," replied Dang.

The children took a bus and soon reached Wat Saket. They got off the bus here and began to climb up the hill. About half way up, Dam began to walk very slowly.

"If you are tired, Dam, we will rest for a little while," said Tongkam.

"I am not tired," said Dam, "but my legs won't go very quickly."

They rested for a few minutes and then went on again. At last they reached the top.

"We can see a long way to-day, because there is no mist," said Dang.

"What a wonderful view!" said Tongkam. "Bangkok is full of trees. It looks like a forest. You do not see them, when you are on the road."

"Yes," said Dang, "I was surprised, when I saw them first."

"Oh! look," said Pong. "There is the Palace and the long road going to the Throne Hall."

"How white the Throne Hall looks in the sunlight," said Pian.

"Yes, it is very beautiful," said Tongkam.

"There are the water towers," said Pong.
"We saw them when we went with Uncle in the car."

"No," said Dang, "those are not the same. We saw the Rachadamri Water Towers. Those are the ones at Tapan Dam. You can see the Rachadamri Towers on the left."

"Oh, yes, and there are the wireless masts beyond them," said Pong.

The children stayed for a long time on the top of the hill. They tried to pick out well known places. Dang picked out very many, but of course Tongkam and Pong knew very few. At last they came down the hill and walked home along the Rachadamnarn Road.

Exercise: Lesson 9.

Answer the following questions :—

Was the next day hot or cold ?

Why was it not very hot ?

Was the sky cloudy ?

Were there many clouds in the sky ?

Who came to Nai Sawat's house ?

When did they come ?

Whom did they meet ?

What did Tongkam say ?

Did they go to the Museum or the Golden Hill ?

Why did they go to the Golden Hill ?

How did they go to the Golden Hill ?

What did they soon reach ?

At Wat Saket what did they do ?

After they got off the bus, what did they begin to do ?

About half way up what did Dam begin to do ?

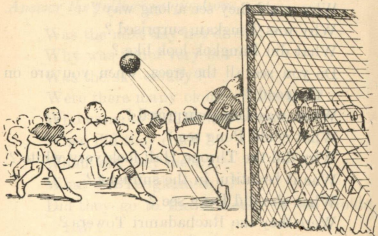
What did Tongkam say ?

What did Dam reply ?

Was Dam really tired or not ?
How long did they rest ?
What did they reach at last ?
Why could they see a long way ?
Why was Tongkam surprised ?
What did Bangkok look like ?
Do you see all the trees, when you are on
the road ?
When was Dang surprised ?
What could Pong see ?
Why did the Throne Hall look very white ?
Was it beautiful in the sunlight ?
What else did Pong see ?
Were they the Rachadamri Towers ?
Could they see the Rachadamri Towers ?
What could they see beyond them ?
How long did the children stay on the top ?
What did they try to do ?
Who picked out very many ?
Why did Tongkam and Pong know very
few ?
Along what road did they walk home ?

LESSON 10.

Relative Pronouns—Who.



Lek, who plays full back, is the best.

Phra Pitak works in the Forest Department,
He lives in Chiangmai.

Phra Pitak, who lives in Chiangmai, works
 in the Forest Department.

Nai Sawat has a friend. *His friend* lives
 at Hua Hin.

Nai Sawat has a friend, who lives at Hua
 Hin.

Pian went out with *her aunt*. *Her aunt* was going shopping.

Pian went out with her aunt, who was going shopping.

Those are the *children*. *They* came from Chiangmai.

Those are the children, who came from Chiangmai.

Nai Sawat took the children for a drive. *He* had no work to do.

Nai Sawat, who had no work to do, took the children for a drive.

Tongkam and Pong do not know many buildings. *They* do not live in Bangkok.

Tongkam and Pong, who do not live in Bangkok, do not know many buildings.

On the way home Pong and Dang, who were walking together, were talking about football.

"Have you a football team at your school?" asked Pong.

"We have three," said Dang. "All the big schools have three teams."

"What are they?"

"They are the small team, the middle team and the big team. Those are the easy names. The long names are junior, intermediate and senior."

"The easy names will do, thank you," said Pong.

Dang laughed and said, "Boys, who are under 1.50 metres and who weigh less than 45 kilos, can play in the small team. Boys, who are under 1.60 metres and who weigh less than 50 kilos, can play in the middle team. Any boy, who is taller and heavier, can play in the big team."

"Do you play football?"

"Yes, I often play."

"Are you in the small team?"

"Not yet, but last year I was lucky. I played twice. I took the place of a boy, who was ill. I was the only boy in Form II, who played in a match."

"Yes, you were very lucky. Do you know all the boys, who play in the teams?"

"I know all the boys, who play in the small team. I know the names of all the boys, who play in the other two teams. They are big boys, who are in the top forms."

"Who is the best player in the small team?"

"My friend Lek, who plays full back, is the best. You will see him to-day. His father, who is a Customs Officer, lives at Paknam. Lek goes to Paknam in the holidays. To-day he is coming to Bangkok to see me."

"Does Lek come from Paknam every day, when school is open?"

"Oh, no. He lives at Bangrak with his elder brother, who works in the Post Office."

"Will Lek be at home, when we get back?"

"No, he will not be there till two o'clock."

"Will he teach me football, when he comes?"

"He cannot teach you much football in one afternoon," said Dang laughing, "but we will have some practice."

"That's good. I want to be a good footballer when I am big," said Pong.

Exercise: Lesson 10.

A. *Join the following sentence together by using the pronoun "Who" :—*

Dang bought his grandfather a walking-stick. He was staying at Hua Hin.

Tongkam and Pong are having a good time. They have never been to Bangkok before.

Those are the girls. They won the net-ball match.

The children were not eating their lunch. They were talking too much.

Dam wanted to rest. He was very tired.

Tongkam took care of Dam. She was the oldest of the children. He was the youngest.

Pong wants to go to Don Muang. He likes aeroplanes.

The children gave a present to their grandfather. He was very pleased.

The bridge was built in memory of King Rama I. He founded Bangkok.

Pian loves Aunt Perm. Aunt Perm is very kind to her.

B. Add clauses beginning with "Who" to the following sentences :—

Dang and Pong, were talking about football.

Boys, can play in the middle team.

Dang took the place of a boy,

Dang knows all the boys,

Boys, play in the big team.

Lek, is the best player in the small team.

His father, lives in Paknam.

He lives with his elder brother,

My brother, goes to an English school.

Luang Prawat, often visits Penang.

Pong, was very frightened.

Dang went out fishing with his friends,

Dang's friends, taught him to swim well.

The people, are called Chinese.

They gave their luggage to a porter,

I went for a drive with my friend,

C. Answer the following questions :—

Who were walking home together ?

What were they talking about ?

How many football teams have they at
Dang's school ?

What are they ?

Who can play in the small team ?

Who can play in the middle team ?

Who can play in the big team ?

Does Dang play football ?

Is Dang in the small team ?

Has he ever played for the small team ?

When did he play for the small team ?

Whose place did he take ?

Does Dang know the boys, who play in the
small team ?

Does he know the boys who play in the other teams ?

What boys play in these two teams ?

Who is the best player in the small team ?

Where does he play ?

What is Lek's father ?

Where does he live ?

What is Lek doing to-day ?

Where does Lek live, when he is in Bangkok?

Where does his elder brother work ?

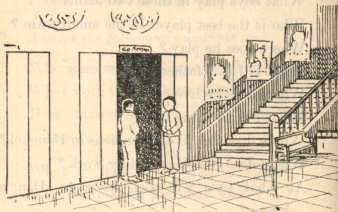
At what time will Lek come to Dang's house ?

What will the boys have ?

What does Pong want to be ?

LESSON 11.

Relative Pronouns — Whom.



Tongkam and Pian want to go to the cinema.

That is the *boy*. I saw *him* yesterday.

That is the boy, whom I saw yesterday.

The *children* enjoyed it very much. Nai

Sawat took *them* for a drive.

The children, whom Nai Sawat took for a drive, enjoyed it very much.

The *girls* won the net ball. Kru Perm trained *them*.

The girls, whom Kru Perm trained, won the net-ball.

Nai Prasert lives at Hua Hin. Dang stayed with *him*.

Nai Prasert, with whom Dang stayed, lives at Hua Hin.

My servant bought some good fruit. I sent *him* to Banglampoo.

My servant, whom I sent to Banglampoo, bought some good fruit.

I received a letter from *my sister*. I have not seen *her* for two years.

I received a letter from my sister, whom I have not seen for two years.

After lunch that day, Luang Prawat was waiting for the children. They were pleased to see their uncle, whom they all liked.

"What are you doing this afternoon?" he said.

"Tongkam and Pian want to go to the cinema. There is some small girl, whom they want to see, on the film to-day," said Dang.

"Do you and Pong want to go?" asked Luang Prawat.

"Oh, no," said Dang and Pong together, "we don't want to see her."

"All right," said their uncle. "They can go with Aunt Perm and we will go out together."

"A friend, whom I have asked to Bangkok, is coming at two o'clock," said Dang.

"He can go with us then," said Luang Prawat. "I have an idea. To-day there is a football match at Suan Kularb. An English naval team, whom I saw in Penang, will play against a Siam~~ese~~ naval team. Shall we go and see the match?"

"Yes, please," said both boys.

Just then Lek arrived.

"This is Lek, whom I told you about," said Dang to his uncle.

"Will you come with us, to see a football match at Suan Kularb to-day?" asked Luang Prawat.

"Thank you very much, sir," said Lek.

"At what time does the match start?" asked Dang.

"At half past four but we must be there early. There will be many people," said Luang Prawat.

"When did you see the English players, Uncle?" said Pong.

"Last month in Penang. I met a man, whom I knew in England, and he took me to see a match between them and the Penang Chinese."

"Who won the match in Penang, sir?" asked Lek.

"The Chinese won by three goals to two but it was a very close game."

"Do you think that we can beat the English team, Uncle?" asked Dang.

"I don't know. They are much heavier than our team."

They went on talking till about half past three and then they all walked to Suan Kularb field. Many Suan Kularb boys, whom Dang knew, were watching the game. Luang Prawat took them to the one tical seats. The man, next to whom Luang Prawat sat, was an English naval officer. He stared at Luang Prawat for a long time and then said, "Arn't you Sunthorn, with whom I went to school in England?"

"Yes, of course. I am pleased to see you. You are Thompson, arn't you?" said Luang Prawat.

"Yes. Are those youngsters, whom you have with you, your children?"

"Oh, no. They are my nephews and a friend, whom I have brought to see the match."

"Here are the teams coming. We must pay attention to the game now."

Exercise: Lesson 11.

A. *Join the following sentences together by using the pronoun "Whom" :—*

The boy has not come back. You sent him
for the books.

The football players won the game. Kru
Sawat trained them.

Tongkam and Pian were very happy. Aunte
Perm took them to the cinema.

Lek is in Form V. Dang went with him to
Paknam.

Dang speaks English well. His father often
speaks English to him.

The man was going to Hua Hin. I saw
him at the station.

The little girl was very clever. They wanted
to see her.

B. Add clauses beginning with "whom" to the following sentences :—

The children went with their uncle,

They went to see a small girl,

Nai Lek,, is coming at two o'clock.

A man,, took me to see the football match.

The servant,, has brought back the bags.

Those are the children,

The priest, to, comes from Wat Lieb.

Nai Sawat, with, drove very carefully.

C. Answer the following questions :—

Who was waiting for the children after lunch ?

Were the children pleased to see their uncle?

Why were they pleased ?

What did he say to them ?

What did Tongkam and Pian want to do ?

Whom did they want to see ?

Did Dang and Pong want to see her ?

With whom did the girls go out ?

With whom did the boys go out ?

Who was coming to the house at two o'clock ?

Where was there a football match that day ?

What teams were playing there ?

Where did Luang Prawat see the English team ?

Did Tongkam and Pian want to see the match ?

Who arrived just then ?

What did Luang Prawat say to him ?

Did Lek want to see the match ?

When did Luang Prawat see the English team ?

Who took him to see the match ?

With whom were they playing that day ?

Who won the match in Penang ?

Were the English footballers heavier than
the Siamese footballers ?

At what time did they start for Suan Kularb
field ?

How did they go to the field ?

Who were watching the game ?

To what seats did they go ?

Next to whom did Luang Prawat sit ?

What did the English officer say to Luang
Prawat ?

What did Luang Prawat reply ?

Were the boys the children of Luang Prawat ?

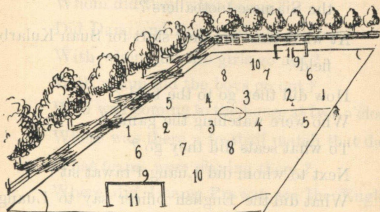
Why did Luang Prawat bring the children ?

Who were coming on to the field ?

What did the English officer say then ?

LESSON 12.

The Football Match.



The two teams got into position.

1 2 3 4 5
Outside-left Inside-left Centre Forward Inside-right Outside-right

6 7 8
Left Half-back Centre Half-back Right Half-back

9 10
Left Full-back Right Full-back

11
Goalkeeper

When the two teams came on to the ground, all the people cheered. The Siamese players were wearing white shorts and blue shirts. The English players were wearing all white. The two captains met in the middle of the field and shook hands. Then the Siamese captain tossed a coin. The English captain called "Head" but the coin came down tail. The Siamese captain won the toss. The wind was blowing from the south and so he chose the south side of the field. The two teams got into position. Then the referee blew his whistle and the English centre forward kicked off.

The game was very fast and very good. The Siamese forwards were much quicker than the English but their half-backs were not very good. They often kicked the ball straight ahead and did not pass to their forwards enough. The full-backs on each side were good and both goalkeepers were safe.

The Siamese scored first. The English forwards were near the Siamese goal. The centre forward shot but the Siamese goalkeeper caught

the ball. He kicked it to the right wing. The outside-right was very fast. He got to the ball before the English left half-back and raced down the field. The left full-back came across to tackle him but he passed to the inside-right. The inside-right passed to the centre forward, who had followed up. The centre forward shot into the top right-hand corner of the goal. The goalkeeper jumped and just touched the ball but he could not stop it.

The crowd cheered. Lek, Dang and Pong shouted and clapped their hands. The English officer shouted, "Well played." Luang Prawat said to Dang, "That is the way to play, Dang. They passed well."

"Yes," said Dang, "we play like that at school."

Luang Prawat and the English officer laughed.

The English team played hard after this and soon scored. The Siamese centre-half got the ball soon after the kick-off. He kicked straight down the field. The English right full-back got

the ball. He had plenty of time and kicked the ball over the centre-half's head to the inside-left. The inside-left passed out to the wing. The outside-left ran down the wing and then centred. The inside-right took the pass and shot at once. The score was now one all.

"Do you play like that centre-half, at school?" said Luang Prawat to Lek and Dang.

"No, sir," said Lek, "our teacher tells us not to kick blindly."

Soon after the kick-off the referee blew the whistle for half-time. The two teams rested for five minutes. Then the referee blew his whistle and the teams got into position again. The Siamese forwards took the ball right down the field from the kick-off. The centre forward shot but the goalkeeper touched the ball and it went over the cross bar. The outside-left took the corner. He kicked the ball right into the goal mouth. Before the English goalkeeper could reach it, the inside-right headed it into the goal.

Siam was now leading. The score was two to one. Dang, Pong and Lek were shouting and

cheering. The English team pressed but the Siamese full-backs and goalkeeper were very good and the English could not score. A few minutes before time, the Siamese right-back got the ball. He kicked it very hard to the fast outside-right, who started to run down the wing. The crowd cheered but the referee blew the whistle for off-side. The English left-back took the free kick. He saw that the outside-right, who was far down the field, was unmarked. He kicked the ball hard across the field, to the right wing. The outside-right got the ball and ran in towards the goal. Before the Siamese left-back could reach him, he shot. The ball went just inside the goal-post and the score was now two all.

Soon after this the referee blew the whistle for time and the game ended in a draw.

Exercise: Lesson 12.

Answer the following questions :—

When the two teams came on the field, what did all the people do ?

What were the Siamese players wearing ?

What were the English players wearing ?

Where did the two captains meet ?

What did they do ?

What did the Siamese captain then do ?

What did the English captain call ?

How did the coin come down ?

Who won the toss ?

Who lost the toss ?

Which side did the Siamese captain choose ?

Why did he choose that side ?

What did the teams do ?

What did the referee do ?

Who kicked off ?

Was it a good game ?

Who were the quicker forwards ?

Were the Siamese half-backs good ?

- What did they often do ?
- What did they not do ?
- Were the goalkeepers and full-backs good ?
- Who scored first ?
- Where were the English forwards ?
- What did the English centre forward do ?
- What did the Siamese goalkeeper do ?
- To whom did he kick the ball ?
- Was the outside-right fast or slow ?
- What did he do ?
- Who came across to tackle him ?
- To whom did he pass the ball ?
- To whom did the inside-right pass the ball ?
- What did the centre forward do ?
- Did the goalkeeper stop the ball ?
- What did the crowd do ?
- What did the boys do ?
- Who shouted " Well played " ?
- What did Luang Prawat say to Dang ?
- What did Dang reply ?
- What did the two men do ?
- Who scored next ?

Where did the Siamese centre-half kick the ball ?

Who stopped it ?

What did the full-back do ?

Where did the inside-left pass the ball ?

What did the outside-left do ?

Who took the pass ?

What did he do ?

What was the score now ?

What did Luang Prawat say ?

What did Lek answer ?

At half-time how long did the teams rest ?

When the referee blew his whistle, what did the teams do ?

From the kick-off what did the Siamese forwards do ?

Who shot at the English goal ?

Did the goalkeeper touch the ball ?

Where did the ball go ?

Who took the corner ?

Where did he kick the ball ?

Who headed the ball into the goal ?

Who were now leading ?

What was the score ?

What were the boys doing ?

What did the English team do now ?

Could they score ?

Why could they not score ?

To whom did the Siamese full-back kick the
ball ?

What did the outside-right do ?

What did the crowd do ?

What did the referee do ?

Why did he blow his whistle ?

Who took the free kick ?

What did he see ?

Where did he kick the ball ?

Why did he kick the ball to the right wing ?

What did the outside-right do ?

Did the Siamese left-back reach him before
he shot ?

Where did the ball go ?

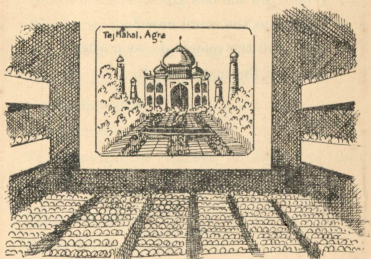
What was the score now ?

What did the referee do soon after ?

How did the match end ?

LESSON 13.

Relative Pronouns — Whose.



The first picture was a travel picture of India.

The *player* went to the hospital. *His* arm was broken.

The player, whose arm was broken, went to the hospital.

Dang went to Paknam with *Lek*. *His* parents live there.

Dang went to Paknam with Lek, whose parents live there.

Tongkam does not know Bangkok well. Her home is in Chiengmai.

Tongkam, whose home is in Chiengmai, does not know Bangkok well.

Children are orphans. *Their* parents are dead.

Children, whose parents are dead, are orphans.

Dang and Pong, whose uncle took them to the football match, had a good time. Their sisters, whose aunt took them to the cinema, had a good time also. Tongkam, whose home is in Chiengmai, does not often see a good picture.

The cinema started at two o'clock, so they left the house soon after one. It was a fine day and they walked to the theatre.

"Do you often go to the Chalerm Krung Theatre?" said Tongkam to Pian.

"Yes, fairly often," replied Pian. "Mother has a friend, whose brother works at the theatre. If there is a good picture for children, he tells Mother. Then she lets us go."

"Are there any cinemas in Chiengmai?" asked Aunt Perm.

"Yes," said Tongkam, "there are two or three but they are not very good."

They reached the theatre at a quarter to two. Aunt Perm bought the tickets and they went inside and sat down. Pian, whose seat was on the inside, could not see very well. She changed places with her aunt, whose seat was on the outside. Tongkam sat between them.

The first picture was a travel picture of India. Tongkam, whose father studied in India, knew many of the places. Her father took photographs of these places, when he was in India.

The second was a news-reel and they saw pictures of many parts of the world.

At last the chief picture started. Parts of it were very funny and they all laughed. Parts of it were very sad and Tongkam and Pian were almost crying.

"Do you like it?" said their aunt.

"Oh, yes," answered both girls, whose eyes were full of tears. "It is lovely."

When the cinema was over they went outside. They met Nai Sawat, whose motor car was standing near the theatre.

"I have come to drive you home," said Nai Sawat.

They all thanked him. Then they got into the car and Nai Sawat drove them home.

Exercise: Lesson 13.

- A. *Join the following pairs of sentences together by using the relative pronoun "whose."*

Dang can speak English well. His father often talks English to him.

The boy was ashamed. His book was very dirty.

That man takes care of the little girl. Her parents are dead.

Boys fail in the examination. Their marks are less than fifty per cent.

The Indians sell cloth. Their shops are in the Pahurat Road.

The doctor gave glasses to those girls. Their eyes are weak.

- B. *Add clauses beginning with "whose" to the following sentences :—*

Pian,, could not see very well.

Aunt Perm,, changed places with Pian.

Tongkam, , likes Bangkok very much.
 Nang Siri has a friend,
 That boy, , lives with his brother in
 Bangkok.

The nurse put a bandage on the boy,
 Luang Santi, , sends much fruit to
 Bangkok.

They met their brother,

C. *Answer the following questions :—*

Who took Dang and Pong to the football
 match ?

Did they have a good time ?

Where did their sisters go ?

With whom did Tongkam and Pian go to
 the cinema ?

Does Tongkam often see a good picture ?

Why does she not often see a good picture ?

At what time did the cinema start ?

At what time did they leave the house ?

How did they go to the theatre ?

Why did they walk ?

Does Pian often go to the theatre ?

Where does the brother of Nang Siri's friend work ?

When there is a good picture for children, what does he do ?

What does Nang Siri then let the children do ?

Are there any cinemas in Chiengmai ?

Are they very good ?

At what time did they reach the theatre ?

Who bought the tickets ?

Where did they go then ?

Why could Pian not see well ?

With whom did Pian change places ?

Who sat between Pian and Aunt Perm ?

What was the first picture ?

Did Tongkam know many of the places ?

Who studied in India ?

In India, what did he do ?

What was the second picture ?

What did they see ?

Was the chief picture funny or sad ?

At the funny parts, what did Pian and
Tongkam do ?

What were they doing at the sad parts ?

Did they like the picture ?

When they went out of the theatre, whom
did they meet ?

Where was his motor car standing ?

Why had he come to the theatre ?

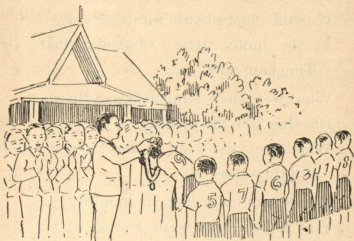
What did they all do ?

After that what did they do ?

What did Nai Sawat do ?

LESSON 14.

Relative Pronouns --- which.



He gave wreaths to the Siamese team.

Subject.

The train goes to Hua Hin. It leaves at half-past seven.

The train, which leaves at half-past seven, goes to Hua Hin.

All farmers use buffaloes. They are the most useful animals in Siam.

All farmers use buffaloes, which are the most useful animals in Siam.

The *Rachadamnern Road* has trees on both sides. *It* runs from the Palace to the Throne Hall.

The *Rachadamnern Road*, which runs from the Palace to the Throne Hall, has trees on both sides.

Object.

Luang Santi grows much *fruit*. He sends *it* to the market.

Luang Santi grows much fruit, which he sends to the market.

The *animals* were cows, not deer. Dang heard *them*.

The animals, which Dang heard, were cows, not deer.

The *stick* came from Hua Hin. Dang gave *it* to his grandfather.

The stick, which Dang gave to his grandfather, came from Hua Hin.

Object of Preposition.

The ship was the "*Alsia*." He went to Singapore in *it*.

The ship, in which he went to Singapore, was the "*Alsia*."

The *Golden Hill* is the highest hill in Bangkok. The children climbed up *it*.

The Golden Hill, up which the children climbed, is the highest hill in Bangkok.

When the football match was over, both teams lined up in front of the pavilion. The Director of the Naval Department and the Captain of the ship from which the English team came, made speeches. The Director had eleven wreaths, which he gave to the English team. The Captain also had eleven wreaths which he gave to the Siamese team. Then the two teams, went away together.

Luang Prawat said good-bye to the English officer. Before he went away, the English officer said, "Will you come and see me to-morrow in the gunboat, which is lying at the Borneo Company's Wharf. Perhaps I can take you to the cruiser, which is outside the Bar."

Luang Prawat thanked the officer. He also asked him to a dinner, which he was giving to some friends that night.

When they reached home, Phra Pitak was waiting for them. He said, "I must go back to Chiangmai by the train, which leaves on Wednesday. Before I go, I want to take you all to the theatre. Tongkam and Pong have never seen a good Khon."

"Which is the best theatre?" asked Luang Prawat.

"The Silpakorn Theatre, which is near the Pramane Ground, is the best," said Pra Pitak.
"We will go there."

"Shall we all go back to Chiangmai on Wednesday?" asked Tongkam.

"Oh, no," said Phra Pitak. "I want you and Pong to see much more of Bangkok. I have finished the work, for which I came to Bangkok, and so I must go back. You can stay for one or two weeks more."

All the children thanked Phra Pitak. Afterwards they talked about the play to which they were going.

Exercise: Lesson 14.

- A. *Join the following pairs of sentences together by using the relative pronoun "which."*

This is the road. It goes to Don Muang.

The ships are going to Koh Sichang. They are sailing down the river.

Elephants pull the logs to the river. They are very strong and clever animals.

The children got on a bus. It was going to Wat Saket.

The goalkeeper stopped the ball. The centre forward kicked it.

The motor cars come from England. That man sells them.

The children bought a pipe. They gave it to their grandfather.

The mangoes are very good. Luang Santi sells them.

The books are very easy. We are using them now.

That is the tram. I go to school in it.

The school is near his house. Dang goes to it.

Lek's bicycle is a very good one. He paid fifty ticals for it.

B. Add clauses beginning with "which" to the following sentences:—

The Captain had some wreaths,

Luang Prawat went to the gunboat,

The cruiser,, could not cross the Bar.

The train,, goes to Penang.

The Chalerm Krung Theatre,, is the best.

The book,, cost two ticals.

The motor car,, belongs to Nai Sawat.

The oranges,, are very sweet.

Nai Dang went into the room,

The bridge,, is made of steel.

The boys lit the lamp,

This is the letter,

C. Answer the following questions :—

When the match was over, what did both teams do ?

Where did they line up ?

What had the Director of the Naval Department ?

What did he do with them ?

To whom did the English Captain give the wreaths ?

What did the two teams do then ?

To whom did Luang Prawat say good-bye ?

Before he went away, what did the English officer say ?

Where was the gunboat ?

Where was the cruiser ?

To what did Luang Prawat ask the officer ?

When they reached home, who was waiting for them ?

By what train had Phra Pitak to go to Chiangmai ?

What did he want to do ?

What did he want Tongkam and Pian to see?

Which is the best theatre ?

Where is it ?

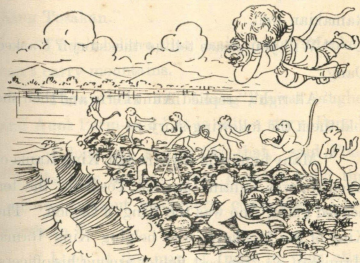
Were the children going back to Chiangmai
with their father ?

Why were they not going ?

How much longer could the children stay ?

Who thanked Phra Pitak ?

Afterwards what did the children talk about?

LESSON 15.**A Visit to the Theatre.****Hanuman and his monkeys.**

On Tuesday Phra Pitak and his wife took all the children to the Silpakorn Theatre. Aunt Perm and Uncle Sunthorn also went. They arrived at the theatre early.

In the theatre all the children sat around their aunt.

“ Do you know the story of the play, Aunt Perm ?” said Tongkam.

“ Yes”, said Aunt Perm, who knew the Ramakian well.

“ Will you please tell us the story ?” asked Dang.

“ All right,” replied Aunt Perm and then she told them the following story :—

“ Many hundreds of years ago, King Rama of Ayodhya was fighting against Tosakan, the ten headed giant, who was the King of Ceylon. The King of the Monkeys, was helping King Rama. Hanuman was the best fighter among his officers.

The soldiers of King Rama had to cross the sea to reach Ceylon. This was very difficult and so Hanuman and the monkeys went to the Himalaya Mountains. They carried a part of the mountains to the South of India. Then they threw the mountains, which they had brought, into the sea. These mountains formed a path by

which King Rama and his soldiers went across to Ceylon. Hanuman and his monkeys helped the King and they fought against and defeated King Tosakan."

"I don't believe that," said Pong. "Monkeys can't carry mountains."

"Phra Pitak and Luang Prawat laughed and Aunt Perm said "It is only a story, Pong."

"I don't like stories like that," said Pong. "I like true stories. They couldn't build that pathway without machinery, could they, Uncle Sunthorn?"

"Look at the map of India in your atlas, when you get home," said Luang Prawat. "There is a pathway across."

"But the monkeys didn't build it," said Pong.

Then the play started and they stopped talking. Aunt Perm, who understood the Khon dancing, told the children the meaning of the

dances. Tongkam and Pian liked the beautiful dresses. The boys did not like the dances very much. They wanted to see the battle.

When Hanuman and the monkeys threw the rocks into the sea, the scene changed very quickly from the sea to the pathway. All the children clapped their hands.

"There you are Pong," said Aunt Perm.

"The monkeys have made the pathway."

"Will the battle start now?" asked Pong.

Aunt Perm laughed and said, "You are very fierce, Pong. This is a Khon, not a cowboy picture."

At last the Khon ended. After it there were some other dances and music. When these were over Luang Prawat said, "Will you all come and have supper with me."

The children were nearly asleep but they woke up, when they heard this.

"The children ought to go to bed," said Phra Pitak, "but perhaps their mother will let them go."

"All right," said Nang Sang. "They may go to-night because you and Uncle Sunthorn are going away to-morrow. To-morrow they must go to bed early."

"Yes, we will," said the children. Then they all went happily to have supper.

Exercise: Lesson 15.

Answer the following questions :—

- Who took the children to the theatre ?
- To what theatre did they take them ?
- On what day did they take them ?
- Did they reach the theatre early or late ?
- Where did the children sit in the theatre ?
- What did Tongkam say to her aunt ?
- What did Aunt Perm know well ?
- What did Dang say to his aunt ?
- Did Nang Sao Perm tell them the story ?
- Against whom was King Rama fighting ?
- Who was Tosakan ?
- Who were helping King Rama ?
- Who was Hanuman ?
- What had the soldiers of King Rama to do ?
- Was this easy or difficult ?
- Where did Hanuman and his monkeys go ?

What did they do ?

When they reached the South of India, what did they do ?

What did the mountains form ?

Who went over this pathway ?

Against whom did they fight ?

Did they defeat Tosakan ?

Who did not believe this story ?

Why did he not believe it ?

What did Phra Pitak and Luang Prawat do ?

What did Nang Sao Perm say ?

What stories did Pong like ?

What did Luang Prawat say to Pong ?

Did the monkeys build this pathway ?

When the play started what did they do ?

Who understood the dancing well ?

What did she do ?

What did Tongkam and Pian like ?

Did the boys like the dancing ?

What did they want to see ?

When the scene changed quickly, what did
all the children do ?

What did Nang Sao Perm say ?

What did Pong ask ?

What did Nang Sao Perm reply ?

After the play what were there ?

When all was over, what did Luang Prawat
say ?

What did the children do, when they heard
this ?

What did Phra Pitak say ?

Did Nang Sang let the children go to supper?

Why did she let them go ?

What had they to do the next day ?

LESSON 16.

Relative Pronouns — That.

The *boys* will go to England. *They* were first and second.

The boys, that were first and second, will go to England.

Who is the teacher ? *She* trained these girls.

Who is the teacher, that trained these girls.

The *pupil* was very naughty. The teacher punished *him*.

The pupil, that the teacher punished, was very naughty.

The *sailors* came from Satahip. We saw *them* yesterday.

The sailors, that we saw yesterday, came from Satahip.

The *elephants* are very clever. *They* work in the teak forests.

The elephants, that work in the teak forests, are very clever.

The *book* is very easy. We are reading *it*.
 The book, that we are reading, is very easy.
 He shot the *tiger*. *It* killed his buffalo.
 He shot the tiger, that killed his buffalo.

Those big teak *logs* came from Siam. The
 merchant sent *them* to England.

Those big teak logs, that the merchant sent
 to England, came from Northern Siam.



This is the *house*, that Pit
 built.



This is the *rice*, that lay in the
 house that Pit built.



This is the *rat*, that ate the rice,
 that lay in the house, that Pit built.



This is the *cat*, that killed the rat,
 that ate the rice, that lay in the house,
 that Pit built.



This is the *dog*, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the rice, that lay in the house, that Pit built.



This is the *cow* with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the rice, that lay in the house, that Pit built.



This is the *maiden* all forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the rice, that lay in the house, that Pit built.



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



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



This is the *cock*, that crew in the
morn and woke the priest all shaven
and shorn, that married the man all
tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all
forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled
horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat,
that killed the rat, that ate the rice, that lay in
the house, that Pit built.

Exercise: Lesson 16.

- A. *“That” can be used as the subject or the object. In the sentences below “that” is used in the subject. Change the sentences in the manner shown, making “that” the object instead of the subject.*

e.g. This is the rat, that ate the rice.

This is the rice, that the rat ate.

This is the cat, that killed the rat.

This is the rat,

This is the dog, that worried the cat.

This is the cat,

This is the cow, that tossed the dog.

This is the dog,

This is the maiden, that milked the cow.

This is the cow,

This is the man, that kissed the maiden.

This is the maiden,

This is the priest, that married the man.

This is the man,

This is the cock, that woke the priest.

This is the priest,

LESSON 17.

Chilli Sauce.



They went into the cook-shop.

Two English sailors, whose ship was in Koh Sichang, once came to Bangkok to see the sights. They walked for several hours and became very hungry. Outside a cook-shop they saw a notice that said, "Siamese, Chinese and European Food for Sale."

The sailors, who wanted to taste some Siamese food, went into the shop. They found a waiter, who could speak a little English, to whom they said, "Please, will you bring us some Siamese food." The waiter brought them some rice and curry, with which he served some chilli sauce.

One of the sailors looked at the chilli sauce and said, "That tomato sauce looks very nice. I will take a spoonful."

He took a large spoonful, which he put into his mouth with a little rice. The sauce, that he swallowed, burnt his mouth and his throat. The tears streamed down his cheeks."

His friend said, "Is it good?"

The first sailor, who wanted his friend to taste the sauce also, said, "Yes, it is very good."

"If it is good, why are you crying?"

"I am crying, because I am thinking of my poor old father, who died last year. He liked tomato sauce very much."

Then the second sailor took a spoonful and the tears streamed down his cheeks.

The first sailor laughed and said, "Why are you crying?"

"I am crying, because you did not die last year with your poor old father," said the second.

Exercise: Lesson 17.

A. *Make sentences in which you use the following relative pronouns :—*

Who	
Whom	
Whom	(after a preposition)
Whose	
Which	(Subject)
Which	(Object)
Which	(after a preposition)
That	(Person — subject)
That	(Animal or thing — subject)
That	(Person — object)
That	(Animal or thing — object)

B. *Answer the following questions :—*

Where was the English sailors' ship ?

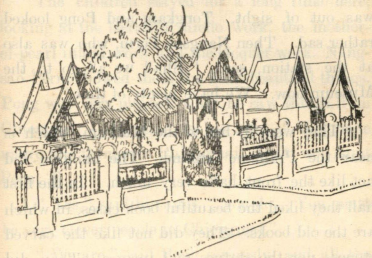
What did the sailors do ?

Why did they come to Bangkok ?

For how long did they walk ?
How did they become ?
Outside a cook-shop what did they see ?
What did the notice say ?
Where did the sailors go ?
Why did they go into the cook-shop ?
Could the waiter speak English ?
What did they say to the waiter ?
What did the waiter bring them ?
What did he serve with the rice and curry ?
What did one of the English sailors say ?
What did he do ?
What did the sauce do ?
What streamed down the sailor's cheeks ?
What did his friend say ?
What did the first sailor reply ?
Why did he say this ?
What did the second sailor then say ?
What did the first sailor reply ?
What did the second sailor then do ?
Why did the tears stream down his cheeks ?
When he saw this, what did the first sailor
say ?
What did his friend reply ?

LESSON 18.

A Visit to the Museum.



The Museum.

On the day after their visit to the theatre, the children all went to the station. They went to see Phra Pitak off. The Chiangmai train goes in the afternoon. Phra Pitak did not go by this train. He went by the morning train, which goes to Paknampoh. He had to do some work at Paknampoh, before he went to Chiangmai.

The children said good-bye to Phra Pitak and the train went slowly out of the station. They waved their handkerchiefs, till the train was out of sight. Tongkam and Pong looked rather sad. Then Nangsao Perm, who was also at the station, said, "Shall we all go to the Museum now. We have plenty of time."

They went by bus to the Museum, which is near the Pramane Ground. The children did not like the front halls very much. In the first hall they liked the beautiful book-cases, in which are the old books. They did not like the carved stones, nor the statues and images. They did not understand them.

They liked the Phra Viman Hall very much. The boys liked the collections of weapons. The girls liked the clothes and dresses. They looked for a long time at the beautiful things made of silver. The big tusks and the things made of

ivory were very wonderful but Pong said, "I have seen bigger tusks at Chiengmai."

The children stayed for a long time here, looking at the beautiful niello work, the mother-of-pearl inlaid work and the lacquer work. Nang-sao Perm showed them the most beautiful things. Pong was very pleased, when he saw things from Chiengmai. He said to his aunt, "We make many fine things in Chiengmai, don't we, Aunt Perm?"

"Yes," said his aunt, "you do. You must be very clever people in Chiengmai."

"We are," said Pong seriously, and all the others laughed at him.

"Why do we buy cloth from other countries when we can make such beautiful cloth in Siam?" asked Tongkam.

"The foreign cloth is cheaper," said her aunt. "Our cloth is made on hand looms but foreign cloth is made by machinery."

"It is a pity," said Tongkam.

"We have started to make cloth by machinery," said Dang. "There is a cloth factory in Bangkok."

"We have made good cloth in Chiangmai for many years," said Pong.

They stayed for two hours in this part of the museum. They looked at the thrones and royal carriages. They wanted to play the musical instruments made of beautiful wood and ivory. The time passed quickly. When Aunt Perm looked at her watch, it was past twelve o'clock. She said, "We have been here more than two hours. It is time to go home."

"We have not seen everything yet," said Tongkam, "but perhaps we shall come again."

Exercise: Lesson 18.

Answer the following questions :—

On the day after their visit to the theatre,
where did the children go ?

With whom did they go ?

Why did they go ?

When does the Chiangmai train go ?

Did Phra Pitak go by this train ?

By what train did he go ?

Why did he go by that train ?

What did the children do ?

How did the train go out of the station ?

What did the children wave ?

How long did they wave their handkerchiefs ?

How did Tongkam and Pong look ?

Why did they look sad ?

What did Nangsao Perm say ?

How did they go to the Museum ?

Where is the Museum ?

Did the children like the first halls ?

What did they like in the first halls ?

What did they not like ?

Why did they not like these things ?

What part of the Museum did they like very much ?

What did the boys like ?

What did the girls like ?

At what did they look for a long time ?

What were very wonderful ?

What did Pong say ?

At what other beautiful things did they look ?

Who showed them the most beautiful things ?

Why was Pong very pleased ?

What did he say ?

What did his aunt reply ?

Do people make beautiful cloth in Siam ?

Why do we buy cloth from other countries ?

Why is foreign cloth cheaper ?

Do we make any cloth by machinery in Siam ?

Where do we make it ?

Where have people made cloth for a long time in Siam ?

How long did they stay in this part of the Museum ?

What else did they like ?

On what did they want to play ?

How did the time pass ?

What was the time, when Nangsao Perm looked at her watch ?

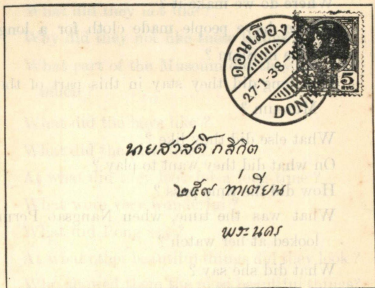
What did she say ?

Had they seen everything ?

Will they go to the Museum again ?

LESSON 19.

General Revision – Relative Pronouns.



It has the Don Muang postmark.

Persons only.

Who. Lek lives with his brother, who
works in the Post Office.

Whom. Luang Prawat met a man, whom he knew very well.

Whom (*with preposition*). The man, to whom he spoke, was an English officer.

Whose. Dang's two cousins, whose home is in Chiangmai, like Bangkok very much.

Animals or things only.

Which (*subject*). The ship, which is sailing down the river, is going to Singapore.

Which (*object*). That is the buffalo, which Luang Santi bought.

Which (*with preposition*). The house, in which I live, is in the New Road.

Persons, animals or things.

That (*subject*). The boys, that practice most, will win the match. I come to school by the tram, that passes my house.

That (*object*). He is the man, that I want to see.

He has sold the bicycle, that he bought last year.

A few days after the visit to the museum, Nai Sawat said to Dang, "Does Pong want to go to Don Muang?"

"Oh, yes," said Dang, "we both want to go."

"Well, I have good news for you. One of the Air Force officers, whom I know well, has invited us to go there. I am expecting a letter this morning, which will tell me the best day."

"Here is the postman, who has a letter for us."

Dang ran out of the house to meet the postman, who was coming up the path. The postman gave Dang a letter, which he took to his father. He gave it to his father and said, "Is this the letter that you expected?"

Nai Sawat took the letter, on which was the Don Muang postmark. "Yes, this is it," he said. "It has the Don Muang postmark."

He opened the letter and read it. Then he said, "We shall go on Thursday, which is the best day."

"Shall we go next Thursday?" asked Dang.

"Yes, I have no work on that day."

"Shall we have a ride in an aeroplane, when we go to Don Muang?"

"You must wait and see," said Nai Sawat, but he smiled when he said this. Dang, who saw the smile, felt very happy. Then he said to his father, "Can I go and tell Tongkam and Pong about the invitation, that you have received."

"Does Tongkam want to go?" asked Nai Sawat.

"Oh, yes, she wants to go but perhaps she does not want to fly."

"Then you must ask them both. I am going to Grandpa's in the motor boat, which is waiting now. You can come with me. You want to speak to your cousins and I want to speak to Aunt Sang."

Dang put on his shoes quickly and went away happily with his father.

Exercise: Lesson 19.

A. *Put clauses with relative pronouns in the blank spaces :—*

Tongkam,, likes Bangkok very much.

The buffalo,, cost forty ticals.

Dang and his father got into the motor-boat,

Pong,, sat in front with Nai Sawat.

The girls,, did not go to the football match.

This is the house,

This is the cow with the crumpled horn,

That boy,, will be in Form

IV next year.

The children ate the cakes,

There are the water-towers,

The Siamese centre forward, ,
scored the first goal.

What is the book, ?

B. Answer the following questions :—

What did Nai Sawat say to Dang ?

Did Dang and Pong want to go to Don
Muang ?

Had Nai Sawat good news for Dang ?

Who invited them to go to Don Muang ?

What was Nai Sawat expecting ?

Who had a letter for Nai Sawat ?

Why did Dang run out of the house ?

What was the postman doing ?

What did the postman give to Dang ?

To whom did Dang take the letter ?

What did Dang say to his father ?

What postmark was on the letter ?

What did Nai Sawat say ?

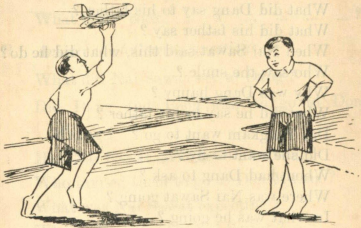
What did he do ?

Which was the best day ?
 Did the children go on the next Thursday ?
 Why did they go on that day ?
 What did Dang say to his father ?
 What did his father say ?
 When Nai Sawat said this, what did he do ?
 Who saw the smile ?
 Why was Dang happy ?
 What did he say to his father ?
 Did Tongkam want to go ?
 Did she want to fly ?
 Whom had Dang to ask ?
 Where was Nai Sawat going ?
 In what was he going ?
 To whom did Dang want to speak ?
 To whom did Nai Sawat want to speak ?
 What did Dang do ?



LESSON 20.

What.

**Put away that toy.**

I know the thing, which you want.

I know what you want.

Dang believes the story, which Pong told
him.

Dang believes what Pong told him.

That is the thing, which I want

That is what I want.

Dang heard the words, which his father said.

Dang heard what his father said.

The boy could not see the thing (or that),
which was coming towards him.

The boy could not see what was coming
towards him.

That, which he said, was not true.

What he said, was not true.

When Dang and his father reached Luang Santi's home, Dang went to find Pong. Nai Sawat went into the house. Dang soon found Pong, who was playing with a toy aeroplane in the garden.

" Put away that toy and listen to me," said Dang.

Pong took no notice.

"Don't you hear what I say?" said Dang.

"Yes," said Pong. "I heard what you said. This isn't a toy. It's a model aeroplane."

"Do you want to see a real aeroplane?" asked Dang.

Pong dropped his toy aeroplane and came running to Dang. "Of course, that is just what I want to do," he said.

"Next Thursday, Father is going to take us all to Don Muang. We shall see many aeroplanes and perhaps we shall fly."

"Shall we really fly?"

"I hope so. Perhaps Father will let us."

Just then Nai Sawat and Nang Sang came out of the house. The boys heard Nai Sawat say, "Well, can they?"

Nang Sang answered, "Yes, they can, if it is safe."

When the boys heard what Nang Sang said, they almost shouted with joy. They knew what their parents were talking about.

Soon Nangsao Perm and Tongkam came into the garden. "Have you heard the good news, Tongkam?" asked Dang.

"Yes, and I have heard what you told Uncle. Of course I want to fly. Girls are not afraid to fly," replied Tongkam.

"You must be careful of what you say," said Aunt Perm laughing. "There are many air-women now."

"But air-men are better," said Pong.

"Oh, are they, Mr. Cheeky?" said Aunt Perm, pretending to be angry.

Nai Sawat laughed at Pong and then said to Nang Sang, "We must leave very early on Thursday morning. The first big mail plane leaves at about six in the morning. Tongkam and Pong must come to us on Wednesday night."

Before Dang and his father went home, Dang went to see his grandfather and grandmother.

"Well, young man," said his grandfather, "you are going to do what I have never done."

"Have you never been in an aeroplane, Grandpa?" asked Dang.

"No, I'm too old for these new things."

"You and Pong must come and tell him what it is like," said Nang Sawong.

"Yes, we will. He is not too old," said Pong.

Exercise: Lesson 20.

A. *Add clauses beginning with 'what' to the following sentences :—*

The pupils can understand

There was very much noise and I could not hear

This is is quite true.

The shopkeeper does not know

The boys are going to do... ..

After their ride in the aeroplane the boys told their grandfather

At school we must do

The teacher did not believe

He gave the children

B. *Answer the following questions :—*

When Dang reached his grandfather's house, what did he do ?

What did his father do ?

What was Pong doing ?

With what was he playing ?

What did Dang say to him ?

Did Pong answer ?

What did Dang then say ?

What did Pong say about the aeroplane ?

Did Pong want to see a real aeroplane ?

Where was Nai Sawat going to take the children ?

If they go to Don Muang, what will they see ?

What will they perhaps do ?

Will Nai Sawat let them fly ?

With whom did Nai Sawat come out of the house ?

What did the boys hear Nai Sawat say ?

What did Nang Sang answer ?

When the boys heard this, what did they do ?

Why were they so pleased ?

Who came into the garden then ?

What did Dang say to Tongkam ?

What did she say to Dang ?

Are there many air-women now ?

Are air-men better than air-women ?

Was Aunt Perm really angry ?

At what time must they leave on Thursday morning ?

Why must they leave so early ?

Why must Tongkam and Pong go to Nai Sawat's house ?

Before Dang went home, where did he go ?

What did his grandfather say to him ?

Has Luang Santi ever been in an aeroplane ?

Why has he never been in an aeroplane ?

What must Dang and Pong do ?

Is Luang Santi too old to fly ?

LESSON 21.

A Visit to Don Muang.



That plane goes to Australia.

On Thursday morning Nai Sawat and all the children, except Dam, got up at four o'clock. They left the house before five. They went by car along the new road to Don Muang.

On the way, Tongkam said, "Why must we go so early, Uncle?"

"Because the first plane leaves at six o'clock," said Nai Sawat. "If none of the planes is late, we shall see five or six big mail planes to-day."

They reached Don Muang before six o'clock and went to the aerodrome. Two big planes were waiting and one was just ready to start.

"Where is that one going?" asked Dang.

"That is an English plane, which goes to Australia. It came to Don Muang from Calcutta yesterday. To-day it is going to Penang and Singapore," said Nai Sawat. "The other is the plane from Australia to England. That came from Singapore, and is going to Calcutta."

They saw the first plane start. Then they watched the passengers taking their seats and the men putting the mail into the second plane. The air-man, who drove this plane, saw Pong and said, "Hello, young man, do you want to go with us?"

Pong understood him and said, "Yes, I do but I can't go to-day."

Soon the second plane went away. Then Nai Sawat's friend came up and said, "There

will not be another plane for two hours. Come and have some breakfast."

While they were having breakfast, Dang said to the officer, "What is the next plane, sir?"

The officer answered, "The next is a Dutch plane which has come from Amsterdam. It stayed last night at Rangoon. It left there early this morning. To-day it is going to Penang, Sumatra and Singapore. To-morrow it will go to Java."

"Is there a French plane to-day?" asked Nai Sawat.

"Yes," said his friend, "there is a French plane which will arrive in about two hours. It goes to Hanoi. There is another French plane waiting. The passengers, who are going to Saigon, change here. The plane, which is waiting, takes them to Saigon. The Dutch plane for Amsterdam also leaves this afternoon but the French plane for Paris leaves here on Sundays."

After breakfast they saw the Dutch and the French planes arrive and leave. Then the officer took them to the workshops. He showed them the workmen mending planes and building new ones.

"Can you make an aeroplane here, sir?" asked Dang.

"We can make all except the engine," said the officer. "Sometimes we buy aeroplanes and, at other times, we buy the engines only and make the rest of the plane here."

They spent a long time in the workshops. Then they watched the Siamese air-men flying and saw some of the young air-men who were learning.

After lunch they saw the Dutch plane for Amsterdam arrive and leave. Then Nai Sawat said to his friend, "Well, we have seen everything. It is time to go home now."

All the children looked surprised and unhappy. Then they saw Nai Sawat and his friend smiling and they smiled too.

"There is one other plane, that I want to show you," said the officer. He took them all to a plane, which was standing alone in the aerodrome.

Exercise: Lesson 21.

Answer the following questions :—

At what time did Nai Sawat get up on Thursday morning ?

Who got up at the same time ?

At what time did they leave the house ?

How did they go to Don Muang ?

What did Tongkam say ?

Why had they to get up so early ?

How many planes would they see that day ?

At what time did they reach Don Muang ?

Where did they go ?

What were waiting ?

What was one plane just ready to do ?

What was that plane ?

From where did it come ?

Where was it going ?

What was the other plane ?

From where did it come ?

Where was it going ?

What did they see ?

What did they watch then ?

What did the air-man say to Pong ?

Did Pong understand him ?

What did Pong say ?

Who came up to them ?

What did Nai Sawat's friend say ?

While they were having breakfast, what did

Dang say ?

What did the officer say ?

Where did the Dutch plane stay the night
before ?

When did it leave Rangoon ?

Where was it going that day ?

Where would it go the day after ?

What did Nai Sawat say ?

What did his friend answer ?

Where does the French plane go ?

What was waiting ?

Where do the passengers, who are going to
Saigon, change ?

What plane takes them to Saigon ?

When does the Dutch plane for Amsterdam
leave ?

When does the French plane for Paris leave ?

After breakfast what did they see ?

Where did the officer take them, then ?

What did he show them ?

What did Dang say to the officer ?

What did the officer reply ?

What do they sometimes buy ?

What do they buy at other times ?

When they buy the engine only, what do
they do ?

Where did they spend a long time ?

What did they watch then ?

What did they see ?

After lunch what did they see ?

What did Nai Sawat say then ?

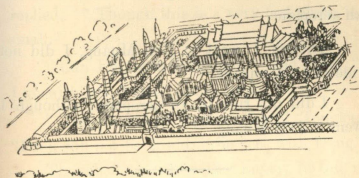
When they saw Nai Sawat and his friend
smiling, what did the children do ?

What did the officer say ?

Where did he take them all ?

LESSON 22.

Clauses of Contrast — though, although.



The buildings look rather flat.

Dang is small but he is very strong.

Though Dang is small, he is very strong.

Dang is very strong, though (or although)
he is small.

Tim ran fast but he did not win the race.

Although Tim ran fast, he did not win the
race.

Tim did not win the race, although he ran fast.

I went to Don Muang but I did not ride in an aeroplane.

Though I went to Don Muang, I did not ride in an aeroplane.

I did not ride in an aeroplane, although I went to Don Muang.

When they reached the plane, the officer said to the pilot, "Here are some young people, who want to fly. Can you take them up?"

"I can, if they are not afraid," answered the pilot.

"Are you afraid, Pian?" asked Nai Sawat.

Though Pian was a little afraid, she wanted to fly. She said, "A little bit but I want to fly."

"How many can you take?" said the officer to the pilot.

"I can only take two at a time," the pilot replied. "Though this is a very fast plane, it is small."

"Can I go with Tongkam?" said Pian. "If I go with her, I shall not be afraid."

"Yes, we will go together," said Tongkam. "Pong will not be afraid, if he goes with Dang."

Though Pong was rather angry, he did not say anything. His sister was teasing him and wanted to make him angry.

The two girls got into the plane. Then the pilot started the engine. The plane ran along the ground a little way. Then it rose in the air. Soon it was flying over Bangkok. The pilot flew round Bangkok and down the river to Paknam. Then he returned to Don Muang. Though they flew many miles, they got back to Don Muang in less than half an hour.

At Don Muang the girls got out of the plane. Dang and Pong came running up to them.

"Was it nice?" asked Dang.

"It was lovely," said both the girls.

"Did you go very fast?" asked Pong.

"I don't know," said Tongkam. "It did not seem very fast."

"How fast did you go, sir?" said Dang to the pilot.

"More than one hundred and fifty miles an hour but your cousin is right. Though we go very fast, it does not seem very fast, when the plane is high."

"The river was wonderful," said Tongkam. "The ships looked like toys, though some of them are very big."

Soon the boys got into the plane and it started again. Dang looked at the scenery but Pong watched the pilot nearly all the time. He wanted to learn how to fly.

When they got back, Pong talked to the pilot and Tongkam said to Dang, "Could you tell the different places?"

"It was very hard to tell the buildings," he replied. "Though there are many high buildings, they all looked rather flat. I could tell the open spaces like Chitralada Park and the Pramane Ground, easily."

All the children then thanked the flying officer and the pilot. Though they were tired, they were very happy. Nai Sawat then drove them back to Bangkok. Tongkam and Pong did not go back to Dhonburi that night. They stayed with their cousins in Bangkok.

Exercise: Lesson 22.

A. *Change the following sentences into sentences with "though" or "although":—*

The best Siamese rice is dear but it is very good.

These sums are very hard but Dang did them all.

The field is very wet but the boys are playing football.

Pian was frightened but she wanted to fly.

Tongkam is only thirteen but she has passed Form IV.

Suan Kularb is the oldest school but Dhebsirindr and Ban Somdet schools are bigger.

He is very small but he is a good runner.

The ships were big but they looked small.

B. *Change the following sentences into sentences with "but" :—*

Although he is clever, he is very careless.

Dang speaks English well, although he is young.

Though I got up early, I missed the train.

The buildings looked flat, though some of them were tall.

Though that man is poor, he is very happy.

That boy did not pass his examination, although he worked hard.

Although he went to Chiengmai, he did not go into the jungle.

I could not do that sum, though I tried very hard.

C. *Answer the following questions :—*

What did the children want to do ?

What did the officer say to the pilot ?

Could the pilot take them up ?

Who was a little afraid ?

- Did she want to fly ?
How many children could the pilot take ?
Was the plane a fast one ?
Was it big or small ?
With whom did Pian want to go ?
Why did she want to go with Tongkam ?
What did Tongkam say about Pong ?
Was Pong angry ?
Why did he say nothing ?
Into what did the girls get ?
What did the pilot do ?
What did the plane do first ?
What did it then do ?
Where was it flying soon ?
Where did the plane go from Bangkok ?
Where did it go from Paknam ?
In how long did they get back to Don
Muang ?
Who came running to meet them ?
What did Dang say ?

What did both the girls say ?

How fast did they fly ?

Though we go fast in an aeroplane, does it seem fast ?

What was very wonderful ?

What did the ships look like ?

Were they big or small ?

When the boys got into the plane, at what did Dang look ?

Whom did Pong watch ?

Why did Pong watch the pilot ?

When they got back, what did Tongkam say to Dang ?

Was it hard to tell the buildings ?

Why was it hard to tell the buildings ?

What could Dang tell easily ?

Whom did all the children thank ?

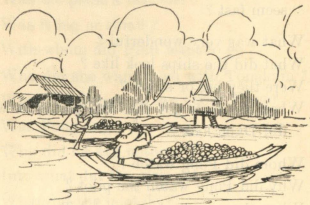
Were the children happy ?

Did Tongkam and Pong go back to Dhonburi that night ?

Where did they stay ?

LESSON 23.

“Since” with the Present Perfect Tense.



He went to the market with the boatmen.

Since they came to Bangkok, Tongkam and Pong have had a good time.

Since Dang entered Suan Kularb School, he has worked very hard.

Tongkam has written many letters to me, since she left Bangkok.

I have not seen Pawn, since he returned from England.

The next day all the children, except Dam, went to Dhonburi. Dam was already there. He did not go with the others to Don Muang, because he was too small. Nang Sawong was sorry for him. She asked him to go to Dhonburi. When the others were at Don Muang, he went to Dhonburi.

When his grandfather went round the garden, Dam went with him. He helped the workmen to pick the fruit. In the early morning, before the other children came, he went to the market with the boatman. When he met the other children, he said, "I have done a lot of work here."

"Yes," said Luang Santi, smiling, "since Dam came here yesterday, he has done a day's work. I shall have to pay him sixty stangs."

Then he said to Tongkam, "Did you enjoy your visit to Don Muang?"

"Oh! yes," replied Tongkam, "but I have enjoyed every minute since I came to Bangkok."

"That's good," said Luang Santi, "and now Engineer Pong, can you fly yet?"

"No, I can't fly yet," said Pong, "but I know how to make the plane go up and down and turn to the right or left."

"Don't be silly," said Tongkam. "How can you know that?"

"Because I'm not silly and because I use my eyes and my tongue," said Pong. "I watched the pilot when he was flying. When we landed, I asked him about it and he showed me what we must do."

"Flying is very pleasant, Grandpa. You ought to try it," said Dang.

"You ought to learn to fly," said Pong.
"That is much better."

"I am too old," said Luang Santi. "Since I was young, I have always tried to learn about new things and to use them. Now I must leave new things to the younger men."

"It is rather dangerous," said Pian.

"Yes, I'm afraid so," said Luang Santi.

"It is not very dangerous," said Pong. "Since he started to learn, our pilot has had only one accident. Since he got his wings, he has not had an accident."

"How did you learn all that?" asked Luang Santi, laughing. "Since I last saw you, you have learnt a lot."

"The pilot told me," said Pong.

"If the pilot has got wings, why does he use an aeroplane?" asked Dam.

"They are not real wings, Dam," said Dang laughing. "They are the badge, which shows that he can fly."

"What have you seen, since you came to Bangkok," said Luang Santi.

"I have seen lots of things," said Tongkam. "I have been to the Museum, the Theatre and the Chalerm Krung Cinema. I have seen the Memorial Bridge and climbed up the Golden Hill and I have driven in a car along the wide road between the two palaces."

"Shall we show her a narrow road, tomorrow, Dang?" said Luang Santi. "I have to go to Sampeng. Will you all come with me?"

All the children were very pleased, for they liked going out with their grandfather.

Exercise: Lesson 23.

A. *Complete the following sentences:—*

1. Since the boys started to play football, ...
... ..
2., since he went to Ayudhia.
3. Since the Museum was opened,
4., since he entered the hospital.
5. I have learnt very much English, since
6. Since, the farmer has ploughed all his fields.
7. Those boys have lived in England for five years, since
8. Since, Pong has learned very much.

B. *Answer the following questions:—*

Where did all the children, except Dam, go?

Where was Dam?

Did Dam go to Don Muang ?

Why did he not go to Don Muang ?

Who was sorry for him ?

What did she do ?

When the others went to Don Muang, where
did Dam go ?

Where did Dam go with his grandfather ?

What did he help the workmen to do ?

In the early morning where did he go ?

When he met the other children, what did
he say ?

What did his grandfather say ?

What did Luang Santi say to Tongkam ?

What did she reply ?

What did Luang Santi say to Pong ?

Could Pong fly ?

What did he know ?

How did he know that ?

Whom did he watch ?

What did the pilot show Pong ?

What did Dang say to Luang Santi ?

What did Pong say to him ?

Did Luang Santi want to learn to fly ?

Why did he not want to learn ?

What did Pian say ?

What did Luang Santi say ?

Is flying dangerous ?

How many accidents has the pilot had ?

How did Pong know this ?

What did Dam say ?

What did Dang reply ?

Why does the pilot wear wings on his coat ?

Since Tongkam came to Bangkok, where has
she been ?

What has she seen ?

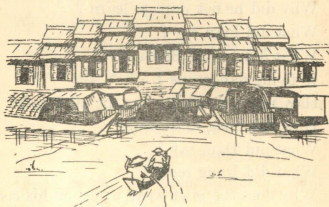
Up what has she climbed ?

Where has she driven in a car ?

Where did Luang Santi ask the children to
go with him ?

Were the children pleased ?

Why were they very pleased ?

LESSON 24.**Sampeng Lane.****Sapan Han.**

Next day all the children went with Luang Santi to Sampeng. They went to the entrance near Sapan Han. They went into the lane and Luang Santi spoke to the fruit sellers.

Then they started their walk.

“ Why is the street so narrow, Grandpa ?”
asked Tongkam.

"When King Rama I built Bangkok, he let the Chinese build houses outside the city walls. They built the houses and made the streets in the Chinese fashion. Sampeng was just like an old Chinese town. We call a narrow street like this a lane."

They walked on and came to the bridge.

"What funny little shops!" said Pong.
"Why are they so small?"

"We are on the bridge now. The shops are on the bridge and so they are very small," answered Dang.

They crossed the bridge and went past many silversmiths' shops. Tongkam said, "What a beautiful smell. It is like a flower garden."

"We are getting near to the flower shops," said Pian.

The children bought some flowers for their grandmother.

Then they walked across the Chakrawad Road into Sampeng Lane again. They went past many shops selling all kinds of goods. At last they came to Rachawongse Road. They crossed this road and went on.

Tongkam and Pian stopped to look at the beautiful silk in the silk shops. They wanted to buy some but they had not enough money.

Soon after, Pong said, "What is this smell, Grandpa? It is rather nice but it is like medicine."

"It is medicine," answered Luang Santi. "That is a Chinese medicine shop."

"Why are some parts of the lane wide and some narrow, Grandpa?" asked Tongkam.

"Sometimes a man wants to build a new shop," said Luang Santi. "He pulls down the old one but he must build the new one farther back. Dark and narrow streets are unhealthy."

They walked on past the narrow lane leading to the fish market. They went down a little lane, where they saw many Chinese making lanterns. This lane was very pretty.

Soon they got near to Wat Patoomkongka and the narrow lane became a street.

"Twenty-five years ago," said Luang Santi, "this was a narrow lane. Then there was a big fire and this street was made instead of the narrow lane. Many years ago a friend of mine was a teacher at Patoomkongka School. He had to walk through Sampeng Lane to reach the school."

"Have we come to the end of the lane now, Grandpa?" asked Tongkam.

"Not yet," replied Luang Santi. "The rest of the lane is not very beautiful but it is interesting. We will go along it."

In this part of the lane, Pong and Dang liked the blacksmiths' shops. The blacksmiths were making many kinds of iron tools. "These are better than silk shops, aren't they, Grandpa?" said Pong.

"Ask Tongkam and Pian," said his grandfather, laughing.

"Oh! girls always like silk and clothes. It is no good asking them," replied Pong.

There were many shops, in which workmen were polishing gems. The girls liked these shops. One of the workmen showed Pian and Tongkam some of the polished gems. The gems were very beautiful.

At last they came out into the New Road, near Talat Noi. The children were very tired and thirsty after their long walk. Their grandfather took them to a shop. He bought them some iced coco-nuts and some orange crush. Then they went home by tram.

Exercise: Lesson 24.

Answer the following questions :—

Next day where did all the children go ?

With whom did they go ?

To which entrance did they go ?

To whom did Luang Santi speak ?

What did they do after that ?

What did Tongkam say to her grandfather ?

What did King Rama I let the Chinese do ?

How did they build their houses and make
their streets ?

What was Sampeng Lane just like ?

What do we call a narrow street ?

Why were the shops so small ?

After crossing the bridge, what did they go
past ?

What did the flower shops smell like ?

For whom did the children buy some flowers?

What did the shops between Chakrawad
Road and Rajawongse Road sell ?

After crossing Rajawongse Road at what
shops did Tongkam and Pian stop ?

What did they want to do ?

Did they buy any silk ?

Why not ?

Why did Pong smell medicine ?

What did Tongkam say to her grandfather ?

What does a man sometimes want to do ?

What does he do first ?

Where must he build the new one ?

Why must he do this ?

What lane did they walk past ?

What did they see in another lane ?

Was this lane pretty ?

When they got near Wat Patoomkongka,
what did the narrow lane become ?

Was there a street in that place many years ago ?

When did they make this street ?

Many years ago what was Luang Santi's friend ?

How did he reach Patoomkongka School ?

Was the rest of the lane very beautiful ?

Was it interesting ?

Did they go along it ?

What shops did Pong like ?

What were the blacksmiths making ?

Are blacksmiths' shops better than silk shops ?

What were the workmen doing in the other shops ?

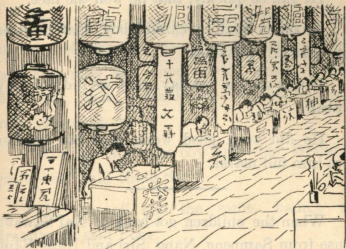
Who liked these shops ?

What did one of the workmen do ?

Were the gems very beautiful ?
Where did they come out into the New
Road ?
How did the children feel ?
Where did their grandfather take them ?
What did he buy them ?
How did they go home ?

LESSON 25.

Clauses of Result.



I like Lantern Lane very much.

So — that

Such — that

The street is so dark and narrow, that it is unhealthy.

The children walked so far, that they were very tired.

Dam is so tired, that he must rest for a few minutes.

He ran so quickly, that he won the race.

Aroon is such a careful boy, that he does not make any mistakes.

It was such a wet day, that we did not play football.

He did such good work, that his teacher gave him full marks.

When the children got back to Nai Sawat's house from Sampeng, Nang Siri and Nang Sang were waiting for them.

"Did you enjoy your walk?" said Nang Siri.

"Yes, very much, thank you," said Tongkam. "It was very interesting. Some of the lanes are so narrow, that a tricycle-taxi cannot go down them."

"Was it very hot in Sampeng?" asked Nang Sang. "It was so hot here, that we had the electric fan on all day."

"Yes, it was very hot," replied Pong. "We got very thirsty and Grandpa bought us some iced coco-nuts and some orange crush. I was so thirsty, that I drank one coco-nut and one bottle of orange crush."

"You are a greedy boy and your Grandpa spoils you," said Nang Sang.

"Oh, we all had the same, hadn't we Grandpa?" said Pong.

"Yes," replied Luang Santi, "it was such a long walk, that we were all very thirsty."

"What did you like best?" said Nang Siri to Tongkam and Pian.

"We liked the silk shops best," said Tongkam. "They had such beautiful silk, that we wanted to buy a lot."

"Did you buy any?" asked Nang Sang.

"No," said Pian, "it was so dear, that we could not."

"I like Lantern Lane very much," said Nang Siri. "It is so pretty, that many Siamese and Europeans have painted pictures of it."

"Dang and Pong liked the blacksmiths' shops best," said Luang Santi. "I think that all boys like blacksmiths' shops. I did when I was a boy."

"Yes, we like useful things, don't we Dang?" said Pong. "We don't think about clothes all the time, like girls, do we?"

Dang laughed at Pong but did not answer. Tongkam at first looked angry but then she laughed and said, "Some little boys talk so much, that they do not think at all."

Nang Sang then said to Tongkam and Pong, "Now we must go back with Grandpa. The mail train for Chiengmai will leave to-morrow and you must each write a letter to Father to-night. You are having such a good time in Bangkok, that you won't want to go back next Saturday."

Tongkam and Pong said good-bye to their aunt and cousins and went back to Dhonburi with their mother and grandfather.

Exercise: Lesson 25.

A. *The following sentences are bad English, unless a "that" clause follows them. Add "that" clauses to make them good English:—*

Our football team played so well,

That motor-car is so dear,

The River Chow Phya is so deep,

Anake is so lazy,

The steamer travels so quickly,

That man worked so hard,

It was such a fine day yesterday,

That school is such a large one,

Tongkam and Pian were having such a good time in Bangkok,

It was so hot in the field yesterday,
 Dang is such a strong boy,
 The tiger is so fierce,

B. Answer the following questions:—

When the children got back, who were waiting for them ?

What did Nang Siri say ?

Did Tongkam enjoy her walk ?

How narrow are some of the lanes ?

Was it very hot in Nai Sawat's house ?

How hot was it ?

Was it very hot in Sampeng ?

Did the children get thirsty ?

What did Luang Santi buy them ?

How much did Pong drink ?

What did his mother say ?

Did all of them drink the same ?

What did Tongkam and Pian like best ?

What did they want to do ?

Why did they want to buy a lot of silk ?

Did they buy any ?

Why could they not buy any ?

What does Nang Siri like ?

Why have many people painted pictures of
Lantern Lane ?

What did Pong and Dang like ?

When did Luang Santi like blacksmiths'
shops ?

Where did Tongkam and Pong go ?

With whom did they go ?

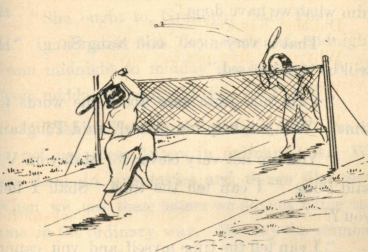
What had they each to do that night ?

Do Tongkam and Pong want to go back to
Chiengmai ?

Why do they not want to go ?

LESSON 26.

Time.



In the evening I play badminton.

From 12.00 midnight to 12.00 midday — A.M.

From 12.00 midday to 12.00 midnight — P.M.

From 12.00 midnight to 6.00 A.M. — early morning.

From 6.00 A.M. to 12.00 midday — morning.

From 12.00 noon or midday to 5.00 P.M. — afternoon.

From 5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. — evening.

From 7.00 P.M. to 12.00 midnight — night.

On the way back to Dhonburi, Tongkam said to her mother, "I want to write a letter to Father in English. May I do it? I want to tell him what we have done."

"That is very nice," said Nang Sang. "He will be very pleased."

"I am not quite sure about the words for time. Will you help me, please?" said Tongkam.

"You are not very clever for Matayom V," said Pong. "I can tell the time. Shall I help you?"

"I can tell the time myself and you cannot help me," said Tongkam. "I am not sure about words like 'afternoon', 'evening' and 'night', Mother."

"Ask Grandpa to help you," said Nang Sang. "His English is better than mine."

"Will you help me, please, Grandpa?" said Tongkam.

"I'll try," said Luang Santi. "My English is not very good now, but I can do that. I expect you understand the use of A.M. and P.M."

"She ought to, Grandpa," said Pong. "I do. In English the day starts at midnight. From midnight to midday the hours are A.M. From midday to midnight they are P.M."

"That's right," said Luang Santi, "but we do not use these letters in ordinary talk. We use them in time-tables and things like that. When we use these letters we do not name the time in the ordinary way. We say the number of the hour and the number of the minute. If you are telling the time in the ordinary way you say 'ten minutes past four,' 'a quarter past four,' 'half past four,' 'twenty-five minutes to five,' or 'a quarter to five.' If we are using A.M. or P.M. we say '4.10 (four, ten),' '4.15 (four, fifteen),' '4.30 (four, thirty),' '4.35 (four, thirty-five),' or '4.45 (four, forty-five).' If I say to you 'At

what time does your school start ?" you will say, 'at half past eight.' In the time-table your teacher will write 8.30 A.M."

"Yes, I understand that quite well, Grandpa," said Tongkam.

"Then," said Luang Santi "the names of the different parts of the day are easy. From midnight till about 6.00 A.M. is *early morning*. From 6.00 A.M. till midday is *morning*. From midday till about 5.00 P.M. is *afternoon*. From 5.00 P.M. till 7.00 P.M. is *evening*, and from 7.00 P.M. till midnight is *night*. When we tell the time in the ordinary way and want to tell the part of the day also, we must say 'in the morning,' 'in the afternoon', 'in the evening' but 'at night.'"

"I can use them now, Grandpa," said Tongkam. "Let me try. The school opens at half past eight in the morning. It closes at a

quarter to three in the afternoon. At half past five in the evening I play badminton. I go to bed at half past nine at night."

"That is quite right," said Luang Santi, "but we often use the words 'day' and 'night' in another way. We use 'day' meaning 'when it is light' and 'night' meaning 'when it is dark.' The sentence, 'The watchman works at night' means that he works when it is dark. It does not mean that he works from 7.00 P.M. till midnight. Sometimes people say, 'I went to bed at two o'clock last *night*.' It is dark at 2.00 A.M. and so they call two o'clock 'night'."

"Thank you very much, Grandpa," said Tongkam. "You ought to be a teacher."

Exercise: Lesson 26.

A. Notice the following examples :—

(a) I wake up at 5.30 A.M.

(b) I wake up at half past five in the morning (we often leave out the word "early")

Change the following sentences from the (a) form to the (b) form :—

I get up at 6.00 A.M.

I have my breakfast at 7.15 A.M.

I reach school at 8.00 A.M.

The first bell rings at 8.25 A.M.

I start work at 8.30 A.M.

At 11.30 A.M. we have an interval.

At 12.30 P.M. we start school again.

I leave school at 2.45 P.M.

At 5.30 P.M. I play badminton.

At 6.30 P.M. I start my homework.

I finish my homework at 7.45 P.M.

I have my supper at 8.00 P.M.

At 9.30 P.M. I go to bed.

B. *Answer the following questions :—*

To whom does Tongkam want to write ?

Does she want to write in English or
Siamese ?

What does she want to tell her father ?

Will her father be very pleased ?

What is she not quite sure about ?

Can Pong tell the time ?

About what words is Tongkam not sure ?

Is Luang Santi's English very good ?

Can he help Tongkam ?

Does Tongkam understand the use of A.M
and P.M. ?

Do you understand the use of A.M. and
P.M. ?

When does the day start in England ?

What are the hours from midnight to mid-
day or noon ?

What are the hours from midday to mid-
night ?

Do we use these letters when we tell the time in the ordinary way ?

In what do we use these letters ?

What do we call the time from midnight to 6.00 A.M. ?

What do we call the time from 6.00 A.M. to midday ?

What do we call the time from midday to 5.00 P.M. ?

What do we call the time from 5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. ?

What do we call the time from 7.00 P.M. to midnight ?

What is the preposition used with "morning", "afternoon" and "evening" ?

What is the one used with "night" ?

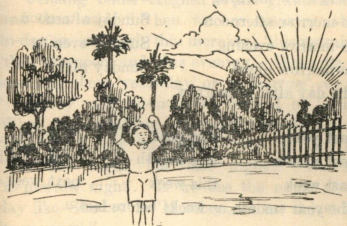
What does "day" sometimes mean ?

What does "night" sometimes mean ?

Why do people sometimes call 2 A.M. night ?

LESSON 27.

Time (Continued).



I got up early this morning.

Yesterday

To-day

early yesterday morning

early this morning

yesterday morning

this morning

yesterday afternoon

this afternoon

yesterday evening

this evening

last night

to-night

the day before yesterday

To-morrow**Any day**

early to-morrow morning	early Sunday morning
to-morrow morning	Sunday morning
to-morrow afternoon	Sunday afternoon
to-morrow evening	Sunday evening
to-morrow night	Sunday night
the day after to-morrow.	

last year	this year	next year
last month	this month	next month
last week	this week	next week
the year (month or week) before last	—	

the year (month or week) after next.

“There are a few more things to learn about time,” said Luang Santi. “Of course you know the words ‘yesterday’, ‘to-day’ and to-morrow’.”

“Oh ! yes, Grandpa, even Pong knows those words,” said Tongkam, teasing her brother.

"I shall know a lot more than you, when I reach Form V," said Pong.

Luang Santi laughed at his grandchildren and then said, "When we are speaking about to-day we say 'early this morning', 'this morning', 'this afternoon' and 'this evening'. When we are speaking about 'yesterday' or 'to-morrow', we use 'yesterday' and 'to-morrow' instead of 'this'. When we are talking about night we do not say 'this night' but 'to-night'. We do not say 'yesterday night' but 'last night'. We say 'to-morrow night'. If we use the name of the day like 'Sunday' or 'Monday', we use it just like 'to-morrow'."

"When we speak about longer times what words do we use?" asked Tongkam.

"For longer times we use the words 'last', 'this' and 'next'. We can use these words with 'year', 'month' or 'week'. This year is 2480. Last year was 2479. Next year will be 2481. This month is April. Last month was March and next month will be May."

"Have we any special words for days or times farther away?" asked Tongkam.

"No, there are no special words. We say 'the day before yesterday' and 'the day after to-morrow'. For long periods such as years, months, or weeks we say 'the year (month or week) before last' or 'the year (month or week) after next'."

I understand now, Grandpa and I can write)
to Father easily.

Exercise: Lesson 27.

Answer the following questions:—

Are there any more things to learn about time ?

Do you know the meaning of the words “yesterday”, “to-day” and “to-morrow” ?

What day is it to-day ?

What day was it yesterday ?

What day will it be to-morrow ?

What do we call the different parts of to-day ?

What do we call the different parts of yesterday ?

What do we call the different parts of to-morrow ?

What do we call the different parts of Tuesday ?

What words do we use for longer times ?

What year is this ?

What year was last year ?

What year will next year be ?

What month is this ?

What month was last month ?

What month will next month be ?

What do we call the day, two days before
to-day ?

What do we call the day, two day after
to-day ?

What do we call the week, two weeks before
this week ?

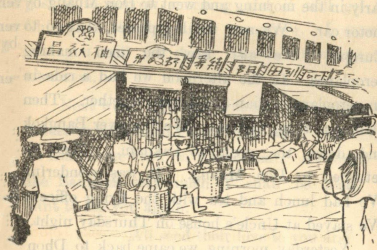
What do we call the week, two weeks after
this week ?

Does Tongkam understand all this ?

What can she do easily ?

LESSON 28.

Tongkam's Letter.



This morning Grandpa took us through Sampeng.

No. 174 Behind Wat Warurachin,
Dhonburi.

24. 4. 37.

My dear Father,

I am writing this letter in English. Perhaps you will not understand it. We are having a lovely time but we miss you very much.

On Thursday, Uncle Sawat took us all, except Dam, to Don Muang. We got up very early in the morning and went to Don Muang by motor car. We saw the big planes, that go to Europe. We also saw the men making aeroplanes. In the afternoon we had a ride in an aeroplane. Pian and I went together. Then Dang and Pong went up. We flew over Bangkok and down the river to Paknam. Then we returned to Don Muang. It was wonderful. We had lunch and tea with the flying officers. We stayed at Uncle's house on Thursday night.

Yesterday morning we came back to Dhonburi. We told Grandpa and Grannie about our visit to Don Muang. This morning Grandpa took us for a walk through Sampeng. Sampeng is like a Chinese town. They sell all kinds of things there. We got very hot and so Grandpa took us to have some orange crush and iced coco-nuts. This afternoon we came back to Dhonburi.

I am writing this letter in the garden, because this evening it is very hot in the house. I shall post it to-morrow morning and it will get to Chiangmai the day after to-morrow. I expect that you will get it on Tuesday morning or afternoon.

Next week, Grandpa will take us to see the snakes at the Snake Park. The week after next we shall come back to Chiangmai. Although I like Bangkok very much, I shall be glad. I want to see you again.

All send their love to you and

I remain,

Your loving daughter,

Tongkam.

Exercise: Lesson 28.

Answer the following questions:—

To whom did Tongkam write?

Did she write the letter in English or Siamese?

Will her father understand it?

Were the children having a lovely time?

Whom did they miss?

On Thursday where did Nai Sawat take the children?

Which of the children did he not take?

Why did he not take Dam?

When did they get up?

How did they go to Don Muang?

What did they see?

What else did they see?

In the afternoon what had they?

Who went up first?

Where did they fly?

To where did they return?

With whom had the children lunch and tea?

Where did they stay on Thursday night?

When did they go back to Dhonburi?

What did they tell their grandparents?

When did Luang Santi take them for a walk
through Sampeng?

What is Sampeng like?

What do they sell there?

Why did Luang Santi give the children
some orange crush and iced coco-nuts?

When did Tongkam and Pong go back to
Dhonburi?

When was Tongkam writing the letter?

Why was she writing the letter in the
garden?

When did Tongkam post the letter?

When did it reach Chiangmai?

When did Phra Pitak get the letter ?

The next week where did Luang Santi take
the children ?

The week after that where did the children
go ?

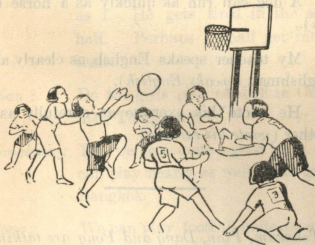
Did Tongkam like Bangkok ?

Was she glad to go back to Chiangmai ?

Why was she glad ?

LESSON 29.

Clauses of Comparison—as - as.



The girls play basket ball.

Pian is as tall as Pong (*is tall*).

Nit is not as clever as Dang (*is clever*).

Nit's English is not as good as Dang's
(*English is good*).

That man has as many houses as I (*have
houses*).

He works as well as any boy in the class (*works*).

A dog can run as quickly as a horse (*can run*).

My teacher speaks English as clearly as an Englishman (*speaks English*).

He wrote his exercise as carefully as his brother (*wrote his exercise*).

(*Tongkam, Pian, Dang and Pong are talking.*)

Pong : Will you play football in the small team next term, Dang ?

Dang : I don't know. I may get into the team. The inside-right is too big for the junior team this year.

Tongkam : Then you are sure to get into the team. You play very well. Kru Pawn told me.

Dang : Well, you see, there are two of us, Prasert and I. I cannot play as well as Prasert but Prasert is not as strong as I. He gets tired in the second half. Perhaps I shall get into the team.

Pian : Do the girls play net-ball in Chiang-mai, Tongkam ?

Tongkam : Yes, we have quite a good team. We can play nearly as well as the girls in Bangkok.

Pong : We can play football quite as well as the boys in Bangkok.

Dang : How do you know ?

Pong : Last year my school team played against an army team from Bangkok. Our boys were not as big or as strong as the soldiers. They played football as well as the soldiers, and the game was a draw.

Dang : The soldiers didn't try very hard, did they ?

Pong : Oh ! yes, they did. They tried as hard as they could.

Tongkam : Are the Suan Kularb football teams very good ?

Dang : Our intermediate team is very good. Our senior team is not as good as some other teams. The boys in our school are not as big as the boys in some other schools. Our junior team is good also.

Tongkam : Why are the boys in your school not as big as the boys in other schools ?

Dang : Because they are not as old as the other boys. Suan Kularb School does not take boys who are very old.

Tongkam : I want to see you play football, Dang, but I cannot. We shall be in Chiangmai, when you start to play.

Dang: When you come to Bangkok again, perhaps I shall be in the intermediate team. Then father will take you to see the matches. He always goes.

Tongkam: I hope so, because I like watching football very much.

Exercise: Lesson 29.

A. *Make sentences containing clauses of comparison using:—*

(a) the adjectives “good” “much” “small”
“old” “many”.

(b) the adverbs “well” “quickly” “hard”
“neatly” “sweetly”.

B. *Answer the following questions:—*

Will Dang play in the junior team next year?

Can the inside-right play this year?

Why not?

What is Dang sure to do?

Who told Tongkam about Dang?

Can Dang play as well as Prasert?

Is Prasert as strong as Dang?

When does Prasert get tired?

Do the girls in Chiengmai play basket-ball?

Have they a good team?

Can the girls in Chiengmai play net-ball as well as the girls in Bangkok?

Can the boys play football as well as the Bangkok boys?

Last year against whom did the boys in Pong's school play?

Were the boys as big as the soldiers?

Were they as strong as the soldiers?

Did they play as well as the soldiers?

Who won the game?

Did the soldiers try hard?

Is Suan Kularb intermediate team good?

Is the senior team as good as some other teams?

Is the junior team good?

Are the boys in Suan Kularb School as big
as the boys in some other schools?

Why not?

Can boys, who are old, enter Suan Kularb
School?

What does Tongkam want to do?

Will she see him?

Why will she not see him?

When she comes to Bangkok again, will
Dang be in the intermediate team?

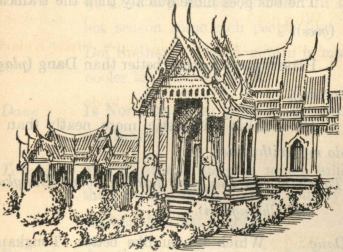
Who will take Tongkam to see the football?

What does Nai Sawat always do?

What does Tongkam like?

LESSON 30.

Clauses of Comparison—than.



I like the temples in Bangkok.

Dang is older than Dam (*is old*).

Northern Siam is more beautiful than Central Siam (*is beautiful*).

Bangkok has more people than Chiangmai (*has people*).

Siam is hotter than England (*is hot*).

This boy works harder than that (*boy works*).

The bus goes more quickly than the tramcar (*goes*).

Prasert plays football better than Dang (*plays football*).

He does his arithmetic more neatly than I (*do my arithmetic*).

(Tongkam and Dang are talking about Bangkok and Chiangmai).

Dang : Which do you like better, Tongkam, Bangkok or Chiangmai ?

Tongkam : I like them both. Chiangmai is prettier than Bangkok but Bangkok is more interesting than Chiangmai.

Dang : Is Chiangmai hotter or colder than Bangkok?

Tongkam : In the hot season Chiengmai is hotter than Bangkok but in the cold season it is much colder. In the cold season we have fires in our houses. In the hot season some rich people live on Doi Sudhep. The mountain is much cooler than the low land.

Dang : Is Northern Siam prettier than Central Siam ?

Tongkam : Yes, Northern Siam is much hillier than Central Siam. Hilly country is prettier than flat country.

Dang : Are things in Chiengmai cheaper or dearer than in Bangkok ?

Tongkam : Things, which we grow and make in Chiengmai, are cheaper than they are in Bangkok. Things, which come from foreign countries, are dearer than in Bangkok.

Dang : Do many people in Chiengmai speak Lao?

Tongkam : Oh! yes. Some of the old people cannot speak Siamese but most of the young people can speak it. The young people speak Siamese better than the old people.

Dang : Why is that?

Tongkam : They speak it better, because they learn Siamese at school.

Dang : Can you speak Lao?

Tongkam : I can speak it a little. Pong can speak it much better than I.

Dang : Why?

Tongkam : He has been into the forest with Father many more times than I. In the forest he often spoke Lao to the workmen.

Dang : Is Chiengmai a big town ?

Tongkam : Not very big. It is much smaller than Bangkok. Is Bangkok larger than Singapore ?

Dang : There are more people in Bangkok than in Singapore. Bangkok is bigger than any city between Calcutta and Hong Kong. I saw that in my geography book. Why is Bangkok more interesting than Chiengmai ?

Tongkam : There are so many fine things in Bangkok. Since I came here, I have seen many wonderful things. I like the temples, the palaces and the museum. The roads and shops are better than those in Chiengmai. So are the cinemas and the theatres.

Dang : Yes, those things are very nice but I like the country better than the town. A farmer is healthier than a man, who lives in a town.

Tongkam : You ought to be happy, when you are a farmer.

Dang : Yes, I think I shall be very happy.

Exercise: Lesson 30.

A. *Make sentences containing clauses of comparison, using the comparative degree of :—*

(a) the following adjectives :—

“young” “many” “much” “cold” “good”.

(b) the following adverbs :—

“well” “hard” “quick” “slow” “clear”.

B. *Answer the following questions :—*

About what are Tongkam and Dang talking?

Does Tongkam like Bangkok or Chiengmai?

Which town is more interesting?

Which town is prettier?

When is Chiengmai hotter than Bangkok?

When is it colder?

In the cold season what have the people in Chiengmai?

In the hot season where do some rich people live?

Why do they live on Doi Sudhep?

Which is the prettier, Northern or Central Siam ?

Why is Northern Siam prettier ?

What things in Chiengmai are cheaper than they are in Bangkok ?

What things are dearer ?

Do many people in Chiengmai speak Lao ?

Who cannot speak Siamese ?

Who speak Siamese better than the older people ?

Why do they speak better ?

Can Tongkam speak Lao ?

Who can speak better than Tongkam ?

To whom did Pong speak in the forest ?

Is Chiengmai a big town ?

Is it larger or smaller than Bangkok ?

Is Bangkok bigger or smaller than Singapore ?

Is Bangkok the largest city between Calcutta and Hong Kong ?

Since she came to Bangkok what has
Tongkam seen ?

Why is Bangkok more interesting than
Chiengmai?

What does Tongkam like in Bangkok?

What are better in Bangkok than in
Chiengmai?

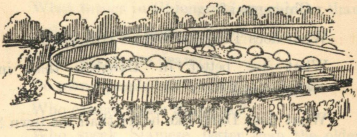
What does Dang like better than the town?

Who is healthier, a farmer or a townsman ?

Will Dang be happy, when he is a farmer?

LESSON 31.

The Snake Park.



The snake pit.

"To-day we are going to the Snake Park with Grandpa," said Dang to the other children.

"Are there many snakes there?" asked Tongkam.

"Oh, yes, dozens and dozens," said Dang laughing.

"Are they poisonous?" asked Tongkam.

"Yes, all deadly poisonous," answered Dang.

"I'm not going," said Tongkam. "I don't like snakes at all and I'm not going into a park full of poisonous snakes."

Dang laughed and said, "I was teasing you. It is not an ordinary park. The snakes are kept in a pit. They cannot get out and they cannot hurt you. It is very interesting."

Just then their grandfather came up. They all got into the motor car which was waiting.

Tongkam said, "Is it safe at the Snake Park, Grandpa?"

"Yes, quite safe," replied her grandfather. "Has Dang tried to frighten you? He's a bad boy."

"He did frighten me at first," said Tongkam. "Why do they keep poisonous snakes there, Grandpa?"

"They keep them there, to take their poison from them. They use the poison to make a

medicine which cures snake bite. You will learn about this, when you come to Bangkok to study medicine."

"Are there many kinds of poisonous snakes in Siam?" asked Dang.

"There are only four kinds of land snakes, which are deadly poisonous," said Luang Santi. "The sea snakes are deadly poisonous but they do not often strike people."

"What are the deadly land snakes?" asked Tongkam.

"They are the king cobra, the cobra, the banded krait and Russell's viper," replied Luang Santi. "You will see them all to-day. The king cobra is more dangerous than the others."

They soon reached the Snake Park and went at once to the snake pit. When they got there the keeper was feeding the snakes. He was very careful with the king cobra. It is a very fierce

snake. The cobras did not seem to be fierce. The keeper walked among them and gave frogs to some of them. Sometimes he picked up a snake and threw it into the water.

Tongkam and Pong were very surprised.

Soon a doctor in a long white coat came along. The keeper picked up one of the cobras and held it firmly by the neck. The doctor put a small glass plate into its mouth. The keeper then squeezed the head of the snake and made it bite the plate hard. Poison came from the snake's fangs and ran on to the plate. The poison was a thick liquid. The doctor brought it along and showed it to Luang Santi and the children.

Tongkam hated all the snakes but the banded kraits, which looked rather pretty. They saw the king cobra, the cobras and the kraits. Then they went into the small museum. There they saw the Russell's vipers, which were very fierce

and hissed at them. There were other snakes inside and some were very beautiful.

When they were going home, Tongkam thanked her grandfather.

"Did you enjoy it?" he asked.

"It was very interesting," said Tongkam, "but I don't really like snakes."

Exercise: Lesson 31.

Answer the following questions:—

Where were the children going with their grandfather?

Are there many snakes at the Snake Park?

Are they poisonous?

Did Tongkam want to go to the Snake Park?

Why did she not want to go?

What was Dang doing?

Is the Snake Park an ordinary park?

Where are the snakes kept?

Can they get out?

Can they hurt you?

When their grandfather came, what did the children do?

What did Tongkam say to her grandfather?

Is it safe at the Snake Park?

Who tried to frighten Tongkam?

Why do they keep snakes at the Snake Park?

What do they do with the poison?

When will Tongkam learn about this?

How many kinds of land snakes are deadly
poisonous?

What are they?

Which is the most dangerous?

Are sea snakes poisonous?

Do they often strike people?

When they reached the Snake Park, what
was the keeper doing?

With which snake was he very careful?

Why was he very careful with this snake?

Did the cobras seem fierce?

What did the keeper give them?

What did he sometimes do?

Who were surprised?

What was the doctor wearing?

What did the keeper do?

How did he hold the snake?

What did the doctor do?

What did the keeper do then?

What ran on to the plate?

What was the poison like?

To whom did the doctor show the poison?

Did Tongkam like the snakes?

Which snakes were rather pretty?

When they had seen the snakes outside,
where did they go?

What poisonous snakes did they see inside
the museum?

What did the Russell's vipers do?

Were the snakes inside beautiful?

Did Tongkam enjoy her visit?

Why did she not enjoy it very much?

LESSON 32.

Tongkam and Pong leave Bangkok.



Luang Santi brought a large basket of fruit.

Before the children went back to Chiengmai they went to see "The Blood of Suparn". They liked it very much. The songs were very pretty.

On Saturday morning Nang Sang said to them, "We must go back to Chiengmai to-morrow. Get all your things ready to-day. To-morrow morning you must pack your boxes. The train leaves at half past six to-morrow evening."

Then Nang Sang went to Nai Sawat's house. Nai Sawat drove her to Hualampong Station. She bought one ordinary ticket and two students' tickets to Chiangmai. She bought second class tickets. They were a little dearer than third class but much cheaper than first class. She also booked three sleeping berths.

On Saturday night Nai Sawat and Nang Siri took Nang Sang and the children to the Chalerm Krung Theatre. They saw a film called "The Return of Tarzan". The children liked it but the older people did not. Before this film they saw a travel picture of Bangkok. Tongkam and Pong were very pleased, because they knew all the places shown.

After the cinema Nai Sawat said, "This is a special day. We will go and have supper at Rajawongse Road."

"You are worse than Grandpa," said Nang Sang. "You spoil the children more than he

does. Tongkam and Pong won't want to go back to Chiangmai."

The next day Luang Santi and Nang Sawong went to the station with Nang Sang, Tongkam and Pong. Luang Santi took a big basket of fruit with him. When they reached the station Nai Sawat and all his family and Nangsao Perm were waiting.

Tongkam and Pong said good-bye to their grandparents, their uncle and aunts and their cousins. They thanked them very much for their kindness.

Luang Santi gave Tongkam and Pong the big basket of fruit. Dang, Pian and Dam gave some flowers and newspapers to Nang Sang and some sweets to their cousins. Aunt Perm gave the children some books.

"Have you had a good time?" said Luang Santi.

"Oh! yes, Grandpa, it was lovely," said Tongkam.

"Will you have another party next year, Grandpa?" asked Pong.

"Not next year," said Luang Santi, "but I will tell you a secret. When you have passed Matayom III, you and Tongkam will come to Bangkok to school. You will live with your cousins. Uncle Sawat and Aunt Siri will look after you, and "whack" you, when you are naughty."

"You will have to behave yourself," said Nang Siri, laughing. "Uncle and I are very fierce."

"And I have a fine bamboo," said Nai Sawat.

Pong was very pleased with the news. His aunt and uncle were very kind. They were only joking with him.

Just then a bell rang and Nang Sang, Tongkam and Pong got into the train. They stood at the window and talked to their relations. Soon a second bell rang and the train moved out of the station. Tongkam and Pong shouted "Good-bye" and waved their handkerchiefs till the platform was out of sight. Then they sat down in their carriage.

They felt half sad and half happy. They were sad, because they were leaving Bangkok but happy, because they were going home again.

Exercise: Lesson 32.

Answer the following questions :—

Before the children went back to Chiengmai,
what did they go to see ?

Did they like it ?

What were very pretty ?

On what day had they to go back to
Chiengmai ?

What had they to do on Saturday ?

What had they to do on Sunday morning ?

When does the Chiengmai train leave ?

Where did Nang Sang go ?

Where did Nai Sawat drive her ?

What did she buy at Hualampong Station ?

What class tickets did she buy ?

Are they dearer than third class tickets ?

Are they cheaper than first class tickets ?

What did she book ?

Where did Nai Sawat and Nang Siri take
all the children on Saturday night ?

What did they see ?

Did the children like it ?

Did the older people like it ?

What did they see before this film ?

Why were Tongkam and Pong very pleased ?

Where did they have supper ?

Why did Nai Sawat take them to supper ?

Why was it a special day ?

What did Nang Sang say ?

Will Tongkam and Pong want to go back to
Chiengmai ?

Who went to the station with Nang Sang,
Tongkam and Pong ?

What did Luang Santi take with him ?

What kinds of fruit were in the basket ?

(Look at the picture.)

Who were waiting at the station ?

What did Tongkam and Pong do ?

What else did they do ?

What did Luang Santi give them ?

What did their cousins give to Nang Sang ?

What did they give to Tongkam and Pong

What did their Aunt Perm give them ?

What did Luang Santi say ?

What did Tongkam answer ?

What did Pong say ?

What did Luang Santi tell them ?

When Pong has passed Matayom III, where
will he and Tongkam come ?

With whom will they live ?

Who will look after them ?

Why did Nang Sang laugh, when she said
"Uncle and I are very fierce."

Was Pong pleased with this news ?

Will his uncle beat him ?

When the first bell rang, what did Nang
Sang and her children do ?

Where did they stand ?

To whom did they talk ?

When the second bell rang what did the train do ?

What did Tongkam and Pong shout ?

What did they also do ?

When the platform was out of sight, what did they do ?

Did they feel sad or happy ?

Why did they feel sad ?

Why did they feel happy ?



Printed at the
"DAILY MAIL PRESS"
Si Phya Road, Bangkok,
By Choo Limsarej 1939.

ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳ
୨୭ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ୧୯୫୫

