TALK AND LEARN SERIES

ENGLISH READING AND COMPOSITION

FOR SIAMESE STUDENTS

BOOK II

สมุดหอ
๑๕ มิ.ย. ๔๐

BY

A. C. CHURCHILL

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ENGLISH READING AND COMPOSITION FOR SIAMESE STUDENTS

BOOK II

กรมศิลปากร
๑๕ มิ.ย. ๘๐
DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS

โดย

นายเอ.ซี.เช่อรุชิลลุ

อาจารย์ใหญ่ โรงเรียนสวนกุหลาบวิทยาลัย

ราคาเล่มละ ๓๕ สตางค์

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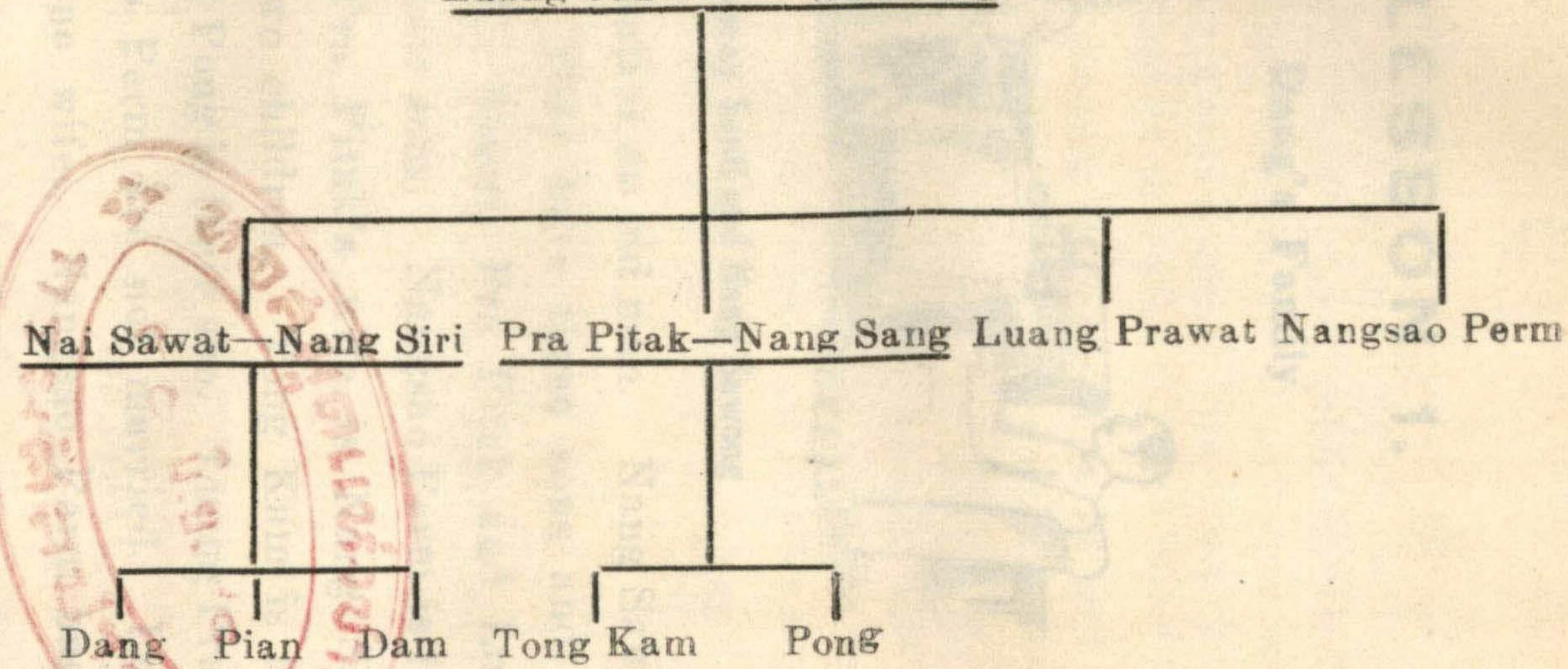
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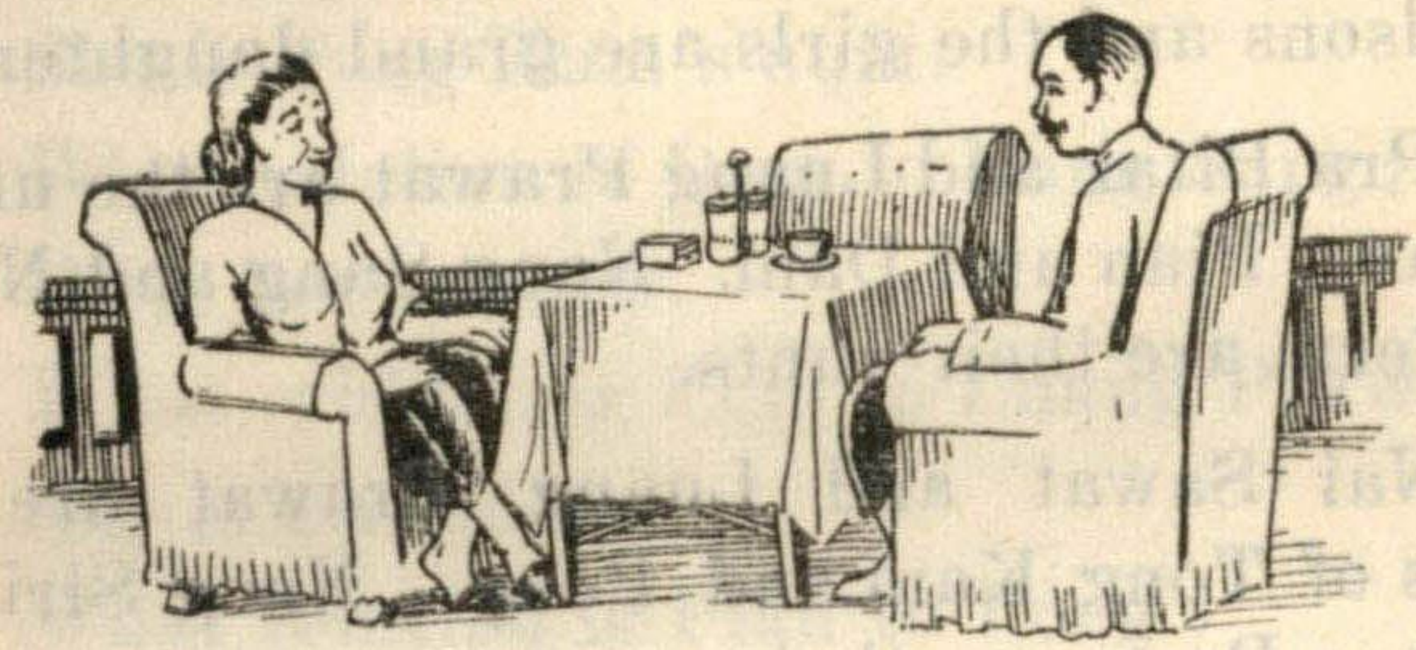
DANG'S FAMILY



DANCE FAMILY

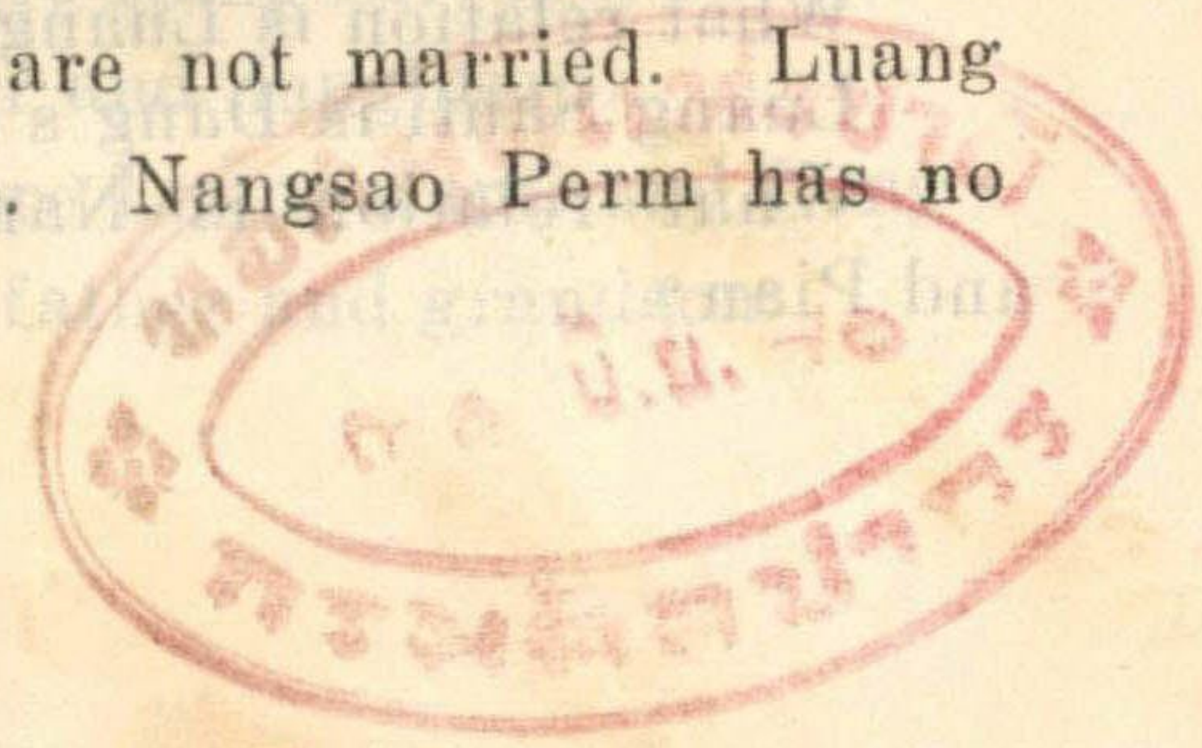
LESSON 1.

Dang's Family



Luang Santi and Nang Sawong

Luang Santi is an old man. Nang Sawong is his wife. They have three sons and one daughter. Nai Sawat, Pra Pitak and Luang Prawat are their sons. Nangsao Perm is their daughter. Pra Pitak's wife is Nang Sang. They have two children. Tong Kam is their daughter and Pong is their son. Luang Prawat and Nangsao Perm are not married. Luang Prawat has no wife. Nangsao Perm has no husband.



Luang Santi is the grandfather of Dang Pian, Dam, Tong Kam and Pong. Nang Sawong is their grandmother. The children of Nai Sawat and Pra Pitak are the grand-children of Luang Santi and Nang Sawong. The boys are grandsons and the girls are grand-daughters.

Pra Pitak and Luang Prawat are the uncles of Dang, Pian and Dam. Nang Sang and Nang-sao Perm are their aunts.

Nai Sawat and Luang Prawat are the uncles of Tong Kam and Pong. Nang Siri and Nangsao Perm are their aunts.

Tong Kam and Pong are the cousins of Dang, Pian and Dam.

Dang, Pian and Dam are the cousins of Tong Kam and Pong.

Dang, Dam and Pong are the nephews of their aunts and uncles.

Pian and Tong Kam are the nieces of their aunts and uncles.

The members of one family are relations.

What relation is Luang Santi to Dang?

Luang Santi is Dang's grandfather.

What relation is Nang Sawong to Dam and Pian?

She is their grandmother.
What relation is Pra Pitak to Dam?
He is Dam's uncle.
What relation is Nang Siri to Tong Kam?
She is Tong Kam's aunt.
What relation is Dam to Nang Sang?
He is her nephew.
What relation is Pian to Luang Prawat?
She is his niece.
What relation is Pian to Pong?
She is his cousin.
What relation is Dang to Tong Kam.
He is her cousin.
What relation are Dang and Tong Kam?
They are cousins.
What relation are Dang and Dam?
They are brothers.
What relation are Nai Sawat and Dang?
They are father and son.
What relation are Nang Siri and Pian?
They are mother and daughter.
What relation are Luang Santi and Pong?
They are grandfather and grandson.

Exercise: Lesson 1.

Answer the following questions:—

Is Luang Santi an old man?
Who is his wife?
How many sons have they?
How many daughters have they?
Who are their sons?
Who is their daughter?
Who is Pra Pitak's wife?
How many children have they?
Who is Tong Kam?
Who is Pong?
Has Luang Prawat a wife?
Has Nangsao Perm a husband?
Who is the grandfather of Dang?
Who is his grandmother?
What relation are the children to Luang Santi?
What relation are they to Nang Sawong?
Who are the uncles of Dang?
Who are Dang's aunts?

How many nieces has Luang Prawat?

How many nephews has Luang Prawat?

How many nieces has Nang Siri?

How many nephews has Nangsao Perm?

How many cousins has Dang?

How many cousins has Tong Kam?

What relation is Pong to Nangsao Perm?

What relation is Nang Siri to Pong?

What relation is Nai Sawat to Pian?

What relation is Pian to Nang Siri?

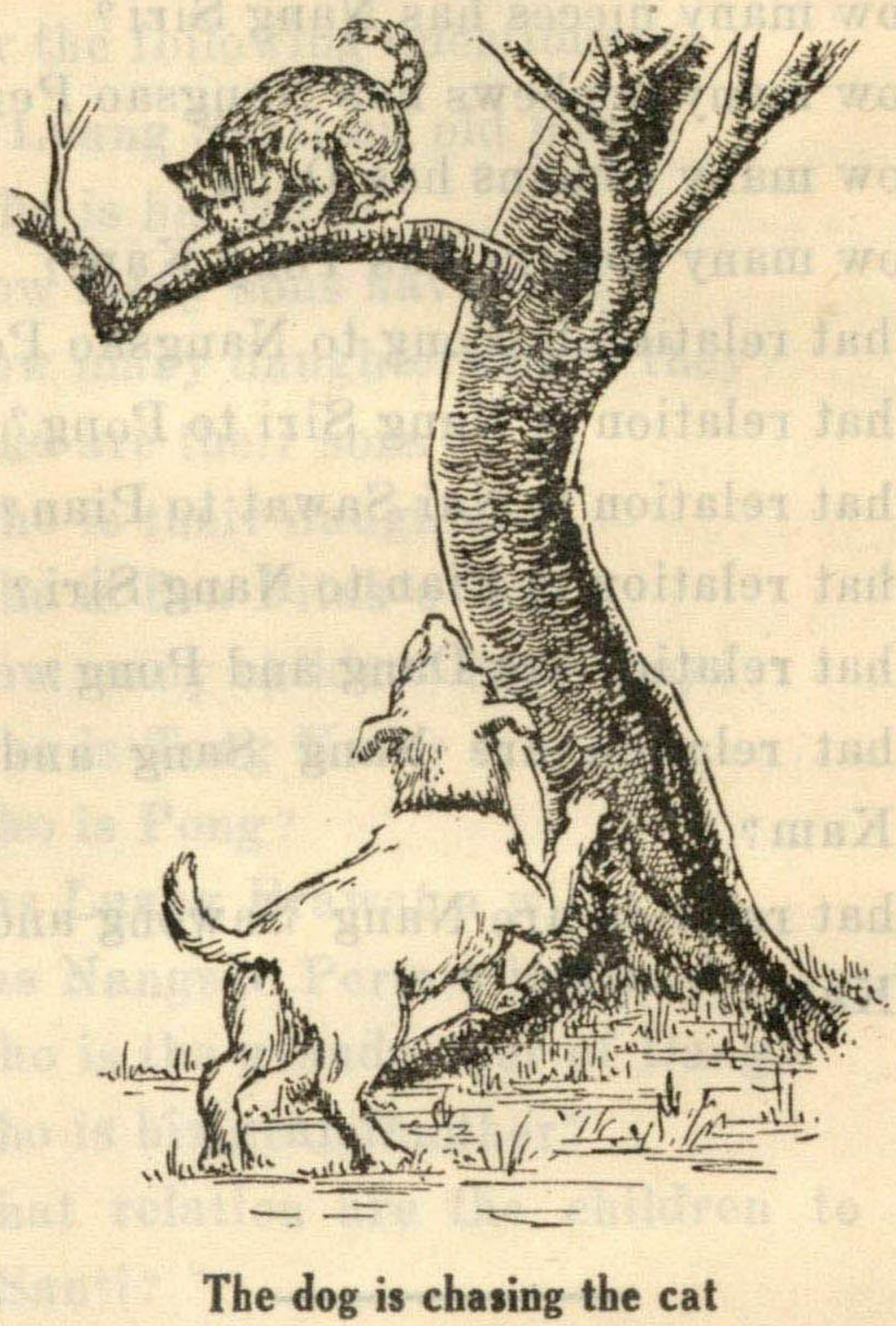
What relation are Dang and Pong?

What relation are Nang Sang and Tong Kam?

What relation are Nang Sawong and Tong Kam?

LESSON 2.

Present Continuous Tense



The dog is chasing the cat

I am doing.	Iam going.
You are doing.	You are going.
He, she, it is doing	He, she, it is going.

We are doing. We are going.
You are doing. You are going.
They are doing. They are going.

Am I doing?
Are you doing?
Is he doing?
Are we doing?
Are you doing?
Are they doing?

I am not doing.
You are not doing.
He is not doing.
We are not doing.
You are not doing.
They are not doing.

What are you doing?
We are learning English.
Who is teaching you?
Kru Sanan is teaching us.
Does Kru Sanan teach you Siamese?
Yes, Kru Sanan teaches us Siamese.
Is Kru Sanan teaching you Siamese now?
No, he is not teaching us Siamese now.

He is teaching us English.
Does Dang play football?
Yes Dang plays football.
Is Dang playing football now?
No he is not playing football now. He is learning English.

Do I walk to school?
Yes, you walk to school.
Am I walking to school now?
No, you are not walking to school now. You are in school.

What is that boy doing?
He is sitting on his bench.
Are you sitting?
No I am not sitting. I am standing.
Do you eat rice?
Yes I eat rice.
Are you eating rice now?
No I am not eating rice now.
Where are those boys going?
They are going to their class room.
What are the boyscouts making?
Some of them are making fires.
Some of them are making huts.

What are the others doing?
The others are swimming in the canal.
Do you swim in the canal?
Yes I swim in the canal every day.
Are you swimming in the canal now?
No I am not swimming in the canal now.
What is that woman doing?
She is cooking.
What is she making?
She is making cakes.
Wat is the dog doing?
It is chasing the cat.
What is the cat doing now?
It is climbing up the tree.
What is the dog doing now?
It is standing under the tree.
It is barking at the cat.
What is the cat doing now?
It is spitting at the dog.

Exercise: Lesson 2.

I. Change the following sentences into the present continuous tense :—

I go to Suan Kularb School.
You taught us Siamese last year.
Nai Dang will go to Hua Hin next week.
The cook boils much rice.
The children will go to school in the tram.
Yesterday my mother made many cakes.
The cat will climb up the tree.
Those boys eat many oranges.
I did my homework yesterday.
We shall take our books to our teacher.

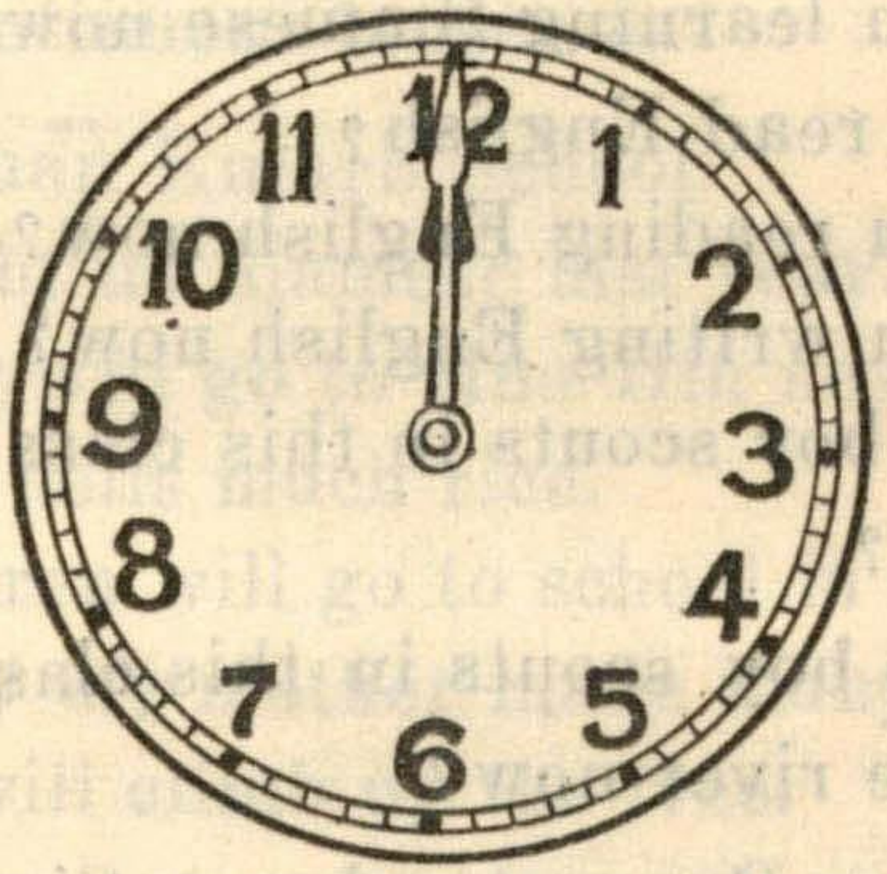
II. Answer the following questions :—

Do you drink tea?
Are you drinking tea now?
Does Nai Dang play in the garden?
Is Nai Dang playing in the garden now?
Does Kru Sanan draw pictures on the black-board?
Is he drawing pictures on the black-board now?

Do you learn English?
Do you learn Siamese?
Are you learning English now?
Are you learning Siamese now?
Do you read English?
Are you reading English now?
Are you writing English now?
Do the boy scouts in this class swim in the river?
Are the boy scouts in this class swimming in the river now?
Does Kru Sanan teach you Siamese?
Is he teaching you Siamese now?
Do we play football?
Are we playing football now?
Are the Chinese selling food to the pupils now?

LESSON 3.

The Clock. How to tell the time



Twelve o'colock

There are twenty-four hours in one day.
There are sixty minutes in one hour.
There are sixty seconds in one minute.
The front of the clock is the face.
A clock has two hands.
The long hand goes round the clock in one hour.
The short hand goes round the clock in twelve hours.
The short hand shows the hours.
The long hand shows the minutes.

In England the day starts at midnight.
There are twelve hours between midnight and mid-day.

There are twelve hours between mid-day and midnight.

There are twelve numbers and twelve large divisions on the clock face.

12 is at the top and 6 is at the bottom.
The hour hand moves from one number to another, or through one large division in one hour.

Between each pair of numbers, there are five small divisions.

The minute hand moves through one small division in one minute. It moves through sixty small divisions in one hour.

At mid-day or noon both hands point to 12.
At five minutes past twelve the minute hand points to 1 and the hour hand is between 12 and 1.

At ten minutes past twelve the minute hand points to 2 and the hour hand is between 12 and 1.

At a quarter past twelve the minute hand points to 3 and the hour hand is between 12 and 1.

At twenty minutes past twelve, the minute hand is at 4 and the hour hand is between 12 and 1.

At twenty five minutes past twelve, the minute hand is at 5 and the hour hand is between 12 and 1.

At half past twelve, the minute hand is at 6 and the hour hand is half way between 12 and 1.

At twenty five minutes to one, the minute hand is at 7 and the hour hand is between 12 and 1.

At twenty minutes to one, the minute hand is at 8 and the hour hand is between 12 and 1.

At a quarter to one, the minute hand is at 9 and the hour hand is between 12 and 1.

At ten minutes to one, the minute hand is at 10 and the hour hand is between 12 and 1.

At five minutes to one, the minute hand is at 11 and the hour hand is between 12 and 1.

At one o'clock the minute hand is at 12 and the hour hand is at 1.

At two o'clock the minute hand is at 12 and the hour hand is at 2.

At seven o'clock the minute hand is at 12 and the hour hand is at 7.

What is the time?
It is five minutes past one.
It is a quarter past four.
It is twenty-five minutes past three.
It is half past five.
It is twenty minutes to eight.
It is a quarter to six.
It is ten minutes to ten.
It is eleven o'clock.

Exercise: Lesson 3.

A. What is the time? (See teachers' notes)

B. Put the hands at twenty-five minutes past eleven etc. (See teachers' notes).

C. How many hours are there in one day?
How many minutes are there in one hour?
How many seconds are there in one minute?
What do we call the front of the clock?
How many hands has a clock?
What do we call the short hand?
What do we call the long hand?
How many times does the hour hand go round the clock in one day (twenty-four hours)?
How many times does the minute hand go round in one day (twenty-four hours)?
What does the short hand show?
What does the long hand show?
How many numbers are there on a clock?
Where is 12?
Where is 6?
How many large divisions are there on a clock?

How many small divisions are there on a clock?

When does the day start in England?

How many hours are there between mid-day and midnight?

How many large divisions does the hour hand move through in one hour?

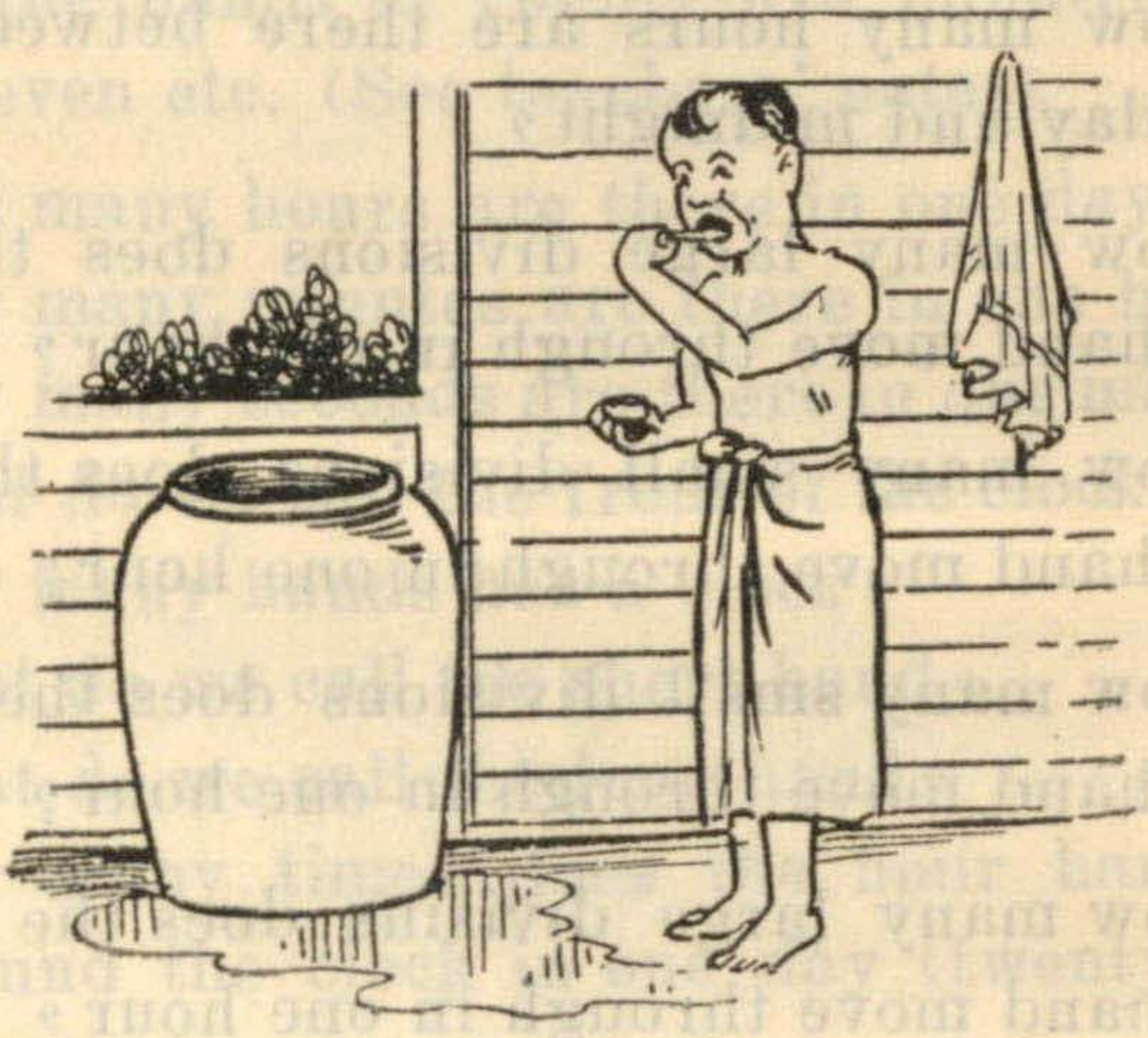
How many small divisions does the hour hand move through in one hour?

How many small divisions does the minute hand move through in one hour?

How many large divisins does the minute hand move through in one hour?

LESSON 4.

Dang gets up and goes to school



Dang has a bath and cleans his teeth

Dang gets up at six o'clock in the morning. First he has a bath and cleans his teeth. He cleans his teeth with a tooth brush. Then he puts on his trousers and his vest or shirt. After that he puts on his stockings and shoes. Then he combs and brushes his hair, but he does not yet put on his coat.

At seven o'clock he has his breakfast. He eats boiled rice and fish. Sometimes he has an egg. He often has some fruit. After breakfast he washes his hands and face with soap and puts on his coat.

At half past seven he puts his books into his bag. He says good bye to his father and mother and walks to school. Outside his house he often meets his friend Nit. They walk to school together.

After his visit to Paknam, Dang was very tired. He did not get up till nearly seven o'clock. His mother said to him, "What are you doing, Dang? Be quick or you will be late for school."

Dang said, "I woke up very late this morning. I am dressing quickly."

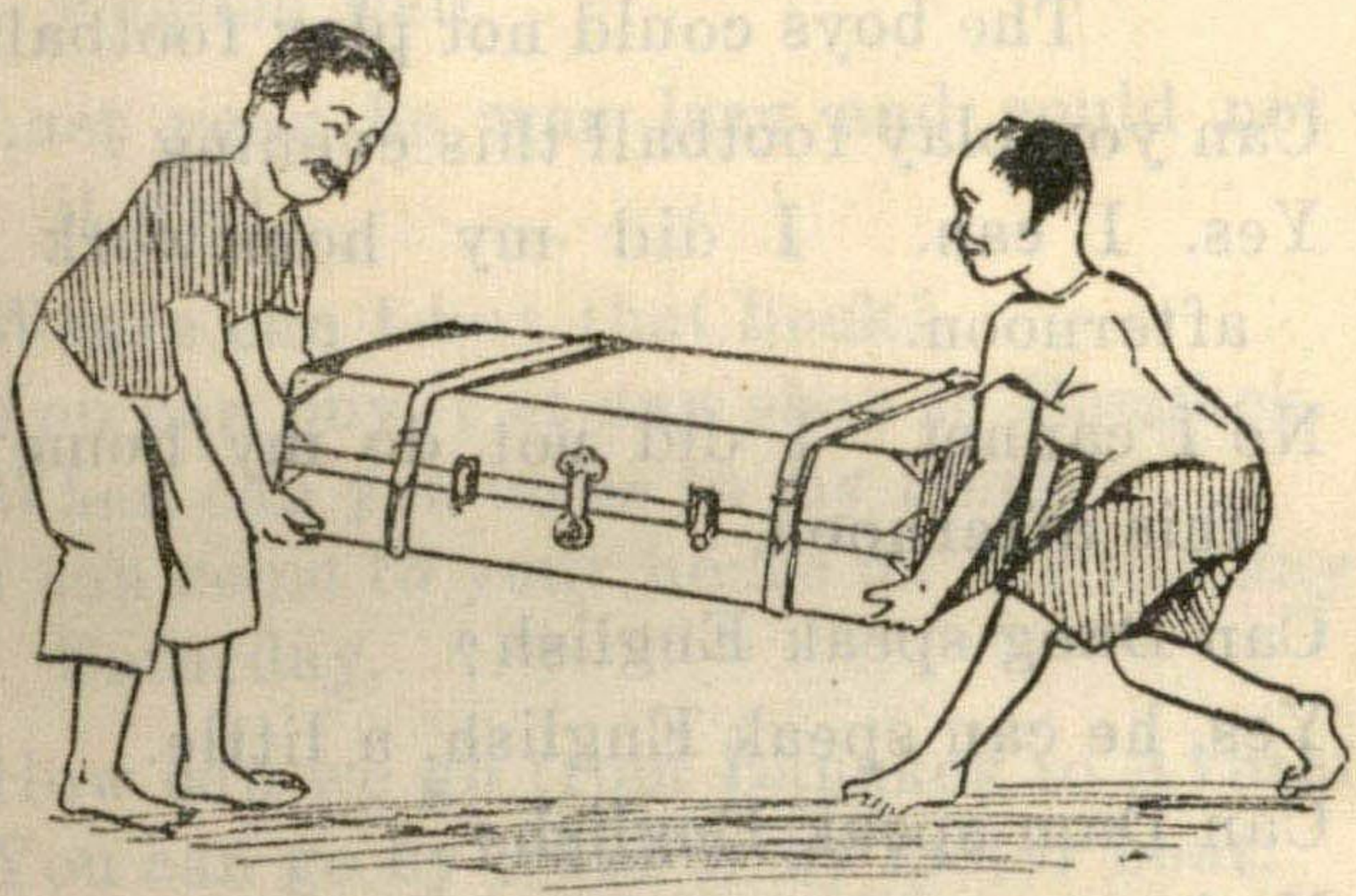
He dressed quickly and had his breakfast. He hurried to school. He reached the school at twenty-five minutes past eight and so, he was in time.

Exercise: Lesson 4.

At what time does Dang get up in the morning?
What does he do first?
With what does he clean his teeth?
What clothes does he put on?
What does he do to his hair?
Does he put his coat on before breakfast?
At what time does he have his breakfast?
At what time do you have your breakfast?
What does he eat for breakfast?
What do you eat for breakfast?
After breakfast what does he do?
With what does he wash his hands?
In what does he carry his book?
What does he say to his father and mother?
How does he go to school?
Who often walks to school with him?
Was Dang tired after his visit to Paknam?
Did he get up at six o'clock?
What did his mother say to him?
What did he say to his mother?
Did he dress quickly or slowly?
How did he go to school?
At what time did he reach school?
Was he in time?

LESSON 5.

Can — Could



Those two men can lift that heavy box

I can go.	I could go.
You can play.	You could play.
He, she, it can walk.	He could walk.
We can speak English.	We could speak English.
You can lift the box.	You could lift the box.
They can sing.	They could sing.

Can you speak English?
Can they sing?
Could you lift the box?
Could the boys play football?

I cannot speak English.
They cannot sing.
You could not lift the box.
The boys could not play football.
Can you play football this evening ?
Yes, I can. I did my homework this afternoon.
No I cannot. I did not do my homework this afternoon.
Can Dang speak English ?
Yes, he can speak English, a little.
Can Dam speak English ?
No he cannot speak English.
Can those two men lift that heavy box?
Yes they can lift it. They are very strong.
No they cannot. They are very weak.
Did you go to Paknam, yesterday ?
No I could not go. I was ill.
Could you do your homework ?
Yes, I could. It was very easy.
No, I could not. It was very hard.
Did the hunter kill the deer ?
No he did not. There were many trees and he could not see it well.

Can you go to the fair to-day?
No I cannot go to-day. I can go to-morrow.
That boy works hard and so he can do his English well.

Last year he was lazy and could not do it well.

Where can I buy that book?
You can buy it at any shop in Bangkok.
When can you come to my house?
I can come to your house on Wednesday or Saturday.

How can we go from Bangkok to Ayuthia?
You can go by train or by motor boat.
Can we go by motor car?
No you cannot. There is no road between Bangkok and Ayuthia.

How many pencils can I buy for 10 stangs.
You can buy one good one or two cheap ones.

What can you see on the table?
I can see an ink-pot, a ruler, a pen, a pencil, many exercise books and some chalk.

Who can do this exercise?
I can do it, Sir.

Exercise: Lesson 5.

I. Change the following sentences into:—

(a) question.

(b) negative.

(c) past tense—positive

(d) past tense—negative

(e) past tense—question

Dang can swim very well.

Those boys can do their sums.

We can go to Chiengmai by train.

That little boy can ride a bicycle.

I can see my friend in the motor car.

His horse can run very fast.

II. Answer the following questions :—

Can you see a big ship on the river?

Can you speak English?

Can you speak Chinese?

Could you do your sums, yesterday?

Can that little boy climb up that big tree?

Can you go to market with me, now?
Could the hunter see the tiger in the forest?
Can the boy scouts make a hut?
Can we go to Singapore by train?
Can we go to England by train?
Where can I buy some oranges?
When can you go to Thonburi with me?
How many bananas can I buy for ten satangs?
What can you see in this room?
How can I go from Bangkok to Paknam?

LESSON 6.

The Months of the Year

CALENDAR 1937

January							February							March						
S		3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28				7	14	21	28		
M		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22				1	8	15	22	29		
Tu		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23				2	9	16	23	30		
W		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24				3	10	17	24	31		
Th		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25				4	11	18	25			
F	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26				5	12	19	26			
S	2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27				6	13	20	27			

April							May							June						
S		4	11	18	25			2	9	16	23	30			6	13	20	27		
M		5	12	19	26			3	10	17	24	31			7	14	21	28		
Tu		6	13	20	27			4	11	18	25			1	8	15	22	29		
W		7	14	21	28			5	12	19	26			2	9	16	23	30		
Th	1	8	15	22	29			6	13	20	27			3	10	17	24			
F	2	9	16	23	30			7	14	21	28			4	11	18	25			
S	3	10	17	24			1	8	15	22	29			5	12	19	26			

July							August							September						
S		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29				5	12	19	26		
M		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30				6	13	20	27		
Tu		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	31				7	14	21	28		
W		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25				1	8	15	22	29		
Th	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26				2	9	16	23	30		
F	2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27				3	10	17	24			
S	3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28				4	11	18	25			

October							November							December						
S		3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28				5	12	19	26		
M		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29				6	13	20	27		
Tu		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30				7	14	21	28		
W		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24				1	8	15	22	29		
Th		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25				2	9	16	23	30		
F	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26				3	10	17	24	31		
S	2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27				4	11	18	25			

In England the year starts in January and ends in December

There are twelve months in the year.

In England the year starts in January and finishes in December.

The months are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

In Siam the year begins in April and ends in March.

There are thirty-one days in January, March, May, July, August, October and December.

There are thirty days in April, June, September, and November.

There are twenty-eight days in February, but once in four years February has twenty-nine days. In leap year February has twenty-nine days.

In Siam from May till October we have much rain. The weather is wet.

From November till April the weather is dry.

The months of December, January and February are cool. They are the cool months. In these months the weather is cool.

March, April and May are very hot. The weather is hot in March, April and May. They are the hot months.

In August and September we have very much rain. They are the wet months.

The school year starts on the 17th. of May.

The first term begins on the 17th. of May and ends on the 26th. of August.

Then we have two week's holiday. (a fortnights' holiday).

The second term starts on the 10th. of September and ends on the 20th. of December.

The school is then shut for a fortnight.

The third term starts on the 4th. of January and ends on the 20th. of March.

Then the weather is very hot and so we have eight week's holidays.

หอสมุดแห่งชาติ

Exercise: Lesson 6.

How many months are there in one year?

When does the year start in England?

When does it start in Siam?

When does the year end in England?

When does it end in Siam?

What are the months of the year?

How many months have thirty-one days?

What are they?

How many months have thirty days?

What are they?

How many days has February?

When is the weather wet in Siam?

When is it dry?

What are the cool months in Siam?

What are the hot months in Siam?

What months in Siam are very wet?

When does the first school term start in Siam?

When does it finish?
How many days holiday have we at the end of the first term?
When does the second term begin?
When does it end?
For how many weeks does the school shut at the end of the second term?
When does the third term start?
When does it finish?
Is the weather hot at the end of the third term?
How many weeks holiday have we then?

In his fruit gardens Luang Santi can grow durians, mangoes, mangosteens, langsaht and bananas He sends these to the markets in Bangkok by boat. Nai Sawat looks after these boats. He sells the fruit to the fruit dealers. He also sells the rice from Luang Santi's farm. He sells it to the rice dealers or to the rice millers.

Dang and his sister and brother sometimes stay with their grandfather and grandmother, in the holidays. Perhaps they will stay at Thonburi in the next holidays. The children are very happy there. Their grandparents are very kind to them.

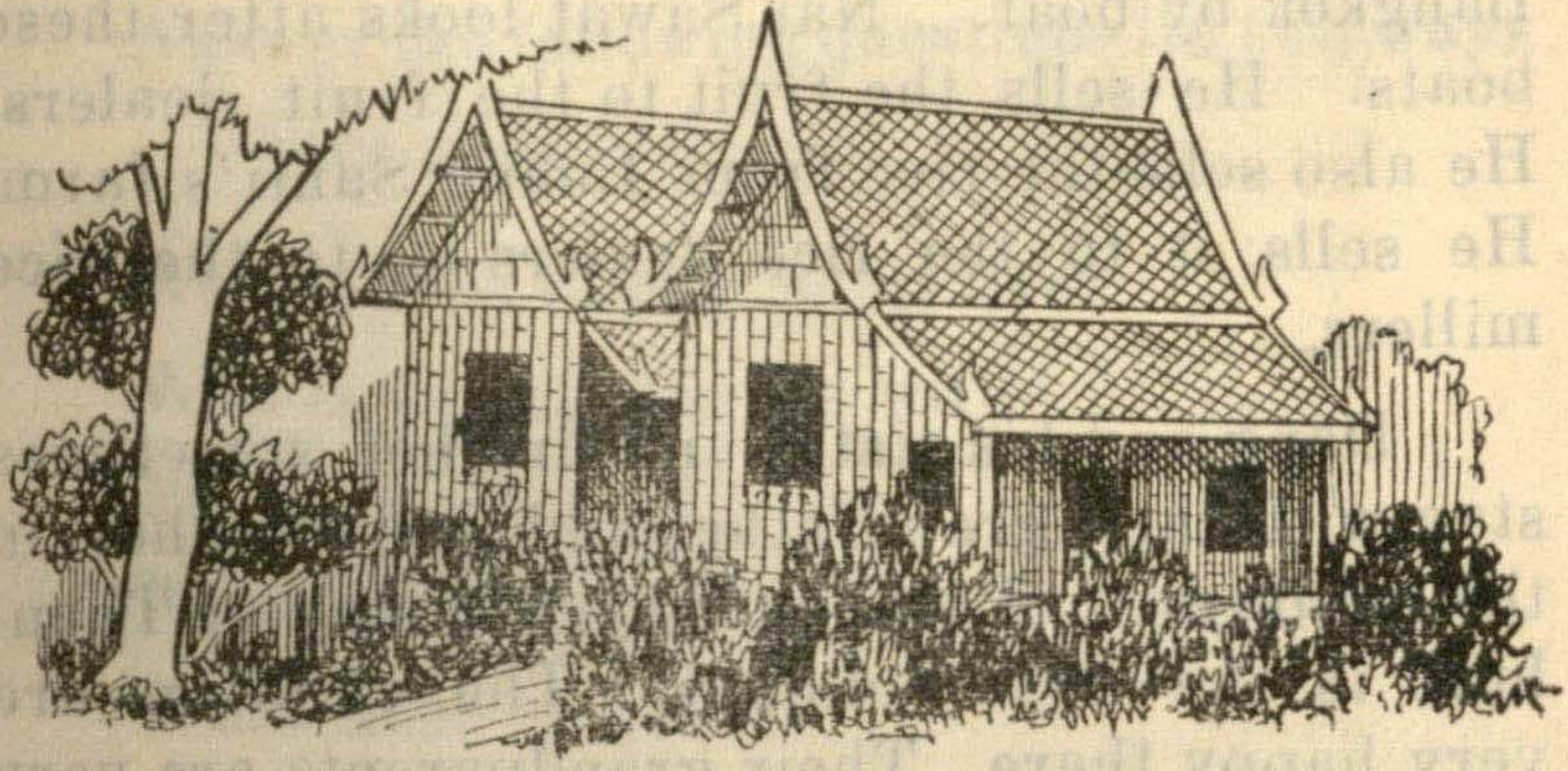
The children walk round the garden with Luang Santi. They can pick much fruit and eat it.

Nang Sawong is an old woman but she can make nice sweets and cakes for the children. She uses rice, palm-sugar, fruit and eggs. Sometimes Pian helps her. Pian is a little girl but she can cook well.

Once Luang Santi and Nang Sawong took Dang and Pian to Ayuthia. They went in a motor launch. We shall read about this trip later.

LESSON 7.

Luang Santi and his wife



Luang Santi and Nang Sawong live in Thonburi

Luang Santi and his wife, Nang Sawong, live in Thonburi. He has some fruit gardens there and he grows many kinds of fruit. Near to Ayuthia, Luang Santi also has many rice fields. His servants work in these rice fields.

Luang Santi is now an old man and does not work very hard. His son, Nai Sawat, does most of the work. Sometimes Luang Santi goes to Ayuthia and visits his fields and his workers. Sometimes Nai Sawat goes instead of Luang Santi.

Eercise : Lesson 7.

Answer the following questions (in two ways where possible) :—

Where does Luang Santi live?

Who is Luang Santi's wife?

Are they old or young?

What has Luang Santi in Thonburi?

What does he grow?

What has Luang Santi near to Ayuthia?

Who work in the rice fields?

Does Luang Santi work very hard now?

Who does most of the work?

Where does Luang Santi sometimes go?

Who often goes instead of Luang Santi?

What kinds of fruit grow in Luang Santi's garden?

What grows in his fields near Ayuthia?

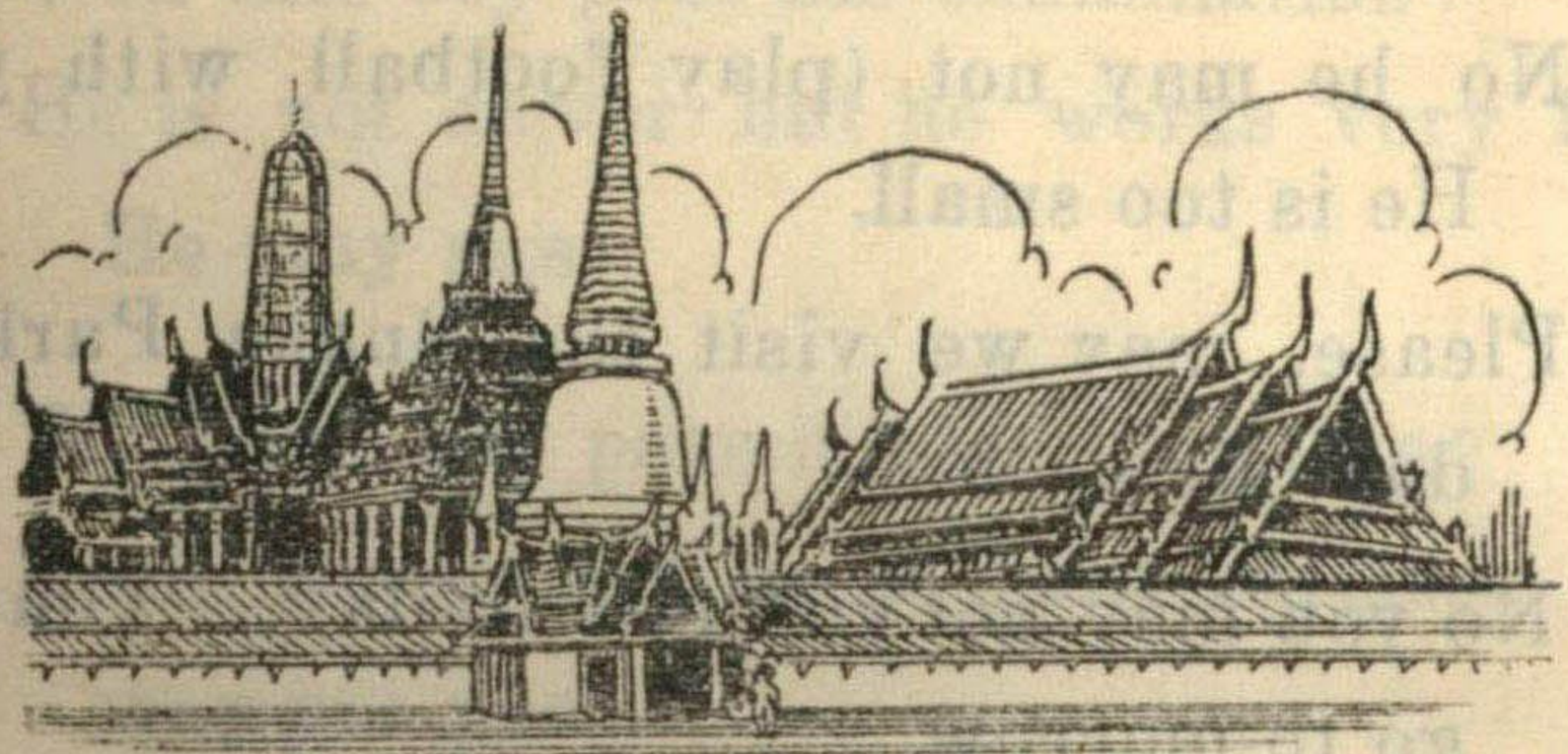
Where does he send the fruit?

How does he send it to the market?

Who looks after the boats?
Who buy the fruit from Nai Sawat?
Who buy the rice from him?
Who sometimes stay with Luang Santi?
When do they stay with him?
Will they stay with him during the next holidays?
Are the children happy in Thonburi?
Is Nang Sawong kind to the children?
Where do they walk with their grandfather?
What do they pick?
What does Nang Sawong make for the children?
What does she use?
Who sometimes helps her?
Where did Luang Santi and Nang Sawong once take Dang and Pian?
How did they go to Ayuthia?

LESSON 8.

May



They may not enter the palace
but they may go into the palace garden

I may go.	May I go?	I may not go.
You may go.	May you go?	You may not go.
He, she, it may go.	May he go?	He may not go.
We may go.	May we go?	We may not go.
You may go.	May you go?	You may not go.
They may go.	May they go?	They may not go.

A. May I go home now, sir?
Yes, you may (go home).
No, you may not. Finish your work and then you may go.

May Dang play football with us?

Yes he may (play football with you).

May Dam play football with us?

No he may not (play football with you).
He is too small.

Please, may we visit the Snake Park to-day, sir?

No you may not go there to-day. You may go to-morrow.

May these boys enter the palace?

No, they may not enter the palace but they may go into the palace gardens.

May we have dinner now?

No, it is not ready. You may have it in ten minutes.

May I swim in the river?

No you may not. It is running too quickly.
You may swim in the canal.

May Dang come to the cinema with me now?

No, he may not. He is working now. He may go at half-past six.

B. Will you come to my house this evening?

I do not know. I may come.

Will this boy pass his examination?

He is not clever but he works very hard.

He may pass.

Will that boy pass his examination?

He is clever but he is very careless. He may not pass.

Those boys are very strong. They may win the tug of war.

Where will you go in the holidays?

I may go to Hua Hin or to Koh Sichang.

Nai Lek was sick yesterday. He may not come to school to-day.

This tram is going very slowly. We may be late for school.

When will you go to Ayuthia?

I may go next Sunday.

Exercise: Lesson 8.

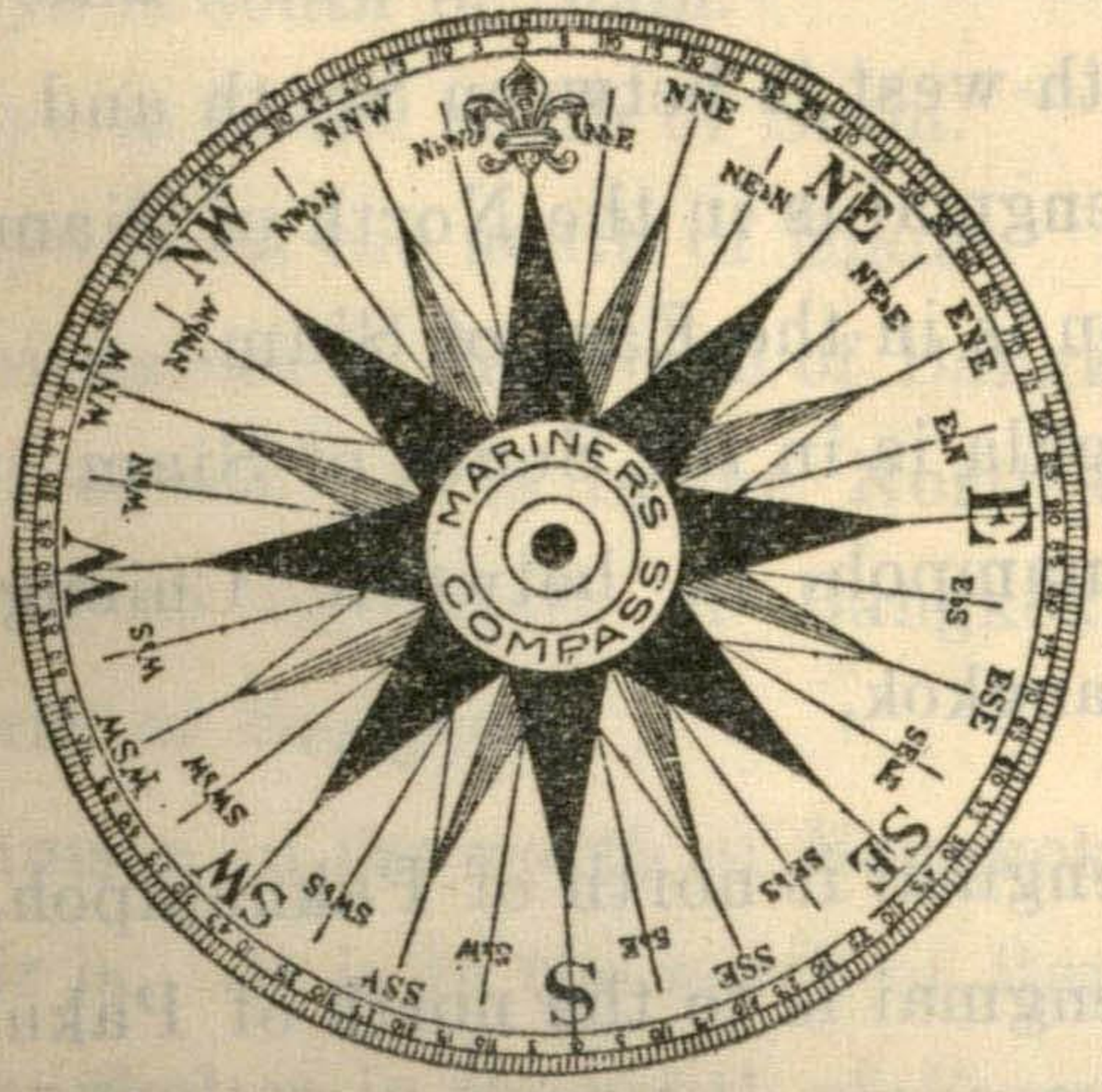
A. Answer the following questions
(a) in the positive
(b) in the negative :—

May I learn French at school next year?
May Dang go to Ayuthia with me?
May we play football with those boys?
May I give this book to my brother?
May those boys go to Haw Wang School now?
May we pick the mangoes?
May the boys take their English books now, sir?

B. Answer the following questions using the word 'may' in the answer:—
Shall we be late for school?
Will Nai Dang pass his examination?
Will you go to Paknam to-morrow?
Will he buy a bicycle next term?
Will those boys swim in the river this evening?
Where will that little boy go to school?
When will you go to the cinema?
Will Lek come to school to-day?

LESSON 9.

The Points of the Compass



Mariners' Compass

The chief points of the compass are North, South, East and West.

The needle points to the North.

Stand up Dang. Show me the north wall of this room. Look at the north wall. Face the north wall.

The south wall is behind you.

The east wall is on your right.

The west wall is on your left.

The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.

North-east is between North and East.
South-east is between South and East.
North-west is between North and West.
South-west is between South and West.
Chiengmai is in the North of Siam.
Ubon is in the East of Siam.
Songkla is in the South of Siam.
Paknampoh is between Chiengmai and Bangkok.

Chiengmai is north of Paknampoh.
Chiengmai is to the north of Paknampoh.
Bangkok is south of Paknampoh.
Bangkok is to the south of Paknampoh.
Korat is between Lopburi and Ubon.
Lopburi is to the west of Korat.
Ubon is to the east of Korat.
Ubon is east of Korat.
Burmah is on the west of Siam.
Cambodia is on the east of Siam.
Malaya is on the south of Siam.

Is Malaya *in* the south of Siam?

No Malaya is not in Siam.

Malaya is south of Siam.

Malaya is to the south of Siam.

Malaya is on the south of Siam.

Is Chiengmai in the North of Bangkok?

No it is not. It is in the North of Siam.

It is to the north of Bangkok. It is north of Bangkok.

Is Samsen in the north of Bangkok?

Yes it is. It is in the north of Bangkok.

Is Bangkolem in the south of Bangkok?

Yes it is in the south of Bangkok.

Samsen is north of Bankolem.

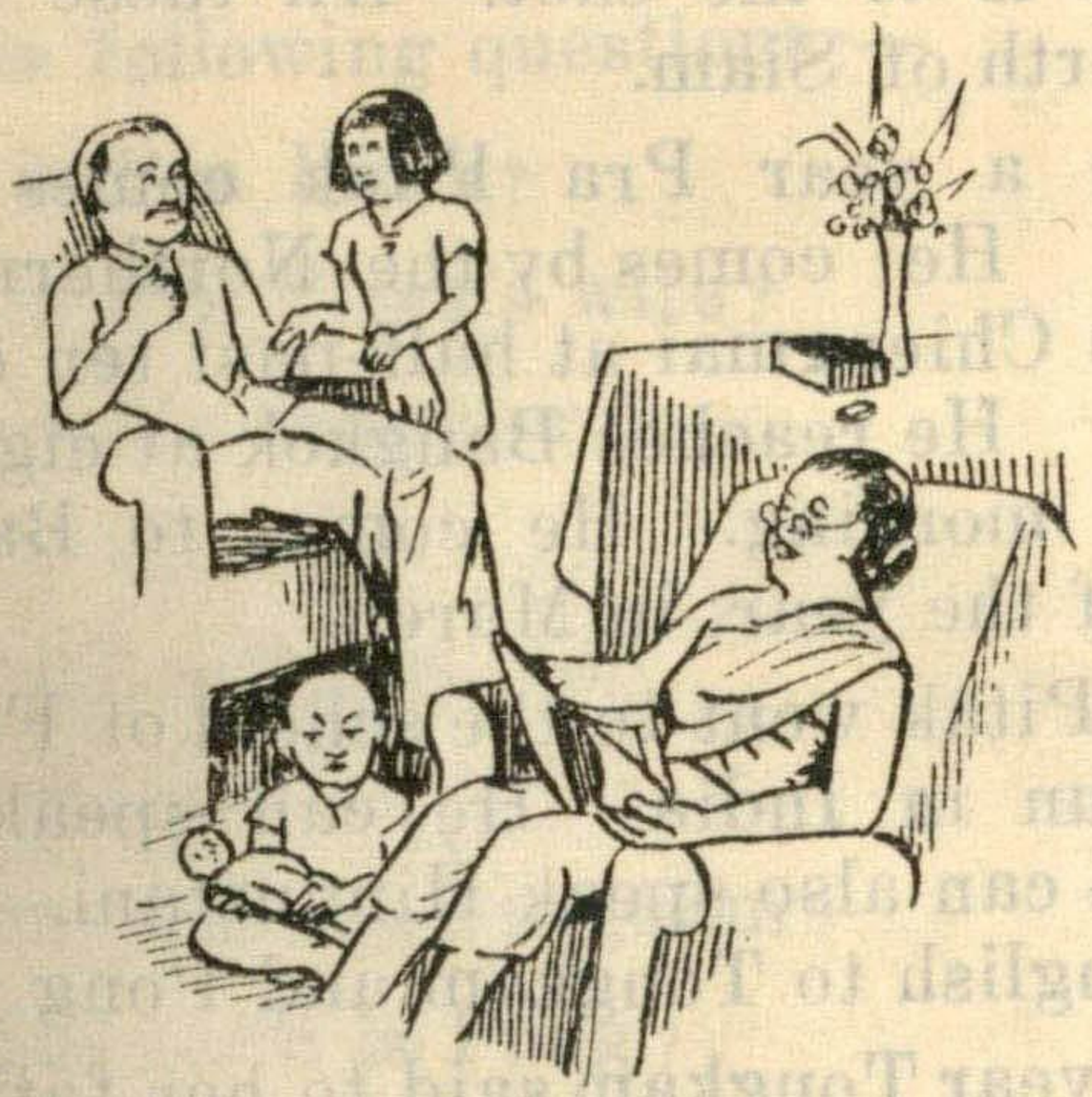
Bangkolem is south of Samsen.

Exercise: Lesson 9.

What are the chief points of the compass?
Where does the needle point?
Nai Dang is facing the North. What is behind him?
What is on his right hand?
What is on his left hand?
Where does the sun rise?
Where does it set?
Where is the North-east.
Where is the North-west?
Where is the South-east?
Where is the South-west?
Where is Chiengmai?
Where is Ubon?
Where is Songkla?
Where is Cambodia?
Where is Malaya?
Is Burmah *in* the East of Siam?
Is Burmah *to* the east of Siam?
Is Chiengmai *in* the North of Siam?
Is Samsen *in* the north of Bangkok?
Is Bangkolem *in* the south of Bangkok?
Is Songkla *in* the south of Bangkok?
Is Samsen *in* the north of Bangkolem?

LESSON 10.

Pra Pitak and his Family



The Family

Pra Pitak is the second son of Luang Sauti. Nang Sang is his wife. Tongkam and Pong are his children. Tongkam is twelve years old. She is a clever girl and is in Form IV. Her brother, Pong is nine. He is in Form I.

Pra Pitak lives in Chiengmai. He works in the Forest Department. He is the Forest Officer at Chiengmai. His office is in Chiengmai. Every year he goes through the forests in the North of Siam. Sometimes he goes to the towns

of Lampang, Chiengsan and Praa. Lampang is south of Chiengmai, Chiengsan is to the north and Praa is to the east. All these towns are in the North of Siam.

Once a year Pra Pitak comes south to Bangkok. He comes by the Northern Railway. He leaves Chiengmai at half-past ten on Friday morning. He reaches Bangkok at eight o'clock Saturday morning. He comes to Bangkok at the end of the year, in March.

Pra Pitak went to the school of Forestry at Dehra Dun in India. He can speak English well. He can also speak Hindustani. He often speaks English to Tongkam and Pong.

Last year Tongkam said to her father, "May I go to Bangkok with you this year?

Her father said, "No, you may not go this year, but next year, I will take you."

"May I go, too?" said Pong.

"Yes," said Pra Pitak, "you may go, too. Mother will go also. You will see Grandpa and Grannie, Uncle Sawat and Aunt Siri and your cousins. You may see Uncle Sunthorn (Luang Prawat) and Aunt Perm. It is Grandpa's sixtieth birthday. We all want to go to Bangkok. We want to see him on his birthday."

Tongkam and Pong felt very happy. They both shouted "Hurray".

Exercise: Lesson 10.

Answer the following questions:—

Who is Pra Pitak?

Who is Pra Pitak's wife?

Who is his daughter?

Who is his son?

How old is Tongkam?

How old is Pong?

In what form is Tongkam?

In what form is Pong?

Where does Pra Pra Pitak live?

In what department does he work?

What is he?

Where is his office?

Where does he go every year?

To what towns does he go?

Where is Lampang?

Where is Chiengsan?

Where is Praa?

Where are all these towns?

How many times a year does Pra Pitak come to Bangkok?

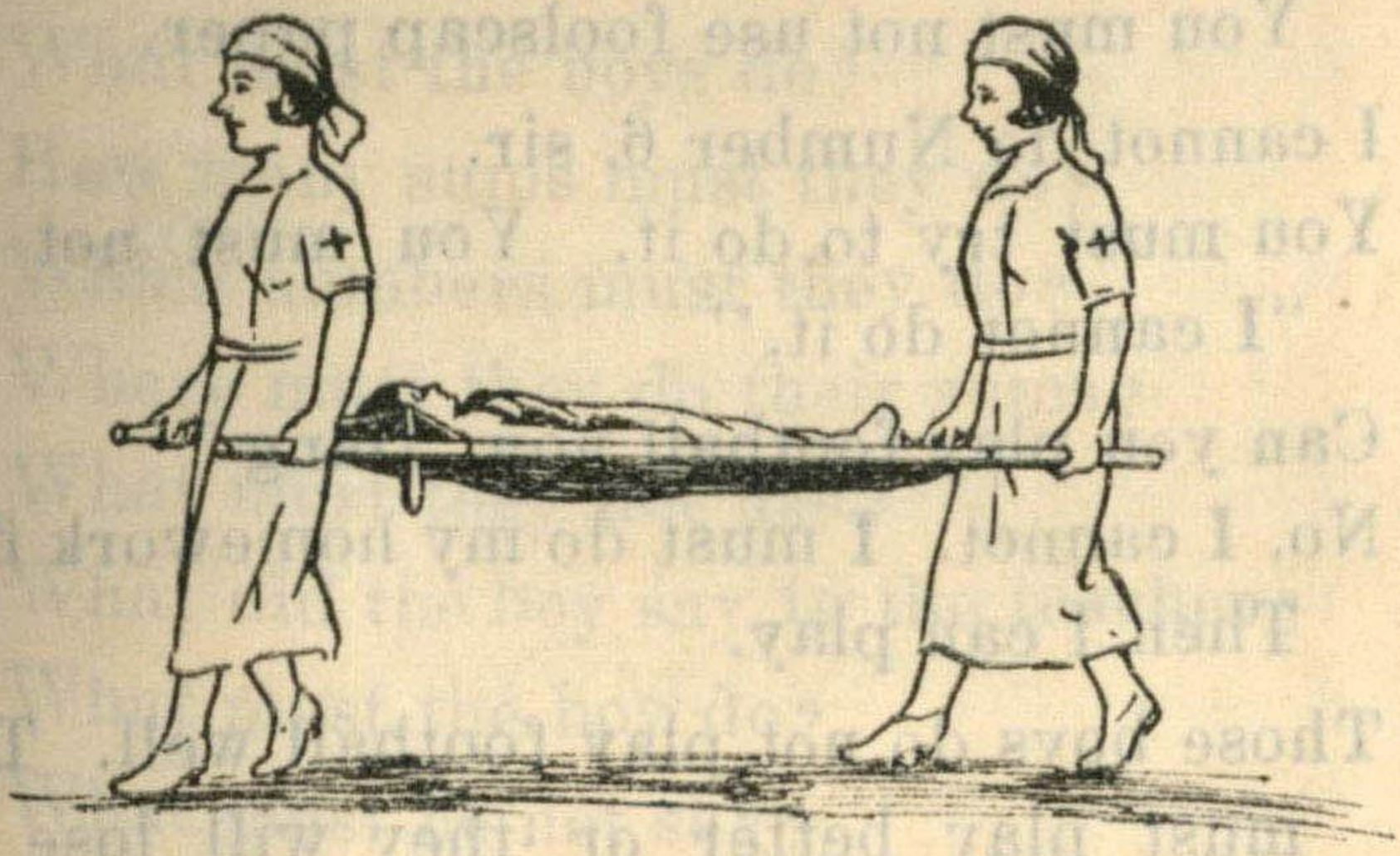
How does he come?
At what time does he leave Chiengmai?
At what time does he reach Bangkok?
At what time of the year does he come to Bangkok?

Where did he go to school?
Can he speak English?
Can he speak Hindustani?
Does he speak English to Tongkam and Pong?

What did Tongkam say to her father?
What did her father reply?
What did Pong say?
What did his father reply?
Will their mother go to Bangkok with them?
Who will the children see?
Who may the children see?
Why do they all want to go to Bangkok?
How did the children feel?
What did they shout?

LESSON II.

Must



Ampawn is very ill He must go to the hospital

I must.	Must I?	I must not.
You must.	Must you?	You must not.
He, she, it must.	Must he?	He must not.
We must.	Must we?	We must not.
You must.	Must you?	You must not.
They must.	Must they?	They must not.

You must do some sums for homework.
How many sums must we do?
You must do all the even numbers. You must not do the odd numbers.

Must we do them in our exercise books or on foolscap paper?

You must do them in your exercise books. You must not use foolscap paper.

I cannot do Number 6, sir.

You must try to do it. You must not say. "I cannot do it."

Can you play football now, Dang?

No, I cannot. I must do my homework first, Then I can play.

Those boys do not play football well. They must play better or they will lose the game.

Ampawn is very ill. He must go to the hospital.

I must go to the station now. My father is coming to Bangkok by train and I must meet him.

What time is your father coming?

He is coming at half past twelve.

You must take a tram car or you will be late.

No, I shall not be late. I shall go on my bicycle but I must go at once.

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Exercise: Lesson 11.

A. Answer the following questions:—

What must the boys do?
How many sums must they do?
Which numbers must they do?
Where must they do their sums?
What must they not use?
What did the boy say to the teacher?
What must the boy do?
What must he not say?
Can Dang play football now?
What must he do first?
Do those boys play football well?
What must they do?
Where must Ampawn go?
Who is coming by train?
What must you do now?
What time is your father coming?
Must you take a tram-car?
How will you go to the station?
When must you go?

B. To each of the following sentences add another sentence with the verb "must" similar to the examples given:—

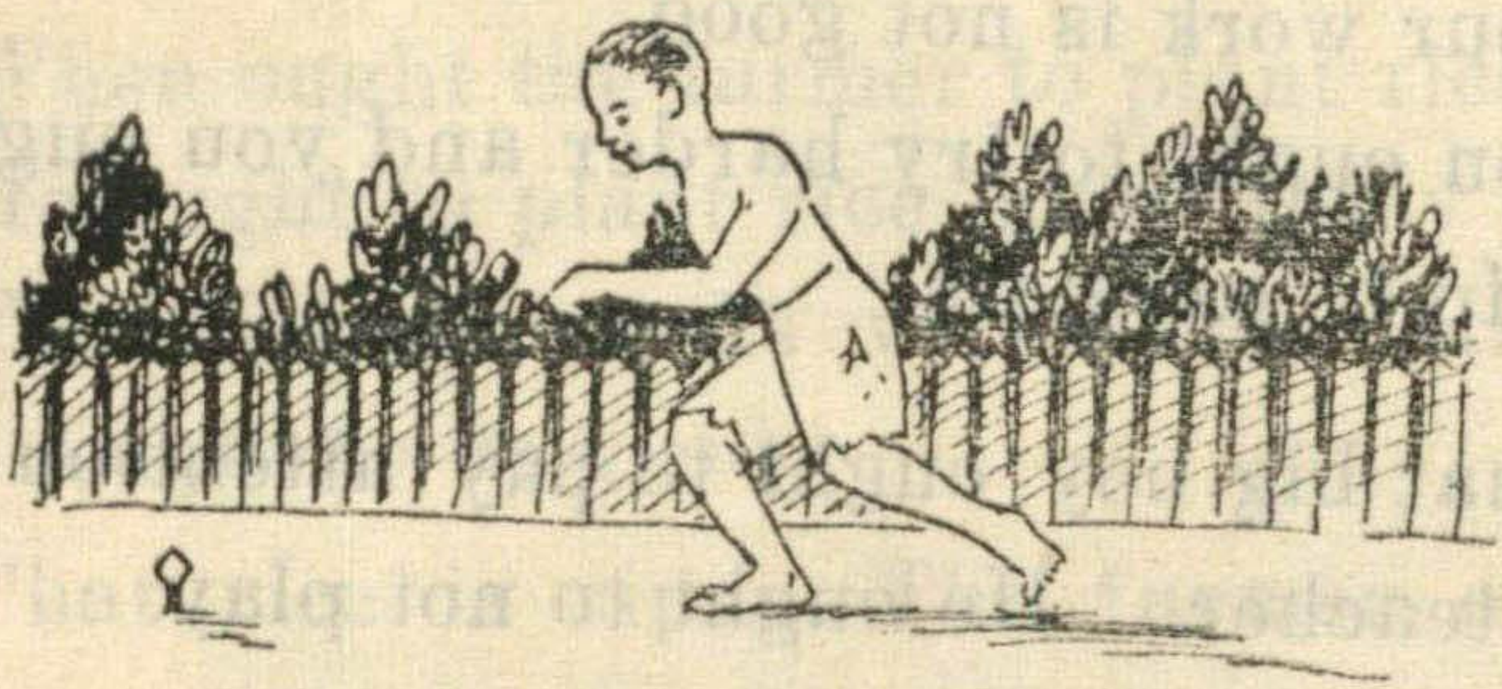
Those boys are very lazy. They must work harder.

My father is coming by the one o'clock train. I must not be late.

You have many mistakes. You ... ...
You must not say "I cannot do it." You ...
A snake bit that boy. He ... ...
It is nearly half past eight. I ... ...
Those boys are very hungry. They ... ...
It is raining. We ... ...
Your hands and face are dirty. You... ...
My father is coming from Singapore. I ...
That water is very dirty. You ... ...

LESSON 12.

Ought



He ought to go to school

I ought to go	Ought I to go?
You ought to work.	Ought you to work?
He, she, it ought to play.	Ought he to play?
We ought to learn.	Ought we to learn?
You ought to come.	Ought you to come?
They ought to eat.	Ought they to eat?

I ought not to go.
You ought not to work.
He ought not to play.
We ought not to learn.
You ought not to come.
They ought not to eat.

How old is that boy?
He is six years old.
He ought to go to school.

Your work is not good.
You ought to try harder and you ought not to be careless.

That big boy ought to pay attention to his teacher. He ought to not play.

That little boy is working too hard. He ought to take more exercise and go to bed earlier.

Ought he to play football?
Yes he ought (to play football). He is little but he is very strong.

Ought I to learn arithmetic?
Yes, you ought (to learn arithmetic). All boys in Siàm ought to know arithmetic.

The train will reach the station in ten minutes. You ought to buy your ticket now.

At what time ought we to go to the field?
You ought to go to the field at two o'clock.
The sports start at half-past two.

When ought the farmer to plant rice?
He ought to plant rice in the rainy season.
That farmer works very hard. His crops ought to be good.

That rice is ripe. The farmer ought to reap it.

Those bananas are not good. You ought not to eat them.

Those oranges are quite ripe. They ought to be sweet.

Those girls are sewing. They ought to finish the dress at twelve o'clock to-morrow.

You ought to go to the cinema next week.
The picture is a very good one.

Exercise: Lesson 12.

Answer the following questions:—

A. How old is that boy?
Where ought he to go?
Your work is not good. What ought you to do?
What ought that big boy to do?
What ought he not to do?
What ought the little boy do do?
Ought he to play football?
What ought you to learn?
What ought all boys in Siam to know?
When will the train reach the station?
What ought I to do now?
When ought the farmer to plant rice?
The rice is ripe. What ought the farmer to do.
Ought we to eat those bananas?
Ought those oranges to be sweet?
At what time ought the girls to finish the dress?

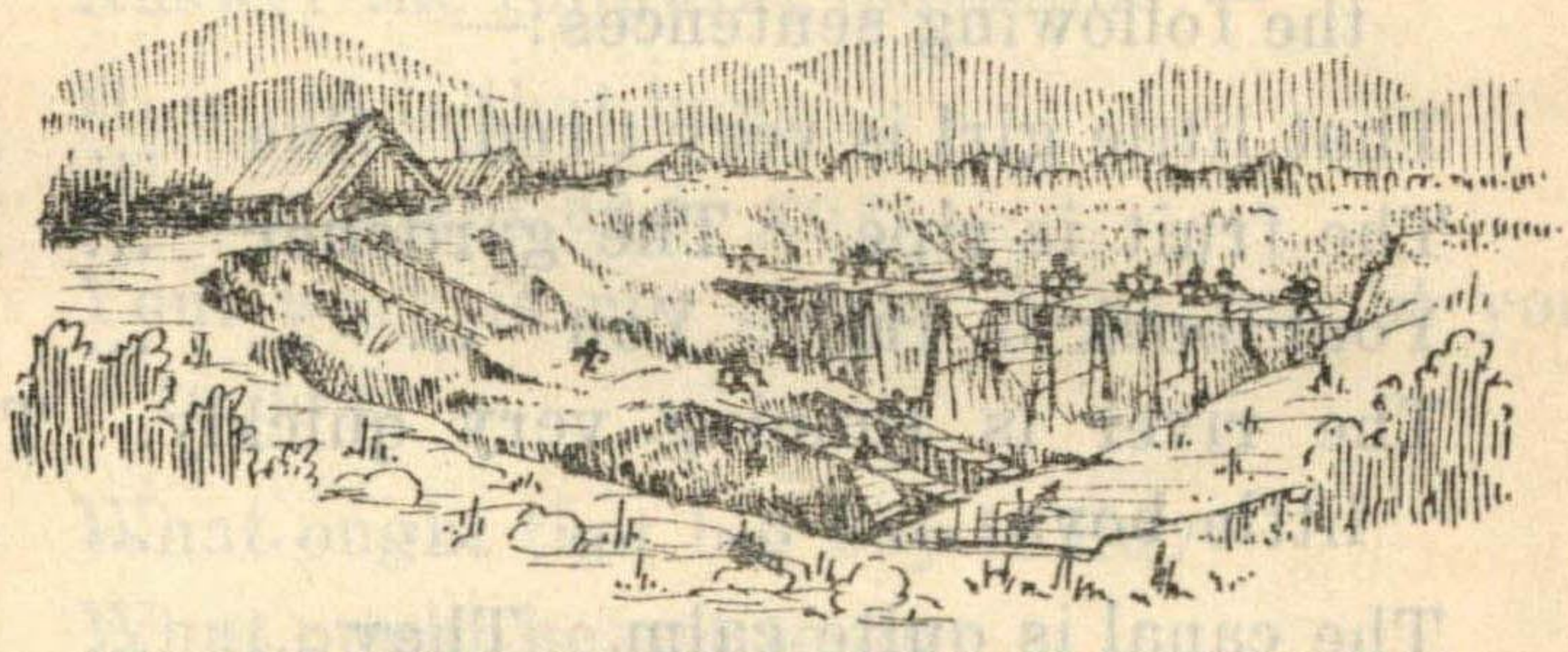
Is the picture a good one?
Ought I to go and see it?

B. Add sentences with the verb "ought" to the following sentences:—

That little girl is very tired. She ... ...
The fruit is ripe. The gardener ... ...
Your book is full. You ... ...
The river is running very quickly. The little boys ... ...
The canal is quite calm. They ... ...
His clothes and shoes are very dirty. He...
It is very late now. I ... ...
There is much good fish in the market. The cook ... ...
Those boys are clever. They ... ...
That football match will be a good one. You ... ...

LESSON 13.

Luang Prawat



A tin mine

Luang Prawat is the third son of Luang Santi. He does not live in Bangkok. He lives in Puket.

Many years ago he won the King's Scholarship. He went to England. In England he first went to a public school. In this school he learned much science. Then he went to the Royal School of Mines. He learned much about minerals and mining. He is now in the Mines Department. In Puket there are many tin mines and so Luang Prawat works in Puket.

He often goes from Puket to other mines in the South of Siam. He can go by ship to

Kantang and can catch the train there. He can also go to Penang by ship and come by train to Southern Siam.

He must come to the Mines Department in Bangkok once every year. Last year he had some business in Penang. He went to Penang first and caught the Bangkok Express there. He came to Bangkok very quickly.

In Bangkok he met Dang. He told Dang about his work at the mines.

Dang said to him, "May I visit the mines with you some day, Uncle?"

His uncle answered, "You must first learn English well. Then you may come and stay with me. I will take you to Penang and to the mines in Southern Siam."

Dang said, "Thank you. I will work very hard at English."

His uncle replied, "That's right. All Siam-boys ought to know something about tin. You ought to learn a lot at the mines."

Dang felt very happy and thanked his uncle

We shall read about Dang's visit in a later book.

Exercise: Lesson 13.

Who is the third son of Luang Santi?

Does he live in Bangkok?

Where does he live?

What did Luang Prawat win?

When did he win it?

Where did he go?

What school did he go to, first?

What did he learn in that school?

What school did he go to afterwards?

What did he learn there?

Where is he now?

Where does he work?

Where does he often go?

How can he get to Kantang?

At Kantang what does he do?

How can he get to Penang?

From Penang how does he come to Southern Siam?

Where must he come every year?

How did he come to Bangkok last year?

Did he meet Dang in Bangkok?

What did Dang say to him?

What did he reply?

What must Dang do?

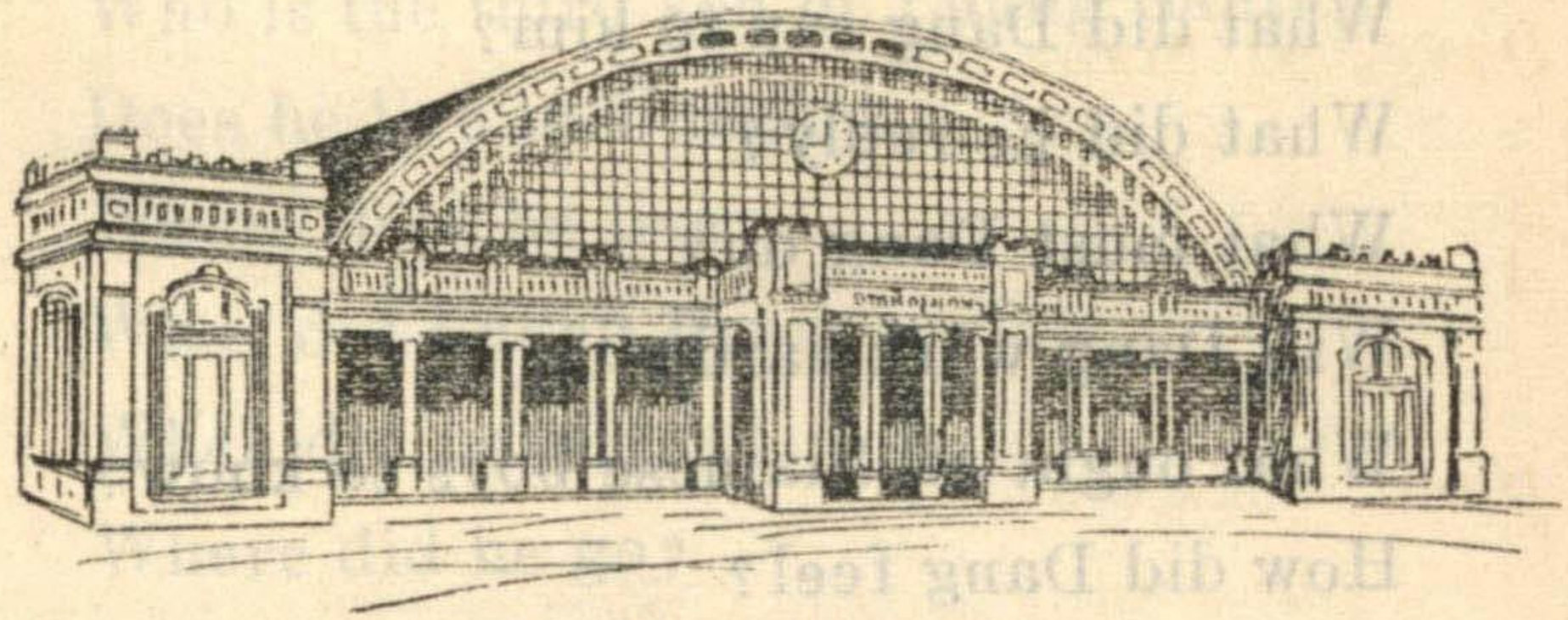
Will Dang work hard?

What ought all Siamese boys to know?

How did Dang feel?

LESSON 14.

Dang meets his uncle



Hoalampong Station

I want to go home.
He forgot to bring his books.
Pong and Tongkam expect to see their cousins.

Dang will need to learn English.
Luang Prawat has to go to the mine.
Dang hopes to visit the mines.
Pong wished to go to Bangkok.

(Pra Pitaks is coming by train to Bangkok in the cold season.)

Aroon Where are you going, Dang?

Dang I am going to the station. My uncle is coming from Chiengmai by train. I wish to meet him.

Aroon At what time does his train arrive?

Dang At eight o'clock. I hope to reach the station in time.

Aroon You have not much time. Come into my car and I will drive you to the station.

Dang Thank you very much. I do not want to be late.

(Dang gets into the car.)

Aroon I want to meet your uncle. I expect to go to Chiengmai next week. I want to ask him something about it.

Dang He has to go back next week. Perhaps you will go with him.

Aroon Here we are at the station. It is two minutes to eight. You will have to hurry.

(Dang goes into the station and meets his uncle. They come out to Aroon's car.)

Dang This is my friend, Aroon, Uncle. He wants to ask you something about Chiengmai.

Uncle What do you want to know, Aroon?

Aroon Many things, sir. Please come into my car, I will drive to Dang's house and you can tell me on the way.

Uncle Thank you.

(Dang and his uncle get into the car and they start.)

Aroon I want to know the best train for Chiengmai.

Uncle The best trains go at six o'clock on Sunday and Wednesday evenings. You must try to go on one of these trains.

Aroon I shall try to go next Sunday. Shall I need to take any food with me? It is a long journey.

Uncle You need not take any. You can buy food cheaply on the train.

Aroon Must I take warm clothes with me?

Uncle Yes, you must. It is the cold season and the weather is very cold now.

Aroon What ought I to see, in Chiengmai?

Uncle You ought to see Wat Chedi Luang and Wat Phra Singh. You ought also to go up Doi Sutep and to the waterfall at Huey Keo.

Aroon Do they make any nice things in Chiengmai?

Uncle They weave beautiful silk and make fine lacquer-ware.

Aroon I shall try to buy some.

(The car arrives at Dang's house.)

Dang Here we are, Uncle. Will you come in, Aroon?

Aroon No, thank you. I must go home now. Good bye, sir and thank you very much.

Uncle Good bye and thank you for the ride. I hope to see you in Chiengmai. Do not forget to take some warm clothes with you.

Aroon No, sir. I won't forget them.

Exercise: Lesson 14.

A. Answer the following questions:—

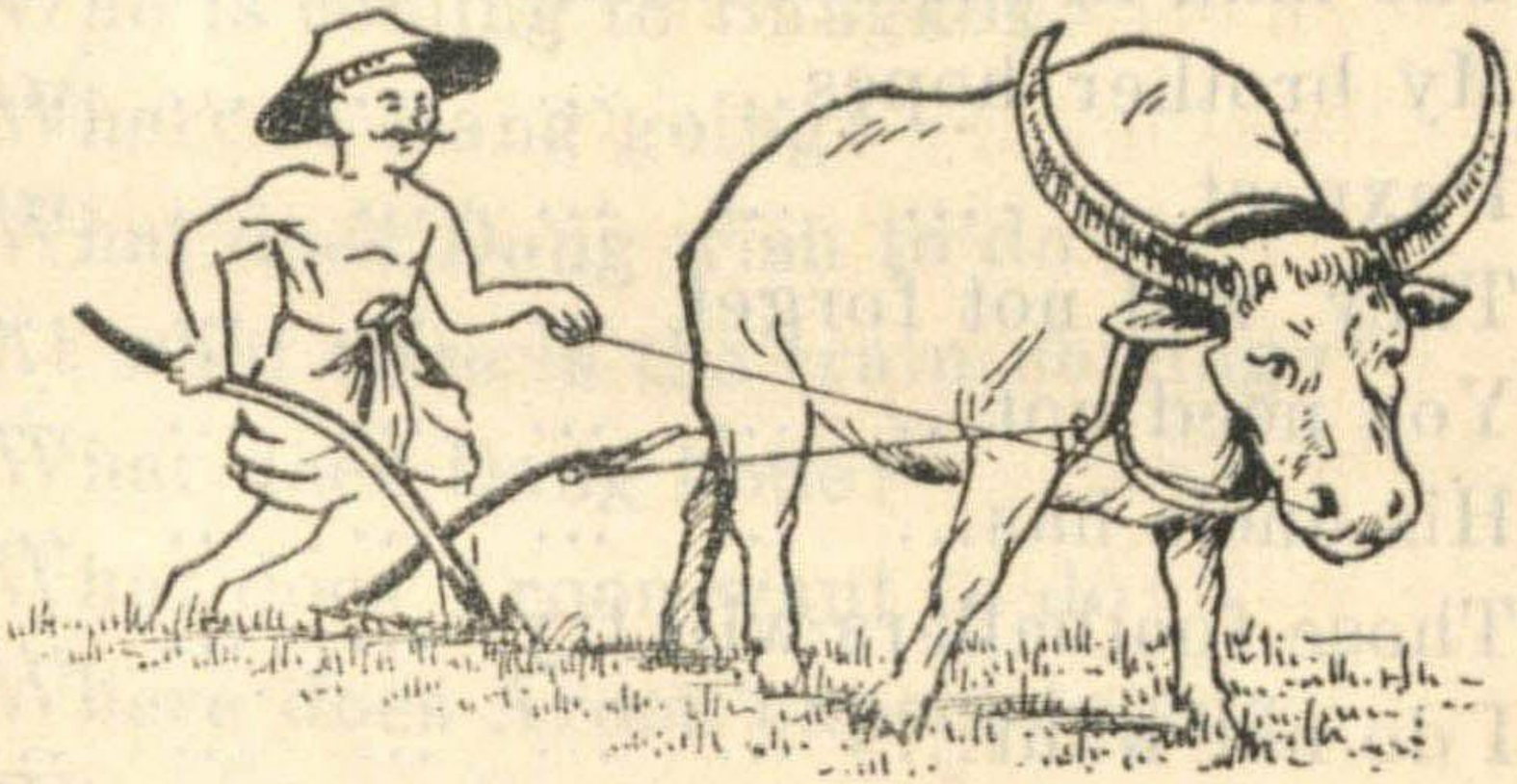
Who is coming to Bangkok?
Where is Dang going?
What does Dang wish to do?
At what time is the train coming?
What does Dang hope?
What does Aroon want to do?
Where does Aroon expect to go?
When has Dang's uncle to go back to Chiengmai?
When do the best trains go to Chiengmai?
Need Aroon take any food with him?
Must Aroon take warm clothes with him?
What ought Aroon to see in Chiengmai?
Where ought he to go?
What nice things do they make in Chiengmai?
What will Aroon try to do?
What does Dang's uncle hope to do?
What must Aroon not forget to do?

B. Complete the following sentences by adding a phrase with an infinitive:—

Those boys want ... ...
The man in the car wishes ... ...
My brother hopes... ... ...
I expect ... ...
They will not forget ... ...
You need not... ... ...
His uncle has... ... ...
Those footballers will try ... ...
I do not want... ... ...

LESSON 15.

Who? Whom? Whose? What?



The buffalo is the most useful animal in Siam

(1) Pra Pitak came to Bangkok yesterday.
He came to Bangkok yesterday.
Who came to Bangkok yesterday?

(2) Dang met Pra Pitak.
Dang met him.
Whom did Dang meet?

(3) Pra Pitak is Dang's uncle.
Pra Pitak is his uncle.
Whose uncle is Pra Pitak?

(4) You saw Dang's uncle.
You saw his uncle.
Whose uncle did you see ?

(5) The tiger killed the buffalo.
It killed the buffalo.
What killed the buffalo ?

(6) The tiger killed the buffalo.
The tiger killed it.
What did the tiger kill ?

Who is Nangsao Perm ?
She is Dang's aunt.
Who went to the station yesterday ?
Aroon went to the station yesterday.
Who are playing football at Suan Kularb field to-day ?
Pratoomkongka and Ban Somdet teams are playing to-day.
Who are cooking the food ?
My sisters are cooking the food in the kitchen.
Whom did you meet at the station, Dang ?
I met my uncle at the station.
Whom are you taking to school ?

I am taking my little sister to school.
Whom did you see at the cinema?
I saw three of my friends at the cinema.
Whom does your aunt teach?
She teaches the girls in Matayom 6.
For whom are you working?
I am working for my brother.
With whom do you play football?
I play football with the boys in the junior team.

Whose train arrived at eight o'clock?
Pra Pitak's train arrived at eight o'clock.
Whose books did the teacher mark?
He marked the books of the boys in this form.
In whose car did Dang go to the station?
He went to the station in Aroon's car.
Whose house is that?
That is Dang's house.
What is the most useful animal in Siam?
The buffalo is the most useful animal in Siam.
What did you buy in the market?
I bought some fruit and rice in the market.
By what are the teak logs pulled to the river?
They are pulled to the river by elephants.

Exercise: Lesson 15.

A. See teachers' notes.

B. Convert the following sentences into questions by using "Who" "Whom" "Whose" or "What" instead of some noun in the sentence:—

That man came to my house yesterday.

Aroon drove Pra Pitak to Dang's house.

Dang goes to school with his friend Lek.

The girls are helping their mother in the kitchen.

Sanan teaches the boys in Matayom 2.

The farmer sold much rice to the Chinese.

The Chinese took the rice to the miller.

The tiger killed many sheep.

Aroon bought some silk from the old woman.

The car went to the station with Dang's luggage.

Dang and his sister crossed the river in their grandfather's boat.

Luang Prawat will take Dang to the mines.

Aroon will meet Pra Pitak in Chiengmai.

Pra Pitak often speaks English to Dang.

Dang is buying that book for his sister Pian.

Pian sent a letter to Tongkam.

Luang Santi took the children to the gardens.

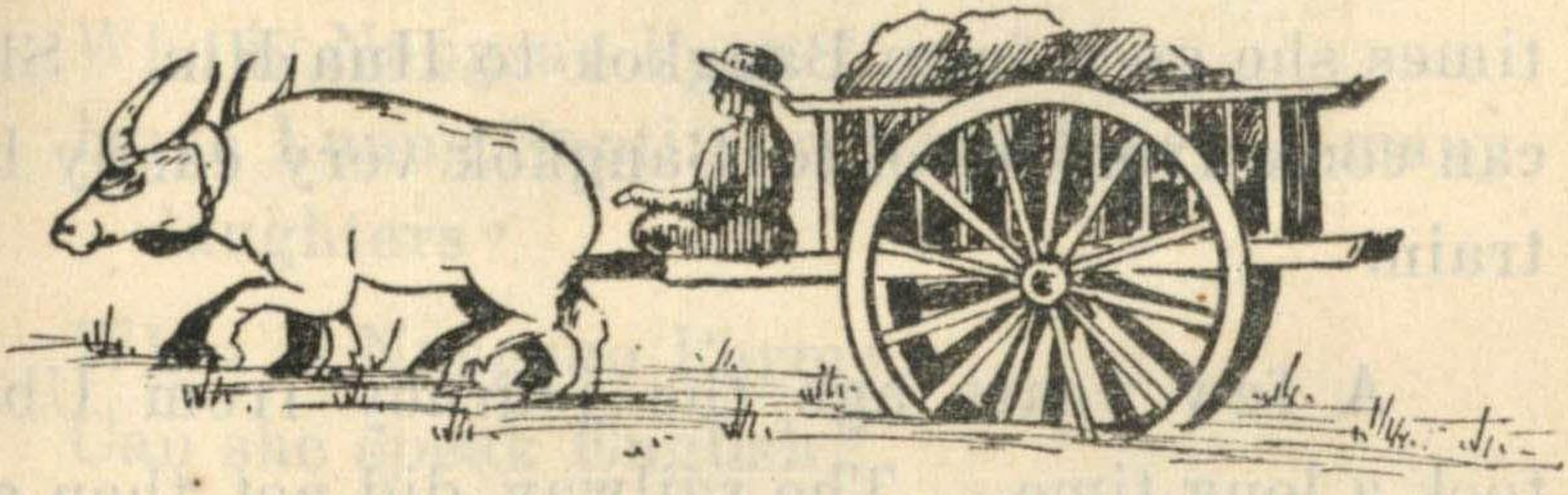
Nang Sawong gave some cakes to Dam and Pian.

Dang posted Pian's letter.

The letter went to Ubol by aeroplane.

LESSON 16.

Nangsao Perm



They travelled very slowly in a bullock cart

Nangsao Perm is the fourth child of Luang Santi and Nang Sawong. She is their only daughter.

She is the headmistress of a girls' school in Ubol. She can speak English and also French. Ubol is near to French Indo-China and she often speaks French to people in Ubol.

She learned English in Rajini School. She passed the top form of that school and then went to Singapore. She stayed in Singapore for three years and worked hard at English. Her English is very good.

She learned French in Ubol. A French teacher taught her. She taught English to the French teacher.

Nangsao Perm comes to Bangkok nearly every year in the long holidays. At that time Bangkok is hot but Ubol is much hotter. Some-times she goes from Bangkok to Hua Hin. She can come from Ubol to Bangkok very easily by train.

A few years ago the journey from Ubol took a long time. The railway did not then go to Ubol. People travelled by road to Korat. They travelled very slowly in a bullock-cart. At that time teachers in Ubol could not come to Bangkok every year. The journey took a long time. It also cost much money.

In Ubol there are not many good shops. In Bangkok Nangsao Perm often goes shopping. She takes Pian with her. Pian likes this very much.

Pian is very fond of her aunt Perm. She wants to go and stay with her in Ubol. Last year her aunt promised to take her to Ubol for a holiday. Pian hopes to go there, this year or next.

Exercise: Lesson 16.

Who is Nangsao Perm?
Have Luang Santi and Nang Sawong many daughters?

What is Nangsao Perm?
Can she speak English?
Does she speak French?
Where is Ubol?
To whom does Nangsao Perm speak French?
Where did she learn English?
What form did she pass?
Where did she go then?
How long did she stay in Singapore?
Did she work hard at English?
Is her English good or bad?
Where did she learn French?
Who taught her?
To whom did she teach English?
When does Nangsao Perm come to Bangkok?

Is Bangkok hot then?
Is it hotter than Ubol?

Where does Nangsao Perm sometimes go in the hot season?

How does she come to Bangkok?

Did the railway go to Ubol a few years ago?

How did people then go from Ubol to Korat?

Could teachers come from Ubol to Bangkok every year, then?

Was the journey cheap or dear?

Did it take a long time or a short time?

Are there many good shops in Ubol?

What does Nangsao Perm do in Bangkok?

Whom does she take with her?

Does Pian like this?

Of whom is Pian very fond?

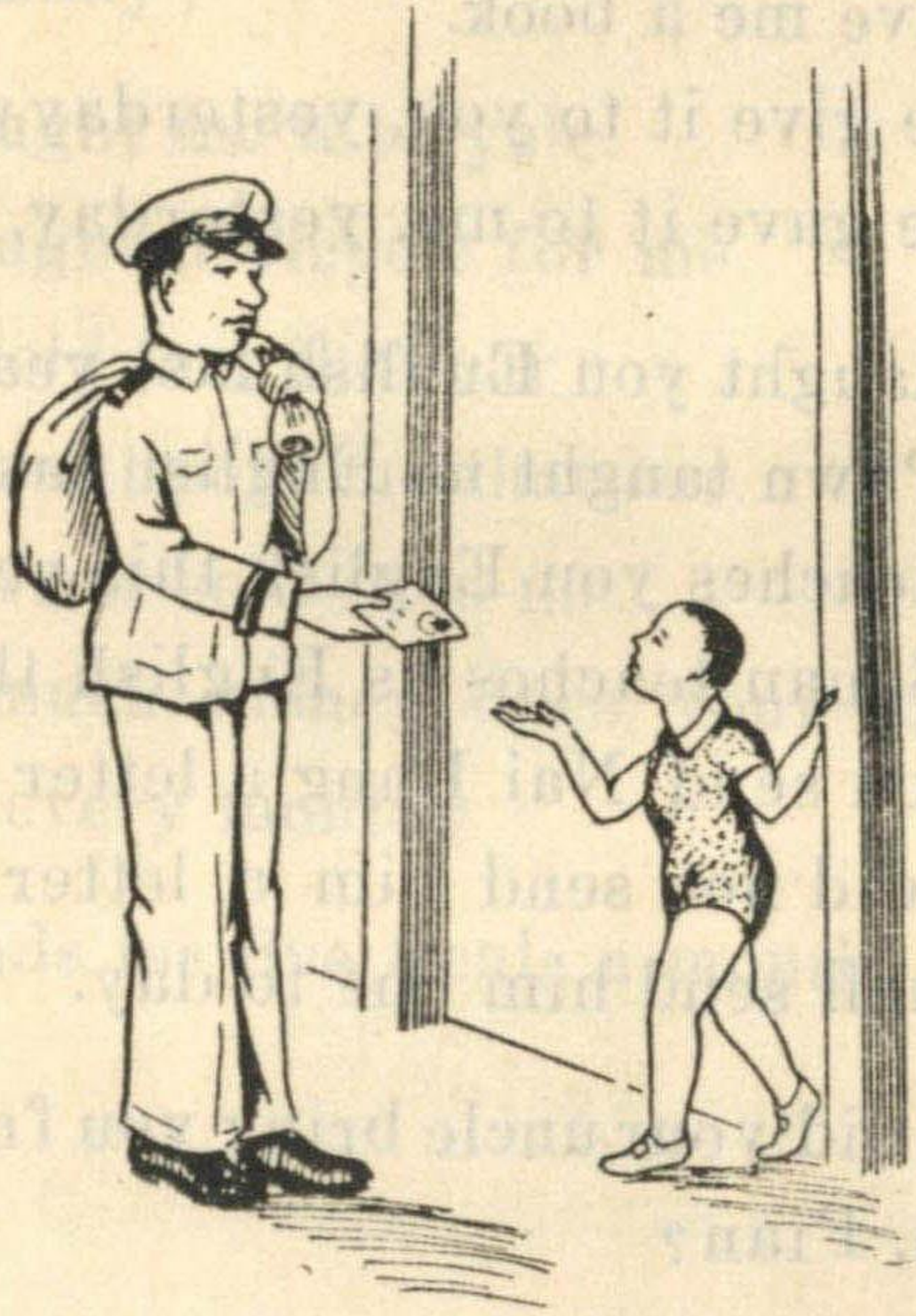
What does Pian want to do?

What did her aunt promise to do?

What does Pian hope to do?

LESSON 17.

In direct Object



The postman brought me a letter from my father

My father gave me a book.
Did your father give you a book?
Yes he gave me a book.
No he did not give me a book.
Who gave you a book?
My father gave me a book.
To whom did your father give a book?

He gave me a book.
What did your father give you?
He gave me a book.
Did he give it to you, yesterday?
Yes he gave it to me, yesterday.

Who taught you English last year?
Kru Pawn taught us English last year.
Who teaches you English this year?
Kru Sanan teaches us English this year.
Did you send Nai Dang a letter yesterday?
No I did not send him a letter yesterday.
I shall send him one to-day.

What did your uncle bring you from Chiengmai, Pian?

He brought mé some silk from Chiengmai.
Lend Dang your book, Lek.
I cannot lent it to him, sir. I lent it to Ampawn yesterday.

Give me your homework, Dang.
I gave it to you yesterday, sir.
What did the postman bring you?

He brought me a letter from my father.

What did your father give you on your birthday?

He bought me a bicycle.

He bought a bicycle for me.

Who sold you that car?

Nai Sawat sold me that car.

Nai Sawat sold it to me.

How much money does your father send you every month?

He sends me five ticals a month.

Exercise: Lesson 17.

A. See teachers' notes.

B. Complete the following sentences by adding words showing the person and the thing (do not repeat the words in the reading lesson).

My uncle in Chiengmai sent ... ...

Aunt Perm brought ... ...

That boy's father buys... ... ...

Kru Singto teaches ... ...

The teacher gave ... ...

That man lent ... ...

My rich brother gives ... ...

The farmer sold ... ...

The postman brings ... ...

Lend... ... ...

Give ... ...

Bring ... ...

LESSON 18.

Why?



Why are the boy scouts cutting the bamboos?

Is the cook going to the market?
Yes, she is going to the market.
Why is she going to the market?
She is going to the market *to buy* some fruit.
Why did your father send you five ticals?
He sent me five ticals to buy some books.
Why do you go to school?
I go to school to learn.

Does that boy work hard?
Yes he works very hard.
Why does he work very hard?
He works very hard to pass his examination.
Why is that man running quickly?
He is running quickly to catch the train.
When will you come to see me?
I shall came to see you tomorrow.
Why does the farmer plough the field?
He ploughs the field to make the ground? fertile.

Why are the boy scouts cutting down the bamboos?
They are cutting them down to make a hut.
Why does the gardener take his fruit to the market?

He takes it to the market to sell it.
Why is the sick man going to the seaside?
He is going to the seaside to get well.
Why are those men digging a hole?
They are digging a hole to plant a tree in it.
Why do you want the motor-car?
I want the car to take my bags to the station.
Why are those boys lying down?
They are lying down to rest.

Exercise: Lesson 18.

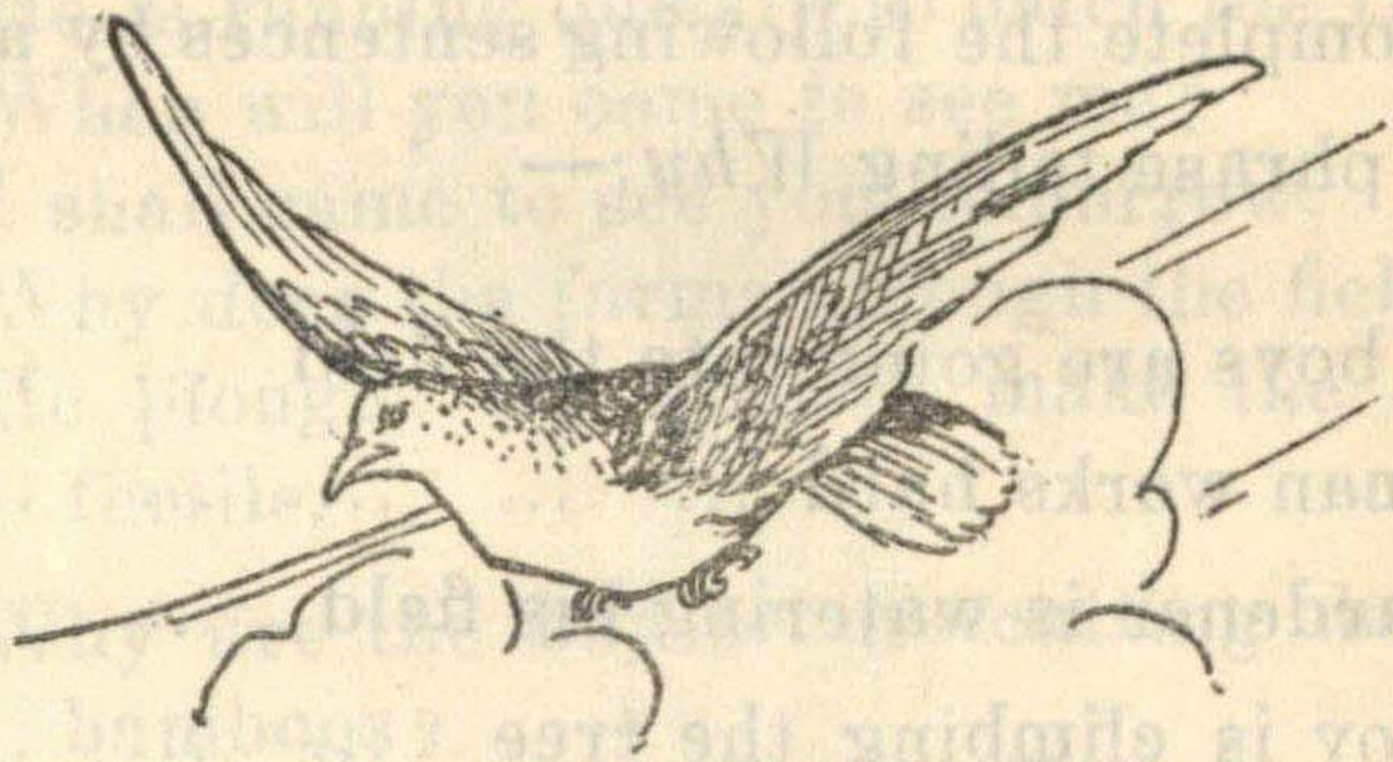
A. See teachers' notes.

B. Complete the following sentences by adding a phrase telling *Why*:—

Those boys are going into the field ... ...
That man works hard ... ...
The gardener is watering his field ... ...
The boy is climbing the tree ... ...
The boy scouts are making a fire ... ...
Pian and her aunt went to the shop ... ...
He went to the station ... ...
That man wanted a boat ... ...
The farmer bought a buffalo ... ...
He went into the house ... ...
She used fruit, sugar, rice and coconuts ... ...
We use soap and water ... ...
Dang used a tooth-brush ... ...
He went to the canal ... ...
That boy went to Suan Kularb School ... ...

LESSON 19.

The Cunning Farmer, the Kind Old Lady and the Pigeons.



Pigeons always fly back to their nests

A farmer near Bangkok had many pigeons. Every week he took some to the market to sell. One day he met an old lady. She said to him, "Where are you taking those pretty birds?

The farmer replied, "I am taking them to the market to sell them. People buy them to cook and eat. They are very good."

The old lady felt very sorry for the pigeons. She said, "I will buy them and set them free to make merit. What is the price?"

Pigeons always fly back to their nests. The cunning farmer knew this and so he said, "The price is thirty satangs each, but you want to make merit. Therefore I will sell them to you for twenty satangs."

The old lady gave him two ticals for ten pigeons. Then she set them free. Of course they flew back to their nests.

The next week the farmer took the same pigeons and sold them to the old lady again. The cunning farmer did this for many weeks. He made very much profit.

One day a friend was with the old lady. The friend said to her, "That farmer is cheating you. Do not buy the birds from him. They will only fly back to his farm." Then she drove the farmer away.

The friend was very angry but the kind old lady was not.

Exercise: Lesson 19.

Where did the farmer live?

What had he?

Where did the farmer take the pigeons?

Why did he take them there?

Whom did he meet?

What did she say to him?

Why did the people buy the pigeons?

How did the old lady feel?

What did she want to do?

Why did she want to do that?

What do pigeons always do?

Who knew this?

What was the price of the pigeons?

How much did the old lady pay?

What did the farmer do?

What did the old lady do?

What did the birds do?

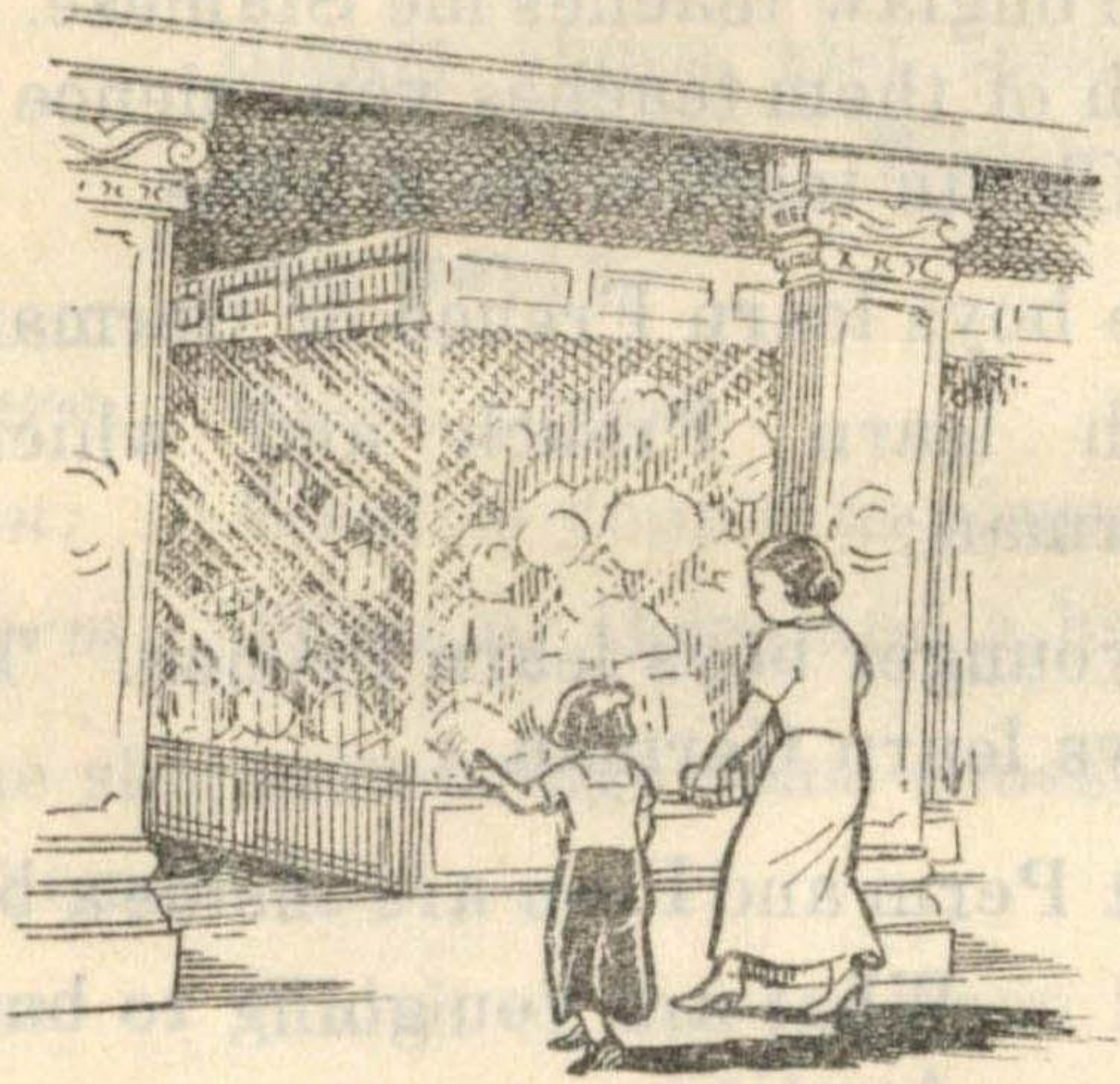
The next week what did the farmer do?

She said, "Do not be angry with him. A kind action always brings us happiness. I set the pigeons free, and so I was happy. The cunning farmer made much profit and so he was happy. The pigeons were alive at the farm and not dead in the kitchen. So they were happy. That is a lot of happiness for a little money."

How many times did he do this?
What did the friend say to the old lady?
What did her friend do to the farmer?
How did the friend feel?
Did the old lady feel the same?
What does a kind action bring us?
Was the old lady happy?
Was the cunning farmer happy?
Were the birds happy?

LESSON 20.

Which?



Aunt Perm and Pian shopping

(1) What do you want?

I want a book to read.

Here are two books. { Which do you want?
Which book do you want?
Which of them do you want?

(2) How many teachers have you?

I have three teachers, Kru Sanan, Kru Chalin and Kru Tonglaw.

Which Kru teaches you English?
Kru Sanan teaches me English.
Which teaches you Siamese?
Kru Tonglaw teaches me Siamese.
Which of them teaches you science?
Kru Chalin teaches me science.

(3) Those boys learn French or German.

Which learn French and which learn German?

The younger boys learn French. The elder boys learn German.

(Aunt Perm and Pian are inside a big shop.)

Pian: What are you going to buy to-day, Auntie?

Aunt Perm: I have a list of things. (She reads the list).

I have to buy a pair of shoes ands some stockings, six yards of white. silk, two boxes of tennis balls ands some writing paper and envelopes.

Pian: Which will you buy first?

Aunt Perm: I shall buy the shoes first.

(A shopman speaks to them.)

Shopman: What may I show you, madame?

Aunt Perm: I want to see some shoes.

Shopman: Will you please sit down. We have black, white and brown ordinary shoes, and fancy shoes of other colours. Which colour do you want?

Aunt Perm: Black, please.

Shopman: What is your size please?

Aunt Perm: Three or three and a half.

(The shopman brings some shoes and shows them to her)

Shopman: Which of these do you like?

Aunt Perm: I like that pair but this pair with two straps looks very pretty. Which is the better pair?

Shopman: The pair with two straps is better but it is a little dearer. The price is eight ticals.

(Aunt Perm puts on the shoes with the two straps)

Aunt Perm: These fit well. I will take this pair.

(The shopkeeper makes a parcel and gives it to Aunt Perm. She gives him a ten tical note. He gives her two ticals change).

Aunt Perm: On which floor can I buy stockings and silk?

Shopman: On the second floor. You may go up in the lift.

(Aunt Perm and Pian go up in the lift. On the second story a shopgirl speaks to them).

Shop girl: What do you want please?

Aunt Perm: I want some stockings and some silk.

Shop girl: Please go to the girl at the last counter.

Aunt Perm: Which girl? There are two girls.

Shop girl: The taller. She is in charge of the silk.

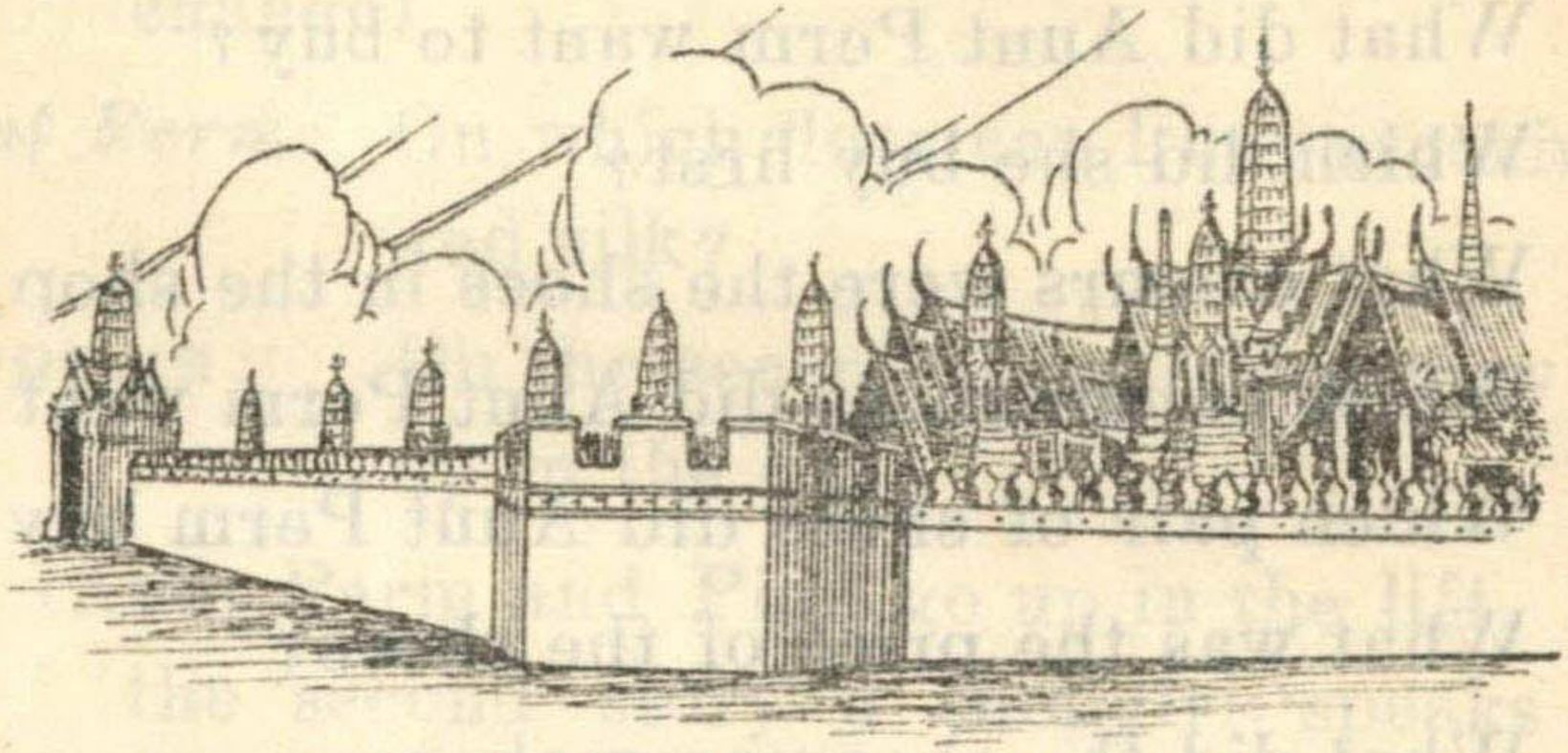
(Aunt Perm goes to the counter and buys some stockings and some silk. Then she and Pian go out to buy the other things at other shops).

Exercise: Lesson 20.

Where were Aunt Perm and Pian?
What did Aunt Perm want to buy?
Which did she buy first?
What colours were the shoes in the shop?
Which colour shoes did Aunt Perm want?
Which pair of shoes did Aunt Perm buy?
What was the price of the shoes?
What did the shopman make?
How much did Aunt Perm give the shopman?
How much change did he give her?
On which floor did Aunt Perm buy the stockings and the silk?
How did they go to the second floor?
How many girls were there at the counter?
Which of these girls sold Aunt Perm the silk?
Where did Aunt Perm and Pian go then?
Why did they go to the other shops?

LESSON 21.

Adjectives and Adverbs



Wat Pra Kaaow is the most beautiful temple in Bangkok

(1)	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
	careful	more careful	most careful
	famous	more famous	most famous
	careless	more careless	most careless.
(2)	quickly	more quickly	most quickly
	slowly	more slowly	most slowly
	sweetly	more sweetly	most sweetly
	easily	more easily	most easily.

Wat Pra Kaaow is the most beautiful temple in Bangkok. It is more famous than the other temples in Siam. It is the most famous temple in Siam.

In Wat Pra Kaaow there is an image of Buddha. We call it the Emerald Buddha. This image is made of jade. It is the most wonderful image of Buddha in Siam.

There are pictures on the walls of the cloisters of this temple. Some of the pictures are much brighter than the others. Parts of the wall are damp. We cannot see the pictures very clearly on the damp parts of the wall. We can see them most clearly on the driest parts. The pictures lose their colour more quickly on the damper parts.

Last week Dang and his friend Nit went to Wat Pra Kaaow. Dang got up earlier than Nit. He went to Nit's house to call for him. Nit was asleep and so Dang shook him to wake him up. Dang said to him, "You are the laziest boy in Siam. Get up quickly."

Nit got up and went to have a bath. He dressed very slowly.

Dang said, "Hurry up. Dress more quickly or we shall not get to Wat Pra Kaaow this morning."

Nit dressed quickly and they went out intot the street.

"Shall we go by tram or by bus?" asked Nit.

"We can go more easily by bus. It stops at the temple gate. The tram also goes more slowly," replied Dang.

"A taxi goes most quickly" said Nit.

"Yes," said Dang, "but it costs most." They went by bus and soon reached Wat Pra Kaaow. Dang jumped off the bus very quickly. He almost fell down.

"Be more careful or you will fall down," said Nit.

They went into the temple to see the beautiful things. They saw the Emerald Buddha, the model of Angkor Wat, the pictures on the walls and the beautiful pagodas.

They stayed in the temple for two hours. Then they walked home. In the afternoon they rested and fell asleep. Dang was more tired than Nit and he slept more soundly.

Exercise: Lesson 21.

Which is the most beautiful temple in Bangkok?

Is it more famous than the other temples?

What is there in Wat Pra Kaaow?

Of what is this image made?

What are there on the walls of the cloisters?

Can we see the pictures clearly on the damp parts of the wall?

On what parts of the wall can we see them most clearly?

Where do the pictures lose their colours quickly?

Who went to Wat Pra Kaaow last week?

Who got up earlier?

Why did he go to Nit's house?

Why did he shake Nit?

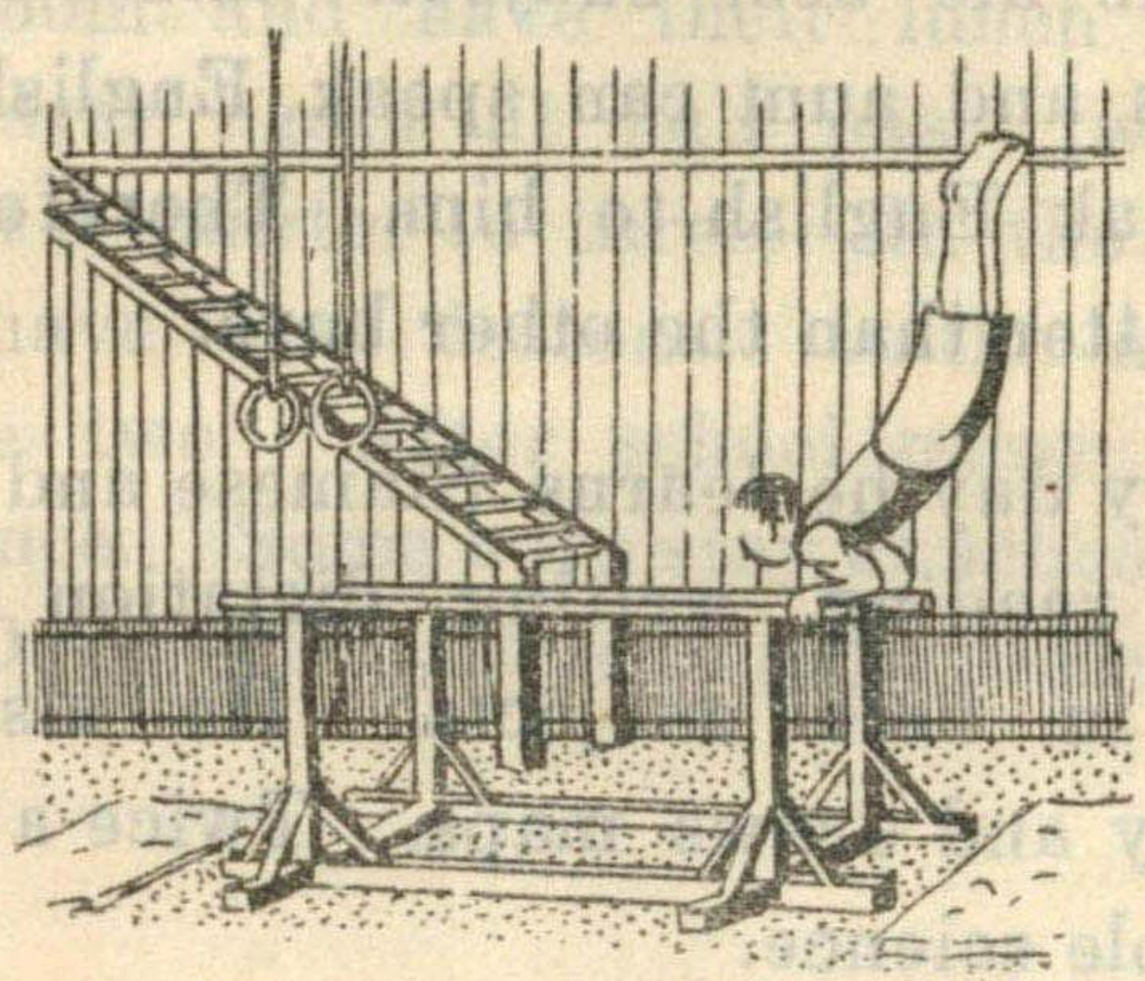
What did he say to him?

How did Nit dress?

Did the boys go by tram or by bus?
Which goes more slowly a tram or a bus?
Which goes quickest, a tram, a bus or a taxi?
Which takes you to Wat Pra Kaaow more quickly, a tram or a bus?
Which costs most, a tram, a bus, or a taxi?
How did Dang get off the bus?
What did he almost do?
What did Nit say to him?
What did they see in the temple?
How long did they stay in the temple?
Who was more tired, Dang or Nit?
Which boy slept more soundly?

LESSON 22.

Dang's Work in School



On Tuesday he goes to the gymnasium

Dang's school starts at half-past eight in the morning. He gets there before eight. He likes to talk to his friends or to play games before school.

At twenty-five minutes past eight the first bell rings. Dang and the boys in his form go and stand in line outside their class room. At half past eight the second bell rings. The head boy gives an order and the boys march into the class room. The teacher calls the register and then work begins.

The first lesson is arithmetic. Dang is good at arithmetic but he is better at English. English is his best subject. His father and his uncles and aunt can speak English. They often speak English to him. Therefore Dang speaks better than the other boys.

Every day he learns Siamese and English. He does reading, writing, dictation and composition in both subjects. He also learns geography and draws maps. Twice a week he does simple science.

On Thursday and Saturday he goes to the art-room and learns drawing. He likes to use paints and coloured crayons. He often draws pretty pictures of flowers, leaves and fruit. His form master does not teach him drawing. The drawing master teaches him.

On Tuesday and Friday he goes to the gymnasium. He does drill and gymnastics. He also plays games there. The games are great fun. The boys play games to make their bodies strong and their eyes quick.

At half past eleven the boys stop work. They stop for one hour. They go to the school dining room and have their lunch or tiffin. School starts again at half past twelve. It finishes at a quarter to three. In the morning the boys have three lessons. In the afternoon they have two. After school many boys go home at once. Some boys stay at school to play games. Dang often stays to play football.

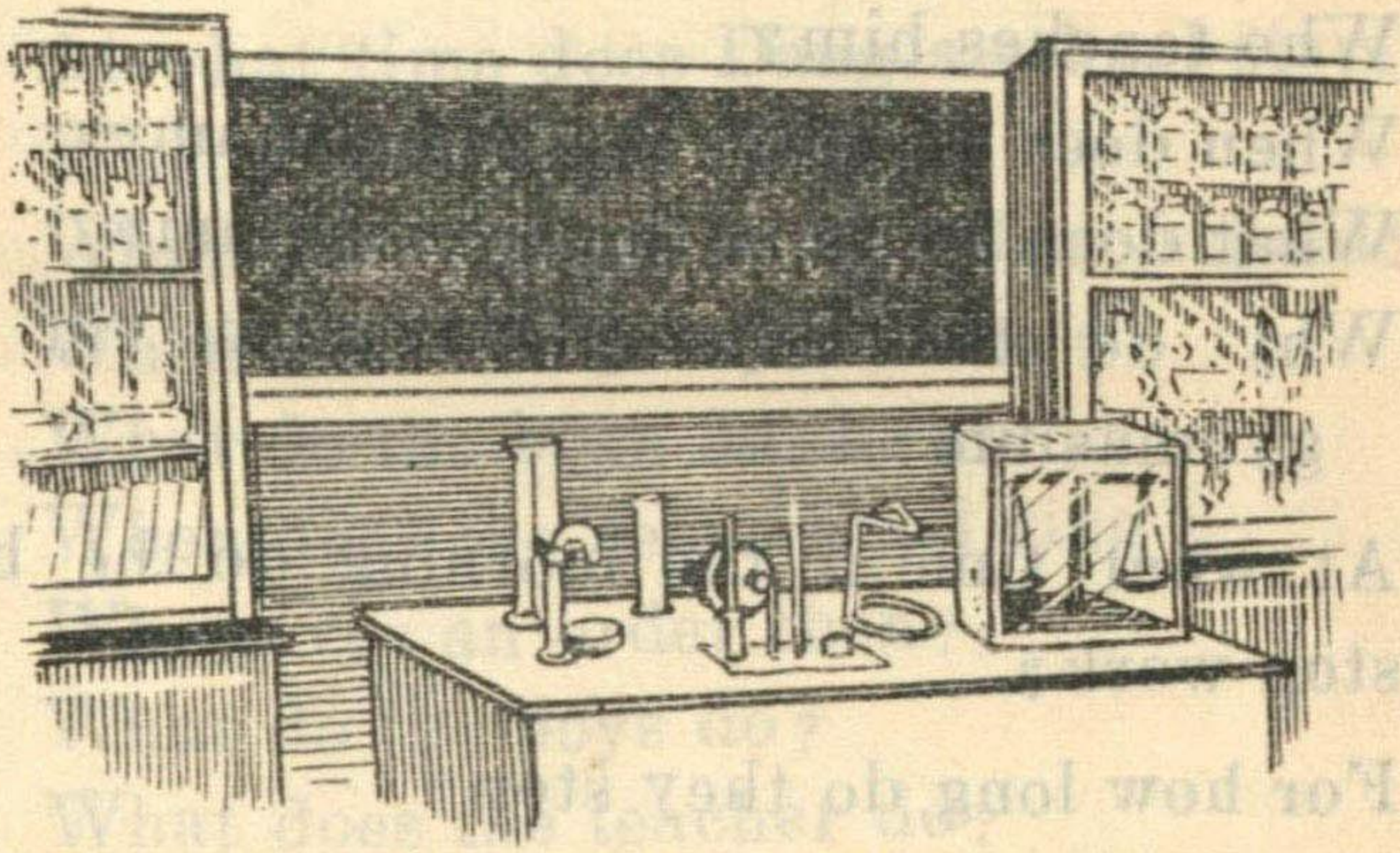
Exercise: Lesson 22.

At what time does Dang's school start?
When does he get there?
What does he like to do before school?
When does the first bell ring?
What do the boys do then?
When does the second bell ring?
Who gives an order then?
What do the boys do?
What does the teacher do?
What begins then?
What is the first lesson?
Is Dang good at arithmetic?
Is Dang better at English or arithemetic?
What is his best subject?
Who often speaks English to Dang?
Does Dang speak better than the other boys?
What subjects does Dang learn every day?
What does he do in both subjects?
Does he learn geography?
In the geography lesson what does he draw?
How many times a week does he do science?
On Thursday and Saturday where does he go?

What does he like to use?
What does he often draw?
Does his form master teach him drawing?
Who teaches him?
When does he go to the gymnasium?
What does he do in the gymnasium?
Why do the boys play games in the gymnasium?
At what time in the morning do the boys stop work?
For how long do they stop?
Where do they go?
What do they have?
When does school start again?
When does it finish?
How many lessons have the boys in the morning?
How many lessons have they in the afternoon?
After school where do many of the boys go to once?
Why do some boys stay at school?
Does Dang often stay at school?

LESSON 23.

All None, Some, Other



All boys learn science

All boys in Suan Kularb school must learn Siamese, English, mathematics and science. None of them may leave out these subjects.

In other schools, some of the boys learn English. The others learn French instead of English. Some boys are good at English. Others are good at French.

In the lower forms, none of the boys learns algebra but all learn arithmetic. In the upper forms they all learn arithmetic, algebra and geometry. Most of the boys like them all.

Some of the boys in Dang's form play football. Others play basket ball. The rest do not play any games.

All boys in Dang's form do gymnastics.

Dang is in Form II. He uses several English books. He has no French books. He has a friend in Assumption College. His friend learns French. He uses several French books. Dang uses none of these books.

To-day Nit said to him, "Have you any easy French books, Dang?"

Dang replied, "I have none, but there are some in a cupboard at home. Why do you want to know?"

"My sister is learning French and she wants some easy books. Can you lend her some of those books?" said Nit.

"Yes," said Dang, "I will bring all of them to school tomorrow."

"Thank you very much," said Nit.

Exercise: Lesson 23.

A. What must all boys in Suan Kularb school learn?

May any boy leave out Siamese?

In other schools what do some of the boys learn?

What do the others learn?

At what are some boys good?

At what are others good?

In the lower forms does any boy learn algebra?

What do all learn?

In the upper forms, what do they all learn?

Do the boys like these subjects?

What do some of the boys in Dang's form play?

What do others play?

Do the rest play any games?

What do all boys in Dang's form do?

In what form is Dang?

Does he use English books?

Has he any French books?

Where has he a friend?

What does his friend learn?

What does he use?

Does Dang use any of these books?

Who wants some French books?

Are there any French books at Dang's house?

Will Dang lend these books to Nit's sister?

Will he bring any of these books to school?

B. Put suitable words (all, none, some, other etc.) in the blank spaces:—

.....of the boys in this school learn arithmetic.

.....of the boys in this school learn algebra.

.....of the boys in this school learn Japanese.

.....boys like ripe mangoes, ...like green mangoes, but.....like castor oil.

Dang has spent all his money. He has..... left.

Pian has spent a part of her money. She has.....left.

Dam has spent none of his money. He has kept it.....

.....boys in my form play football.

.....boys play basket ball.

.....do not play any games.

Dang's Aunt Perm has.....French books.

Dang has.....

.....boys cycle to school, ...come by car, bus or tram, and.....walk.

LESSON 24.

Possessive Pronouns



His is better than mine

This is my book	This book is mine.
That is your hat.	That hat is yours.
These are his pens.	These pens are his.
Those are her needles.	Those needles are hers.
Those are our houses.	Those houses are ours.
These are your exercises.	These exercises are yours.
That is their garden.	That garden is theirs.

(Dang and Nit are talking in the class room before school.)

Dang: Could you do your arithmetic Nit?

Nit: Yes, I did mine last night. Did you do yours?

Dang: I did it all except one sum, number nine.

Nit: That is quite easy. Get your book and I will show you mine.

(Dang gets his book and they look at the two books. Aroon comes into the classroom. He sees the boys with their arithmetic books.)

Aroon: How do you do number eight?

Nit: Number eight is not difficult. Look at Dang's book. My answer is right but my method is much longer than his.

(Dang and Aroon do the two sums.)

Dang: Is there a football match this afternoon, Nit?

Nit: Of course there is. Our intermediate team is playing against Dhepsirin team.

Aroon: Shall we beat them?

Dang: I think so. Our team is stronger than theirs.

Nit: Is our junior team better than theirs?

Aroon: No, theirs is better than ours.

Nit: Will you stay to see the football, this afternoon, Dang?

Dang: No, I shall go home first to feed my dog. I shall come back afterwards to see the football.

Nit: My sister promised to feed mine. She has to feed hers at two o'clock. She will feed mine too, so I need not go home.

Aroon: What kind of dog is yours, Dang?

Dang: Mine is a terrier.

Aroon: What is Nit's?

Dang: His is a bull-dog. It is much better than mine.

Aroon: I like yours better. His is very ugly.

Nit: Don't be silly. It isn't. It is very beautiful. But the first bell is ringing and we must go outside now.

Exercise: Lesson 24.

A. Answer the following question:—

Where were Dang and Nit working?
Could Nit do his arithmetic?
Could Dang do his?
Which number could Dang not do?
At whose book did Aroon look?
Was there a football match that afternoon?
Which team was playing?
Against whom was the team playing?
Which was the stronger team?
Was the junior team stronger than Dhepsirin's team?
Why did Dang go home?
Why did he come back afterwards?
Who had promised to feed Nit's dog?
What kind of dog was Dang's?
What kind of dog was Nit's?
Was Nit's dog ugly?
Did Nit think so?

B. Re-write the following sentences using possessive pronouns, and make any changes necessary in the sentences:—

Those are our books.
That is his bull-dog.
That is her work box.
These are their clothes.
That is your desk.
Those are my children.

C Put possessive pronouns in place of the words underlined:—

His house is bigger than my house but my garden is larger than his garden.

Dang's work is better than your work but your work is better than my work.

Siam rice is dearer than Burma rice. Our rice is better than their rice.

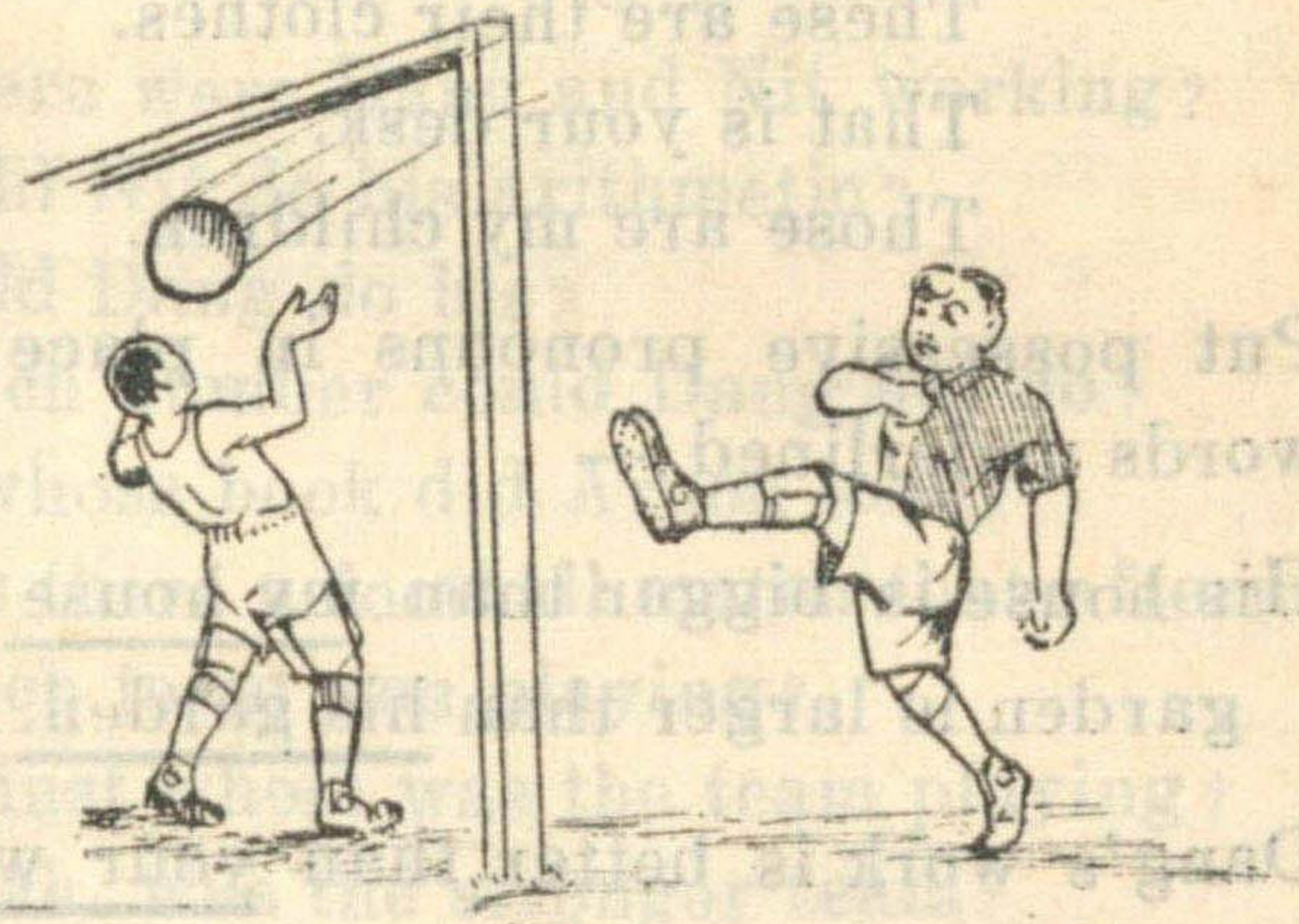
You can do your sums, Dang. Help Pian to do her sums.

That man has many roses in his garden. His roses are more beautiful than your roses or my roses.

Your dog bit my dog and my dog bit your dog.

LESSON 25.

After School



He kicked a goal and he was very happy

The school closes at ten minutes to two. Then most of the boys go home but some stay at school.

They stay at school to play games and to practise sports. Some boys play football and others play basketball. Some boys practise boxing, some practise ju-jitsu and others practise running and jumping.

Dang is not very big but he is strong and healthy. He practises football with the junior

team. He is not in the team this year. Once this year one of the boys in the team was sick. Dang played in his place. He played against Ban Somdet team. He kicked a goal and he was very happy. Perhaps he will be in the team next year.

After their games the boys go home. Dang's house is near the school. He walks home with one of his friends. At home he has a bath. Then he puts on Chinese trousers and a singlet. He is often tired after his football and sometimes he has a rest. Then he does his home-work. He is in Form II and so he has only a little home-work. He can finish it in one hour. At six o'clock he has his dinner. Sometimes he has rice and fish. Sometimes he has pork and vegetables with his rice. At other times he has Siamese or Chinese vermicelli. He often has soup and curry.

After dinner he sometimes reads and sometimes plays draughts with his sister. At other times his father teaches him chess. At eight o'clock he goes to bed.

Exercise: Lesson 25.

At what time does the school close?

Where do most of the boys go?

Where do some of the boys stay?

Why do they stay at school?

What do some boys play?

What do other boys play?

What do some boys practise?

What do others practise?

Is Dang a big boy?

Is he strong and healthy?

Does he practise football?

With what team does he practise football?

Is he in the junior team?

Against what team did Dang once play?

Did he kick a goal?

How did he feel?

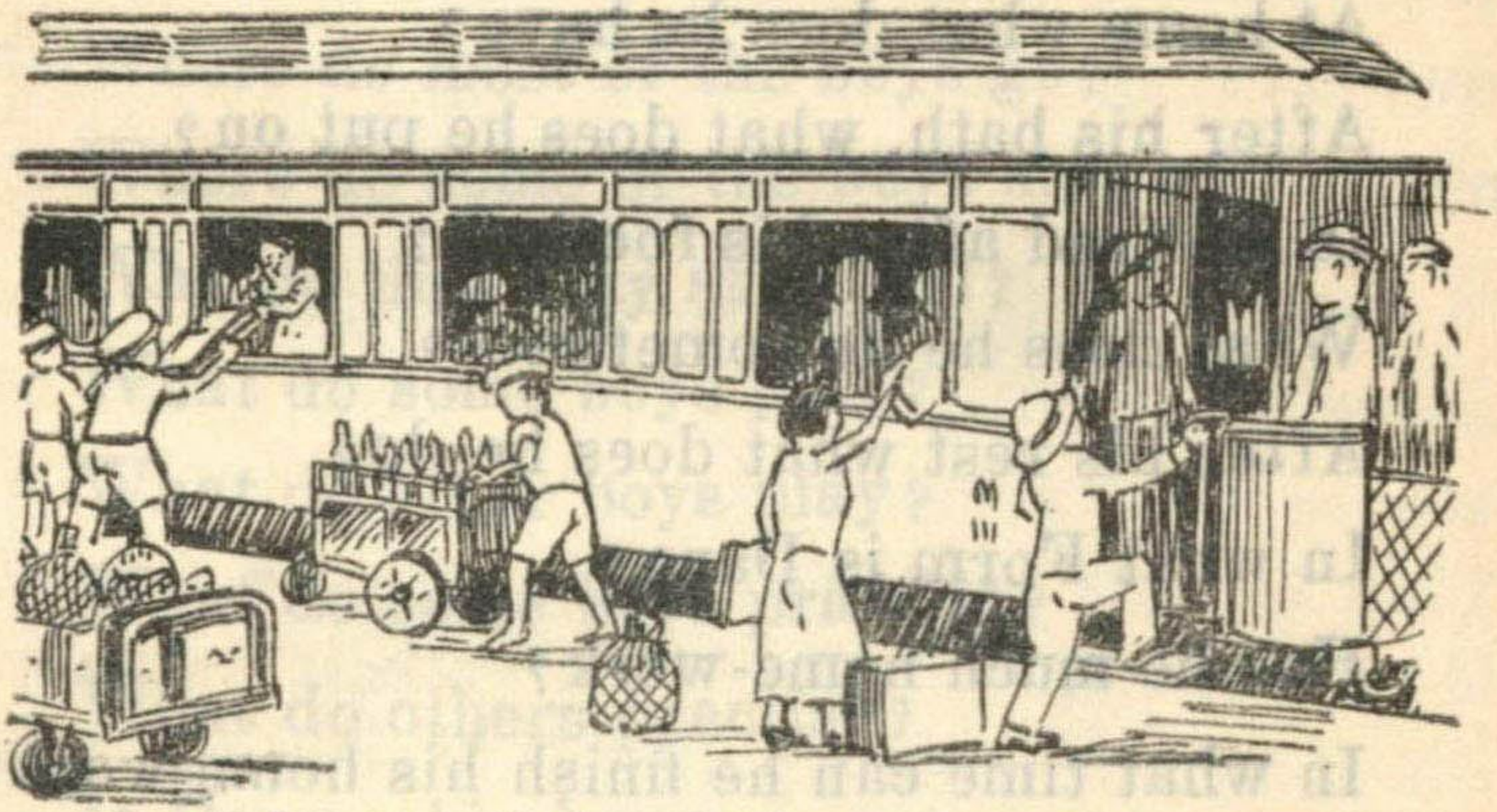
Will he be in the junior team next year?

After their games, where do the boys go?

Where is Dang's home?
How does Dang go home?
With whom does he go home?
At home what does he have?
After his bath, what does he put on?
Is he tired after his football?
What does he do sometimes?
After his rest what does he do?
In what Form is Dang?
Has he much home-work?
In what time can he finish his home-work?
At what time does he have his dinner?
What does he have for dinner?
What does he do after dinner?
What does his father sometimes do?
At what time does he go to bed?

LESSON 26.

Dang's Journey to Hua Hin



The platform

Last year Dang went to Hua Hin, with his his father. They went by train from Hoalampong his Station. They got up at six o'clock. They ve went to the station in a motor car. They drove ove along the New Road. They reached Hoalampong got before seven o'clock. At Hoalampong they got got out of the car and went into the station. A got porter took their luggage out of the car. Nai N Sawat bought two tickets at the booking office. Nai Then they went on to the platform. The porter er

put their luggage on a truck and took it on to the platform. The train was not yet in the station, so they sat down on a seat and waited for the train. The porter took their luggage off the truck and put in on the platform. The train came into the station at ten minutes past seven. Dang and his father got into the train. The porter put the heavy luggage into the van. He then brought the small bags to the carriage and put them on the rack.

The train left the station at twenty-five minutes to seven. On the way to Hua Hin the train went across the Rama VI Bridge. It passed through many towns. It reached Hua Hin in five hours.

At Hua Hin, Nai Sawat's friend, Nai Prasert, was on the platform. He had a motor-car outside the station. Nai Sawat took the light bags off the rack and carried them to the car. He gave the tickets to Dang. Dang carried the tickets in his hand and gave them to the ticket collector, at the gate. A porter carried the heavy luggage, on his shoulder, to the car. They went by car to Nai Prasert's house. They stayed at Hua Hin for two weeks.

Exercise: Lesson 26.

A. Where did Dang go last year?
With whom did he go?
How did they go to Hua Hin?
At what time did they get up?
How did they go to the station?
Along what road did they drive?
At what time did they reach Hoalampong?
At Hoalampong what did they do?
What did the porter do?
Where did Nai Sawat buy the tickets?
Where did they go then?
Was the train in the station?
What did Dang and his father do?
What did the porter do with the luggage?
At what time did the train come into the?
station?
What did Nai Sawat and Dang do?
Where did the porter put the heavy luggage?
Where did he put the small bags?
At what time did the train leave the station?

Across what bridge did the train go?
Did the train go through many towns?
In how many hours did the train reach Hua Hin?

Where was Nai Sawat's friend?
Where was his motor car?
What did Nai Sawat do with the light bags?
To whom did Nai Sawat give the tickets?
How did Dang carry the tickets?
To whom did he give them?
How did the porter carry the heavy luggage?

How did they go to Nai Prasert's house?
How long did Nai Sawat and Dang stay at Hua Hin?

Put suitable prepositions in the blank spaces:—

His book is.....the cupboard.
Put your book.....the cupboard.
Take your book.....the cupboard.

Put your pen.....the table.

Take your pen.....the table.

Those boys are.....the class-room.

Those boys went.....the class-room.....half past eight.

Many boys come.....school.....tram.

Wait.....me...the platform.

That man came.....Ayuthia.....Bangkok.

.....Bangkok he went.....the cinema.

.....my way to Hua Hin I went.....Petchaburi.

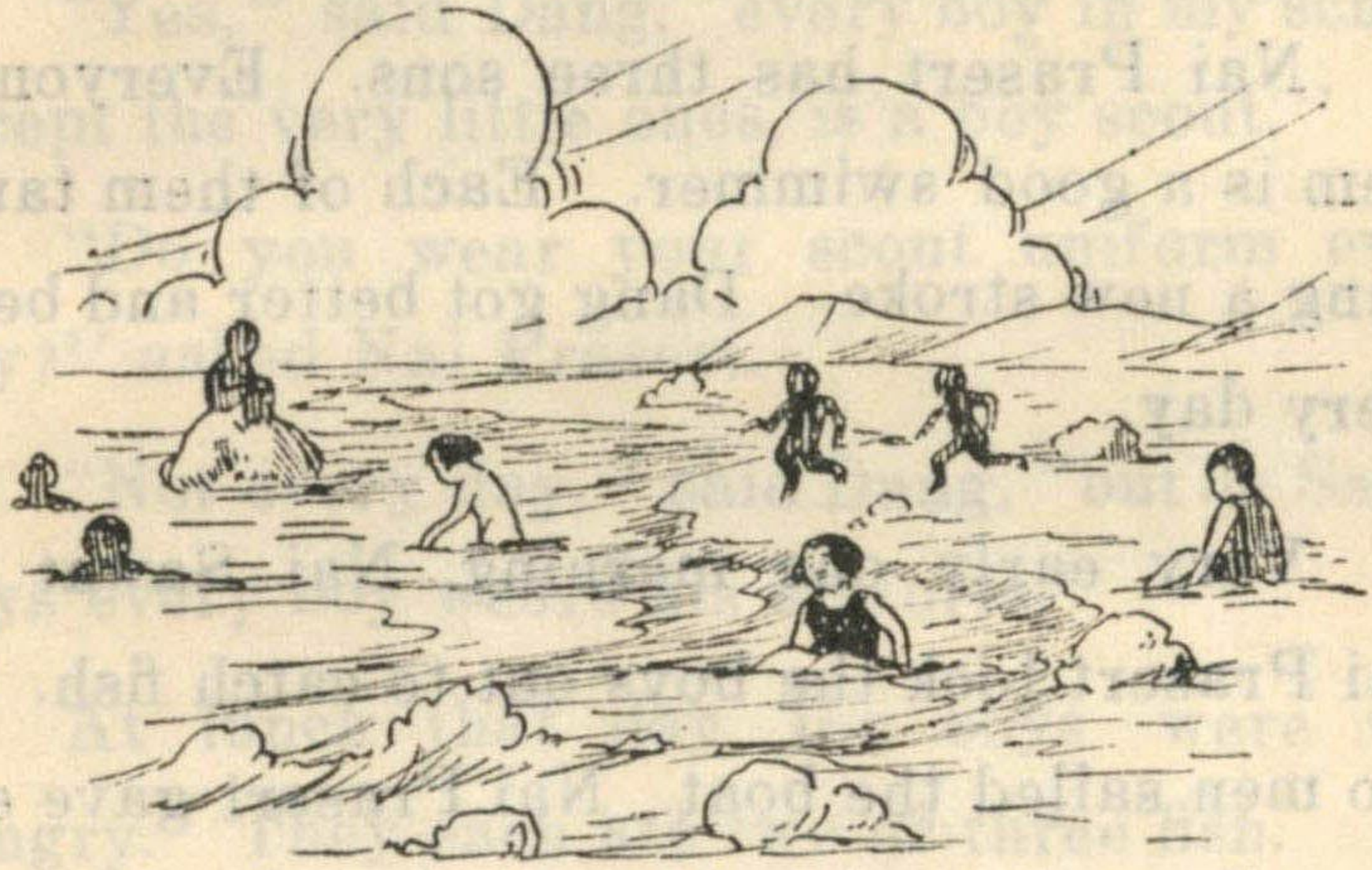
The motor car is.....the station.

The train went.....the Rama VI Bridge.

He is walking.....Tripetch Road.

LESSON 27.

Each Every



Dang went to swim in the sea

(a) The boys in that class have a football.

(b) Every boy in that class has a football.

(c) He gave the children one tical.

(d) He gave each child one tical.

(e) He gave the children one tical each.

At Hua Hin, Nai Sawat and Dang stayed in Nai Prasert's house. They had a good time. Every day was fine. Nai Prasert's house is on

the beach about a mile from the station. Every morning at six o'clock Dang got up. He put on his bathing dress and went to swim in the sea.

Nai Prasert has three sons. Everyone of them is a good swimmer. Each of them taught Dang a new stroke. Dang got better and better every day.

Very early one morning, Nai Sawat and Nai Prasert took the boys out to catch fish. The two men sailed the boat. Nai Prasert gave each boy a line with several hooks. Each boy carried a tin with bait in it. They started to fish about two miles from the shore. They were very lucky. Every boy caught many fish. In one hour they had more than ten each.

It was very hot in the boat. On the way back the boys took off their clothes and jumped into the sea. Dang swam very well and his father was pleased.

He said, "You will pass your scout test easily."

"Are you a boy scout?" said Nai Prasert.

"Yes," said Dang, "every boy in my school, except the very little ones, is a boy scout."

"Do you wear your scout uniform every day?" asked Nai Prasert.

"Not every day," said Dang, "but on Saturdays every boy wears his uniform."

At lunch that day the boys were very hungry. They each ate two or three fish.

Exercise: Lesson 27.

Answer the following questions:—

Where did Dang stay in Hua Hin?

Had he a good time?

Was the weather fine?

Where is Nai Prasert's house?

At what time did Dang get up?

What did he put on?

Where did he go?

How many sons has Nai Prasert?

Are they good swimmers?

What did each of them do?

Did Dang get better?

Why did the men take the boys out?

What did the men do?

What did Nai Prasert give to each boy?

What did each boy carry?

Where did they start to catch fish?

Were they lucky?

Did they catch many fish?

In one hour how many had they caught?

Was it hot in the boat?

On the way back what did the boys do?

Did Dang swim well?

Who was pleased?

Will Dang pass his scout test?

Is Dang a boy scout?

Is every boy in Dang's school a boy scout?

Do the boys wear their scout uniform every day?

On what day does every boy wear his scout uniform?

Were the boys hungry at lunch?

What did they each eat?

B. Instead of the plural subject underlined, use a singular subject with 'each' or 'every' and make any changes necessary in the sentence:—

The children go to school.

All the soldiers are wearing uniform.

The boys are carrying tins of bait.

All pupils in this school learn English and Siamese.

All of those books are good.

The farmers plough their fields in the rainy season.

The boys in the team play well.

The pupils give their workto the teacher in the morning.

All the railways of Siam start at Bangkok.

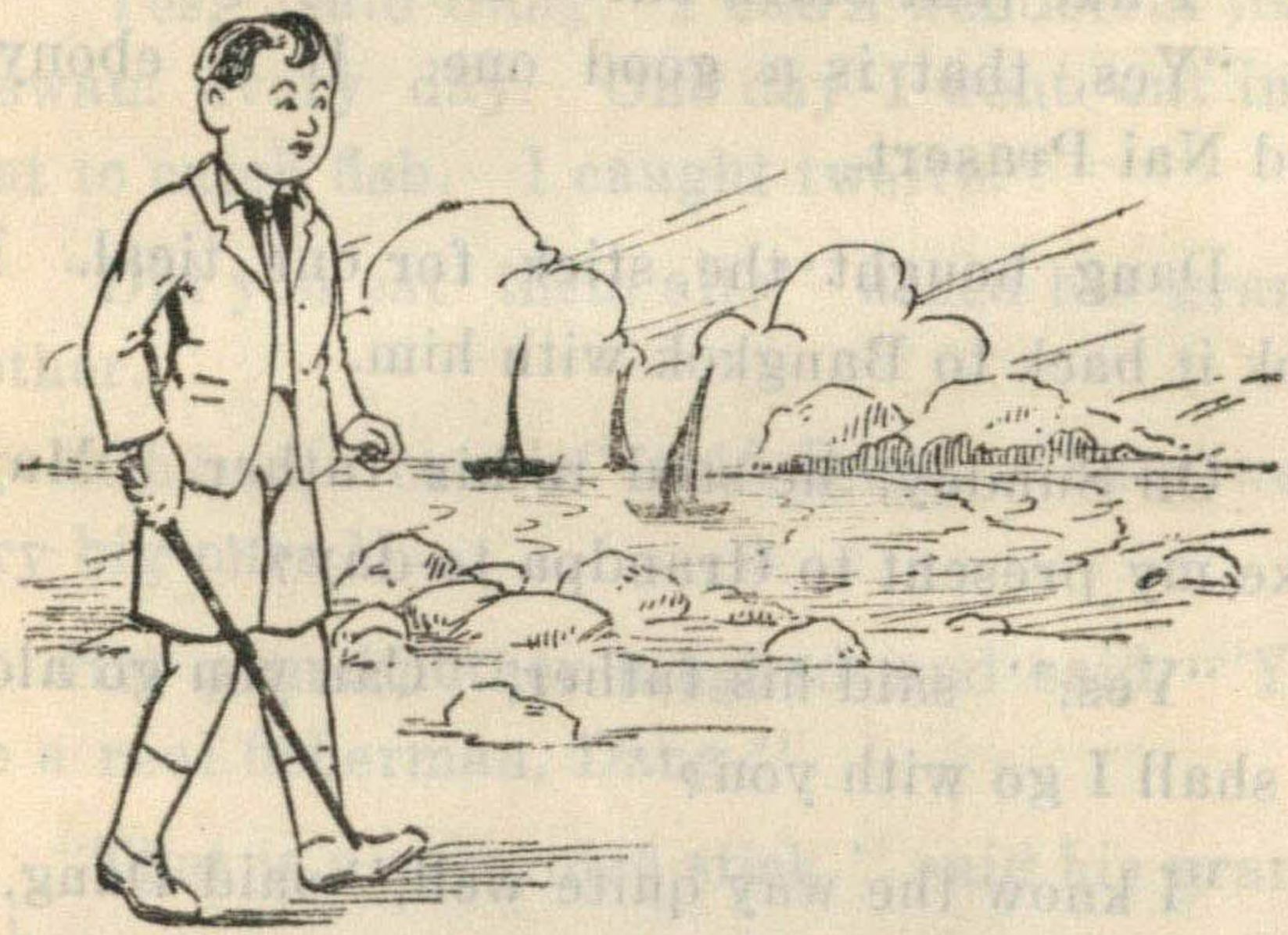
All of Nai Prasert's sons swim well.

The big schools have good football fields.

All animals take care of their young.

LESSON 28.

Dang's Present to his Grandfather



I like the black one

At Hua Hin Dang had five ticals. His grandfather gave it to him on his birthday.

One day a man came from the jungle. He had some beautiful walking-sticks. He brought them to Nai Prasert's house to sell. Dang saw them and said to his father, "I want to buy one for Grandpa."

His father said, "all right." Which one do you like?

"I like that black one." said Dang.

"Yes, that is a good one. It is ebony said Nai Prasert.

Dang bought the stick for one tical. He took it back to Bangkok with him.

On Sunday, he said to his father, "May I take my present to Grandpa to-day?"

"Yes," said his father, "Can you go alone or shall I go with you?"

"I know the way quite well," said Dang, "I can go alone."

He walked from his house to Ta Tien. Then he took a sampan and went across the river to the Bang Luang Canal. He went along the canal for one mile, in a motor boat. Then he walked a little way through the gardens. He soon reached his grandfather's house.

He went into the house and said "Good morning," to his grandparents.

"Did you have a good time at Hua Hin?" said his grandfather.

"Yes," said Dang, "I had a wonderful time. I swam every day. One day I went out in a boat to catch fish. I caught twelve."

"Did you eat them all?" asked his grandmother.

"Oh! no, Grannie" said Dang, "They were very big ones."

His grandmother laughed and said, "You are a real fisherman, Dang."

"That is a very nice stick," said his grandfather.

Dang smiled and said, "Do you like it, Grandpa?"

"Very much, indeed," he replied.

Dang said, "I am very glad. I brought it from Hua Hin. It is a present for you."

Luang Santi was very pleased. He thanked Dang for his kindness. Dang stayed all day with his grandparents. He returned home in the evening.

Exercise: Lesson 28.

Answer the following questions:—

How much money had Dang?

Who gave him this money?

When did he give him the money?

Where did the man come from?

What had the man?

Why did he bring them to Nai Prasert house?

What did Dang want to do?

What did he say to his father?

What did his father say to him?

Which stick did Dang like?

What did Nai Prasert say?

How much did Dang pay for the stick?

Where did he take the stick?

On Sunday where did Dang go?

Did he go alone?

Did he know the way?

Where did he go first?
How did he cross the river?
How did he go along the canal?
How far along the canal did he go?
Then what did he do?
What did he say to his grandparents?
What did his grandfather say to him?
Did Dang have a good time at Hua Hin?
How many fish did Dang catch?
Did he eat them all?
What did his grandmother say to him?
Did Dang's grandfather like the stick?
Was Dang very glad?
Was his grandfather very pleased?
What did he do?
How long did Dang stay with his grandparents?

When did he go home?

LESSON 29.

Parts of the verb ending in '-ing'



In the evening the fishing boats go out

(a) The boys, playing football in the field, are very happy.

(b) Playing football is very pleasant.

(c) He saw the boy swimming in the canal.

(d) Swimming in the sea is better than swimming in a canal.

(Nit, Aroon and Dang are talking about Dang's visit to Hua Hin.)

Nit Did you like Hua Hin, Dang?

Dang Yes I liked it very much.

Aroon What did you do there?

Dang Every day I went swimming. Often I went walking in the jungle. Once I went fishing.

Nit Did you play golf?

Dang No I am too small. I went and saw my father and his friend playing.

Aroon Did you like it?

Dang No it was very slow. The men playing never laughed. Playing football is much more fun.

Nit What do the people do at Hua Hin?

Dang Most of them earn their living by fishing. In the evening the fishing. boats go out. They come back in the morning.

Aroon Did you see many wild animals in the jungle?

Dang No, I did not. You must go a long way to see any wild animals. But there are hundreds of beautiful birds flying about in the jungle.

Nit What are they?

Dang I don't know all their names. There are parrots, wood-peckers, hoopoes, bee-eaters and fly-catchers. Often you can see the parrots eating fruit. You can hear the wood-peckers pecking the trees. You can see many of the others catching insects.

Aroon Are there many snakes in the jungle?

Dang I did not see many but there are many lizards. One day I saw a man, setting a trap, to catch lizards.

Nit Why did he want to catch them?

Dang He caught them to eat.

Nit Did you go a long way into the jungle?

Dang Only once. Then I saw some monkeys. I watched them playing and jumping from branch to branch. One old mother, carrying her baby, was very angry on seeing me. She climbed to the top of a tree, chattering and showing her teeth.

Nit Did you bring anything back from Hua Hin?

Dang I brought a walking-stick for my grandfather.

Nit When did you come back to Bangkok?

Dang I came back on Saturday. I left Hua Hin on Thursday. Coming back, we stopped one day at Petchaburi and one day at Prapatom,

Aroon You are lucky, Dang. I want to see all those places. Perhaps I shall go there next year.

Exercise: Lesson 29.

A. Answer the following questions:—

What did Dang do every day at Hua Hin?
What did he often do?
What did he do once?
What did he see his father doing?
What is more fun than playing golf?
How do the people in Hua Hin earn their living?
What do we call the boats they use?
What can we hear the wood-pecker doing?
What can we see the parrots doing?
What can we see many birds doing?
What did Dang see the man doing?
What did he watch the monkeys doing?
How did the old mother monkey show her anger?
When did they stop at Petchaburi?
What did Dang bring back for his grand-father?

B. Place suitable words ending in "-ing" in the blank spaces:—

The men, ...in the rice fields are Siamese.
He saw the boy.....a box to the train.
The woman, ...along the road is selling mangoes.

He watched the cows, ...the grass.
The boy .....in the river, is a pupil of Suan Kularb school.

The man.....the trap, wants to catch lizards.

Dang likes.....English better than..... arithmetic.

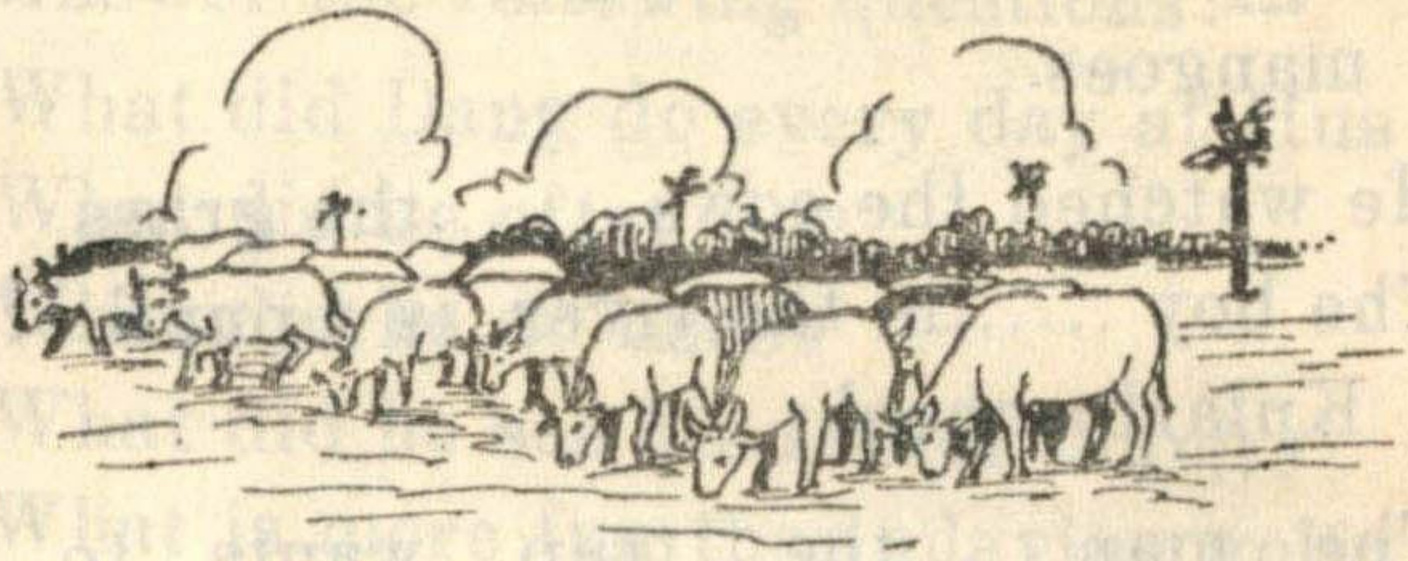
At Hua Hin, Dang went.....and.....
Yesterday I watched the girls.....basket ball.

The.....boats brought back much fish.
Dang gave his grandfather a.....stick.
The farmer earns his living by.....rice.
I like.....in the jungle but I do not like .....along dusty roads.

.....in salt water is easier than.....in fresh water.

He heard the postman.....the bell.
.....to Ayuthia, we saw many rice fields.

LESSON 30.



That is only a herd of cows

A flock of sheep.	Two flocks of sheep.
A herd of buffaloes.	Many herds of buffaloes.
A shoal of fish.	Shoals of fish.
A band of robbers.	Many bands of robbers.

One day at Hua Hin, Nai Sawat went shooting in the jungle. He wanted to shoot deer. He took Dang with him. In a little while Dang heard a noise. He said to his father, "There are some animals over there. Perhaps they are deer."

His father laughed and said, "I do not think so. That is only a herd of cows. We must go much farther for deer. Herds of deer are hard to find."

"What is a herd?" asked Dang.

"A herd is a number of animals together, in one group," answered his father.

"There is a herd of sheep on the golf course," said Dang.

"We do not say a herd of sheep," said his father, "We call it a flock of sheep. There are many words in English for groups of persons or animals.

"What do we call a number of birds?" asked Dang.

"Sometimes we call a number of birds a flight and sometimes a flock," replied his father.

"English is very hard" said Dang, "Is there a special word for fish?"

"Yes" said his father, "we say a shoal of fish"

Dang said, "I hope we shall see a flock of monkeys, to-day."

"Not a flock," said his father, "we say a troop of monkeys."

"Oh! dear," said Dang.

"There are many other words for animals," said his father laughing, "but you need not learn them yet. Can you think of any words for a number of people."

"I think so," answered Dang. "An army of soldiers, a crowd of people, a team of footballers, a class of school boys."

"That is good. Now can you give me some words used for a number of things?" asked his father.

"That is harder," said Dang, "but I think I can. A fleet of ships, a group of houses, a collection of stamps."

"Good," said Nai Sawat, "now we must be quiet."

They walked quietly on into the jungle. They saw many flocks of birds and two troops of monkeys. They did not see any herds of deer. At last Nai Sawat saw one small deer. He shot it and they took it back to Hua Hin with them.

Exercise: Lesson 30.

A. Answer the following questions:—

Where did Nai Sawat go?

What did he want to do?

Who went with him?

What did Dang hear?

What did he say to his father?

What did his father say?

Are herds of deer hard to find?

What is a herd?

What do we call a number of sheep?

What do we call a number of fish?

What do we call a number of birds?

What do we call a number of monkeys?

Did Dang know any words for a number of people?

Do you know any?

Tell me some words for a number of people.

Tell me some words for a number of things.

How did they walk on into the jungle?

What did they see?
What did Nai Sawat do?
Where did they take the deer?

Put the correct form of the verb in the blank spaces:—

A herd of cows.....walking along the road.
Two herds of cattle.....feeding in that large field.

A troop of monkeys.....in those trees (live)
Many troops of monkey.....in the jungle (live)

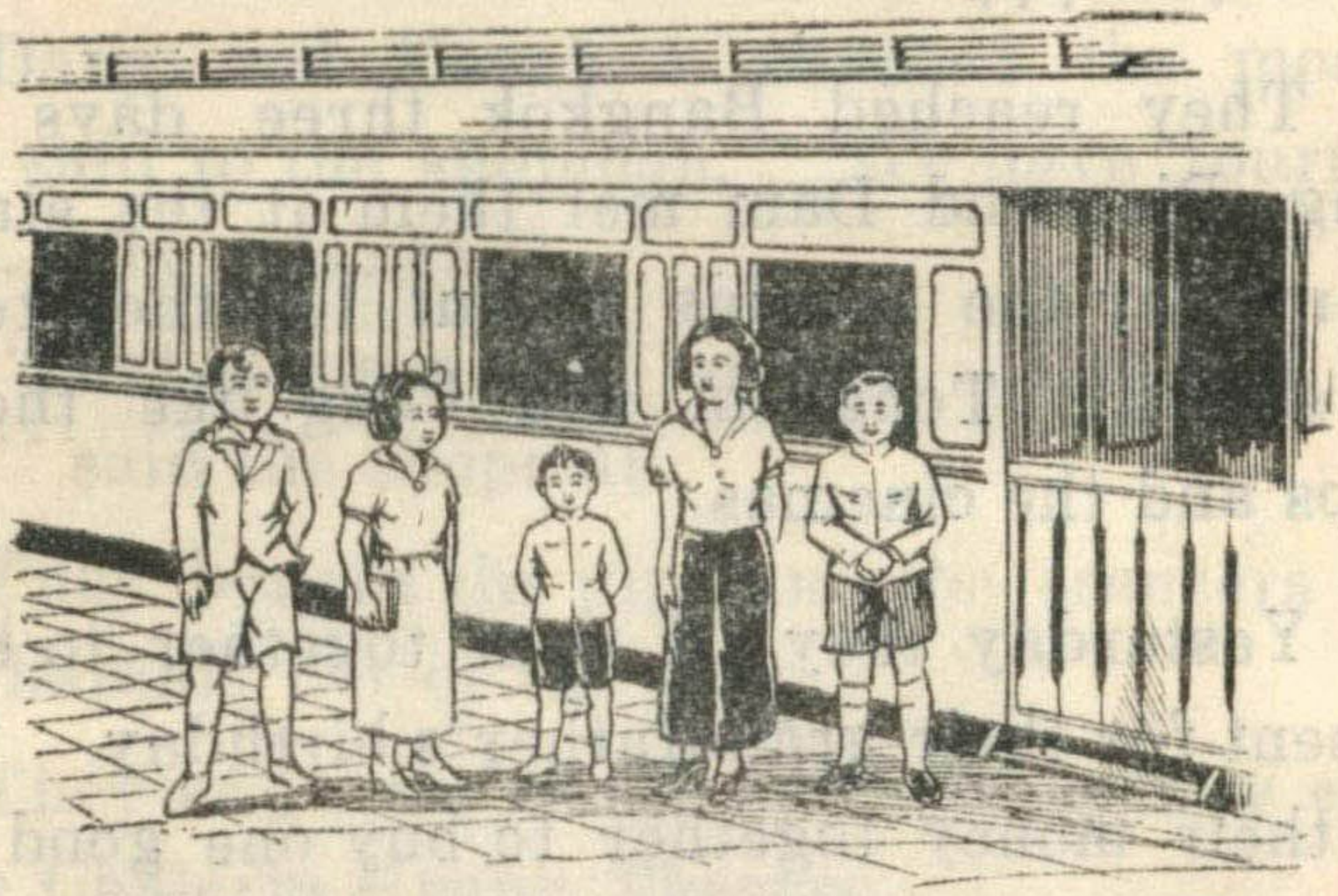
An army of soldiers.....marching into the town.

Two fleets of ships.....lying in the harbour.
The fishing fleet.....out at night (go).
A shoal of fish.....swimming across the bay.

LESSON 31.

Luang Santi's Birthday

Part I



Dang Pian and Dam met Tongkam and Pong at the station

Pra Pitak, Luang Prawat and Nangsao Perm come to Bangkok every year. This year they are all in Bangkok together.

Luang Santi will be sixty years old next Sunday. He will have a big party on his birthday. All his children wanted to wish their

father "Many Ba returns of the day" and so they came to Bangkok. Tongkam and Pong came with Pra Pitak and his wife. The children wanted to see Bangkok very much. Now they are very happy.

They reached Bangkok three days ago. Dang, Pian and Dam met them at the station. Every day the cousins go out together to see the sights. Tongkam and Pong like the big shops and the cinemas.

Yesterday they all went together to buy a present for their grandfather's birthday. They put their money together to buy one good present. They went to a big store and saw many nice things.

In the shop there were some beautiful silk trousers, "Ah," said Tongkam, "we will buy a pair of those for grandpa's birthday."

"Yes, yes," said Pian.

Dang said, "Don't be silly. Grandpa doesn't want pretty trousers. He wants something useful. We will buy him a pipe."

"Yes, yes," said Dam and Pong, together.

The girls and boys talked a lot but could not agree. At last a shop man heard them. He said, "Perhaps you have enough money for both. How much money have you?"

Dang and Tongkam counted the money. They said to the shopman, "We have fourteen ticals, fifty satangs."

"That is more than enough. You can buy both," said the shopman.

They bought the pipe and the trousers and went happily out of the shop.

They had some money left and so they went to the Chalerm Krung Theatre.

"Have you a cinema in Chiengmai?" asked Pian.

"Oh, yes," said Tongkam, "but it is not like this. This is more like a palace than a cinema."

After the cinema Tongkam and Pong had dinner with their cousins at Nai Sawat's house. Luang Santi was there but the children did not give him the presents. They will give them to him on his birthday.

Exercise: Lesson 31.

Answer the following questions:--

Who come to Bangkok every year?
Are they all here this year?
How old will Luang Santi be next Sunday?
What will he have on his birthday?
What did all his children want to do?
Who came to Bangkok with Pra Pitak and his wife?

What did the children wish to see?
When did they reach Bangkok?
Who met them at station?
Every day what do the cousins do?
Why do they go out together?
What do Tongkam and Pong like?
Why did they go out together yesterday?
Why did they put their money together?
Where did they go?
What did they see?

What did the girls want to buy ?

What did Tongkam say ?

What did the boys want to buy ?

What did Dang say ?

Could the boys and girls agree ?

Who heard them talking ?

What did he say to them ?

Who counted the money ?

How much money had the children ?

What did they buy ?

How did they go out of the shop ?

Where did they go then ?

Is there a cinema in Chiengmai ?

Is it like the Chalerm Krung Cinema ?

Which is the better ?

Where did Tongkam and Pong have dinner ?

With whom did they have dinner ?

Who was at the house ?

Did the children give him their presents ?

When will they give them to him ?

LESSON 32.

Luang Santi's Birthday

Part II



The old people like the Siamese dancing.

On Sunday evening all Luang Santi's family went to his house. At 5 o'clock sixty-one priests came and said prayers. After the prayers Luang Santi gave robes, bags and fans to the priests. He also gave them candles and incense sticks. The priests prayed again and then went back to the temple. The next morning the priests came and had food at Luang Santi's house. Then they returned to the temple.

After that all the family had lunch. Luang Santi was born in the year of the pig. On the table there was a beautiful pig. It was not a real one. Aunt Perm, Tongkam and Pong got up early in the morning. They went to the market and bought many flowers. They made the figure of a pig with the flowers. Then they put it in the middle of the dining table. At lunch Luang Santi saw the pig. He smiled and said to Aunt Perm, "Did you bring me that beautiful white pig from Korat?"

"No," said Aunt Perm, laughing, "that is a Bangkok pig. It came from the farm of Tongkam and Pian."

After lunch all the family gave their presents to Luang Santi. The boys gave him the pipe and the girls gave him the trousers.

"Which do you like better, Grandpa?" said Dang and Tongkam together

"I like them both the same," he replied, "I shall wear the trousers and smoke the pipe at the same time. Then I shall think of all my kind grand-children.

After giving their presents all the family had a rest. At five o'clock many friends came to the party. They sat in the garden and had

tea, cakes and fruits, Nang Sawong, Nang Siri and Nang Sang made the cakes and prepared the fruit in the morning. They were very good. Everyone liked them very much.

During the day, the boys put coconut oil lamps on the trees in the garden. At night they lit them. The garden looked very pretty then.

In the garden there were a troupe of Siamese dancers and a Chinese theatre. There was also a cinema. The pictures were very funny and the children liked them best. The older people liked the Siamese dancing.

They did not have dinner at night. In the garden there were many tables. On these tables there were food and drinks. The people could eat or drink at any time. The food was very good and all the children ate too much.

At twelve o'clock the children were very tired but they did not want to go to bed. At one o'clock, Nang Siri said, "This is a special day, but you must go to bed now."

They all said good night to their grandfather and grandmother and went to bed.

Exercise: Lesson 32.

Answer the following questions:—

Where did Luang Santi's family go on Sunday evening?

Who came at five o'clock?

What did they say?

What did Luang Santi give them?

Where did the priests go?

Did the priests come to Luang Santi's house again?

What did they have there?

To what did they return?

What did the family do then?

In what year was Luang Santi born?

What was there on the table?

Was it a real one?

Who got up early in the morning?

Where did they go?

What did they buy?

Of what was the pig made?
Where did they put it?
When did Luang Santi see it?
What did he say to Aunt Perm?
What did she reply?
What did the family do after lunch?
What did the boys give to their grandfather?
What did the girls give him?
Which did he like better?
What did he say?
After giving their presents, what did all the family do?
At five o'clock who came to the party?
Where did they sit?
What did they have?
Who made the cakes?
Who prepared the fruit?
Were they good?
Did everyone like them?
During the day, what did the boys do?

At night what did they do?
How did the garden look then?
What were there in the garden?
What else was there in the garden?
Which did the children like best?
What did the older people like?
Did they have dinner at night?
What were there in the garden?
What were on these tables?
When could the people eat?
Was the food good?
Did the children eat much food?
Were the children tired at twelve o'clock?
Did they want to go to bed?
At one o'clock what did Nang Siri say?
What did the children do?
Where did they go?

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