



แบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ เล่ม ๑

๑
บทที่ ๒

โดย

นายศิริ พุตุศุกร

ผู้บรรยายวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ ในสภาการศึกษามหามกุฏราชวิทยาลัย

สภาการศึกษามหามกุฏราชวิทยาลัย
มหาวิทยาลัยพุทธศาสนา แห่งประเทศไทย
พิมพ์จำหน่าย

พิมพ์ครั้งที่ ๑/๒๔๘๕ จำนวน ๓,๐๐๐ ฉบับ

[ลิขสิทธิ์เป็นของมหามกุฏราชวิทยาลัย]

๒/๕๐

428

๗/445 น



๕๖๘
พ.(๑๙)
๙๐)



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เลขทะเบียน

๘ บทที่ ๒

หลักการออกเสียง : อักษรควบ, กड़ा, แดะซ้อน ---
พยัญชนะผสม ch, sh, wh ---
คำเนียงเออ (- er) --- คำหลาย
พยางค์.

ไวยากรณ์ แจกธาตุ BE และธาตุ HAVE โดย
ต้นบุรณ --- ประเภทของคำกริยา
--- คุณสมบัติของกริยาพิเศษ ---
คุณสมบัติพิเศษของธาตุ BE (หลัง
THERE)

แบบฝึกหัดทางไวยากรณ์ : (แบบฝึกหัดสำหรับกฎในภาคไวยา-
กรณ์)

แบบฝึกหัดอ่าน A man and an animal — Examples
on Combination and Contraction
— List of words pronounced
nearly alike.

ทดสอบความจำ ปรึศนาต่าง ๆ.

บทสนทนา บทสนทนาเบ็ดเตล็ด

Pattern Practice.

ความรู้เรื่องเมืองไทย คำถามคำตอบ ๒๕ ข้อ.

แบบฝึกหัดผสมตัวอ่าน

เพื่อจำเสียงเทียบของสระและพยัญชนะ

PRONUNCIATION POINTS

๑. อักษรควบ, กล้ำ, และ ซ้อน

“s” ควบ	snob snub swim swam swum spin spun spit spat skip spot stop stun snug
“r” กล้ำ	fret frog from drum drop drug
“l” กล้ำ	blot flag flax glad plum plus split
ตัวสะกดซ้อน	{ bell fell hell sell tell yell smell spell dress fill hill mill kill spill still drill kiss miss hiss stiff sniff doll boss cross gross dull lull sniff puff bluff buzz
เหมือนกัน	
อ่านเหมือนกัน	
ตัวเดียว	
ตัวสะกดซ้อน	{ band hand land sand stand grand damp lamp stamp fact tract best nest rest west lend mend spend lent spent lamp limb belt left desk milk silk mist gist brisk crisp fond pond bond dust must just crust jump lump pump tusk
ไม่เหมือนกัน	
อ่านทั้ง ๒ ตัว	

dusk hunt grunt stunt limp soft tuft
camp blend cost grin blunt

“—all”= ออล [ไม่ใช่ “แอล”]

all ball gall hall fall tall wall small call

๒. พยัญชนะผสม ๒ ch = ช

chest chess chill chin chat chip chop inch pinch
itch witch lunch crunch bench French Dutch much
rich match hatch bunch latch snatch catch winch
bitch stitch switch ditch thatch

๓. พยัญชนะผสม ๓ sh = ช

[เสียง “ช” ของตัว “sh” เป็นเสียงแหลมยาว สามารถ
เปล่งเสียงให้ยาวได้ตามความต้องการ. กระทำได้โดยไม่ต้องแยกฟัน
แต่พยายามเปล่งเสียง “ช” ให้แหลมโดยให้ลมเสียดสีกับฟันให้มาก
ส่วนเสียง “ช” ของ “ch” เป็นเสียงคล้ายกับ “ช” ของไทย คือ
เป็นกระตุกสั้นและแยกฟันเล็กน้อย.]

ship shop shut sham shrimp fish wish dish blush
brush crush shelf shot shin flesh fresh shell shall

๔. พยัญชนะผสม ๔ wh = ว หรือ วุ หรือ ฮ.

ว หรือ วุ when what where why which

ฮ. who whom whose

๕. สำเนียง “เออ” “-er”

-er มักมาในพยางค์ท้ายของตั้งแต่ ๒ พยางค์ขึ้นไป

river sister term robber letter tiger spider didper
rubber butter mister silver hermit perhaps

[พยางค์เสียง “-er” ท้ายที่ไม่ตรงเสียง เวลาอ่านจะมีเสียง
สั้นคล้าย “เออะ”]

๖. คำที่ออกเสียงไม่ตรงตามหลักเกณฑ์ที่ได้อ้างไว้ในบทที่

glass grass bull pull puss

๗. คำหลายพยางค์ที่ได้จากหลักข้างต้น

absent	husband	suffer	diligent	hundred
insect	humdrum	dismiss	traffic	blunder
chicken	children	mistress	September	October
November	December	fisherman	standstill	chamber
lobster	lantern	proverb	winter	riff—raff
summer	pepper	ginger	gutter	bitter
stutter	culprit	rubbish	proper	pell—mell
pelican	pendulum	pumpkin	romantic	different
stagger	grass—hopper	jazzband	stammer	supper
emblem	number	temper	dinner	never
chestnut	kitchen	subject	object	blossom
chapter	selfish	prosper	himself	attend
intend	invent	habit	consent	

กฎและตัวอย่างในทางไวยากรณ์และแต่ง

GRAMMATICAL RULES

๑. ธาตุ BE

รูปบางรูปของธาตุ BE (VERB "TO BE") ได้ให้ไว้แล้ว
ในบทก่อน. บทนี้จะได้แจกธาตุ BE ตามกาล, จังหวะและบุรุษโดย
สมบูรณ์.

ธาตุ BE— (VERB "TO BE")

ในความ " เป็น " หรือ " อยู่ "

ปัจจุบันกาล — Present Tense

ปฐ.ส.		เอก.	พหู.
ปฐ.ม.	He, She, It	is	They are
มध्य.ม.	You	are	You are
อุตุ.ตม.	I	am	We are

อดีตกาล — Past Tense

ปฐ.ส.		เอก.	พหู.
ปฐ.ม.	He She It	was	They were
มध्य.ม.	You	were	You were
อุตุ.ตม.	I	was	We were

อนาคตกาล — Future Tense

ปรัส.	เอก.	พหู.
ปจํม.	He She It will be	They will be
มชยม.	You will be	You will be
อุคฺตม.	I shall be	We shall be

ข้อสังเกต รูปกริยาในปจํมปรัสณัณ ย่อมเป็นคำธารณะแก่นาม
นามทั่วไปเช่นเดียวกับในภาษาบาลี.
→ กฎนี้ ย่อมใช้ได้ทั่วไปในธาตุทั้งปวง.

๒. ธาตุ HAVE

รูปร่างรูปของธาตุ HAVE (Verb "To Have") ได้ให้
ไว้แล้วในบทก่อน ในบทนี้จะได้แจกธาตุ Have ตามกาล, วจนะ,
และบุรุษโดยสมบูรณ์.

ธาตุ HAVE — (Verb "To Have")

ในความ "มี"

ปัจจุบันกาล — Present Tense

ปรัส.	เอก.	พหู.
ปจํม.	He, She, It has	They have
มชยม.	You have	You have
อุคฺตม.	I have	We have

อดีตกาล — Past Tense

ปฺริส.	เอก.	พหู.
ปจฺม.	He, She, It, had	They had
มชฺยม.	You had	You had
อุตุตม.	I had	We had

อนาคตกาล — Future Tense

ปฺริส.	เอก.	พหู.
ปจฺม.	He, She, It will have	They will have
มชฺยม.	You will have	You will have
อุตุตม.	I shall have	We shall have

ข้อสังเกต : ๑ มชฺยมปฺริส “You” ใช้กิริยารูปที่เป็นพหูพจน์เสมอไป แต่อาจมีความหมายเป็น เอก. หรือ พหู. ก็ได้ แล้วแต่กรณี.

๒ ในอนาคตกาล — Future Tense

ก] สำหรับ อุตุตมปฺริส → ใช้ “Shall” นำหน้าธาตุ.

ข] สำหรับ มชฺยม และ ปจฺมปฺริส → ใช้ “will” นำหน้าธาตุ.

→ กฎ (ข้อ ก. ข.) นี้ ย่อมใช้ได้ทั่วไปในธาตุทั้งปวง

๓. ประเภทของคำกริยา

กล่าวโดยส่วนใหญ่ กริยาแบ่งเป็น ๒ ประเภท คือ กริยาพิเศษ
และกริยาสามัญ

กริยาพิเศษมี ๒๔ ตัว. คือ อยู่ในชาติ BE ๕ ตัว: am,
is, are, was, were.

อยู่ในชาติ Have ๓ ตัว: has,
have, had.

เครื่องหมายอนาคต ๒ ตัว: will,
shall.

รวม ๑๐ ตัว ที่เหลือนอกนี้จะได้
กล่าวถึงในบทต่อไป.

กริยาสามัญ คือกริยาอื่นจากกริยาพิเศษ ๒๔ ตัวนั้น.

๔. คุณสมบัติของกริยาพิเศษ

กริยาพิเศษเหล่านี้ แม้จะมีจำนวนน้อย แต่มีความวิจิตรพิสดาร
ได้มาก เช่น :

๑. ทำประโยชน์บอกเล่าให้เป็นคำตามได้โดยเปลี่ยนตำแหน่งกับ
กัณฑ์.

อ. This is a pen — Is this a pen?

He has a hat — Has he a hat?

You will have a son — Will you have a son?

๒. ทำประโยคให้เป็นปฏิเสธได้โดยอาคม “not” ข้างหลัง.

อ. I am a boy — I am not a boy
 They are in the hotel — They are not in the hotel
 He will have pencils — He will not have pencils

๕. คุณสมบัติพิเศษของธาตุ BE

จงสังเกตการสร้างประโยคที่มีคำว่า “มี” ดังต่อไปนี้:-

A

I have a cat
 ฉันมีแมวตัวหนึ่ง
 The boy has a hen
 เด็กมีไก่ตัวหนึ่ง
 My son has pencils
 บุตรชายของฉันมีดินสอ

B

There is a cat on the mat
 มีแมวตัวหนึ่งบนเสื่อ
 There is a boy in the hotel
 มีเด็กชายคนหนึ่งไนโฮเต็ล
 There are eggs in the box
 ไนถั่งมีไข่

ข้อสังเกต

ประโยคในหมวด A นี้ ปรากฏ	ประโยคในหมวด B นี้ ไม่ปรากฏ
กตุตา เป็นหลักฐาน คือ I, the	กตุตา เป็นแต่กล่าวคำว่า “มี”
boy และ my son ตามลำดับ	ขนาดอย ๆ จึงแปล “มี” ด้วย
จึงแปล “มี” ด้วยธาตุ HAVE	There + ธาตุ BE ตามวณะ
	ของนามนามที่ตามมา.

หมายเหตุ: ในหมวด B ประโยคหัตถ์ [ไนถั่งมีไข่] นั้น ดูคล้ายกับว่า “ถั่ง” จะเป็น กตุตา ของ “มี” แต่ความ

จริงเป็น สัตตมวิภัติ อยู่แล้ว [ในถึง] ฉะนั้น จึง
เป็น กตฺตา ชักไม่ได้.

There + ชาติ Be ^๕นี้ ย่อมแจกตามกาลแฉะจนจะได้โดยถือ
ตามฉนะของบทนามนามที่เป็น กตฺตา ซึ่งตามมานั่นเอง.

- อุ. There is a dog here : There are dogs here (present
Tense)
There was a dog here : There were dog here (Past
Tense)
There will be adog here : There will be a dog here (Future
Tense)

๖. การเปลี่ยนรูปของประโยคที่มี There + ชาติ Be

บอกเล่า

คำถาม

ปฏิเสธ

There is a dog here Is there a dog here There is not a dog here
or
There is no dog here

CLASS-WORK

สำหรับข้อ ๑ จงเติมคำ BE อันสมควรแก่กาล, ว่าจะและบุรุษลงในช่องว่าง.

1. The cat — now in the hut. Yesterday it — in the hotel. Tomorrow it — on the ship.
2. To-day I — on the hill. Yesterday I — in the hut. Tomorrow I — in the hotel.
3. The fishes — now in the net. Just a moment ago they — in the water. They — in the pot very soon.
4. Yesterday the eggs — on the shelf. To-day they — under the bed. Tomorrow they — in the kitchen.
5. — my sister in the kitchen now? Yes, she—. — the boys the kitchen too? No, they — not. They — in the kitchen just a moment ago, but now they — in bed.
6. What — this? This — a bell. — it a doll? No, it — not a doll.
7. What — those? Those — cats. — they cats? Yes, they —. — they cats last year? No, last year they — not cats. They — kittens.
8. Who — this boy? He — my son. Last year he — in the America. Now he — in Thailand. Next year he — in India.
9. Where — we now? We — now in the hotel. Just a moment ago we — in the kitchen. We — on a bus very soon.

10. Where — the ball? It — under the bed. — it under the bed now? Yes, it — now under the bed. — it under the bed yesterday? No, it — not under the bed yesterday. It — in the box.

สำหรับข้อ ๒ จงเติมราก **HAVE** อันควรแก่กาล, วจนะและบุรุษ
ลงในช่องว่าง.

1. Sanit — a brush, but Sanan — a dish.
2. The men — lamps, but the woman — stamps.
3. What — I now? You — a belt. — I a belt just a moment ago? No, just moment ago you — no belt.
4. What — he now? He — a flag. — he a flag just a moment ago? No, just a moment ago he — no flag.
5. Yesterday my cat — no kitten. To-day she still — no kitten. Perhaps to-morrow she — some kittens.
6. Yesterday I — a chest. To-day I — a lamp. Perhaps to-morrow I — a chest, a lamp, and a bench.
7. What — he in his hand? He — a brush in his hand. Just a moment ago he — a dish, but now he — no dish.
8. What — she in her hand? She — flag in her hand. Just a moment ago she — a doll in her hand, but now she has — no doll.
9. — they chickens to-day? No, to-day they — no chickens, but perhaps tomorrow they — some chickens.
10. Dang and Dam — pop-guns. Yesterday they — no pop-guns. perhaps tomorrow they — pistols.

แบบฝึกหัดสำหรับข้อ ๑ และ ๒ จงเติมธาตุ Be หรือธาตุ Have
อันสมควรแก่กาณ, วจนะ, และ
บุรุษลงในช่องว่าง.

1. What — in the jug? A doll — in the jug.
2. — he a cup in his hand? No, he — no cup in his hand.
3. Where — you yesterday? Yesterday I — in India,
but now I — in Thailand. Perhaps tomorrow I — in
Japan.
4. — Dang a good boy? Yes he —. He — a diligent boy.
5. Where — woman now? She — now in the kitchen.
She — a dish in her hand.
6. — that man a robber? Yes, he —. Last year
he — not a robber; he — a good man, but now he
— a bad man.
7. Where — the timid boy now? Perhaps he — in the
kitchen, but just a moment ago he — in the class-room.
8. — you a cup of milk now? No, I — no cup of
milk now. Just a moment ago I — a cup of milk,
but now I — only a cup. I — no milk.
9. The robbers and the bandits — bad men. They —
much money, but it — not their money.
10. Who — this boy? He — her son, — he a good
boy? Yes, he —. He — a diligent boy.

แบบฝึกหัดสำหรับข้อ ๓, ๔, ๕, ๖ จงเปลี่ยนประโยคต่อไปนี้ให้เป็น
คำถามและปฏิเสธ.

1. She has a cup of milk.

2. He has a jug of water.
3. We were on the hill.
4. He will be a good boy.
5. He is a robber.
6. Dang has a small flag.
7. The woman is in the kitchen.
8. That small boy has a big ball.
9. Sanan is a diligent boy.
10. You will have some eggs.
11. A small lamp is in my left hand.
12. A jug of milk was on the desk.
13. You will have a small lamp tomorrow.
14. That big dog was in the kitchen yesterday.
15. Your son is a very timid boy.
16. There is a box of match under the bed.
17. There are ten eggs in the box.
18. There is an egg in the nest on the tree.
19. Your son will have a red pencil.
20. There is a bunch of bananas in the kitchen.

(ทั่วไป) จงสร้างประโยคคำถามซึ่งจะได้ตอบ ดังต่อไปนี้.

1. The boys are in the hotel.
2. This hen has an egg to-day.
3. The fan was in the tub yesterday.
4. I was in India last year.
5. I had a pistol yesterday.
6. Dang had a small flag.
7. He is a bandit.

8. He is my son.
9. Yes, he is a pupil.
10. The boy had a pistol yesterday.
11. No, he is not a diligent boy.
12. Yes, I had a pistol yesterday.
13. No, they are not in the box.
14. This is a chicken.
15. Yes, they are kittens.
16. Yes, there is a box in the hut.
17. No, there is no pencil in the jug.
18. No, there is not a pen in the cup.
19. Yes, there are bandits on the hill.
20. You have a drum in your left hand.

จงเติมคำลงในช่องว่างให้ได้ความ.

1. The woman ——— in the kitchen.
2. That ——— has a big ball.
3. A jug of milk was ——— the desk.
4. The robbers are ——— men.
5. He is ——— diligent boy.
6. Who ——— that boy?
7. You ——— some eggs.
9. Dang has a small ———.
10. She has a ——— pencil.
11. The boys are in the ———.
12. There are ten eggs in the ———.
13. You ——— have a small lamp tomorrow.
14. Your ——— is a good boy.

15. There is --- egg --- the nest --- the tree.
16. There --- a bunch --- bananas --- the kitchen.
17. --- is a box --- match --- the bed.
18. --- my son was in India, but to-day he --- in Thailand.
19. The robbers --- the bandits have much money, but the --- is not theirs.
20. --- you a cup --- milk now? I have not. I have now --- cup, but --- milk.
21. How many stamps --- there --- the box? --- are two stamps --- the box.
22. --- have you --- your hand? I have --- flag --- my hand.
23. --- there a milk --- the ---? No, there is milk --- the ---.
24. Is --- a pen-nib in the box, --- match? No, there is --- pen-nib in it.
25. My --- will have kittens ---.

EXAMPLES FOR READING

A MAN AND AN ANIMAL

A man has two hands and two legs. You are a man. I am a man. So you have two hands and two legs, and I also have two hands and two legs. We each have two hands and two legs.

A cat has no hands. It has four legs. A dog also has four legs and no hands. A rabbit also has four legs and no hands. A dog is an animal. A cat is an animal. A rabbit is an animal. An animal has four legs and no hands. A tiger has four legs and no hands, therefore it is an animal too.

Now, what is an ant? Is it an animal? How many legs has it? — It has six legs. It has not four legs. It is an insect. An insect has six legs. An ant has six legs, therefore it is an insect. A fly has also six legs, therefore it is an insect. A gnat is also an insect, because it has six legs. A bee is also an insect, because it has six legs.

Is there a cat in this house? Perhaps there is, perhaps there is not. Is there a dog in this house? Perhaps there is, perhaps there is not. Is there an insect in this house? Certainly there is, or there are. There are many, very many insects in every house and every hut and every hotel. They are very small. They are in the box, on the shelf, under the bed — — — everywhere.

animal	four	two	therefore	because	fly
bee	gnat	very	every	house	everywhere

QUESTIONS (TO BE DONE ORALLY)

1. How many hands has a man ?
2. How many legs has a man ?
3. How many hands and legs has a man ?
4. Are you a man ?
5. How many hands and legs have you ?
6. How many hands and legs have I ?
7. How many legs has a dog ?
8. How many legs has a rabbit ?
9. How many hands has a cat ? Why not ?
10. Is a tiger an animal ? Why so ?
11. What is an ant ?
12. Is it a big insect or a small insect ?
13. How many legs has an ant ?
14. Has it four legs ?
15. Has it any hands ?
16. How many legs has a fly ?
17. Is a bedbug an insect ? Why so ?
18. Is a rabbit an insect ? Why not ?
19. Is there a dog in your house ?
20. Is there any cat in this house ?
21. Are there insects in this house ?
22. Are there insects on the hill ?
23. Are there insects on the shelf ?

24. How many legs have a cat and a dog each?
 25. How many legs have a cat and a hen?
 26. How many legs have an ant and a fly each?
 27. How many legs have a dog and a man?
 28. Is a tiger an insect? Why not?
 29. Has a man two hands or four hands?
 30. Is the gibbon an animal or an insect?
-

EXAMPLES ON COMBINATIONS AND CONTRACTION.

1. Is there a doll in the chest? Yes, there is There's a doll in the chest.
2. Is there an egg on the shelf? Yes, there is. There's an egg on the shelf.
3. Is there a cup of milk under the desk? No, there isn't. There isn't a cup of milk under the desk. There's no cup of milk under the desk.
4. Is there a stamp in the glass? No, there isn't. There isn't a stamp in the glass. There's no stamp in the glass.
5. Are there any flags on the drums? Yes, there are. There're flags on the drums.
6. Is there any ship on the river? No, there isn't. There isn't any ship on the river. there's no ship on the river.
7. Is he in the room? Yes, he is. He's in the room.
8. Is Dang a good boy? No, he isn't. He isn't a good boy.
9. Where's my book? It's on the bed.

10. Is it in the class-room? Yes, it is. It's in the class-room.
 11. Is it on the shelf? No, it isn't. It isn't on the shelf.
 12. Have you a cup of milk? No, I haven't.
 13. What's this? This is a padlock. It's a padlock.
 14. What's that? That's a kitten. It's a kitten.
 15. Who's in the class-room? A pupil's in the class-room.
 16. Who's your son? Dang's my son.
 17. Has she a book in her hand? No, she hasn't.
-

LIST OF WORDS PRONOUNCED NEARLY ALIKE

1. lid	:	rid	lad	:	rat	crib	:	clip
flog	:	frog	blush	:	brush	fly	:	fry
fled	:	fret	glass	:	grass.			
2. bus	:	buzz	cups	:	tubs	ants	:	fans
hiss	:	his	lamps	:	lambs	ass	:	has.
3. miss	:	mist	dusk	:	dust	fall	:	fond
ball	:	bond	has	:	have	crust	:	crush
chest	:	chess.						
4. send	:	sent	spend	:	spent	lend	:	lent
lamb	:	lamp	limb	:	limp	bell	:	belt
mill	:	milk	pin	:	pinch	win	:	winch
bend	:	bench.						
5. fit	:	fish	rid	:	rich	mat	:	match
ditch	:	dish	cat	:	catch	catch	:	cash
hat	:	hatch	what	:	watch	watch	:	wash
wit	:	witch	witch	:	wish	blot	:	blotch
clutch	:	crush	chin	:	shin	chop	:	shop
chip	:	ship.						

- REMARKS :** 1. The difference between “r” and “l” is not very difficult for the Thais. Only they must take a little care not to drill the “r” too much.
2. The sound of “s” and “z” are not so difficult to distinguish. Unfortunately,

it is not always pronounced as it is written. Rule No. 5 in Lesson I can be referred to.

3. This is only to prevent the students from being careless about the sounds of the final consonants. Unless the students are lazy in their way of pronunciation, there is nothing difficult here.
4. The first words of this group are comparatively long, and smooth, while the second ones are shorter.
5. This is to distinguish the "sh" from "ch" and "t" as shown in the pronunciation Point No. 3 of this lesson.

TEST YOUR MEMORY

INSERT THE MISSING LETTERS

an —	as —	t — — t	—	—
— an —	— as —	s — — s	— e —	— a —
an —	— as	r — — — r	—	—

THE FOLLOWING 16 WORDS ARE 8 PAIRS OF OP-
POSITES, BUT THEY ARE MISARRANGED. CAN YOU
RE-ARRANGE THEM IN THEIR PAIRS ?

this	good	man	hand
woman	under	leg	that
because	small	on	perhaps
under	therefore	certainly	bad

THE FOLLOWING ARE CLASSIFIED GROUPS OF ANI-
MALS AND THINGS, BUT THEIR SIZES ARE NOT IN
ORDER. CAN YOU RE-ARRANGE THEM FROM THE
SMALLST ONE TO THE BIGGEST ONE ?

ANIMALS : bee, tiger, ant, fly, hen, dog, bull.

THINGS : desk, cup, hill, hotel, jug, glass, bench.

WHAT IS THIS ?

937212

Is is a telephone number or is it a lottery number ?

(Put it before your mirror)

CONVERSATION

- SANG : (At) What time do you go to bed ?
SAI : I go to bed at nine o'clock.
SANG : At what time do you get up ?
SAI : I get up at six o'clock.
SANG : At what time do you have your morning meal ?
SAI : I have my morning meal at seven o'clock.
SANG : At what time do you have your midday meal ?
SAI : I have my midday meal at noon.
SANG : At what time do you have your evening meal ?
SAI : I have my evening meal at five o'clock.
SANG : Do you play foot-ball ?
SAI : Yes, I do. I play foot-ball every day after my midday meal.
SANG : Are you good at playing foot-ball ?
SAI : No, I'm not so good, but I like it. How about you ?
SANG : I'm not so good, either; I like badminton better.
SAI : Did you play badminton yesterday ?
SANG : No, I didn't. Did you ?
SAI : No, I didn't, either.

about	better	badminton	either
noon	yesterday	seven	didn't

- CHOOB : Will you have a cup of coffee ?
SANIT : Yes, please.
CHOOB : Do you drink coffee every day ?
SANIT : No, not every day. How about you ?

- CHOOB : I like it, but I don't drink it every day, either
 SANIT : Here's milk. Have some, please.
 CHOOB : No, thanks. I don't like coffee with milk
 SANIT : I like to have coffee with milk in the morning,
 and black coffee in the afternoon.
 CHOOB : Do you like cocoa?
 SANIT : No, I prefer Ovaltine.
 CHOOB : Can you sleep when you drink coffee?
 SANIT : Sometimes I can, but sometimes I can't.
 CHOOB : Here's a cigarette. Do you smoke?
 SANIT : No, thanks, I don't smoke.

coffee	please	sometimes	prefer
cocoa	here's	don't	ovaltine
can	can't	smoke	cigarette.

- PIAM : In what class are you? (What class are you in?)
 PERM : I'm in class 1.
 PIAN : Are there many pupils in you class?
 PERM : Yes, there are.
 PIAN : How many pupils are there in your class?
 PERM : There're about forty pupils in my class.
 PIAN : How many teachers are there in your school?
 PERM : There're about ten teachers in my school.
 PIAN : Why are there so many?
 PERM : Because one teacher teaches only one subject,
 and another teacher teaches another subject.
 PIAN : How many class-rooms are there in your school?
 PERM : There are six class-rooms in my school.

why class-room because subject another

PATTERN PRACTICE

TABLE I

WHERE'S	my book ?	It's	on	the shelf.
	your doll ?	It's	in	the chest.
	her lamp ?	It's	under	the bed.
	his father ?	He's	in	the camp.
	her uncle ?	He's	on	the hill.
	my grandpa ?	He's	in	the room.
	your mother ?	She's	in	the hut.
	my sister ?	She's	in	the room.
	his aunt ?	She's	in	the camp.
	Dang ?	He's	in	the garden.
	Anong ?	She's	in	the tent.

TABLE II

WHERE ARE	the boys ?	They're	in	the garden.
	the girls ?	They're	in	the room.
	your kittens ?	They're	on	the desk.
	my asses ?	They're	in	the garden.
	his lamps ?	They're	in	the chest.

TABLE III

IS	a tiger
	a spider
	a cat

a	rabbit	
a	gibbon	Yes, it, is,
an	ant	an insect ?
a	bee	No, it isn't.
a	fish	
a	chicken	
a	fly	
a	bedbug	

TABLE IV

IS THERE	a	rabbit	
	a	bandit	
ARE THERE	a	nun	
	a	chest	Yes, there is
	a	pond	in the garden?
	a	desk	in the jug? No, there isn't
	two	books	on the hill? No, there isn't any.
	ten	dogs	on the box?
	a	pumpkin	under the bed? Yes, there are.
	millk		under the desk?
	tigers		No, there aren't.
	a	diligent pupil	No, there aren't any.
		insects	
		chickens	

TABLE V

HOW MANY

pupils		there are — —
eggs		
chickens	in your class ?	
jugs	in the box ?	There is — —
men	in the garden ?	
women	on the hill ?	There are no —
teachers	are there under the bed ?	
stams	in the album ?	There is no —
dishes	in your school ?	
benches		There isn't any —
pumpkins		
asses		There aren't any —
diligent boys		

TABLE VI

WHAT'S	an ant ?	
	an ass ?	
	a spider ?	a thing.
	a tiger ?	
	a lamp ?	an animal.
	a bee	
	that man ?	He's
	this ?	an insect.
	that woman ?	She's
	this ?	It's
	a kitten ?	a teacher.
	a flag ?	
	a drum ?	a nun.
	your father ?	
	her aunt ?	a robber.

TABLE VII

TO - DAY	I		chickens.
	we		two books.
YESTERDAY	that man	has	a padlock.
	those boy	have	a foot-ball.
TOMORROW	you	had	a red pencill.
	they	shall have	a brush.
	my son	will have	six cups of milk.
	she		a jug of coffee.
	the hen		a silver button.

TABLE VIII

LAST YEAR			a woman.
	the boy	an	a hen.
THIS YEAR	the man	is	a chicken.
	I	are	a man.
NEXT YEAR	he	was	a boy.
	she	were	a girl.
	we	shall be	boys.
	you	will be	men.
	they		girls.
	it		a cat.
			a kitten.

TABLE IX

CAN	you		it
	a baby		can.
	a cat	fly ?	
		Yes,	
	a spider	swim ?	I
	a tiger	play foot-ball?	can't
		No,	
	a parrot		he
	a bee		
	your father		

TABLE X

IS ARE

you		he is.
he		he isn't
		Yes,
your father	swimming	she is.
your teacher	good at playing foot-ball?	she isn't
		No,
her aunt	playing badminton?	I am.
		I am not.
your sons		they are.
		they aren't.

MORE ABOUT THAILAND

This is something more about Thailand. Just try if you are a good Thai or a bad Thai or not a Thai yet.

Read the question and pick out the word the answers it.

1. Which country is your motherland?— Thailand, Poland, Switzerland.
2. Which part is Bangkok in? Northern, Southern, Central.
3. Which is the capital of Thailand?— London, Rome, Bangkok.
4. Which continent is Thailand in?— Africa, America, Asia.
5. Which country adjoins Thailand?— Italy, Germany, Burma.
6. Which is a river of Thailand?— Kong, Nile, Mool.
7. Which is the longest river in Thailand?— Bangpakong, Tachin, Choa Phya.
8. Which king is the founder of Chakri dynasty?— Oothong, Narai, Ramal.
9. Which king freed us from the enemy?— Jairaja, Rama III, Naresuan.
10. Which king had his capital at Lopburi?— Naresuan, Narai, Oothong.
11. Which king first went to Europe?— Rama IV, Rama V, Rama VI.
12. Which king is called the Poet?— Rama IV, Rama V, Rama VI.
13. Which king is most loved by the people?— Rama IV, Rama V, Rama VI.

14. Which king is the founder of Sukhothai dynasty?— Ekathas, Jairaja, Sri Intherathit.
15. On which river does Bangkok stand?— Khong, Chao phya, Thames.
16. In which city is Mount Doi Suthep?— Chiangmai, Chiengrai, Chiengsan.
17. Which king built the Memorial Bridge?— Rama V, Rama VI, Rama VII.
18. Which king built the marble wat?— Rama I, Rama V, Rama IX.
19. Which king is Rama IV?— Vajiravud, Prajadhipok, Monkut.
20. Which king first studied English?— Rama IV, Rama V, Rama V, Rama VI.
21. Which king built Dhonburi?— Ekathas, Tak (Sin), Jairaja.
22. In which town is Don Chedi?— Supnanburi, Lopburi, Phetchaburi.
23. In which town is the greatest pagoda?— Nakorn Sawan, Nakorn Pathom, Nakorn Sridhammaraj.
24. Which country is in the north of Thailand?— India, China, Annam.
25. Which is the greatest railway station in Bangkok?— Bangsue, Samsen, Houlamphong.

Count 4 marks for each number. The whole mark is therefore 100. If you get over 80, you are a good Thai. If you get under 80, but more than 60, you are an ordinary Thai. If you get less than 50, you are a bad Thai. If you get less than 20, I'm sorry to say you are not a Thai yet.

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