

แบบเรียน
ของ
กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

DIRECT METHOD READER

FOR THAI STUDENTS.

เล่ม ๒

420
ม44ต

ตัวอย่าง

อภินันทนาการจากองค์การค้าของคุรุสภา



เลขห้อง 214

เลขหมู่ ๑๒๐
ส๓๓๗ ส

...ทยเบียน

LESSON 1.

's

Whose book is this?

This is my book sir.

Whose pen is this?

This is his pen. It is Sawat's pen.

It is her pen. It is Anong's pen.

Whose hat is this?

This is your hat sir.

It is the teacher's hat.

All.

The first cat is black.

The second cat is black.

The third cat is black. All these cats are black. They are all black.



first cat second cat third cat

Chab has a father. His father lives in Bangkok. His name is Nai Anek. He is an official.



An official

Chab is his son. Chab has one brother and two sisters. His father has also many brothers. They are Chab's uncles. His father has many sisters too. They are Chab's aunts.

Chab has a brother and two sisters. Chab is a big boy. His brother and sisters are still small. His brother's name is Manat. His sisters are Ladda and Pranit. They are brothers

and sisters. They go to school every day. Chab also goes to school every day.



ROAD

They all live in a house at Sam Sen Road. There are ten people in this house: Chab and his brother and sisters, his parents (father and mother), Nai Pravet and Nang Yaem, and two servants.



Nai In and Nang Mi are in the kitchen.

The servants Nai In and Nang Mi, are in the kitchen. They work in the kitchen. They do not play.

Nai Pravet and Nang Yaem are Nai Anek's parents. They are Chab's grandparents. Nai Pravet is Nai Anek's father. He is Chab's grandfather. Nang Yaem is Nai Anek's mother. She is Chab's grandmother. They are very old. Chab is still young.

Nai Pravet is eighty years old. Chab is his grandson. Ladda is his grand-daughter.

Nang Yaem is seventy-five years old. Chab is her grandson. Ladda

is her grand-daughter. Pranit is also her grand-daughter.

Nai Pravet and Nang Yaem have two grandsons and two grand-daughters. They have therefore four grandchildren.

จงสังเกตเพศหญิงของคำเหล่านี้ :–

Masculine.	Feminine.
father	mother
grandfather	grandmother
uncle	aunt
son	daughter
grandson	grand-daughter

จงสังเกตวิธีพูดแสดงเจ้าของ

The name of his brother is Manat.
His brother's name is Manat.



The cat has four legs, two eyes and a tail. The cat's tail is long. The rat's tail is also long. But the rabbit's tail is short. The turtle's tail is also short.



Rabbit



Turtle

long

short

LESSON 2.

Personal Pronouns.

แทนที่จะพูดตรง ๆ เราอาจจะใช้คำแทนชื่อสิ่งเหล่านั้นได้:-

his father	he
his mother	she
his uncles	they
his aunts	they
the cat	it
the cats	they

His father has many brothers.
He has many brothers.
The mother is in the kitchen.
She is in the kitchen.
His uncles do not live in Sam Sen Road.
They do not live in Sam Sen Road.
Ladda's aunts are not there
Her aunts are not there.
They are not there.
The first cat is black It is a black cat.
It is black.
The first and the second cats are black.
They are black cats.

They are black.
The rose is beautiful.
It is beautiful. It is a beautiful rose.



Three men are walking in the road. They have white hats. They have also white shoes.

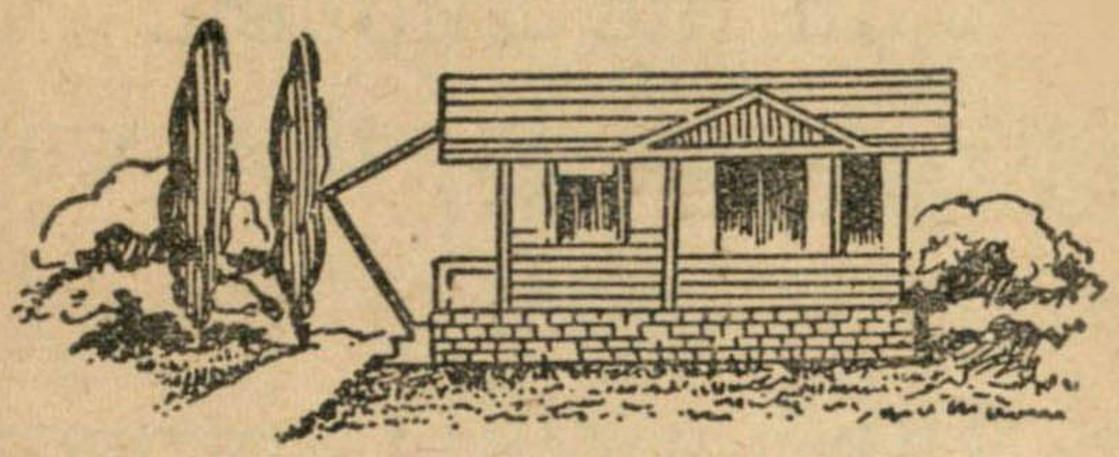
LESSON 3.

(วิธีถามอายุ)

Nai Pravet is very old. Nang Yaem is also very old. Nai Pravet is already eighty years

old. Nang Yaem is seventy-five. Chab's father is fifty years old, but Chab's mother is forty.

How old is Chab? He is fourteen years old. He is still very young. His brother is also young. His sisters are young too.



in front ——————— behind

They all live in a house at Sam Sen Road. There is a lawn in front of their house. This is Chab's house. It is also Manat's house. It is Nai Anek's house. It is their house.

In front of the house there is a lawn. Behind the house there is a garden.

The children (boys and girls) are playing on the lawn. The servants are at the back of the house. They work in the kitchen. There are many trees in the garden.



Nai In is boiling rice

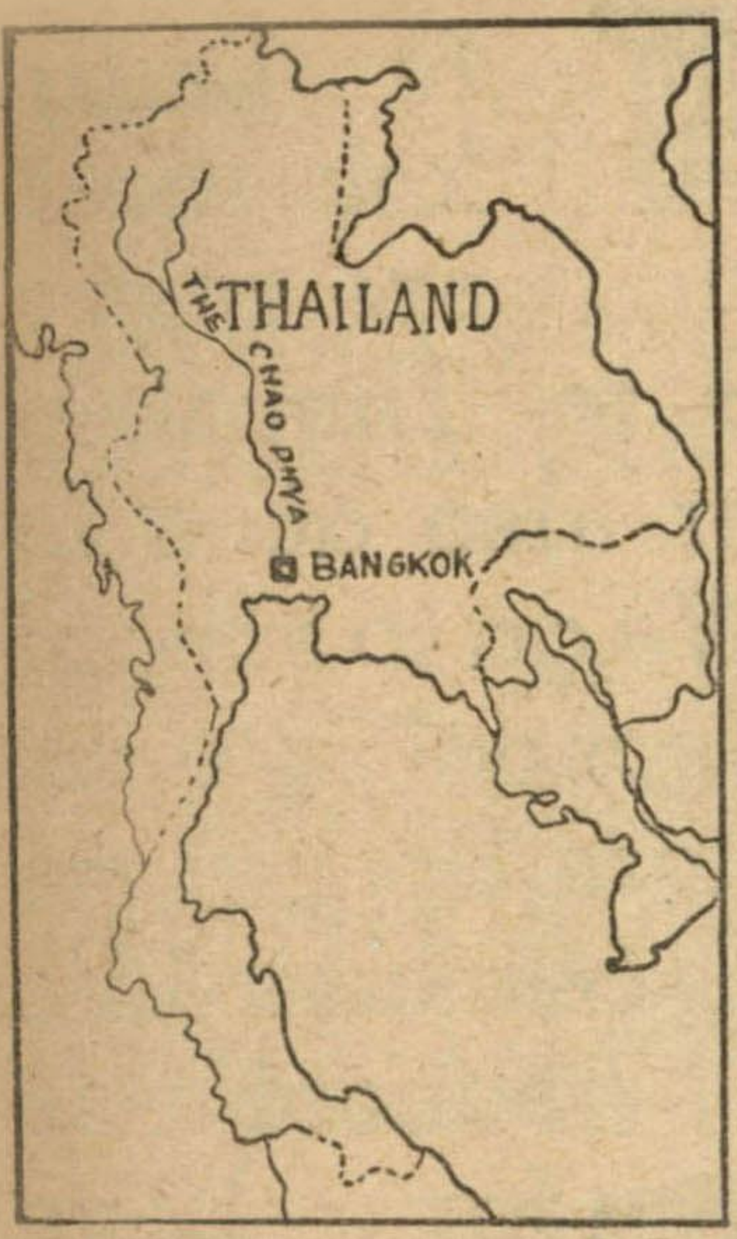
The servants are working in the kitchen. Nai In is boiling rice. Nang Mi



Nang Mi is cooking

is cooking. She is the cook. She cooks for the family.

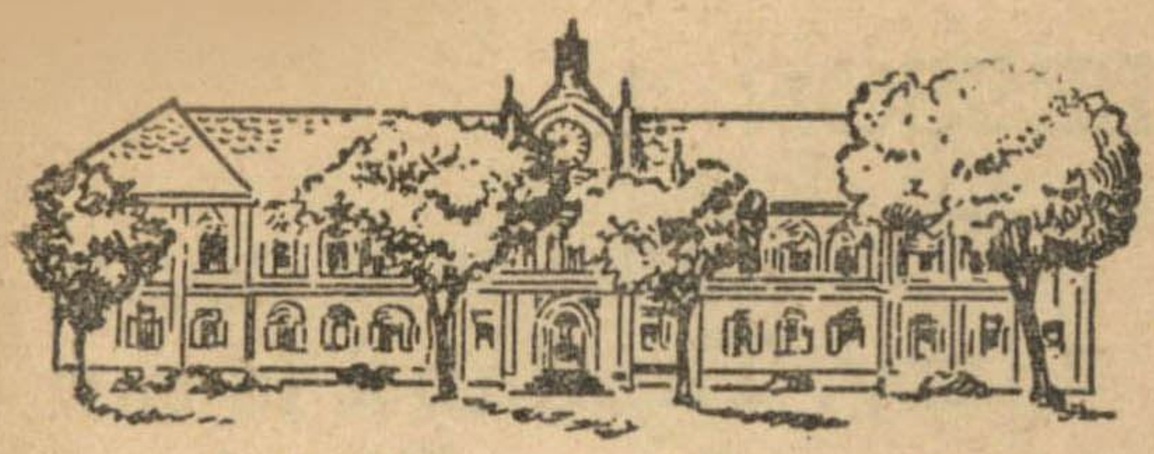
LESSON 4.



Thailand is a country. Thailand is our country. We love Thailand because Thailand is our country. We live in Thailand. We are Thais. Bangkok is the capital of Thailand. It stands on the Chao Phya River.

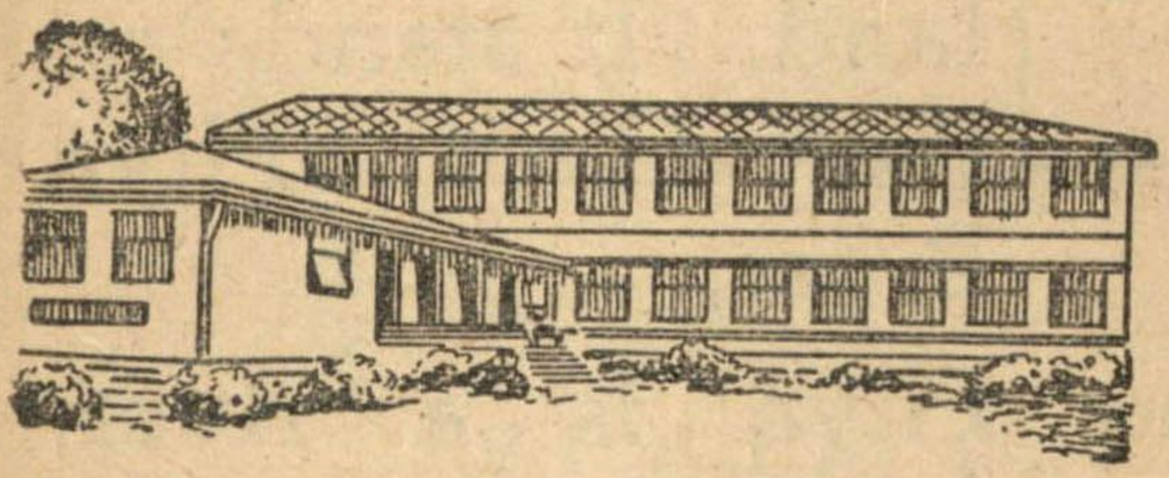
The Chao Phya is a river, The Mae Khong is also a river. The Bang Pakong is a river also. Bangkok, the capital, is a beautiful city.





Thepsirin School.

We live in Bangkok. In Bangkok there are many big schools. I go to Thepsirin School. My brother also goes to Thepsirin School. We go to school on foot because the school is near our house. My sisters do not go to Thepsirin School, because this school is for boys only.



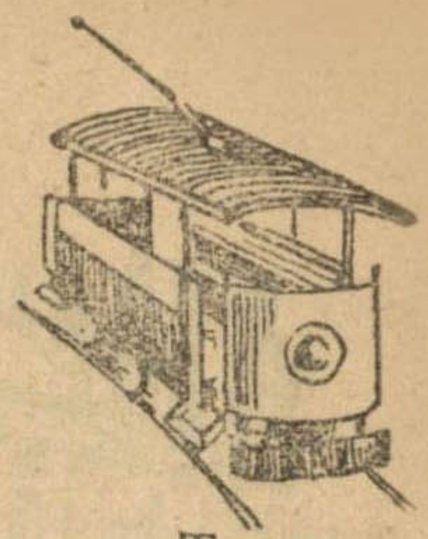
Rachini School.

They go to Rachini School. Rachini School is very far from our house.



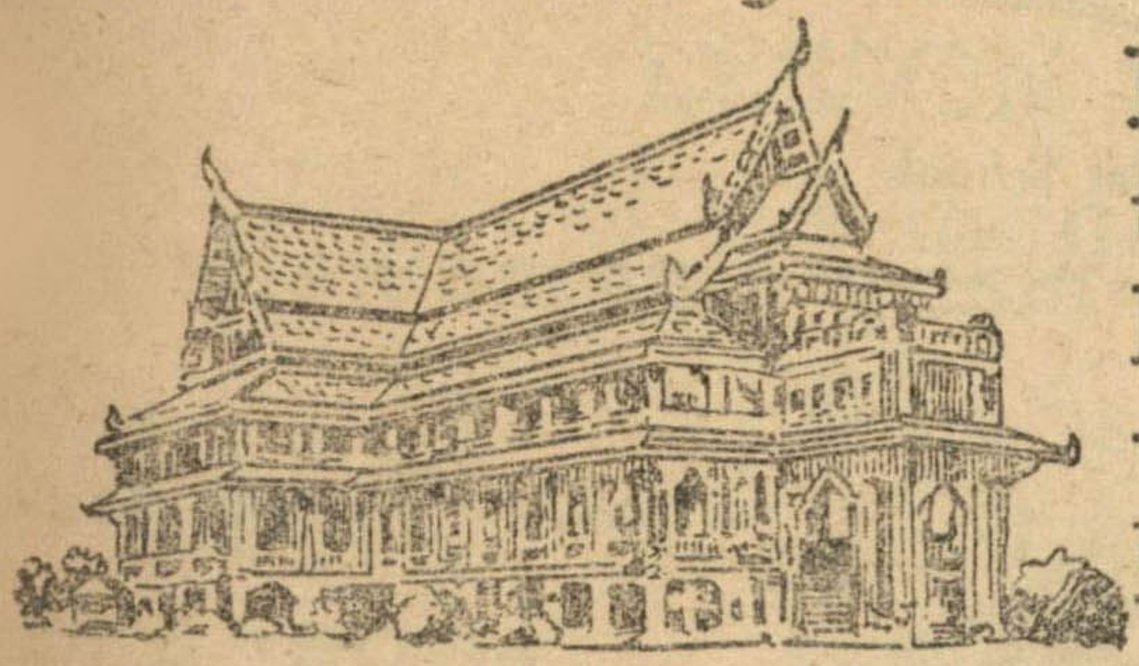
Motor car

They go by motor car. Sometimes they go by tram.



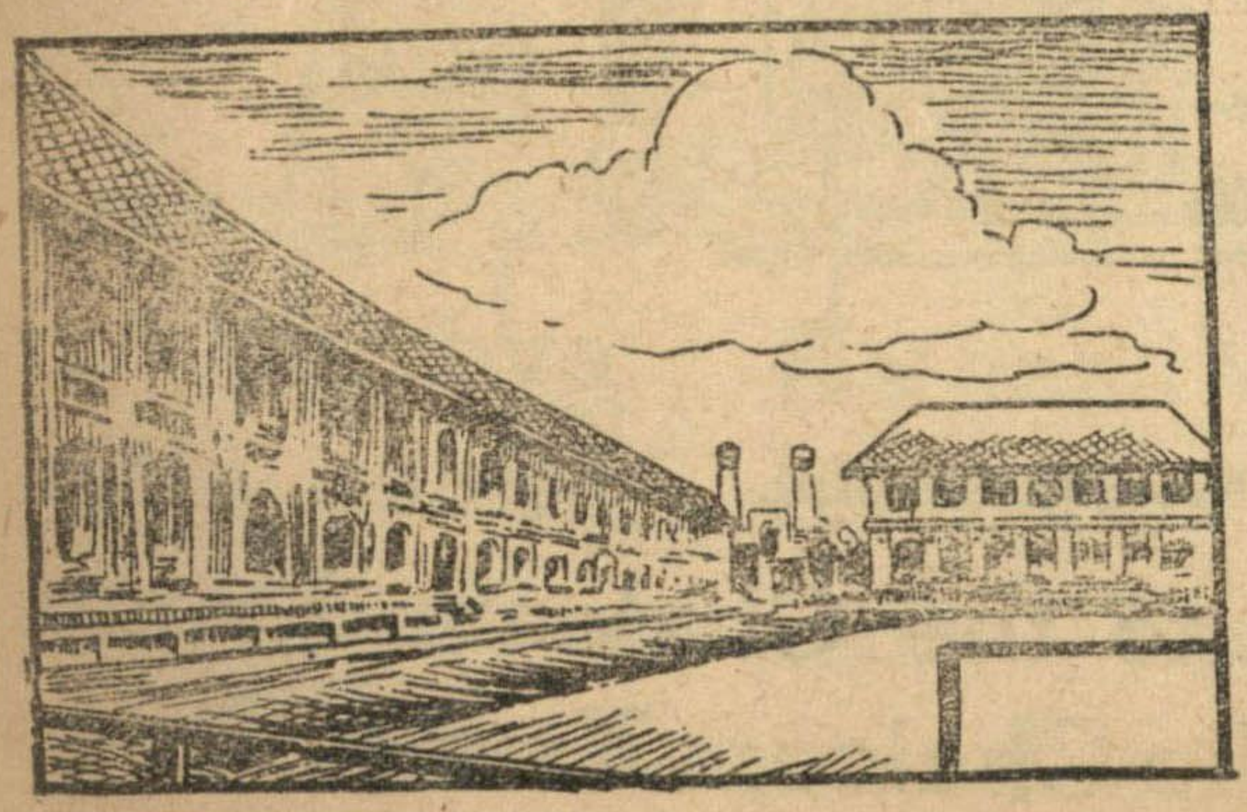
Tram

There are many big and beautiful schools in Bangkok.



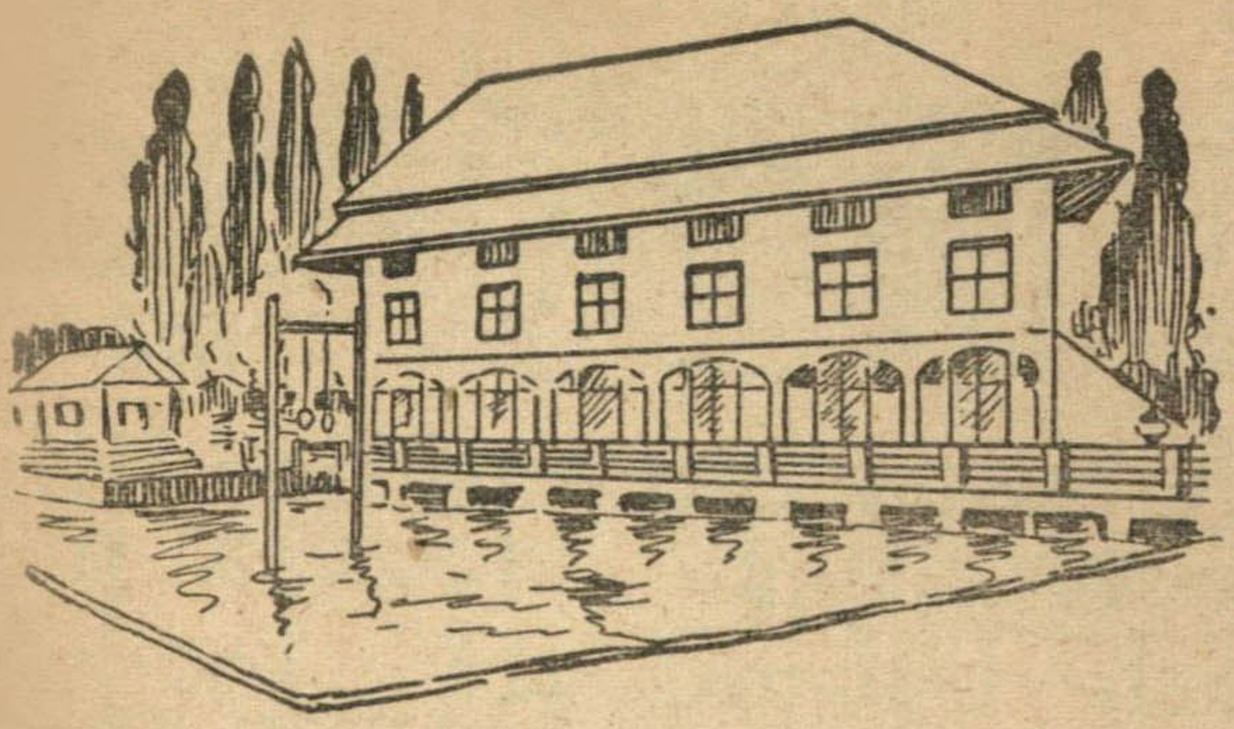
Vajiravudha College.

Do you know this school? It is Vajiravudha College.



Suan Kulab School.

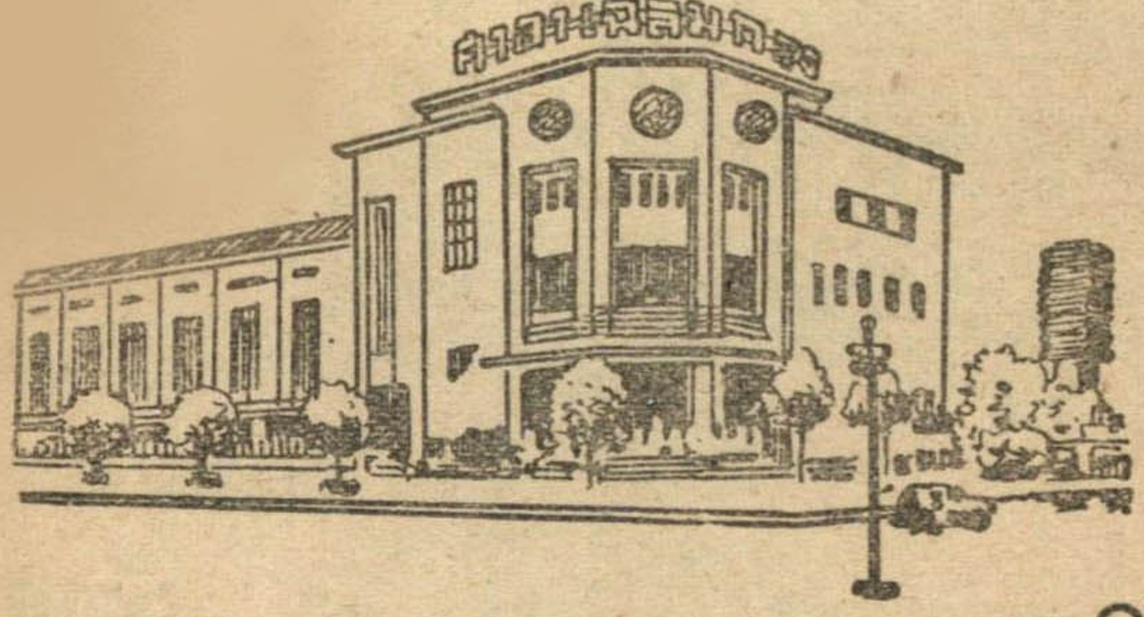
This one is Suan Kulab School



Look at this school! It is Ban Somdet School.

Ban Somdet School.

There are many cinema-halls in Bangkok.



The Chaloem Krung Cinema-Hall.

They are large and very beautiful. In the evening our father often takes us to the Chaloem Krung. We like the Chaloem Krung. There

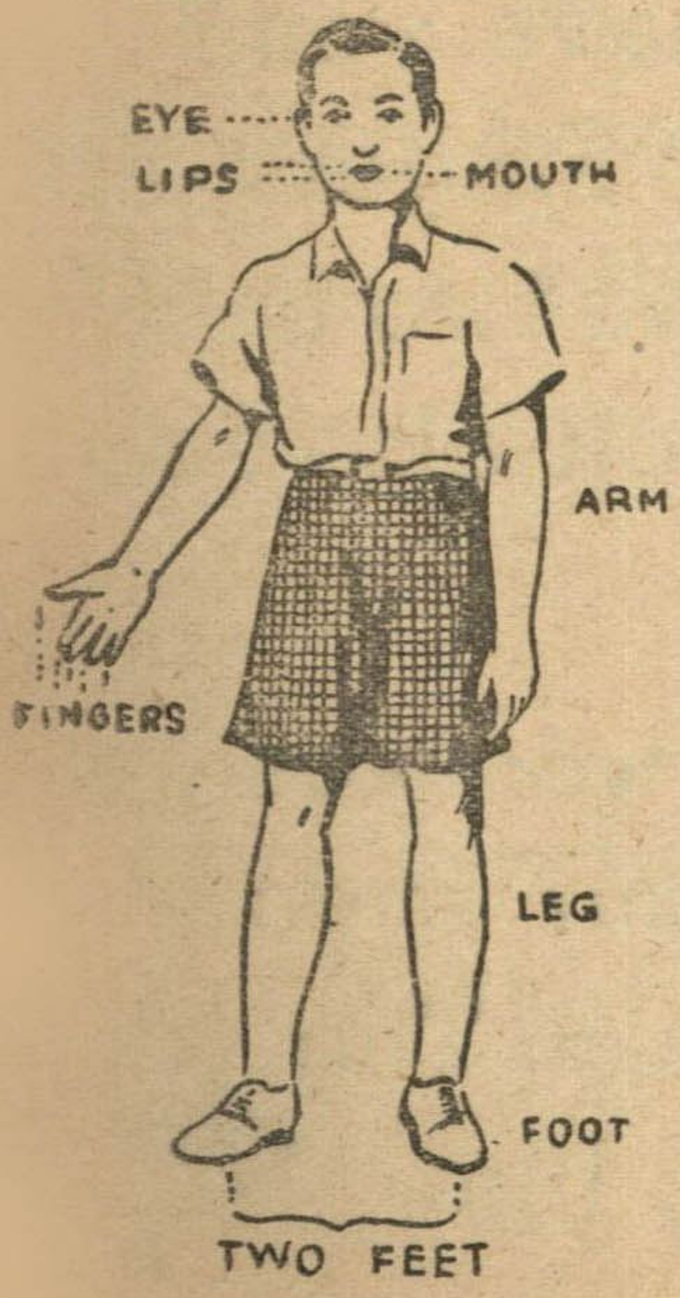


Tricycle

are many motor cars and tricycles in front of the cinema. People go to the cinema after their work.

LESSON 5.

Parts of the human body.



This is the picture of a boy.
How many arms has he?
He has two arms.
He has two legs.
He has two feet. He does not have one foot. The cat has four feet.

The elephant has also four feet.



Elephant

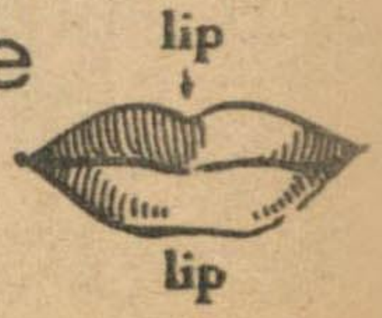
How many feet has a dog?
The dog has also four feet. I put shoes on my feet (put on). I do not go out when I have no shoes on.

How many fingers have you?
I have ten fingers. Fingers are on our hands. We have two hands. I have two eyes. You also have two eyes.



I eat.

We all have two eyes.
We see with our eyes.
We have a mouth. The mouth has two lips



We speak and eat with the mouth.
What do you speak?
I speak Thai.



Rice

What do you eat?
I eat rice every day.

We also have two ears.
We hear with our ears.
I hear when you speak.



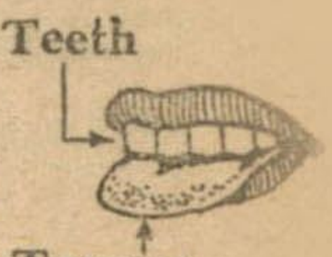
I hear.



What do you see in this room?
I see a man in this room.

I see two men outside this room. I also see two women in this room. One woman is outside. Two women are inside. There are only two women in this room.

What is there in the mouth? In the mouth there is a tongue; there are also teeth.





I bite.

When I eat, I bite with my teeth, and I taste with my tongue.



Fruit.

Fruit is sweet. I taste it, it is sweet. Sugar is also sweet. I taste it, it is

sweet. The mango is sour. I taste the mango; the mango is sour.



Mango



Pine-apple.

How is the pine-apple? Some of them are sour, and some are sweet. It is very nice, when it is sweet. It is not nice, when it is sour.



Mangosteen.

The mangosteen is also very nice.



Custard-apple.

The custard-apple is also very nice.

สังเกตพหูพจน์ของคำเหล่านี้

เอกพจน์	พหูพจน์
man	men
woman	women
tooth	teeth
foot	feet

LESSON 6.

Meals.

How many times a day do you eat?
I eat three times (thrice) a day.
When do you eat?
I eat in the morning. That meal is my breakfast.
I eat at noon (twelve o'clock.) That meal is my lunch, and
I eat in the evening. That meal is my dinner.

When do you have breakfast?
I have breakfast at eight o'clock in the morning.
When do you have lunch?
I have lunch at noon (or midday).
When do you have dinner?
I have dinner at eight o'clock in the evening.

What do you eat in the morning?
I eat rice and soup, and sometimes an egg too. I like eggs. An omelette is made from eggs.


I drink

What do you drink at breakfast?
I usually drink water, but sometimes I drink tea. I put sugar in my tea.

I also put milk in my tea. It is then sweet and it is very nice to drink.

I drink water, I drink tea, I drink coffee, I drink cocoa, but I eat rice, I eat an egg, and I eat chocolate. I don't (do not) drink rice and I don't eat water!



Pepper

I put sugar in my coffee, but I do not put sugar in my soup. I put salt in my soup. I put a little (not much) pepper in my soup too.

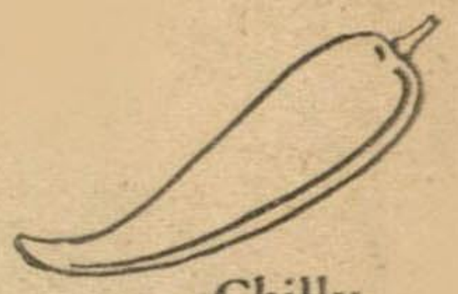
Sugar is sweet.
Salt is salty.



Sea

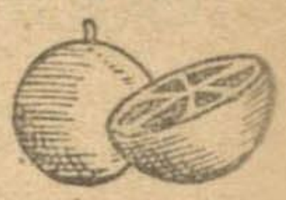
Salt comes from the sea.

Pepper is hot.
Chilly* is also hot.



Chilly

The mango is sour. When it is yellow, it is ripe. Ripe mangoes are sweet. Green mangoes are sour. They are not ripe. A lemon is very sour.

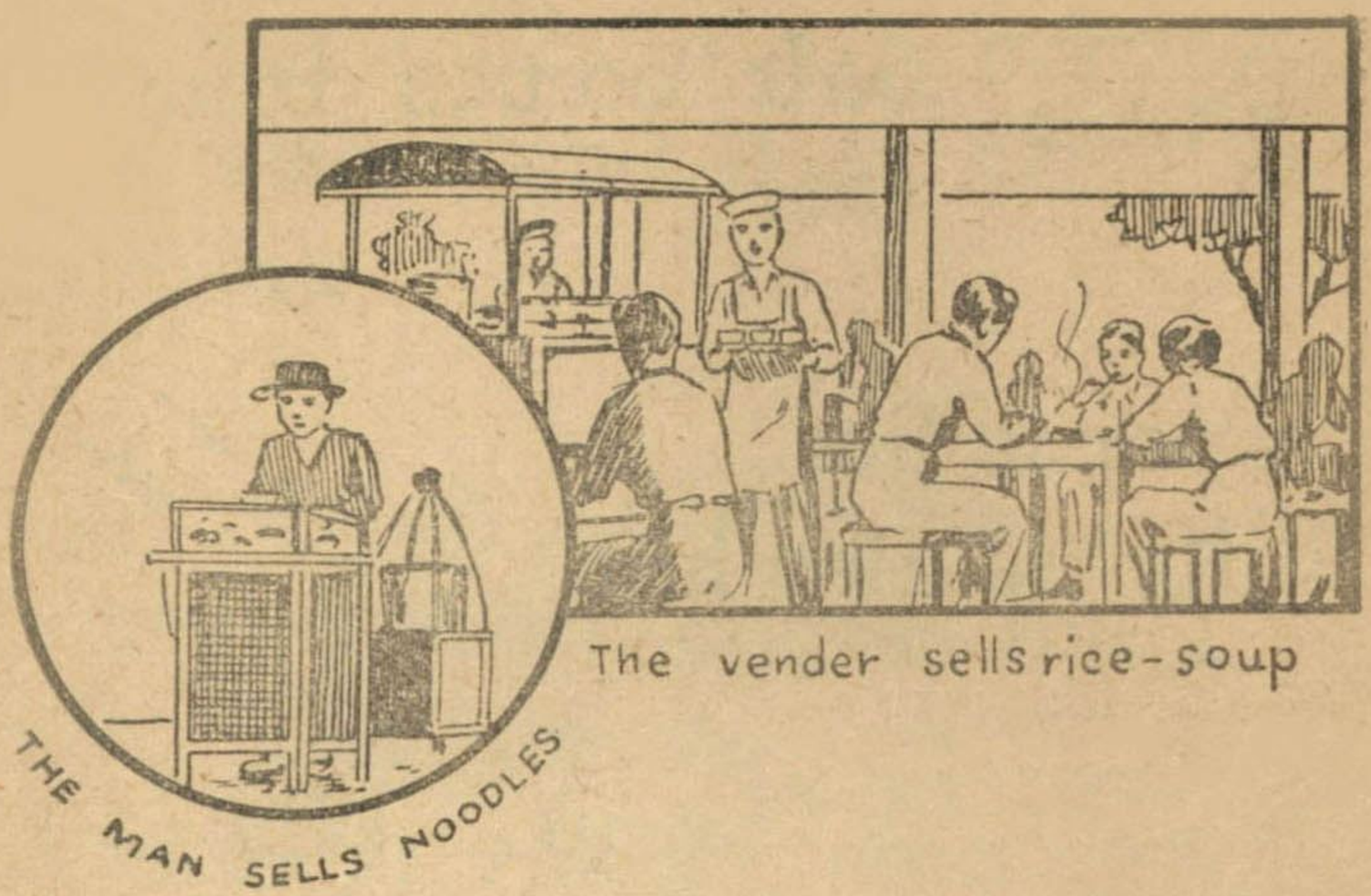


A lemon

At lunch I eat rice-soup. I buy rice-soup at school. I buy it from a vendor.** The vendor sells rice-soup. I buy it for fifty stangs.

---

* สะกด chilli ก็ได้ พหูพจน์ chillies
** ใช้ Pedlar หรือ salesman ก็ได้



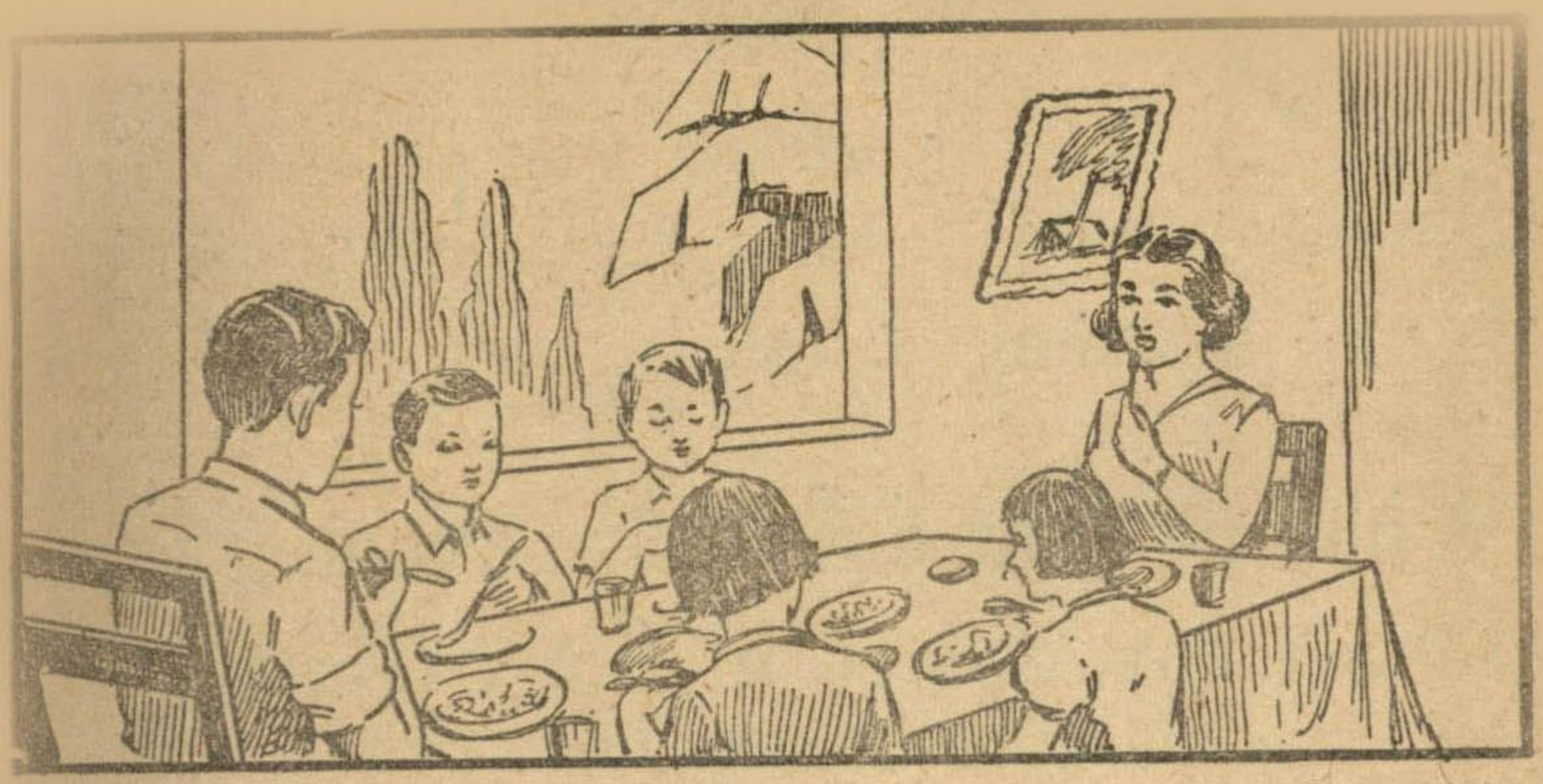
The vender sells rice-soup

But sometimes I eat Chinese noodles.

The man sells noodles.

When do you have dinner? I have dinner at eight o'clock in the evening.

Where do you have dinner? I have dinner in the dining-room. I have dinner with my parents, my brother and sisters.



We all eat at the table.

My grandparents are in their room.

They are upstairs.

My grandparents eat upstairs.

They are very old. They stay in their room.



I am going upstairs.



I am coming downstairs.

Saeng, what are you doing now?
I am learning English, sir.

What do you do in the evening?
I have my dinner in the evening.

With whom do you have dinner?
I have dinner with my parents.

Where do you have dinner?
I have dinner in the dining-room.

What do you do after your dinner?
After my dinner I go to bed,
and then I sleep.

When do you go to bed?
I go to bed at nine o'clock, sir.

Where do you sleep?
I sleep in my bedroom, sir.
I sleep on my bed.
When do you get up?
I get up at six o'clock in the morning.
When do you go to school?
I go to school at seven o'clock. The school starts at eight in the morning, and finishes at three in the afternoon.

LESSON 7.

(การนับ)

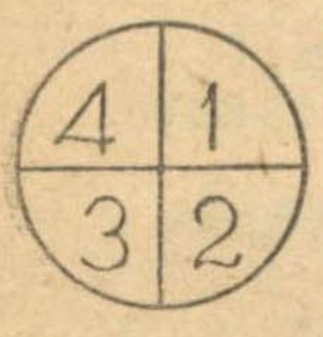
eleven	twelve	thirteen
fourteen	fifteen	sixteen
seventeen	eighteen	nineteen
twenty	twenty - one	twenty - two

twenty – three twenty – four twenty – five
twenty – six twenty – seven twenty – eight
twenty – nine thirty
forty fifty sixty

A day has twenty-four hours.
There are twenty-four hours in a day: twelve hours of day and twelve hours of night.

An hour has sixty minutes.
There are sixty minutes in one hour.

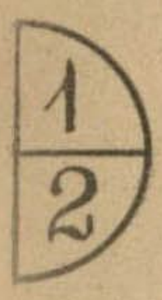
A quarter of an hour has fifteen minutes.



How many quarter-hours are there in one hour?
An hour has four quarter-hours.

หอสมุดแห่งชาติ

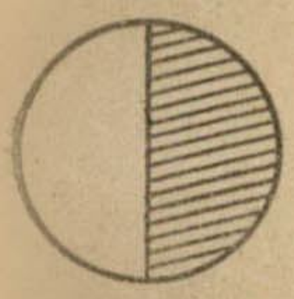
How many minutes are there in half an hour?



There are thirty minutes in half an hour.

And there are two quarter-hours in half an hour.

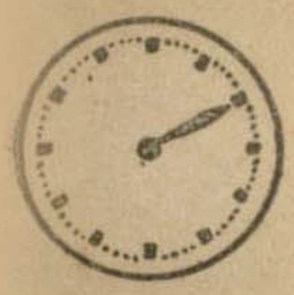
What time is it now?



The first half.

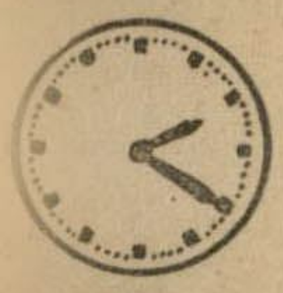
It is two o'clock now.



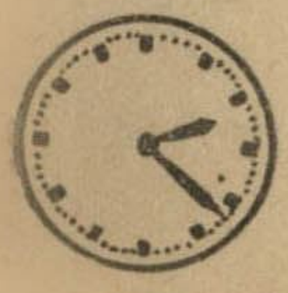


It is ten minutes past two.

Or, it is ten past two.



It is twenty past two.



It is twenty-two minutes past two.



What time is it now?



What time is it now?



What time is it now?

But when it is fifteen minutes past two, we say:



It is a quarter past two.
Or, it is quarter past two.
Or it is two fifteen.



This is.....



This is.....

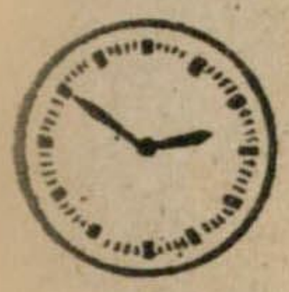


This is.....



The second half.

What time is it now?

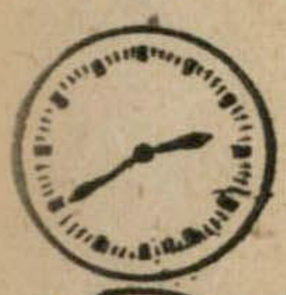


It is not yet three o'clock.

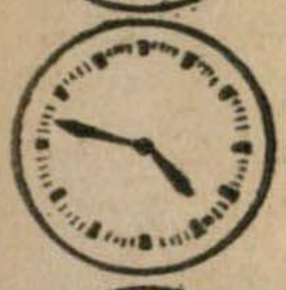
It is nearly three o'clock.

It is ten minutes to three.

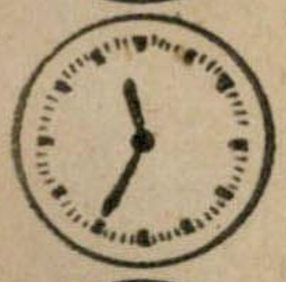
Or, it is ten to three.



It is twenty to three.



It is twelve minutes to five.



What time is it now?



What time is it now?



What time is it now?

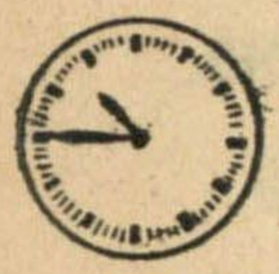
But when it is fifteen minutes before five, we say:



It is a quarter to five.

Or, it is quarter to five.

Or it is four forty five.



This is.....



This is.....



This is.....



This is.....



This is.....



This is.....

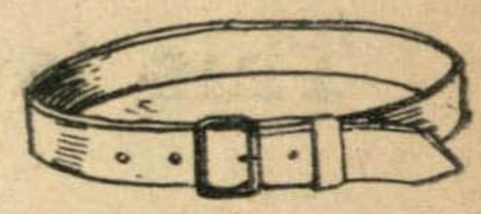
LESSON 7.

(เครื่องแต่งตัว)

ครูทำให้ดูโดยไม่ต้องแปล.

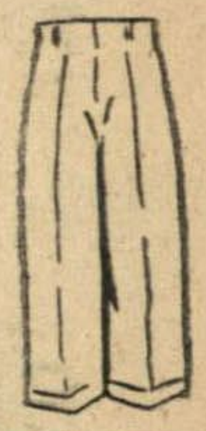
I put on my shoes.
I take off my shoes.
I put on my coat.
I take off my coat.
This is my vest.

This is my belt.



Belt

These are my trousers.



Trousers

This is a sock.



Sock

This is a stocking.



Stocking

This is a button.



Button

I button my coat.
I unbutton my coat.
This is my handkerchief.



Face

This is my face.

I wipe my face.
I wipe my face with my hand-
kerchief.

Siri, come out here.
Show me your coat.
Show me your vest.
Show me your handkerchief.
I have no handkerchief, sir

Take off your shoes.
Put on your shoes.
Take off your coat.
Put on your coat.
Where is your cap?
My cap is hanging on the wall, sir.

Put on your cap.
Take off your cap.

Daeng, what is Siri doing?
He is taking off his cap and he is hanging it on the wall, sir.
Do not take off your cap: take off your shoes.
Take off your stockings.

Unbutton your coat.
Button your coat.
What is he doing?
He is buttoning his coat, sir.
Go back to your place.

LESSON 8.

Morning Bath.

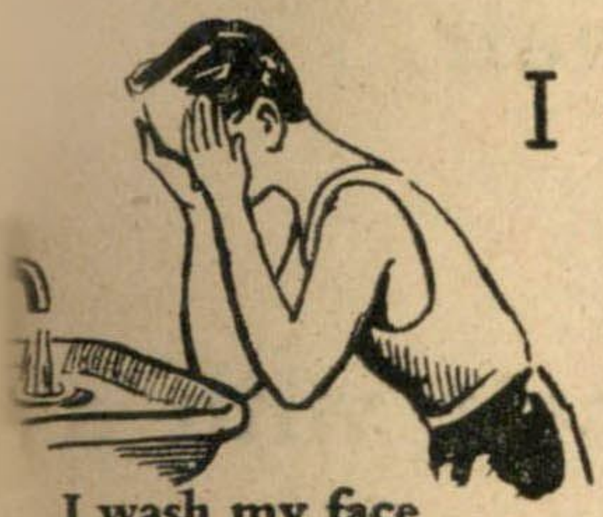
When do you get up in the morning?
I get up at six o'clock in the morning.
I have my breakfast at seven o'clock in the morning.
I go to school at half past seven in the morning.

I take my lunch at eleven o'clock. The school finishes at three in the afternoon.



Soap

What do you do when you get up?


I wash my face

I wash my face. I wash my face with soap and water.

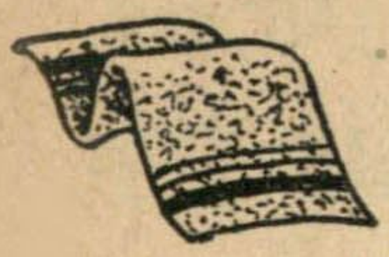

I brush my teeth

I clean my teeth. I put some tooth-paste on my brush and I brush my teeth with the brush. Then I take a bath. I take a bath twice (two times) every day.


tooth-paste


tooth-brush


I take a bath



Towel

Then I dry myself with a towel.

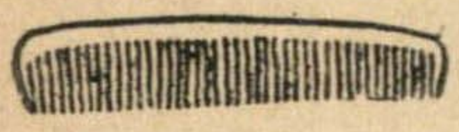


I dry myself with a towel.



I comb my hair.

I comb my hair.



Comb

I comb my hair with a comb.



I put on my trousers.

Then I put on my trousers, my vest and my cap.

I take my breakfast.

I take my books and then I go to school.



I put on my vest.

สังเกตดูว่า brush, comb ทำหน้าที่ได้สองอย่าง

I have a brush.

I brush my teeth.

I have a comb.

I comb my hair.

LESSON 9.

Future Tense.

one	two	three	four
first	second	third	fourth
five	six	seven	eight
fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth
nine	ten		
ninth	tenth.		

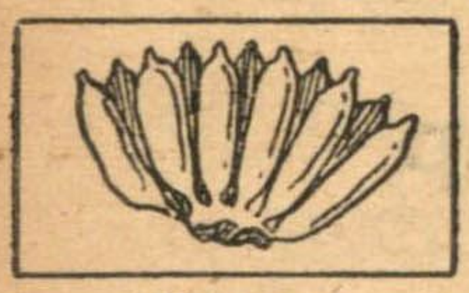


What is the date to-day?

It is the ninth of August to-day.

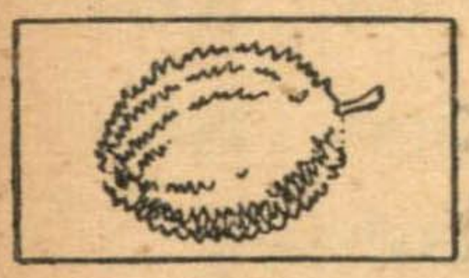
It will be the tenth to-morrow.

Yesterday we got up at seven. was late. We washed, we had a bath we sat at the table. Yesterday we hai. fish for breakfast. I ate fish. We al drank tea except my mother. She dranl coffee. Then I went to school. I came home at three in the afternoon. My father asked me, "What did you learn at school to-day?" I said: "I learnt English and Thai." My father askec my mother, "What did you see at the market this morning?" She said:



Bananas

"I saw many bananas, but



Durians

I did not see any durians, so I did not buy them.

I usually get up at half past six, but yesterday I got up at seven.

We usually have eggs for breakfast, but yesterday we had fish.

We usually eat eggs, but yesterday we ate fish.

We usually drink coffee for breakfast, but yesterday we drank tea.

I usually go to school at seven o'clock. in the morning, but yesterday I went to school at half past seven.

I usually come home at half past four, but yesterday I came home at five o'clock.

We usually learn only Thai on Wednesdays, but last Wednesday we learnt English and Thai.

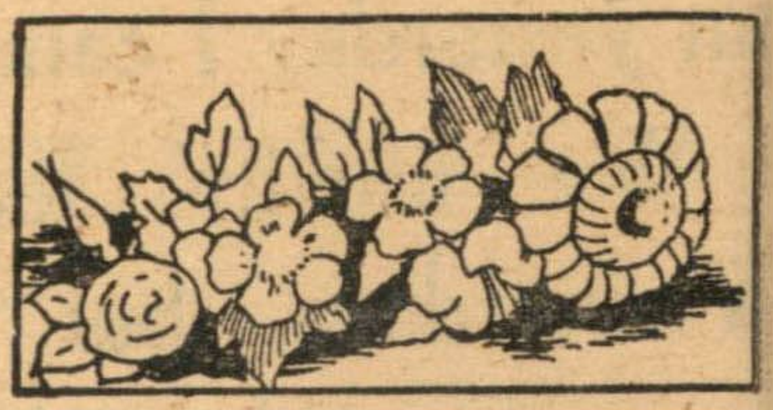
LESSON 13.

this	these
that	those
here	there
near	far

this tree — these trees
that tree — those trees

I go into the garden every evening. My father wants some fruit. There are many fruit-trees in our garden. There are also flowers.

My mother and my sisters like flowers. Some trees are big and some are small.



Flowers



n

o-nut tree

The coco-nut* trees are very tall; we get coco-nuts from these trees.



coco-nuts



This tree is near.
That tree is far.

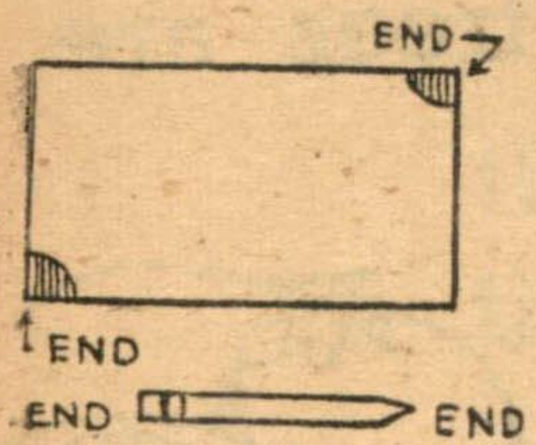


cabbage cucumber onion

There are vegetables in the brden. The servants are growing bbbages, onions and cucumbers. baese vegetables are very nice to t. Onions have a strong smell.

---

* เขียน cocoa-nut ก็ได้



At the other end oe the garden there are a many mangoes.



The mangoes ares there. The vege tables are here These vegetables are nice. Those magoes are nice and sweet



That tree neane the tall coco-nut tree is a. betel palm.

betel palm betel nuts

Come here.
Go there.
Come back.
Do not come back.
Go to the window.
Come to this end of the room.
Go to that end of the room.
Go to the other end of the room.

Bring that book here.
Give him this book.
Give him that book.
Do not read this book.
Read that book.

Whose books are these?
These are Saeng's books.

Whose pens are those?
Those are Saeng's pens.

Saeng's books are here on the table. Saeng's pens are there on the *window sill. The books are near. The pens are far away.

LESSON 14.

Proper Nouns.

	สัมพันธการก	กรรมการก	สัมปทานการก	ใช้เป็นคำนาม (ของฉัน, ของท่าน ฯลฯ)
I	my	me	to me	mine
you	your	you	to you	yours
he	his	him	to him	his
she	her	her	to her	hers
it	its	it	to it	its
we	our	us	to us	ours
they	their	them	to them	theirs.

---

*หรือ window ledge

Teacher: Sawai, come here! Whose book is this?

Sawai: This is my book, sir. It is mine.

Teacher: *(asking Sawat)*: Whose book is this?

Sawat: It is Sawai's book, sir. it is his book. It is his.

Teacher: These are my books. Whose books are they?

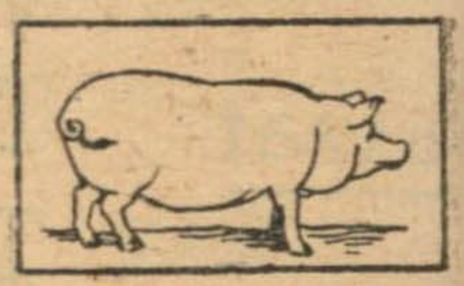
Sawat: They are your books, sir. They are yours.

To the class). They are the teacher's books.

This is my mother's dog. It is her dog. it is hers. It has is tail. Its tail is long. It has four ags. Its legs are dirty.

(Nai Saeng and Nai Dam gave
a book to my brother.)
They gave my brother a book.
They gave him a book.
(They gave a book to him.)
It is their book.
The book is theirs.

We have a pig at home. We like our pig very much. It lives under our house. It is our pig. This pig is ours.



Pig

(My parents gave a book to
my brother.)

My parents gave my brother
a book.
They gave him a book.
They also gave me a book.
They gave my sister a book.
hey gave her a book.
They gave my sisters some books.
They gave them some books.
They gave us books and pencils.

Saeng, bring me your cap.
Give him your cap.
Give her your book.
Do not give him the pen, give
him the pencil, because the
pen is yours and the pencil
is his.

It is Friday to-day, but it will be Saturda to-morrow.

To-morrow I shall go to school.

My brothers will go to school too.

It is not Sunday.

We shall go to school every da except Sundays. My father will g to the office to-morrow also. M mother will go out to-morrow. Sh will go to the market.

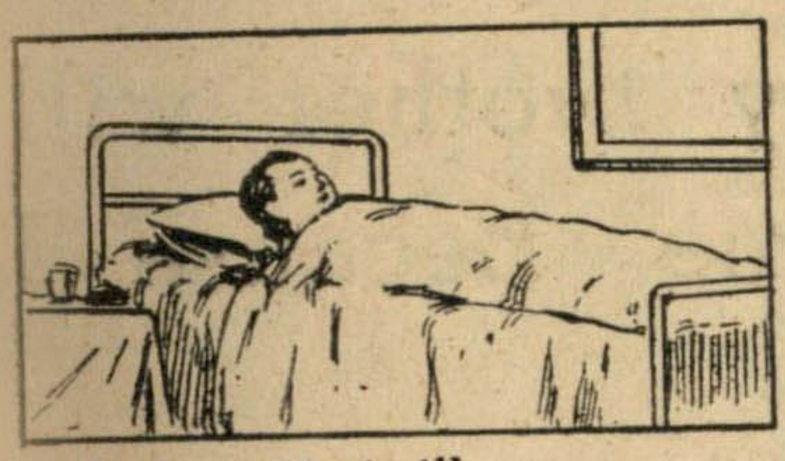


Market



Fruit

She will buy fruit and rice for us.



He is ill

My friend, Khao, will not go to school to-morrow. He is in bed. He is ill.

He must take medicine.

He is not well.



Medicine



The doctor

The doctor will come to see him to-morrow.

The doctor will give him medicine.

My father will go to the cinema this evening. I shall not go to the cinema with him.

I shall work at home.
I shall write and I shall not play.
I shall work.
My sisters and my brother will not play with me, because I shall work.
I shall go to bed at ten this evening.
Will you go to bed at nine?
No, I shall not go to bed at nine.
I shall go to bed at ten.
Will your father go to the cinema this evening?
Yes, he will, but my mother will not go with him.
He wants to go with Pranit and Sawat.

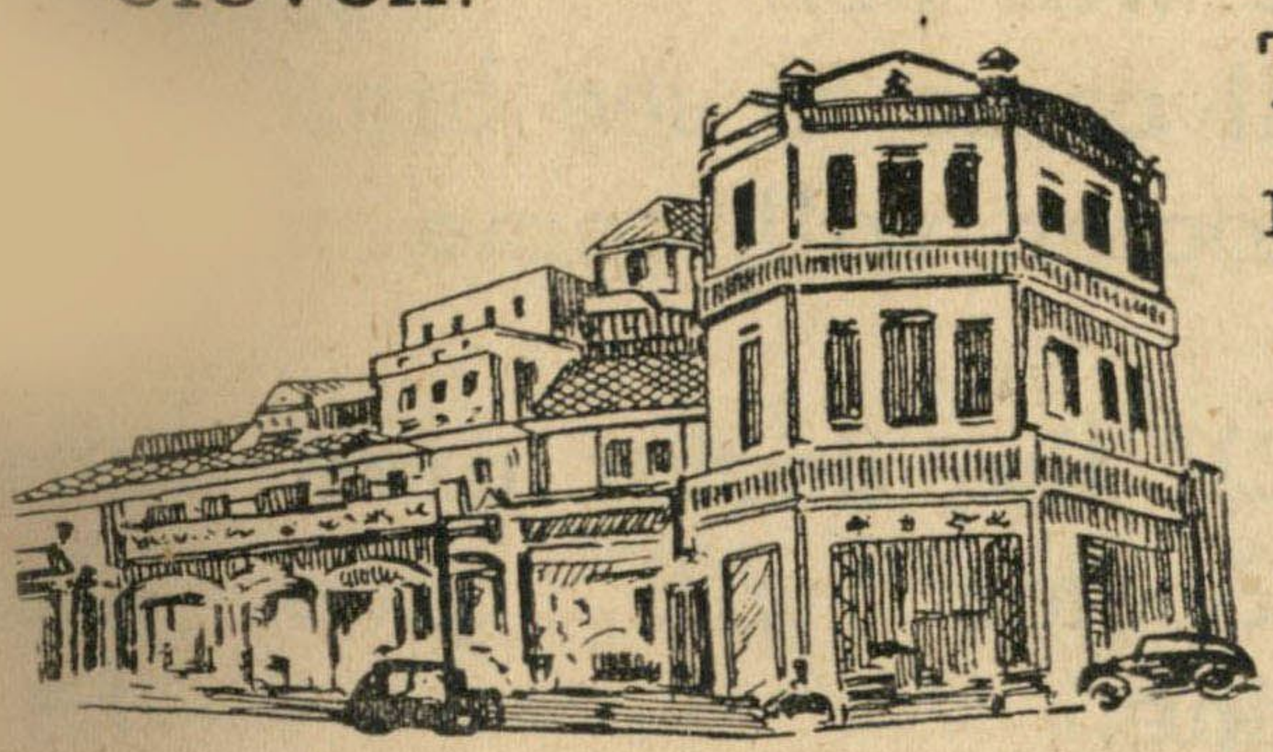
Pranit and Sawat will go with him to the cinema.



The Chaloem Krung Cinema-Hall.

They will go to the Chaloem Krung Cinema-Hall. They will go on a tricycle.

They will come back home at eleven.



Rachawong Road.

They will not go to Rachawong Road after the cinema.

Eleven o'clock is late and Pranit and Sawat will be very sleepy.

They will go to bed and sleep.
Who will go to the market?
What will she buy at the market?
Who will buy fruit and rice for our breakfast?
Where is my friend Khao?
He is in bed.
Why is he in bed?
He is ill. He is not well.
Will he go to school?
No, he will not.
Who will come to see him?
The doctor will come to see him.
What will the doctor give him?
The doctor will give him medicine.
Khao will take medicine.
He will be well again.

He will get up from bed.
He will go to school.

Will your father go to the cinema this evening?
Yes, he will.

Will you go to the cinema too?
No, I shall not. I shall stay at home. I shall work.

Who will go to the cinema with father?
Pranit and Sawat will go to the cinema with him.

Will mother go with him too?
No, she will not go with him.

Which cinema will they go to?
They will go to the Chaloem Krung.

When will they come back?
They will come back at eleven

Will they go to Ràchawong Roag
after the cinema?

No, they will not. Eleven o'clocIc
is late, and the children wan
to go to bed.

จงสังเกตดูว่า shall กับ will มีที่ใช้ดังนี้

บอกเล่า	ปฏิเสธ	คำถาม
I shall	I shall not	shall I?
you will	you will not	will you?
he, she, it } will	he, she, it } will not	will he? will she? will it?
we shall	we shall not	shall we?
they will	they will not	Will they?

และเวลาใช้กับกริยาอีกตัวหนึ่ง กริยาตัวที่ ๒ ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลง

และใช้กับ be + คำคุณศัพท์ เช่น They will be sleepy

สังเกต พหูพจน์ของ child: children.

หอสมุดแห่งชาติ
15 มี.ค. 2502
กรมศิลปากร

LESSON 10.

Past Tense.

is	-	was	has	-	had
are	-	were	have	-	had
does, do		-	did		

It is August the ninth to-day.
It was the eighth yesterday.
It was not the ninth yesterday.

It is Friday to-day.
It was Thursday yesterday.
It was not Friday yesterday.

Yesterday there were only twenty boys in my class.
There are twenty-six to-day. Six boys did not come to school yesterday. They were Nai Mi, Nai Thong-In, Nai Siri, Nai Dam,

Nai Khao and Nai Chan. Nai. Mi and Nai Thong-In wer sick. The other four were nœre sick.

I have rice for my breakfay every day. Yesterday I had ric re for my breakfast, I had also coo after breakfast. My father had at t egg for his breakfast. My mothech and my sister had rice-soup fo their breakfast yesterday. We all had breakfast at seven o'cloc yesterday. We did not havt breakfast at eight because it wav too late.

Did you have breakfast at siz yesterday?

No, I did not have breakfast at six. I had my breakfast at seven.

Were there twenty-six boys in your class yesterday?

No, there were only twenty boys.

Where were the other six boys? They were at home. They did not come to school. Two boys were sick. They were absent. I was present at school. My teacher was also present. Twenty boys were present. The other six were absent.

Was it the eighth yesterday?

Yes, it was the eighth.

Yes, it was.

Was it August the ninth yesterday?

No, it was not the ninth.
It was the eight.
Was it Thursday yesterday?
Yes, it was. It was not Friday.

LESSON 11.

walk	walked
play	played
finish	finished

Yesterday I walked to school.
Yesterday he walked to school.
Yesterday she walked to school.
Yesterday my brother walked to school.
Yesterday they walked to school.
Yesterday my friends walked to school.

you walk to school yesterday?
I walked to school yesterday.
you play at school yesterday?
I played at school yesterday.
I did.

your friends play foot-ball at school yesterday?
they played foot-ball at school yesterday.
they did.

you play foot-ball with your friends yesterday?
I did not play foot-ball with them.

With whom did you walk home yesterday?
I walked home with my brother.

When did you finish your home work?

I finished my home-work yesterday.

Where did you play foot-ball yesterday?

I played foot-ball at school.

Did you finish your home-wor yesterday?

Yes, I did, but Siri did not finiscr his home-work.

Did Siri play foot-ball at schch yesterday?

No, he did not play foot-ball ba school yesterday.

No, he didn't (did not).

Did you walk to school with with yesterday?

No, I did not walk to school with him.

No, I did not. I did not walk with him. I walked with my brother.

LESSON 12.

คำกริยาบางคำไม่เติม _ ed.

has, have	had
is, am	was
are	were
eat	ate
go	went
come	came
get up	got up
sit	sat
say	said
drink	drank
learn	learnt.

(เวลามาตามหลังบุรพบท)

My mother bought a book for me.
She bought me a book.
Those trees are far away from me.
They are near that man. The trees are near him.



There are ten men in the boat.
Ten men are in it.

I went to my sister I went to her. I gave her my mangoes. She likes them very much. She also gave me some of her bananas.

สังเกตอดีตของ

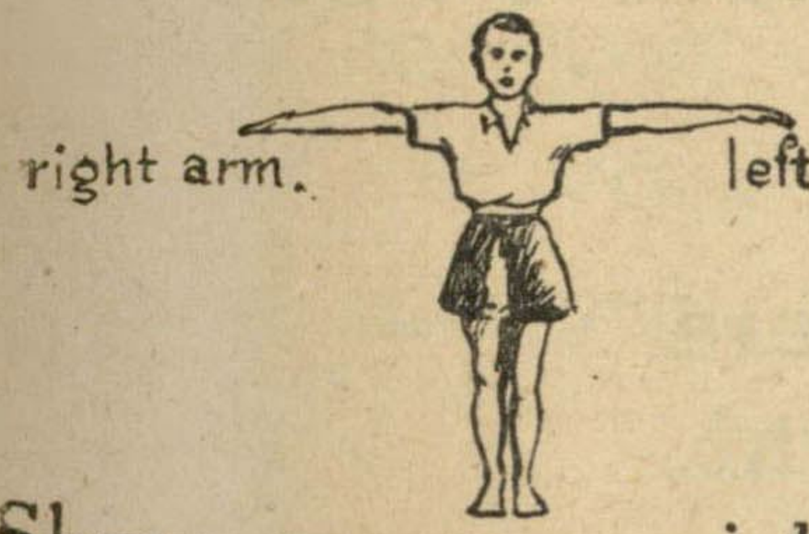
give	gave
buy	bought
go	went

LESSON 15

Saeng, come here!
Show me your ears.
Show me your nose.
Show me your tongue.

(To the class) Whose tongue is this?
It is his tongue, sir.

Have you also a tongue?
Yes, I have a tongue.
Yes, I have.



Show me your arms.
Show me your arm.
Show me your right arm.
Show me your left arm.

Where is your left hand?
Here it is, sir.
How many fingers are there your left hand?

There are five fingers on my left hand and there are also five fingers on my right hand. I have ten fingers altogether.



toes

I have also ten toes five on my left foot and another five on my right foot. I have two feet.

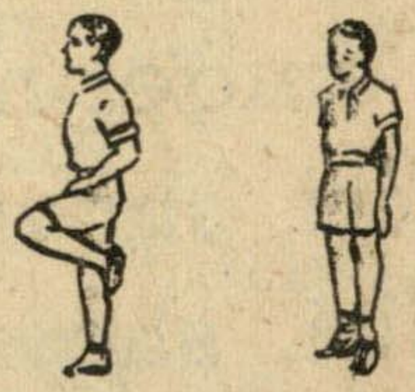
Sawai, come here.
Turn to the right.
Turn to the left.
Walk to the right window.

Go to the left window.
Go to the front window.
Go to the back window.
Come to the front of the class
Go to the back of the class.
Go back to your place.
Stand up on your bench.

Siri, come here!
Show me your ear!
Show me your ears!
Show me your neck!
Show me your eyes!
Show me your eye!
Show me your right leg.
Show me your left leg.



neck



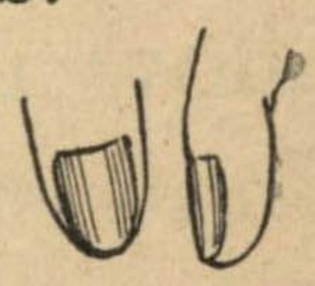
He stands on
one leg | both legs.

Stand on one leg.
Stand on both legs.
Show me both ears.
Show me both hands.

Siri and Saeng, come
here!
Siri, show me your
cheek. Show me
your cheeks!
Siri, show me his chin.
Siri, show me your hair.



Siri, show me his trousers.
Saeng, show me your
finger-nails.
Siri, show me my books.
Siri, show me Saeng's books.



LESSON 16.

กริยาสองตัวเรียงกันมี to คั่นกลาง. แต่ **must, shall, will, can** ไม่ต้องมี to คั่นกลาง

CAN. Sawat can speak English.
Sawat can read English and he can also write English.

Siri cannot do his sums to-day.
The sums are too difficult for him, but Lek can do these sums.



A sum

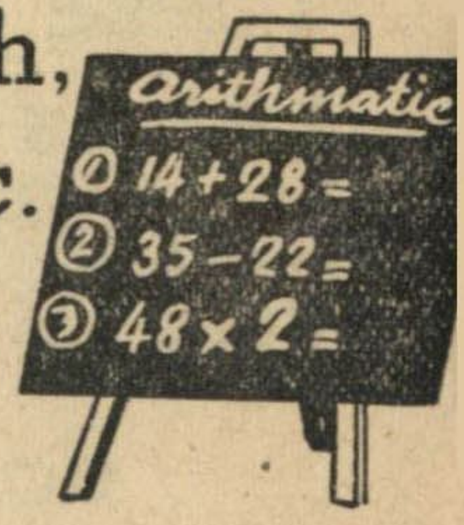
These sums are easy for Lek.
Lek is a clever student.
Siri is not clever. He is stupid.
Lek is clever because he can do the sums.

Why is Siri stupid?
Siri is stupid, because
cannot do the sums.
His brain is not good.
Mani, can you do
these sums today?
Yes, I can do them.
They are easy for me.


brain

MUST.

Siri must go to school ever
day.
He must walk to schoo
because he has no mone
He must learn English,
Thai and arithmetic.
He learns arithmetic
in the morning.



He must not talk in class.

He must not play in class.

Lazy boys talk in class.

Lazy boys do not listen to the teacher.



listen

Lazy boys do not learn their lessons. They are bad boys. They play in class. They are very naughty. Diligent boys do not talk in class. They listen to the teacher. They learn their lessons. They always do their sums. The teacher gives them sums to do at home. The

diligent boys do these sums at home. The diligent boys always do their home-work. They are good boys.

Tomorrow I shall get up at eight o'clock. It is Sunday. I shall not work tomorrow. I shall have a rest. I shall go into the garden and I shall pick some fruit for my mother and also some flowers for my sisters.



She is picking flowers.

Do you want to learn English?

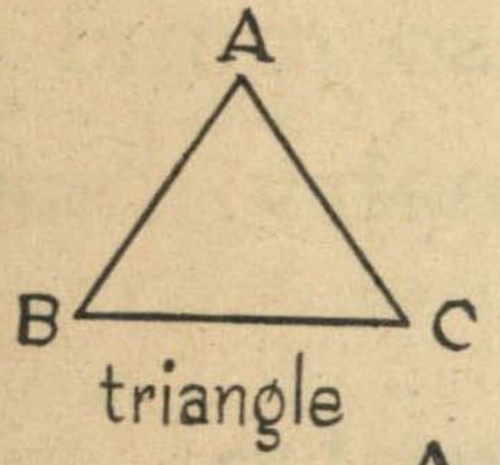
Yes, I always want to learn English. English is very useful. It is a useful language. Thai is also a useful language. Thai is our language.

When I go home today I want to get some roses at the market for my mother. I want to have some flowers also for my table.

LESSON 17.

tell	told.
teach	taught.

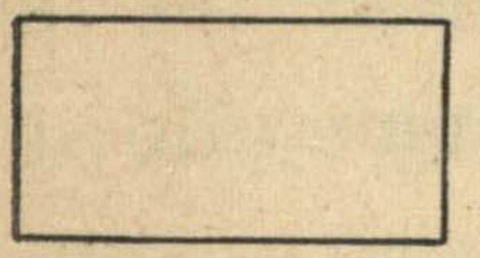
This morning the teacher told us to make a triangle. Do you know how many sides a triangle has?



triangle

A B is a side.
B C is a side.
C A is also a side.
A triangle has therefore three sides.

A rectangle has four sides.



rectangle

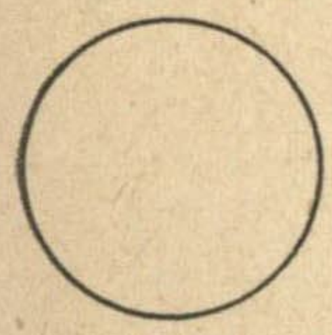
A rectangle has also four corners.

A room has also four corners.

A door is rectangular.

A window is also rectangular.

A circle has no sides. It has no corners.



circle

It is round.

A foot-ball is also round.

We learnt geometry this morning.

We learnt arithmetic also.

Two and two make four.

This is arithmetic. But this sum is easy. It is mental arithmetic.

What Thai books do you read at school?

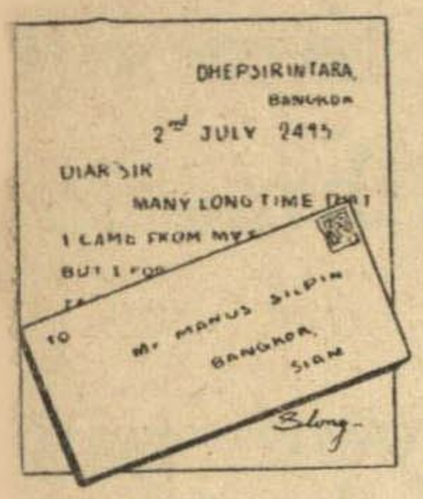
We read Chocho, Inau and Ramkian. I like to read them. They are interesting. The teacher tell us to write. We write dictation. We tell a story in Thai, we make a composition.

Who is this ?
What is her name?
What is in her hand?
Where is the book?
Who has a cap ?

transcription

We also write beautiful letters in our exercise books.

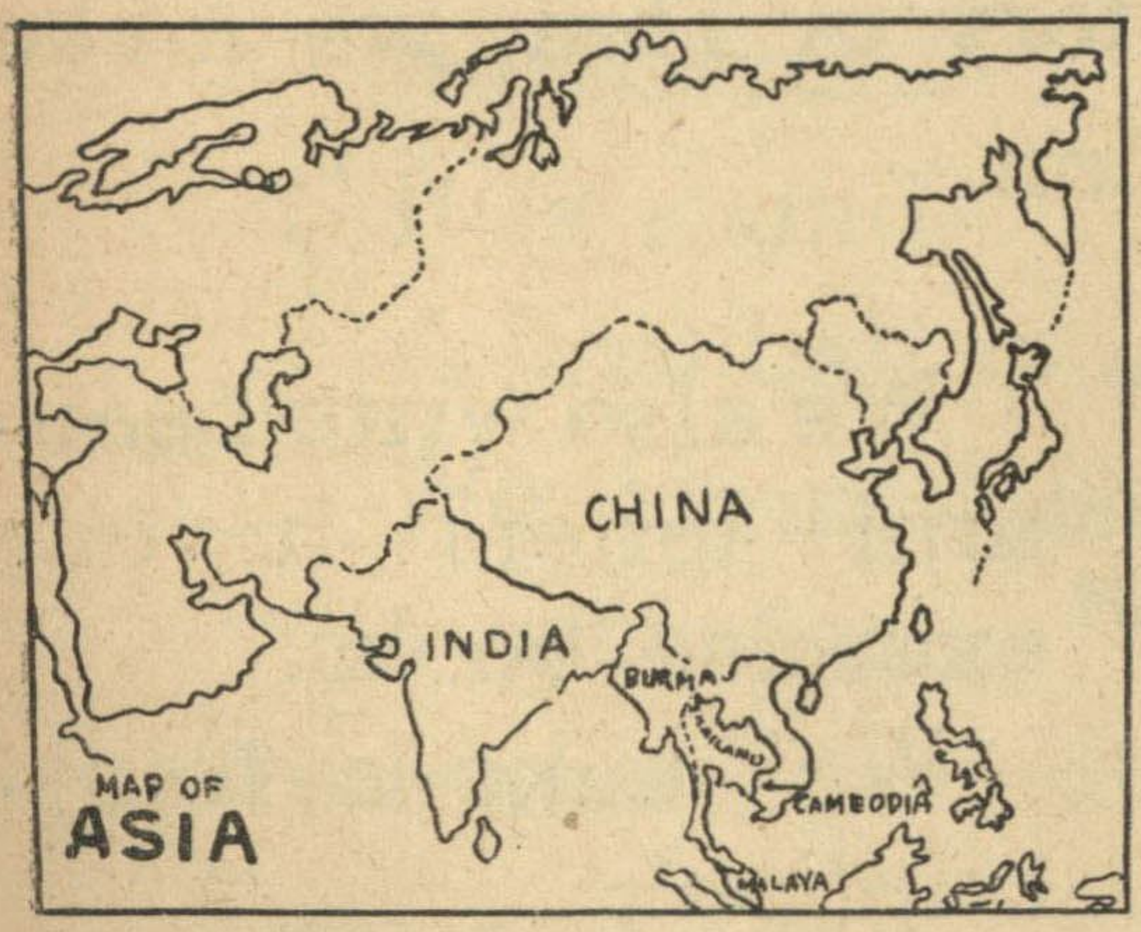
We make a transcription.



letter

We also write letters. The teacher told us to write a letter to our parents.

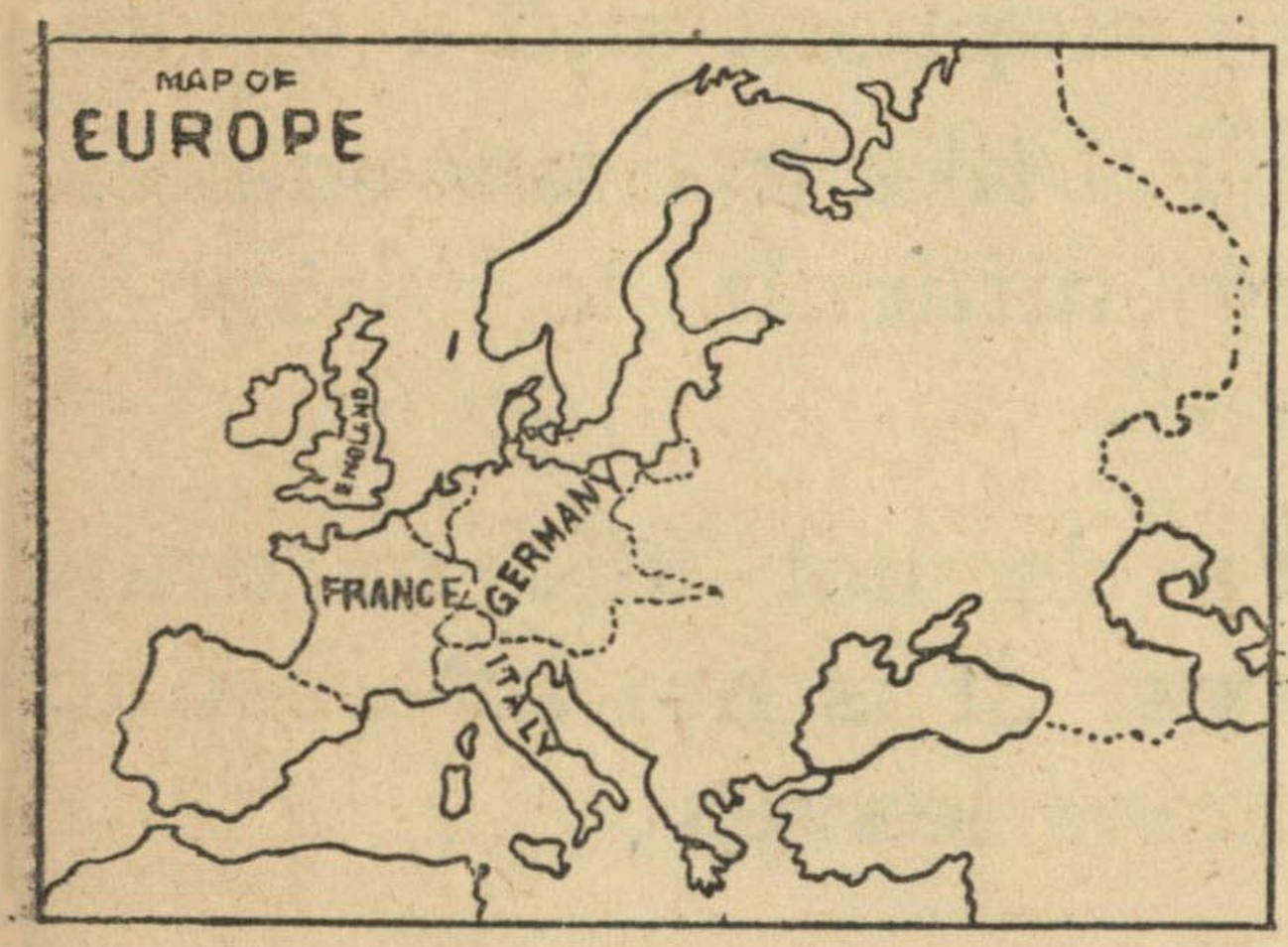
We write to ask them for some money. We want money to buy books. We also learn grammar, we do not like grammar. Grammar is not interesting.



In the afternoon the teacher taught us history.

He said that the Thai came

from China. Then we learnt some geography. We learnt about Burma, China, Cambodia and Malaya. These countries are near Thailand. They are our neighbours. These countries are all in Asia.

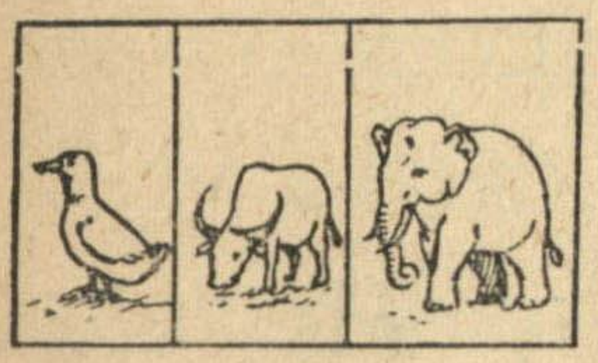


He also showed us the map of Europe. There are many countries in Europe. England, France, Germany and Italy are in Europe.



drawing-book

We take out our drawing-books.
We make pictures.
We draw pictures in our books.
We learn drawing.



duck, buffalo, elephant.

We draw the pictures of a duck, a buffalo, an elephant and a snake.

I like to draw snakes. It is very difficult to draw a buffalo.



leaves

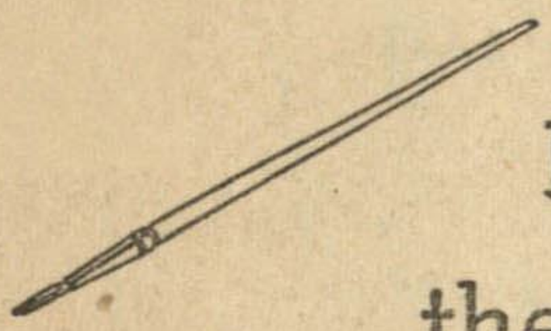
We do not like to draw leaves. It is not interesting to draw leaves.

Nai Saeng drew some flowers in his book. He made them red and yellow. He painted them.



colour-box

He had a colour-box and a brush.



brush

He painted them with the brush.

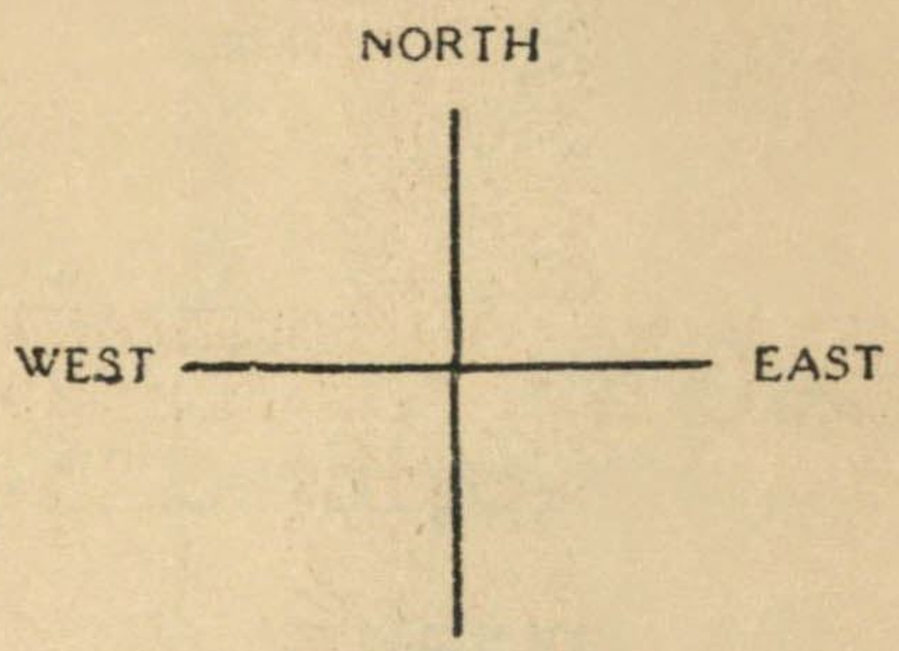
จงสังเกตพหูพจน์ของคำต่อไปนี้:-

เอกพจน์	พหูพจน์
leaf	leaves
buffalo	buffaloes
ox	oxen

และอดีตของ

draw	drew
make	made

LESSON 18.

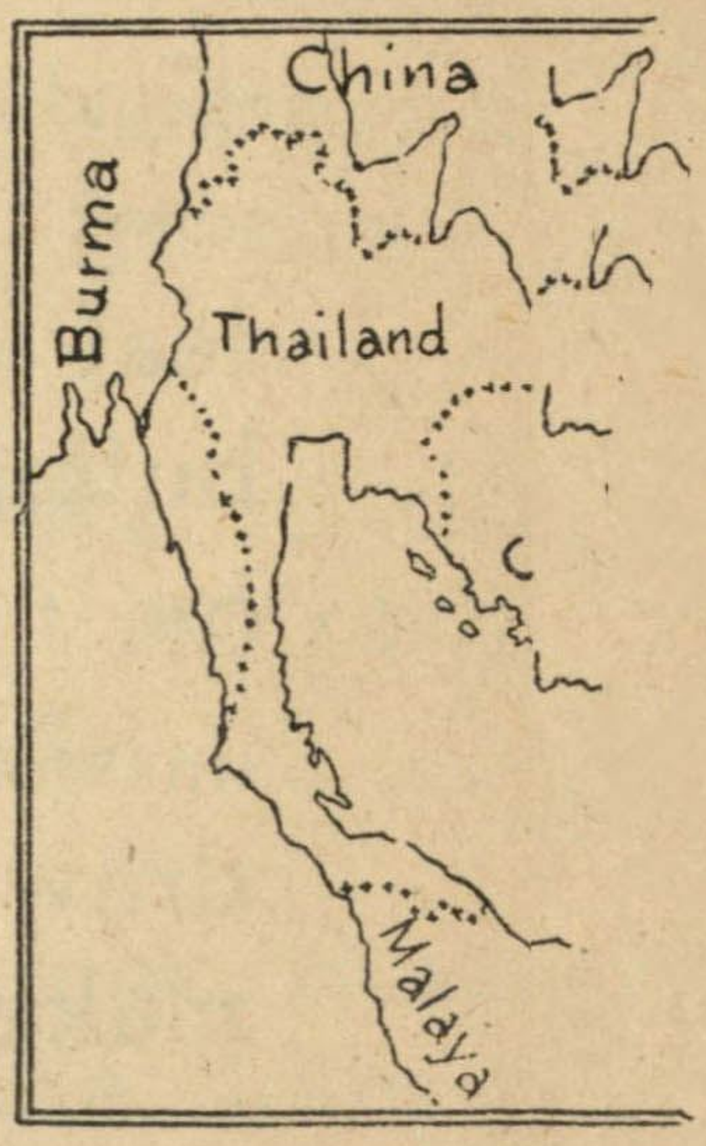


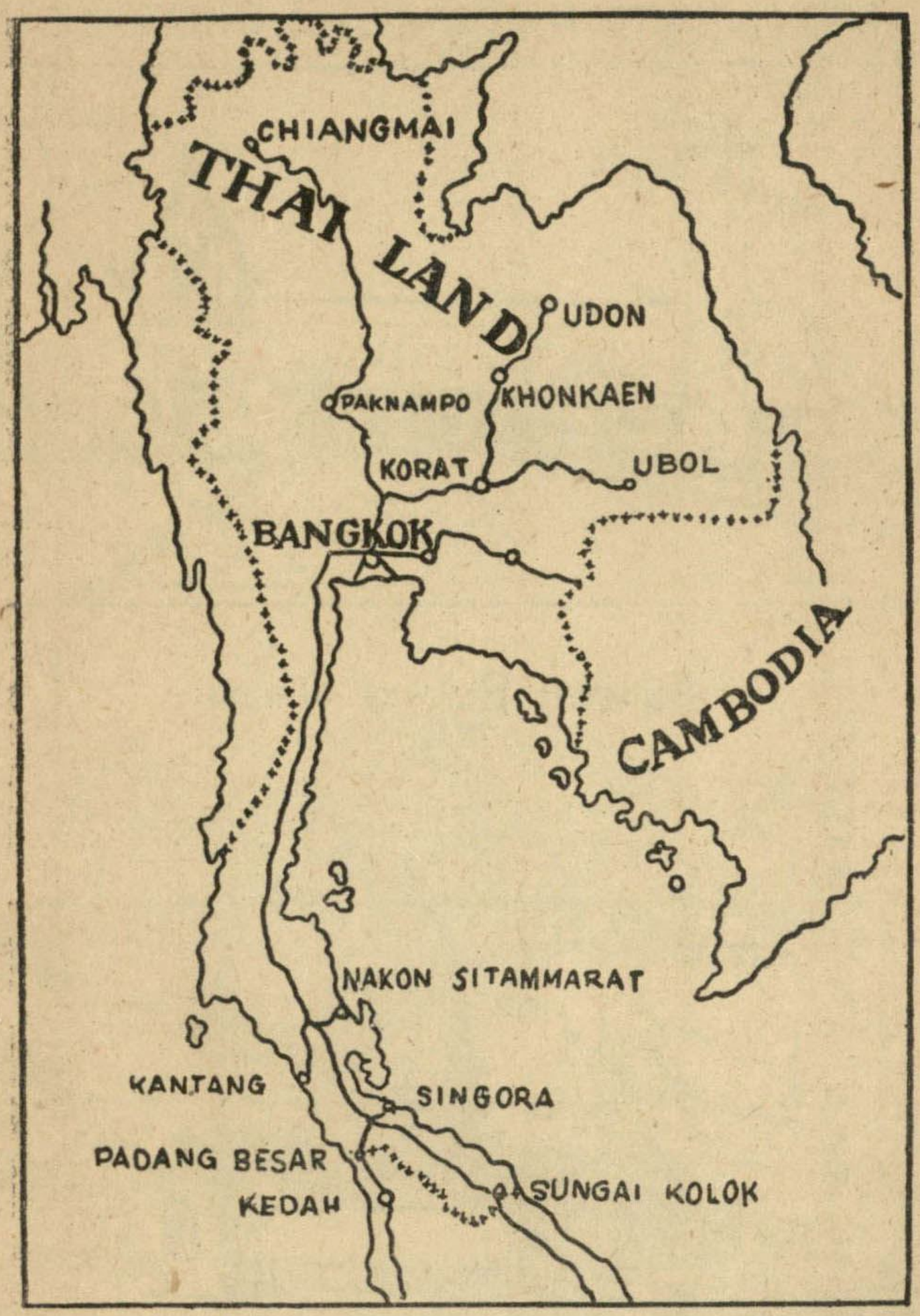
The sun rises in the East sets in the West

Cambodia is to the East of Thailand. and Burma is to the West of Thailand.

To the South of Thailand is Malaya and to the North is China.

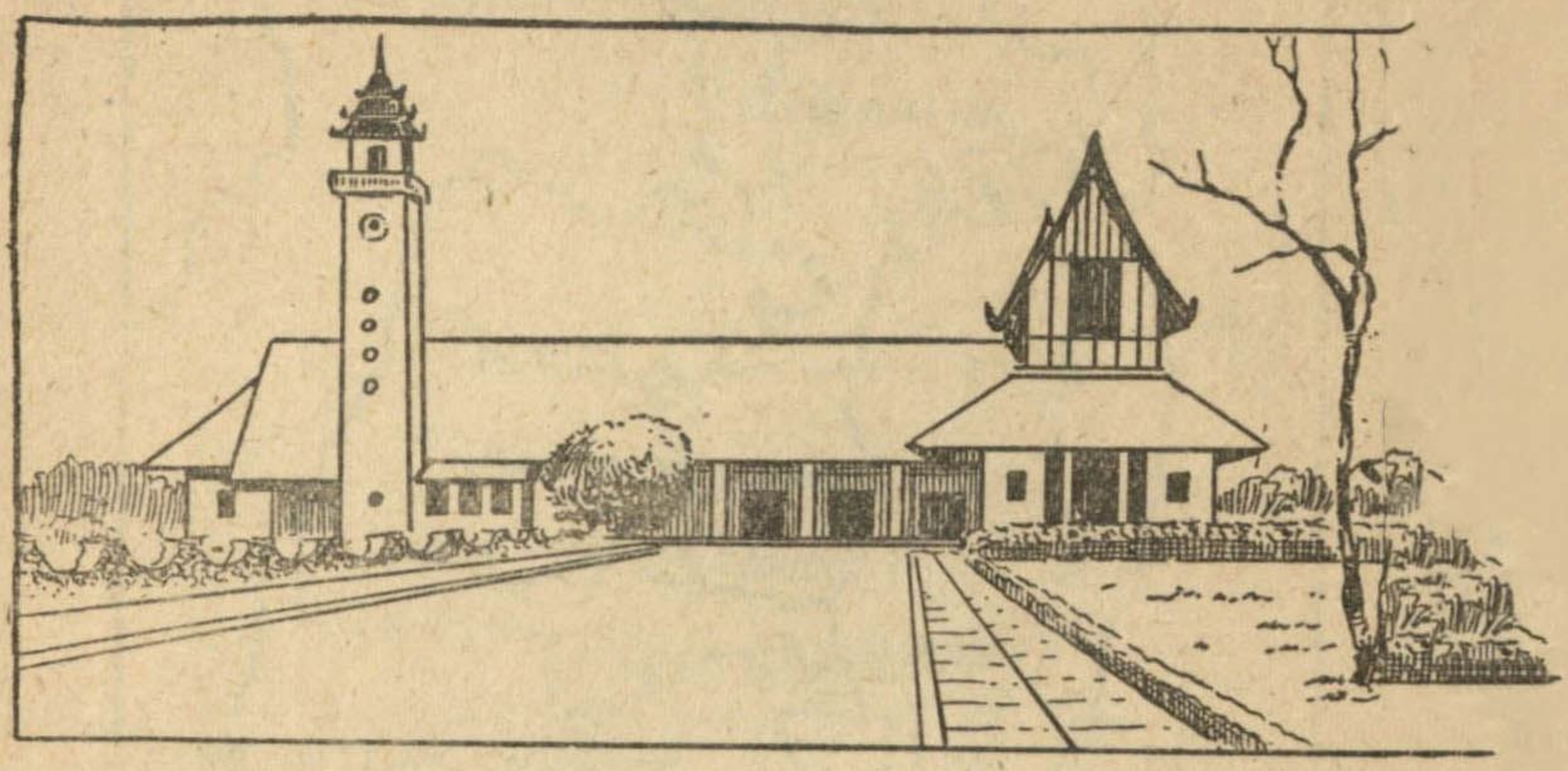
These countries are our neighbours.



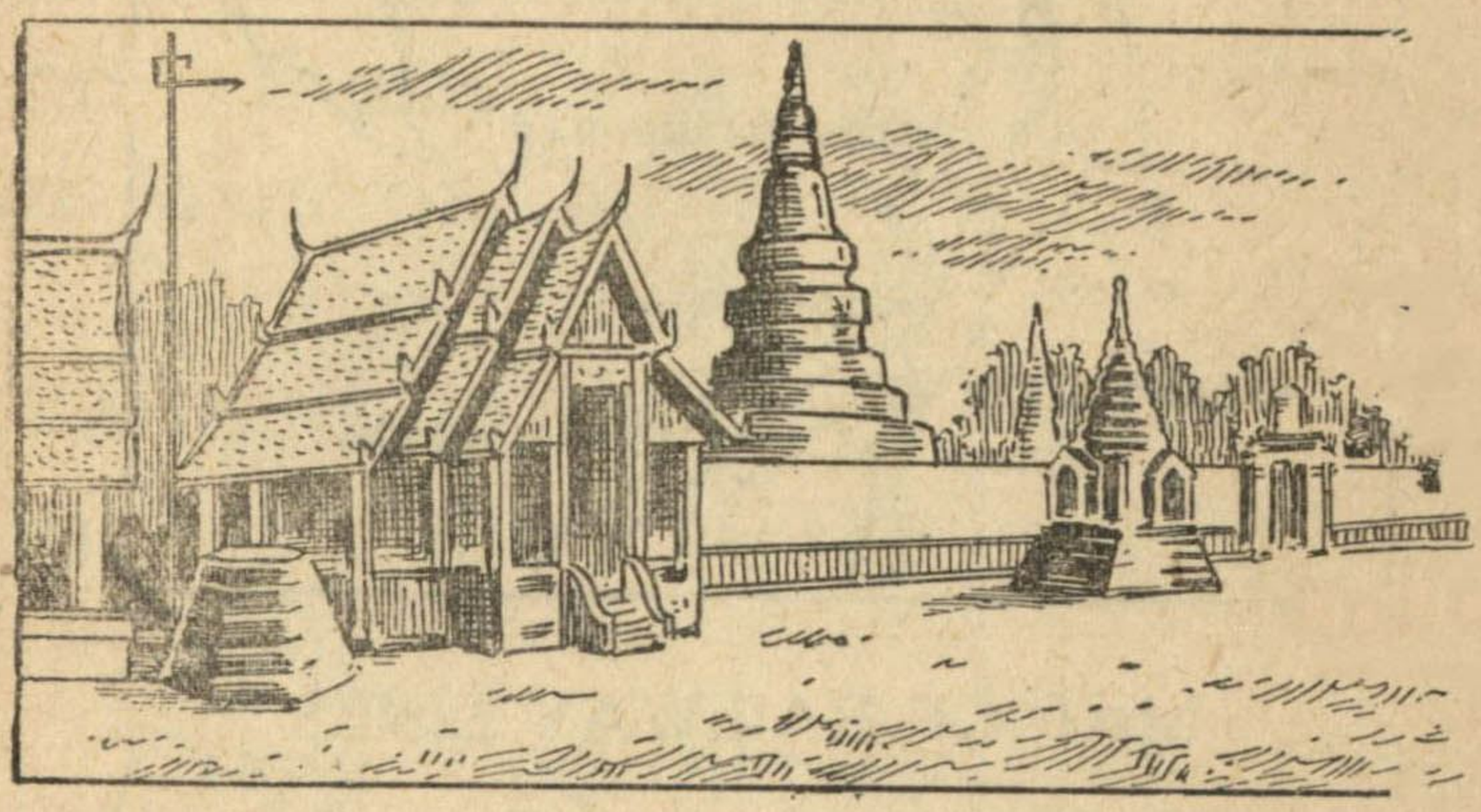


MAP OF RAILWAY LINES

Chiangmai is in the North of Thailand.

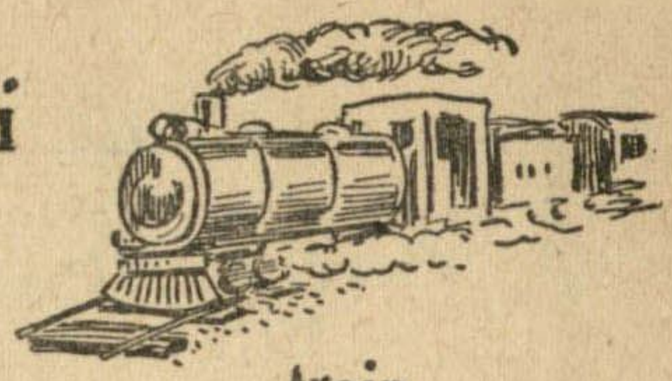


Chiangmai Railway Station.



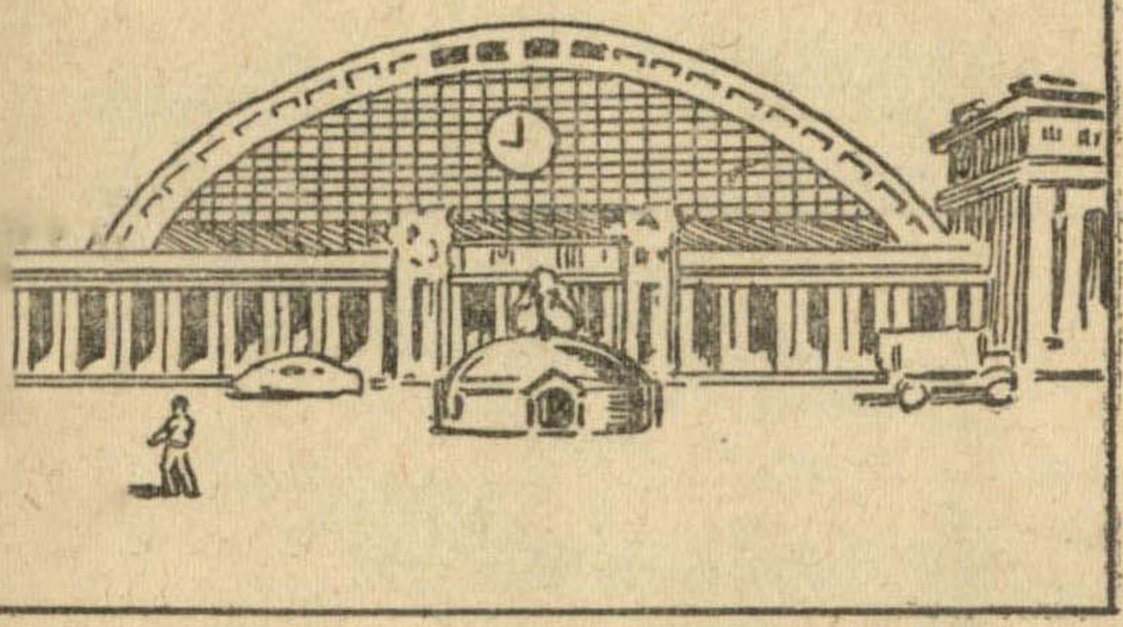
A temple in Chaingmai.

go to Chiangmai



train

train starts from Hua Lam Station.

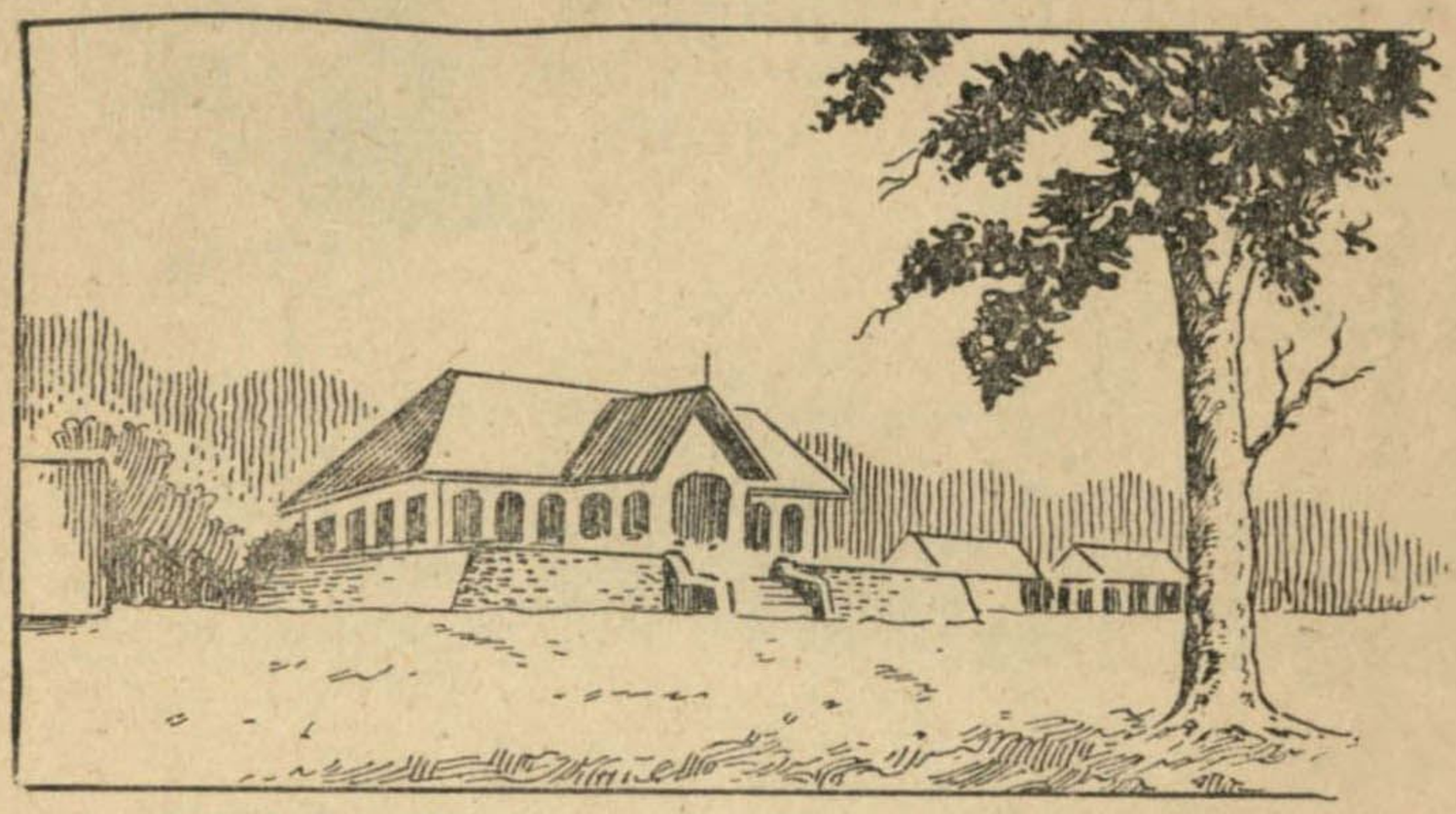


Hua Lam Phong Station.

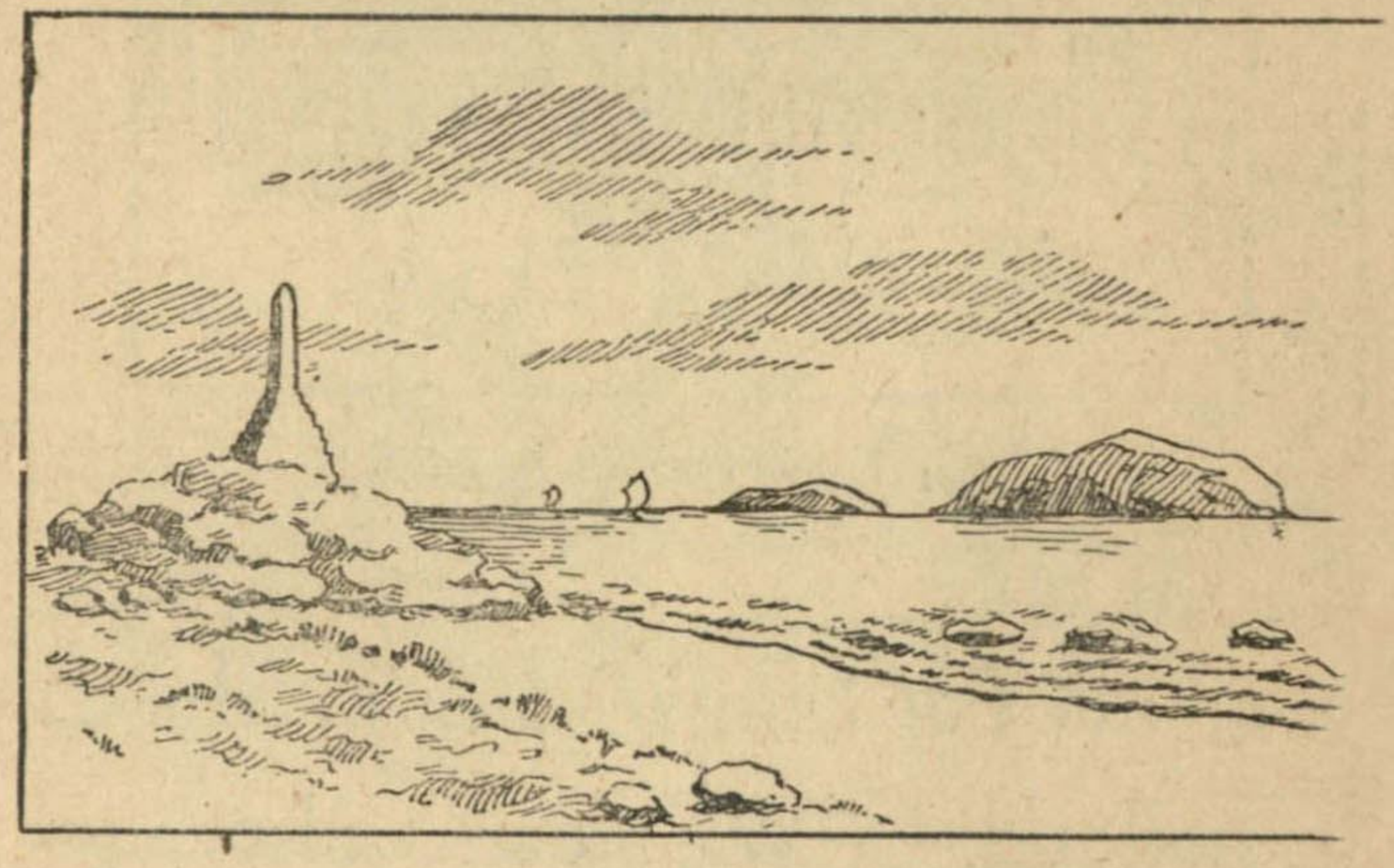
(or Singora) is in the South

We can also go to

by by train.



Club House, Songkhla (or Singora).

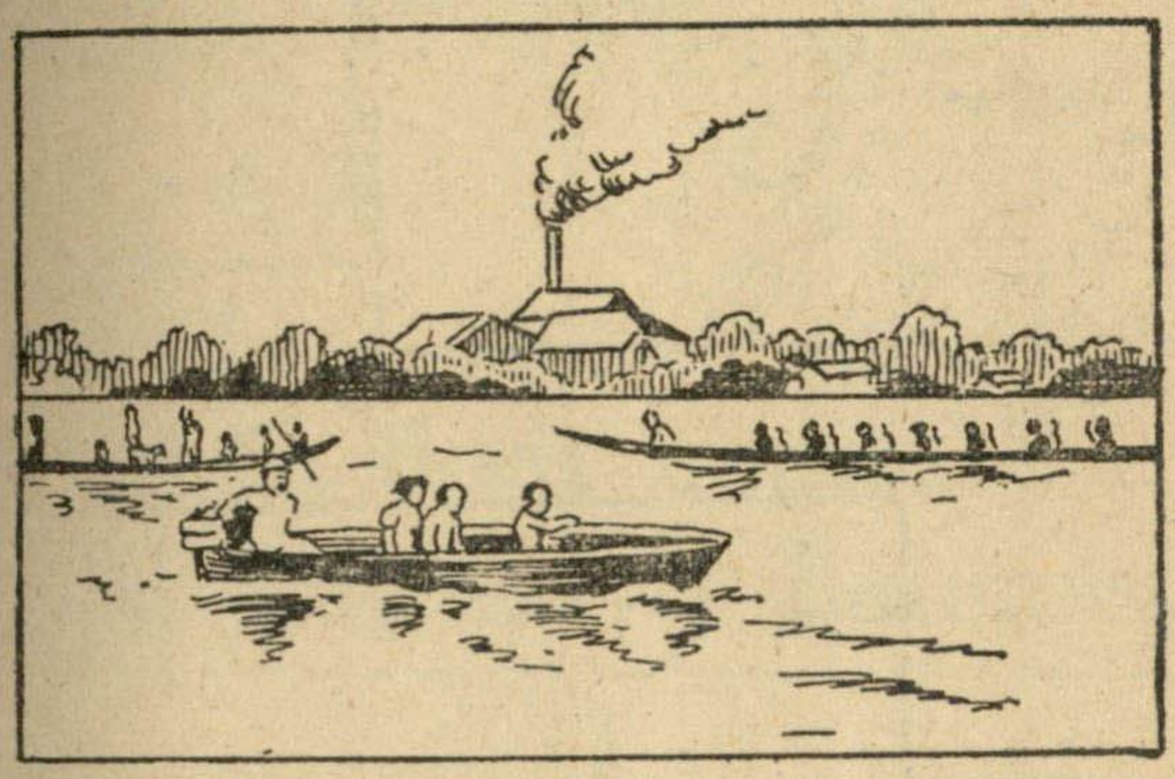


Smira Cape, Songkhla



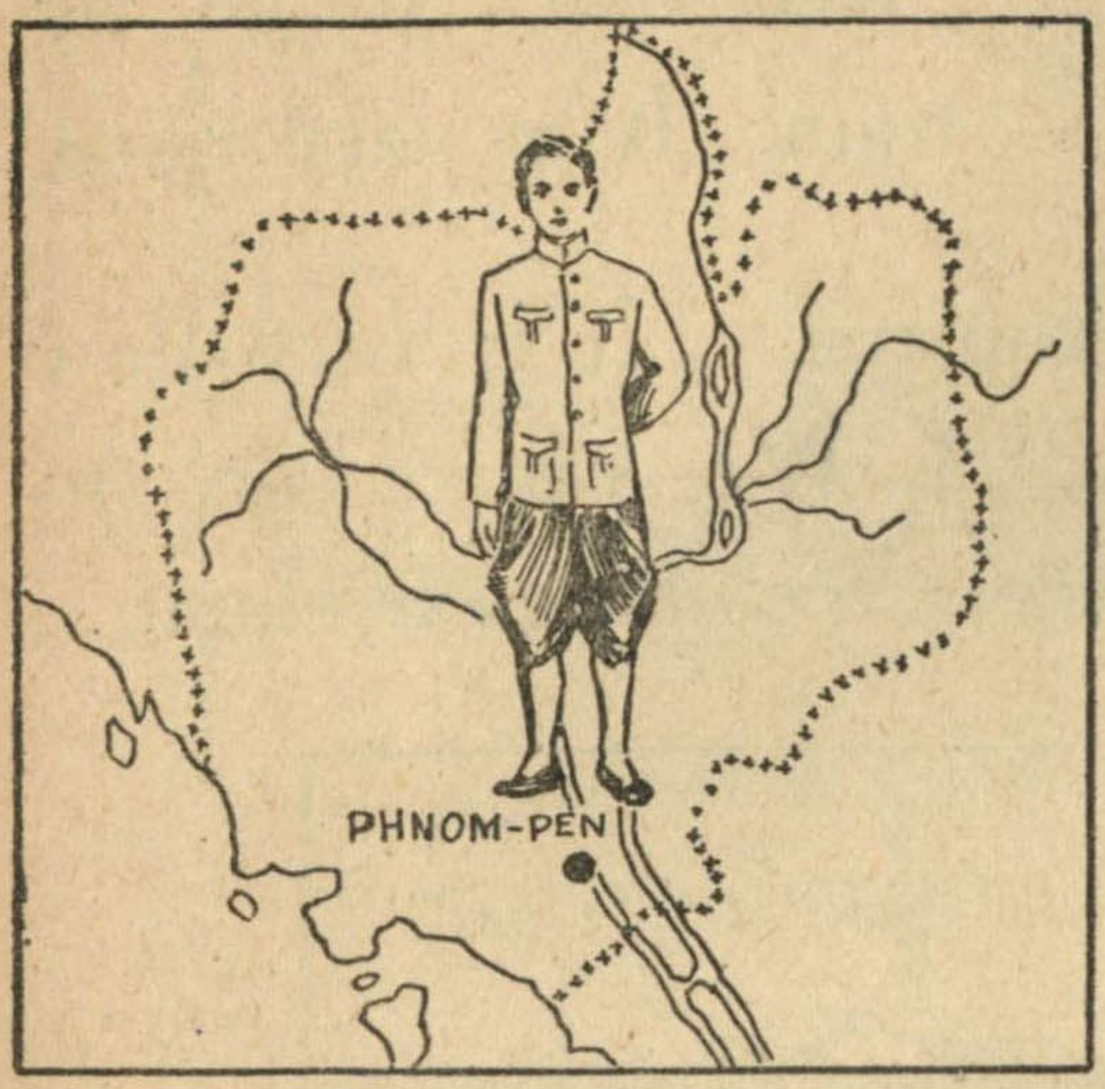
aeroplane

It is quick to go by train. It is very quick to go by an aeroplane. It is very slow to go on foot. We cannot go to Songkhla on foot. We can go by boat.



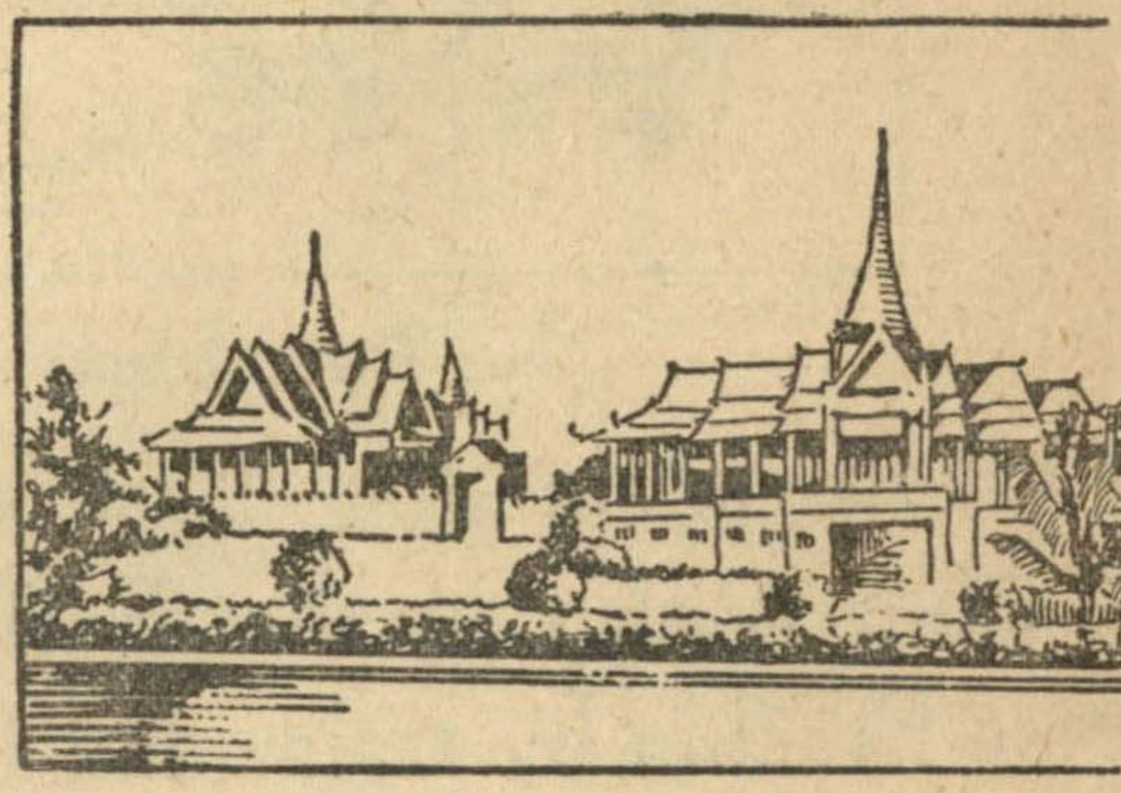
Mun River, Ubon.

Ubon is in the East of Thailand. Prachin is also in the East. We can go to Prachin by train, and from Prachin we can go to Aranya Prathet and then to Cambodia.



The Cam
bodians live inans
Cambodia.

Their
Phpital is
Phnom-
Pen.



Royal Palace at Phnom-Pen.



Burma

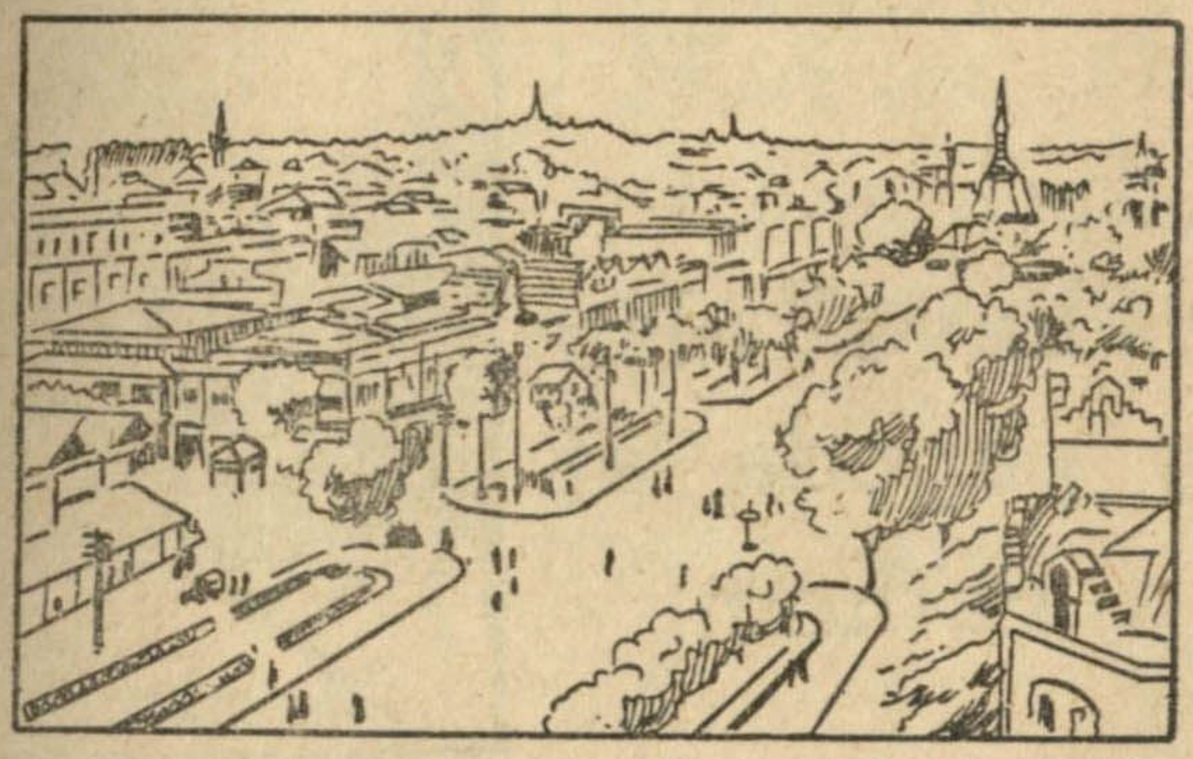
Who live in Burma?

The Burmese live in Burma.

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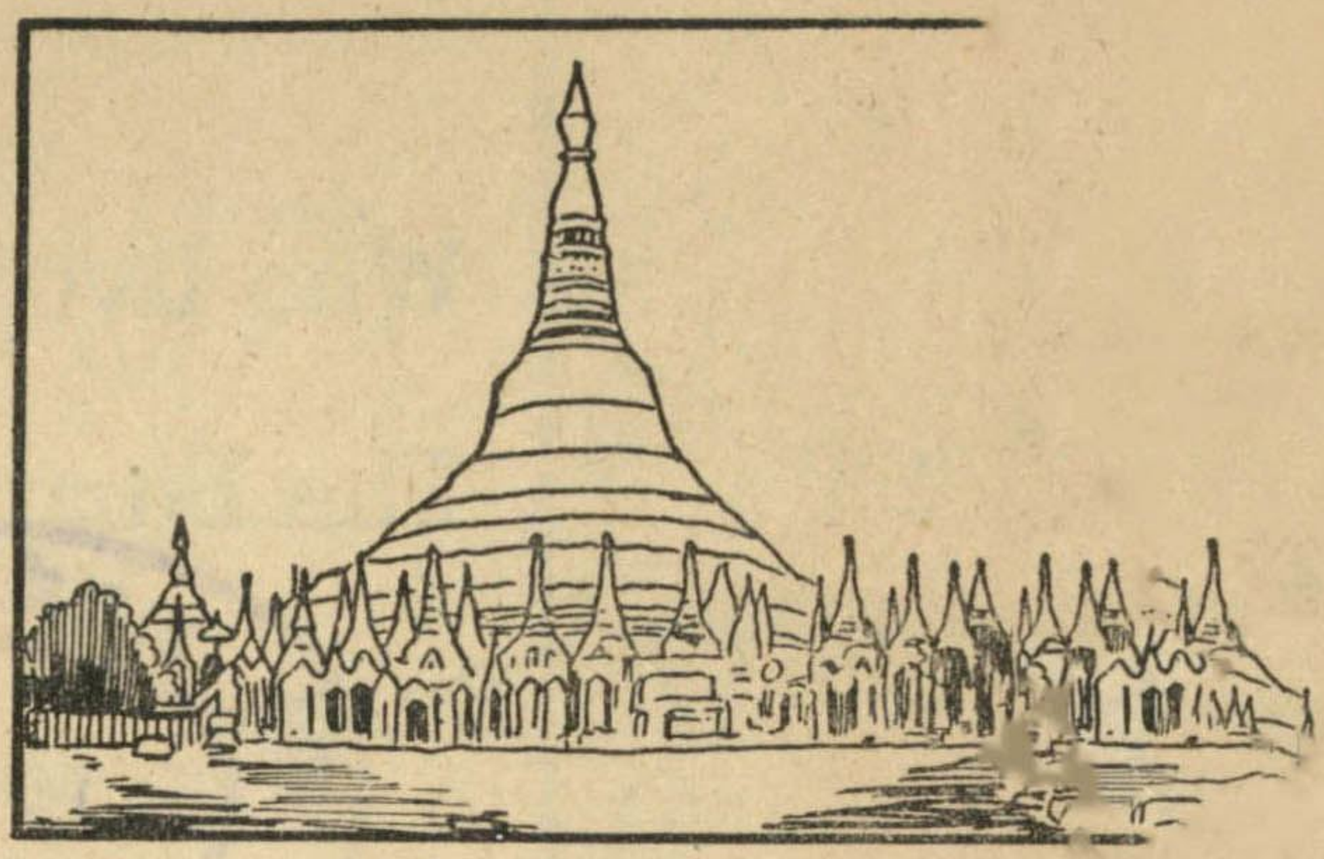
What is their capital?

Their capital is Rangoon.



Rangoon

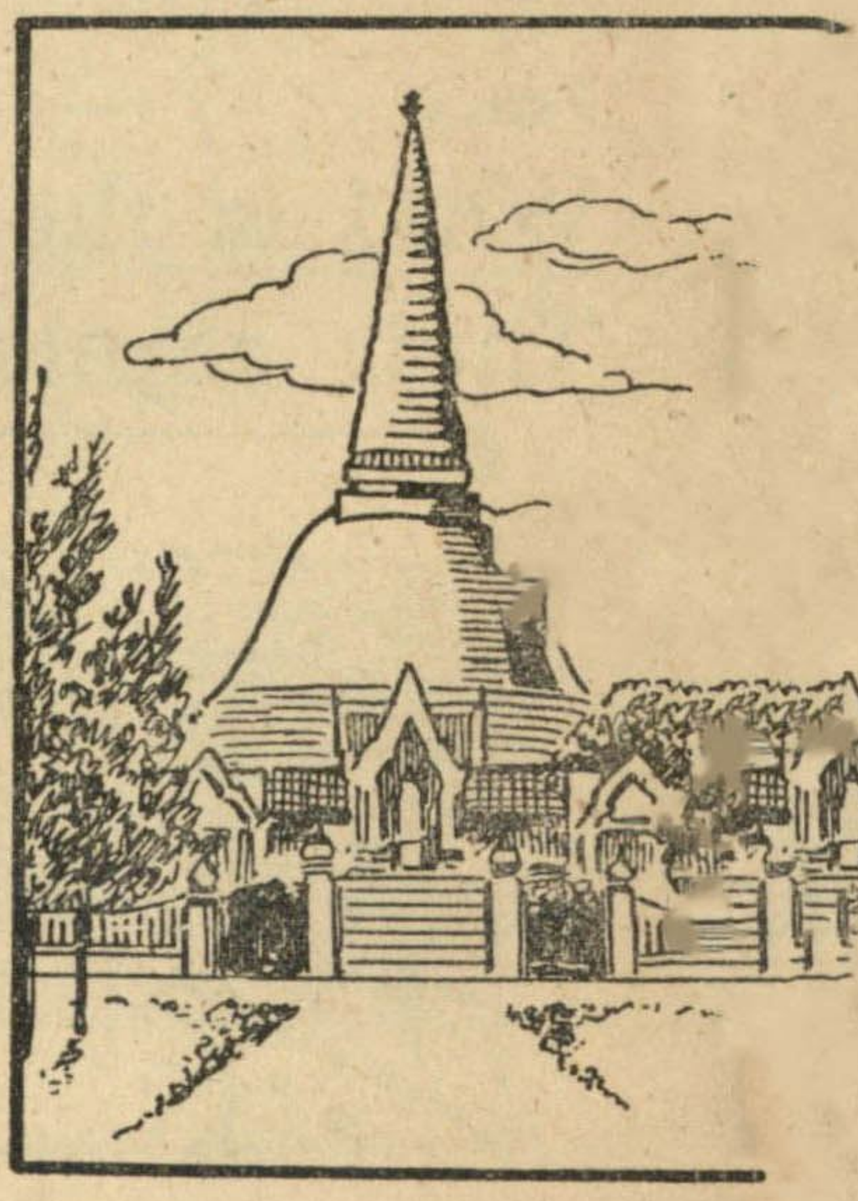
Rangoon is a big city. There are big buildings, motor cars and trams in Rangoon.



Golden pagoda in Rangoon.

In Rangoon there is a big pagoda It is a golden pagoda.

We have also a big pagoda at Nakọn Pathom.



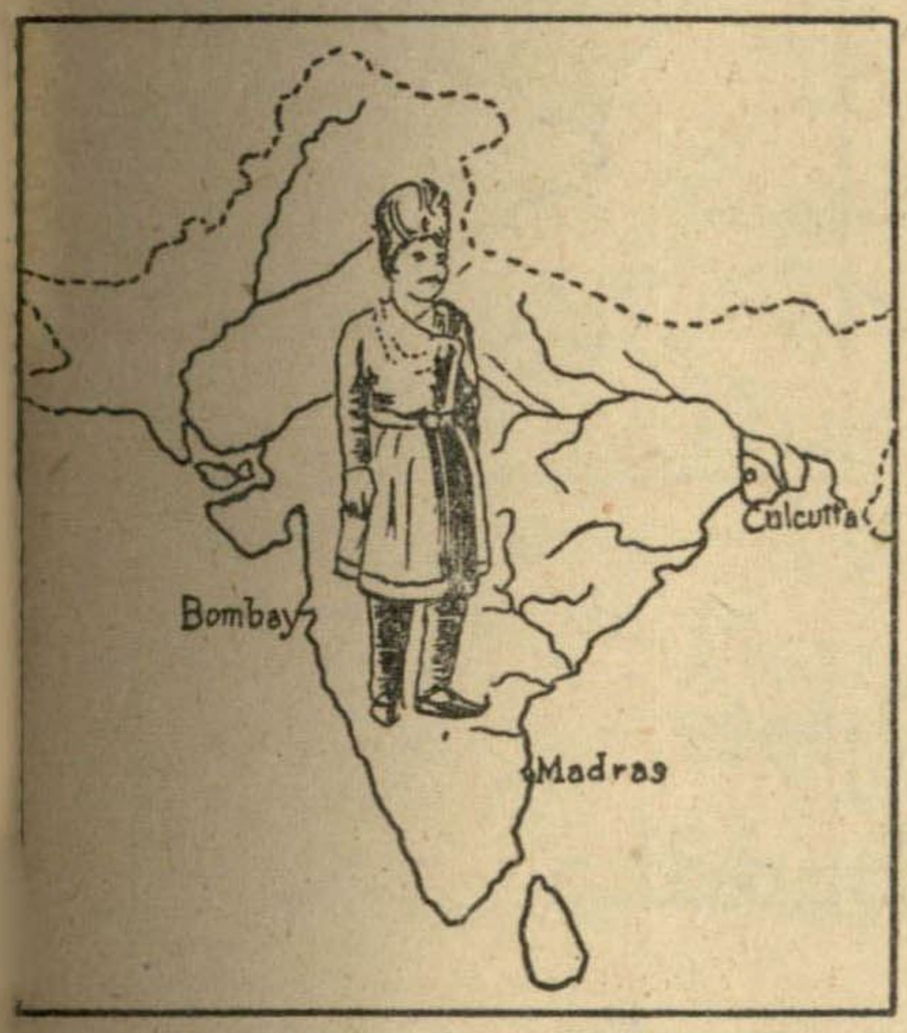
Pagoda at Nakọn Pathom.

There are many good roads in Rangoon and there are many tricycles.



rickshaw

There are no rickshaws now.



India

In the roads there are many Indians.

The Indians come from India.

They come from Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

The Indians are black, the Burmese are brown.

In Bangkok there are many Chinese.



A Chinese

Who live in Malaya ?

The Malays live in Malaya.

They are Mohammedans.



Malaya

We are Buddhists
We worship Buddha.



Buddha.

The Europeans are Christians.

They worship Christ.



Christ

The Burmese and the

Cambodians are also Buddhists. Many Chinese are also Buddhists. The Burmese boys learn Burmese at school.

ကြိုဝမြင်နှင့် တရုတ်ပြည်နယ်မြေး

ဗမာတိုင်းရင်းသား
BURMESE

底看地過我
風見方甚們
景甚　度到
CHINESE

พระปฐมเจดีย์
จังหวัดนครปฐม
THAI

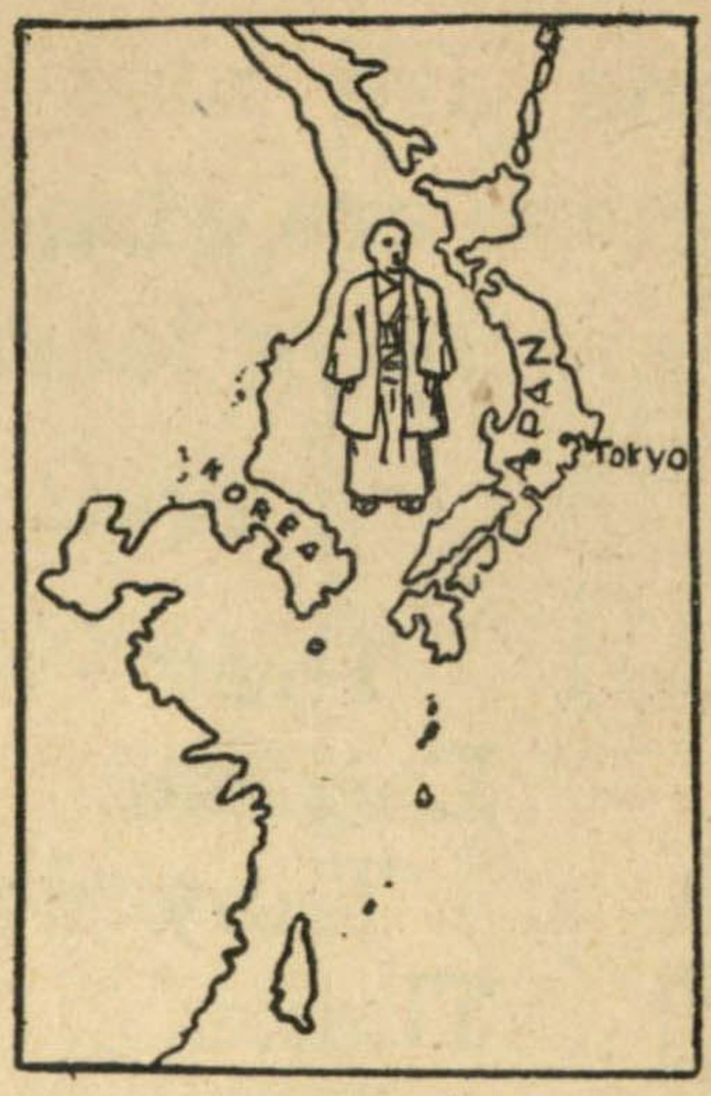
They also learn English.

They do not learn Thai.

They do not talk Thai.

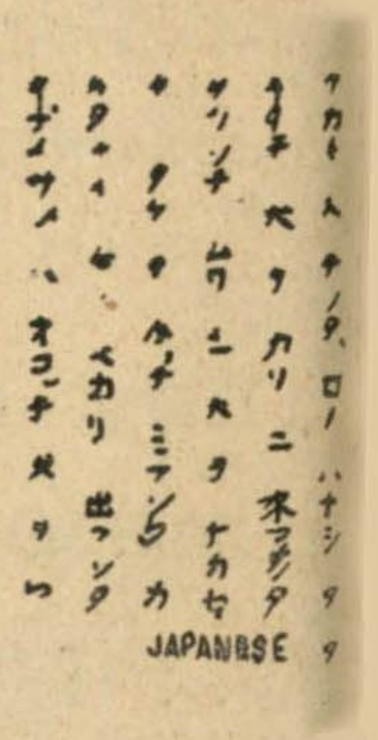
They cannot speak Thai.

They speak Burmese and read Burmese. The Chinese learn Chinese at school. They also learn English, but they do not learn Thai. Chinese is very difficult. The Chinese are yellow.

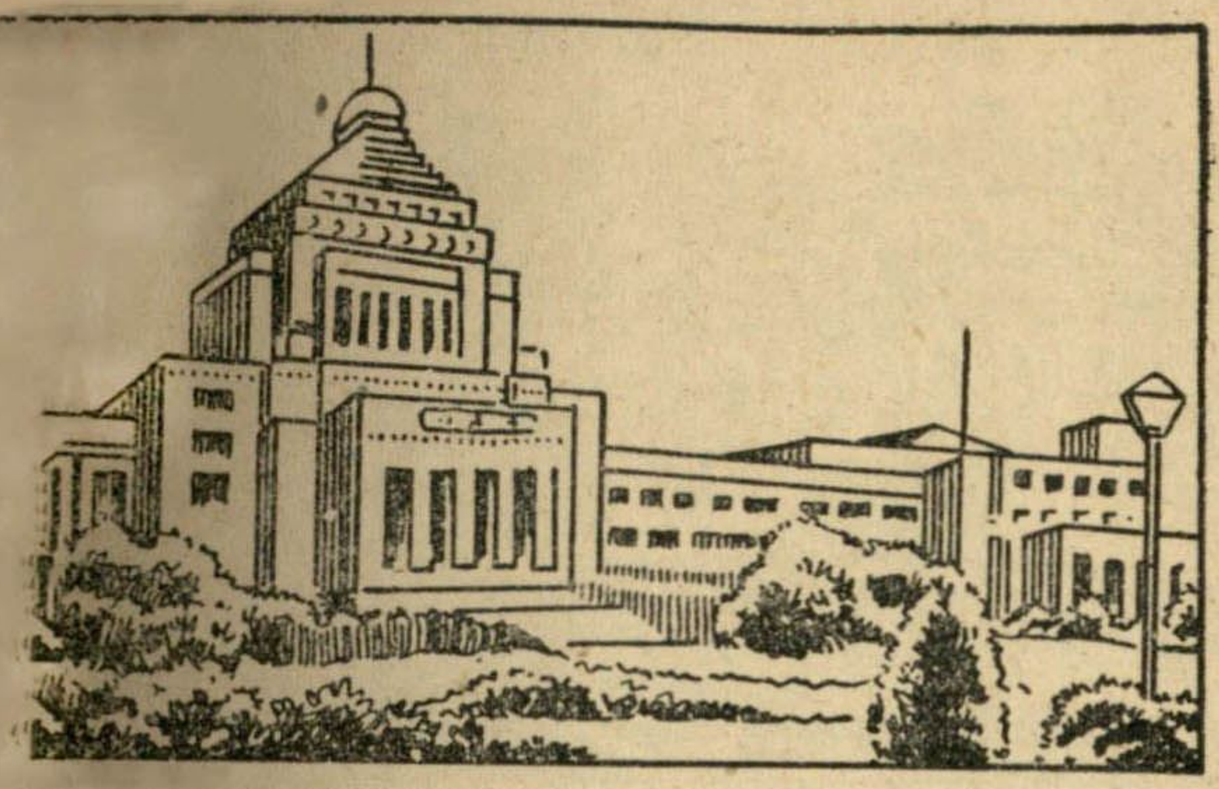


Japan

What do the Japanese learn?
The Japanese learn Japanese.
Do they speak Thai?
No, they do not speak Thai, and they cannot understand Thai. We cann understand Japanese.



What is the capital of Japan



Imperial Diet, Tokyo.

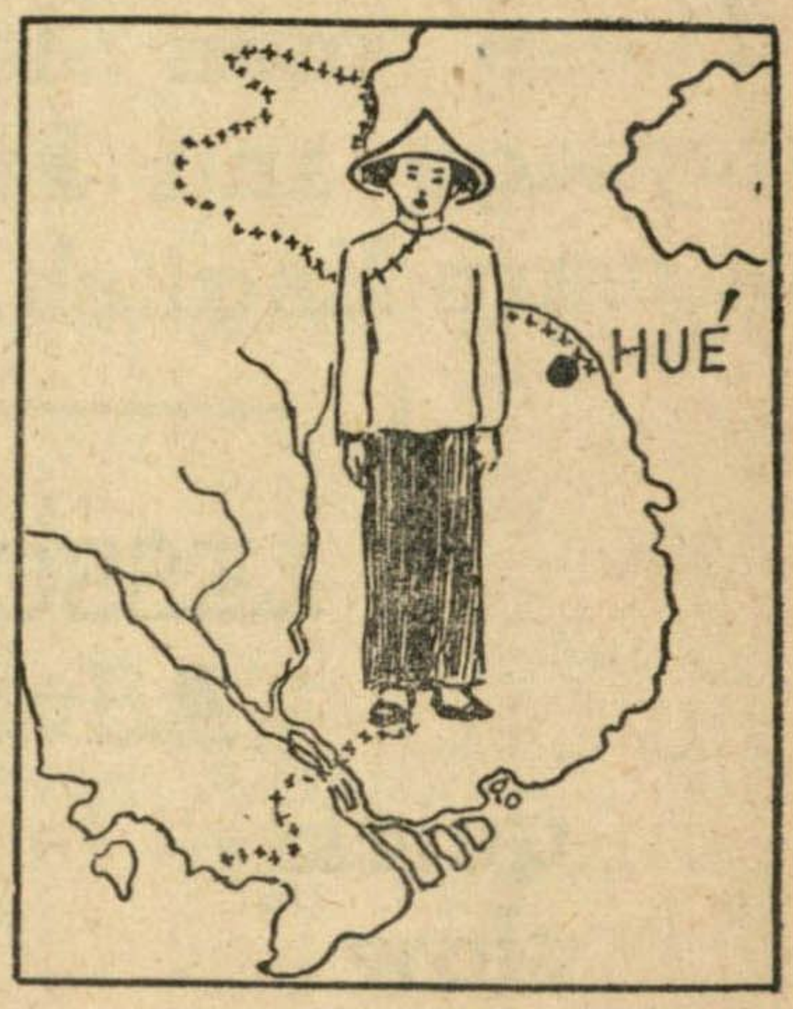
Tokyo is the Japanese capital.

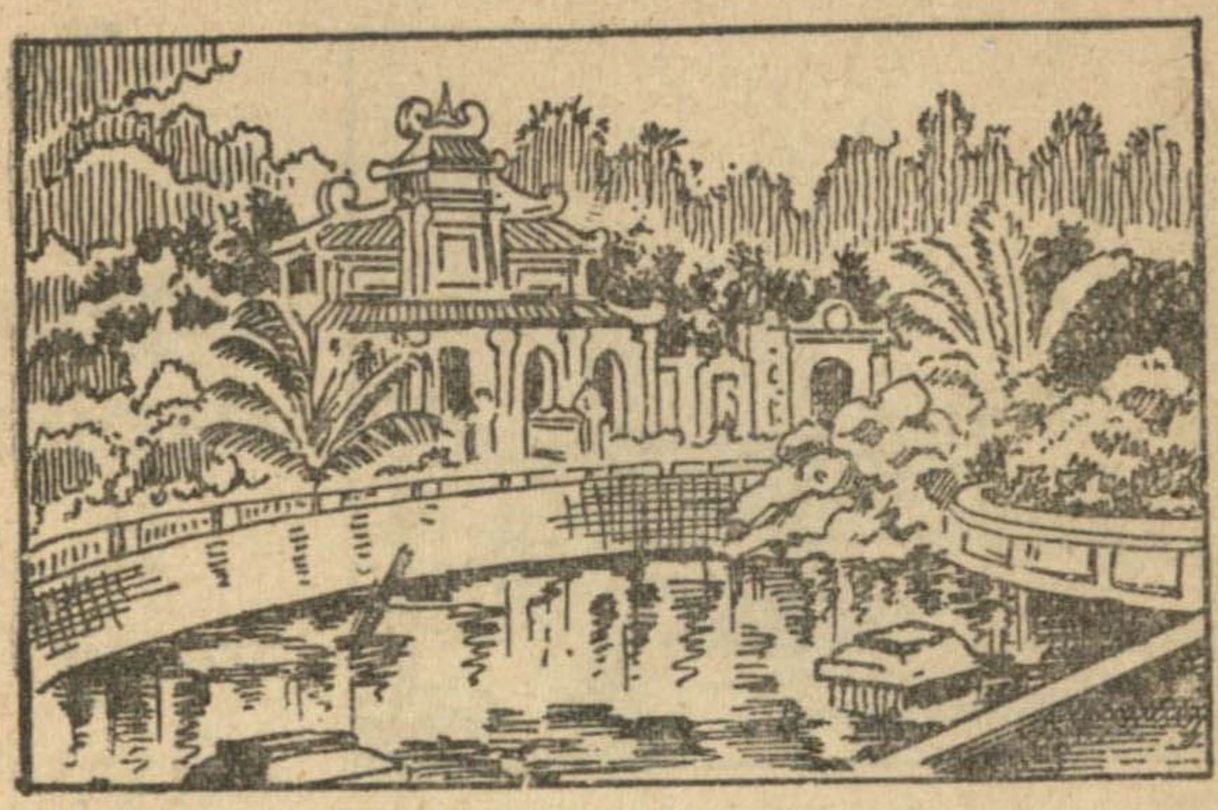
It is a very big city.

We do not learn Japanese.

In Indo-China there are many Vietnamese.

These Vietnamese live in Vietnam.





Hué

Their capital is Hué (เว้). They used to be subject to France, but they are now independent.

These men learn their own language and French. They do not learn English.

LESSON 19.

Adverbs

quick	quickly
slow	slowly

Past Tense ของ

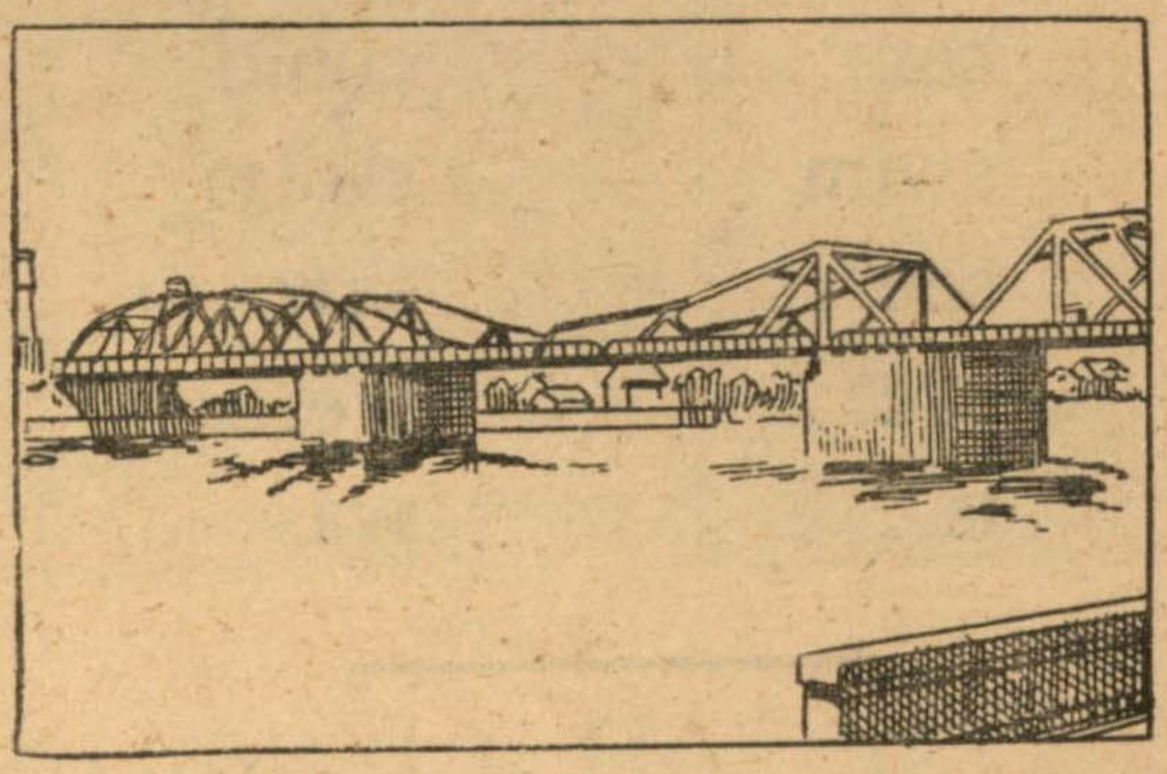
go	went
can	could
swim	swam
see	saw
are	were
is	was

บางคำเป็น adverb พร้อมในตัวของมันเองไม่ต้องมาจากคุณศัพท์

quite very very much

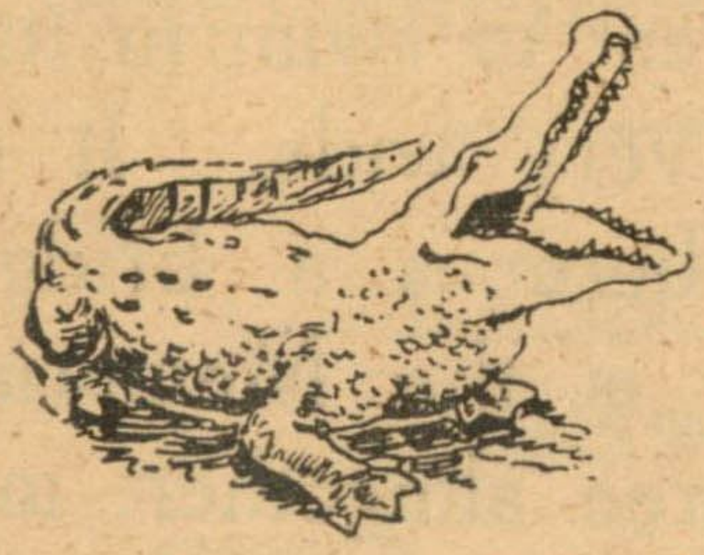
Last Monday we went to swim in the The river is very wide. It is the Chao Phya. There is a bridge across the river. It is the Memorial Bridge. We were three altogether, my school friends and I. The water is

quite clear. We saw many fish in tn river. The fish could swim very quicklic



The Memorial Bridge.

We could not swim very quickly. swam very slowly.



crocodile

There were crocodiles in th water.

We could nvev swim if there wenve crocodiles.

We like to see fish. They are very beautiful to look at.

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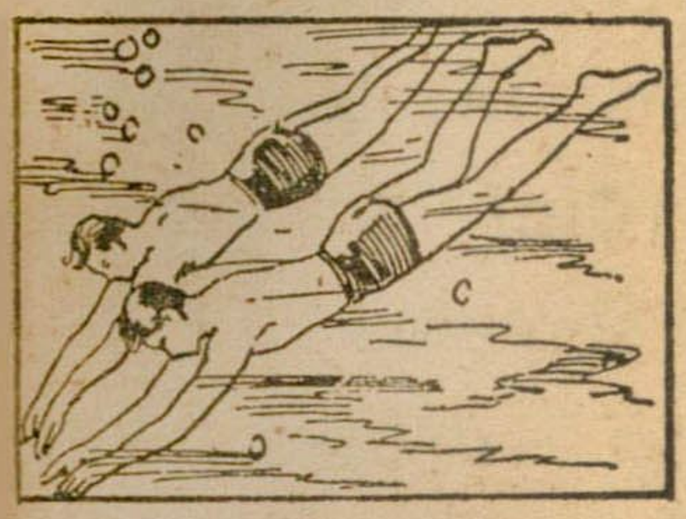
We got in the boat.

We got in the boat.



She jumped.

We jumped into the water.



We got under the water.

We got under the water.



We got out of the water.

We got out of the water.

It was great fun! We always swim, when it is hot. We get into the water, because the water is nice and cool.

Ice is cold. Water is cool. The sun is hot.

THE SEASONS.



It rains.

There are three seasons in the year.

It rains during the rainy season.

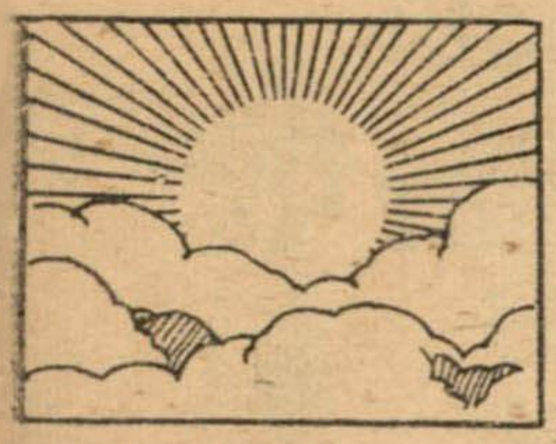
Rice grows very quickly.



A farmer

The farmers are in the fields with their buffaloes. They grow much rice.

They sell rice. They get money to buy clothes.



The sun shines.

The sun shines brightly all day long. It is the hot season.

It is very hot during this season. It does not rain now.



umbrella

We must go under a tree or go out with an umbrella, because it is very hot in the sunshine.

Then the cold wind comes. It is very cold. It is the cold season. The sun does not shine brightly.

It is bright during the day. The sun shines.



The moon shines.

It is dark during the night.

The sun does not shine at night.

The moon shines at night.

It is hot during the day. It is cold during the night.



lamp

We must have lamps at night.

We cannot see without lamps.

We do not have lamps during the day.

LESSON 20.



This is a schoolboy.



soldier

This is a soldier.

He has a gun in his hand.

He fires his gun.

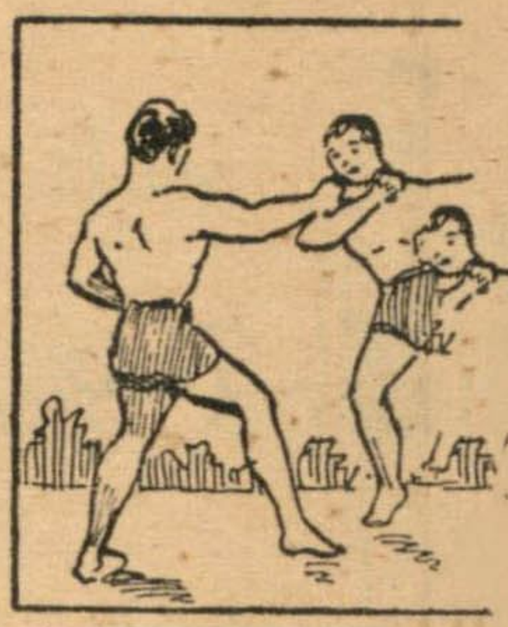
He shoots the enemy.

He defends his country.



defend

He fights the enemy on land.



They fight fight .

Soldiers serve in the army.

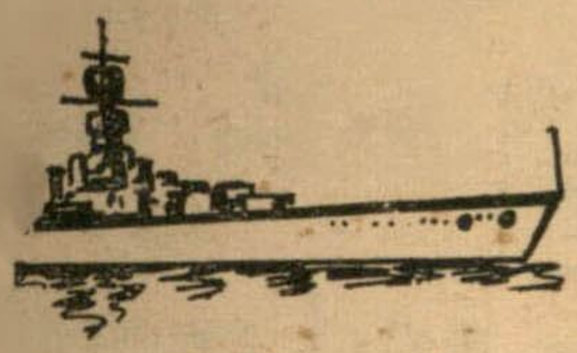


army

is a sailor.

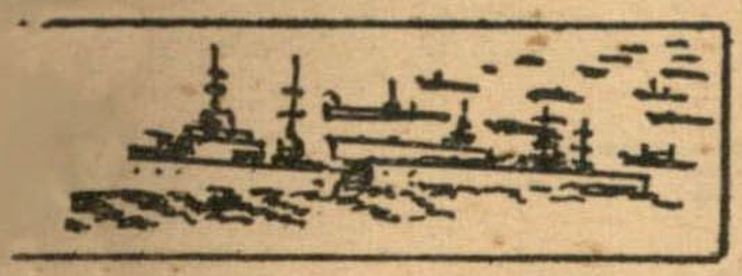


sailor



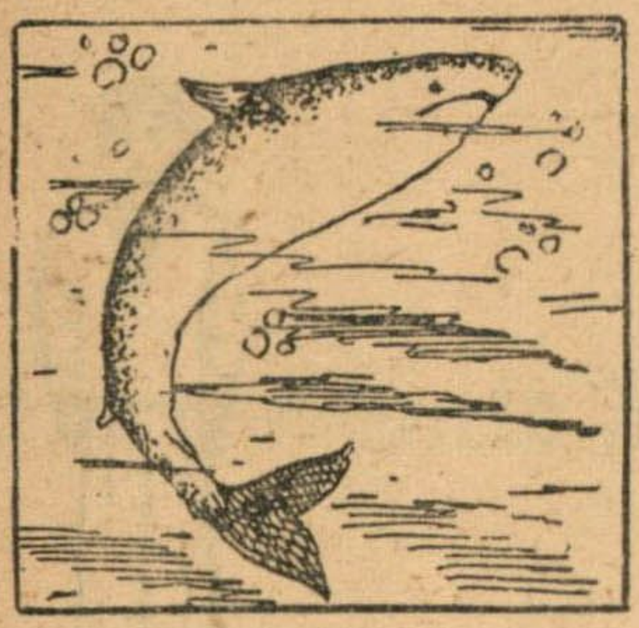
war-ship

He is in a ship. It is a war-ship.



navy

He fights the enemy at sea. Sailors serve in navy. There is much water the sea. The sea is full of tter. The sea is blue. Sea-ter is salty.



shark

There are sharks the sea.



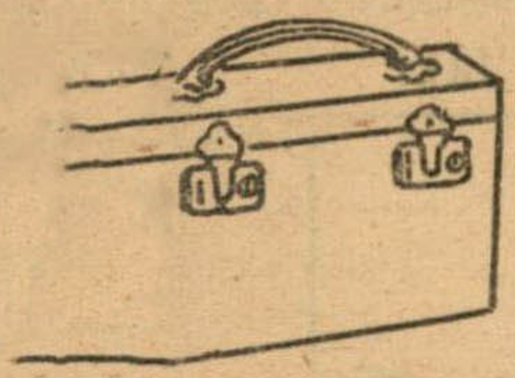
crab lobster oyster

There are also crabs, lobsters and oysters in the sea They are all very nice to eat.

LESSON 21

do	did
take	took
catch	caught
get	got

During the hot season last year, did not stay at home. We tent away. My father took me ɛrith him. My brother and my tɛter went with us also. But ranit did not go. She stayed at ome. She was too small to go üth us.



bag

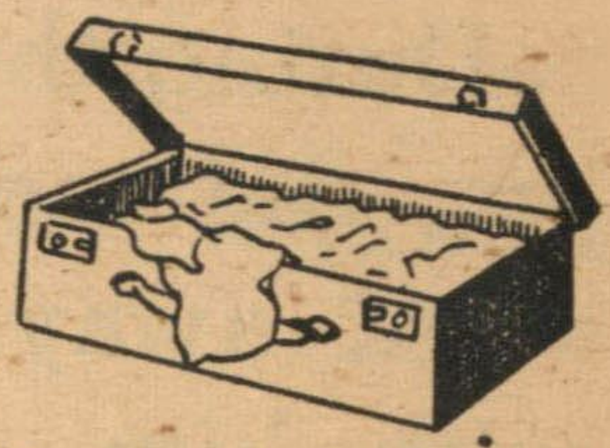
My father had a big bag, my brother had a small bag, my sister had also a small bag.



We each had a bag.

We each had a bag with us.

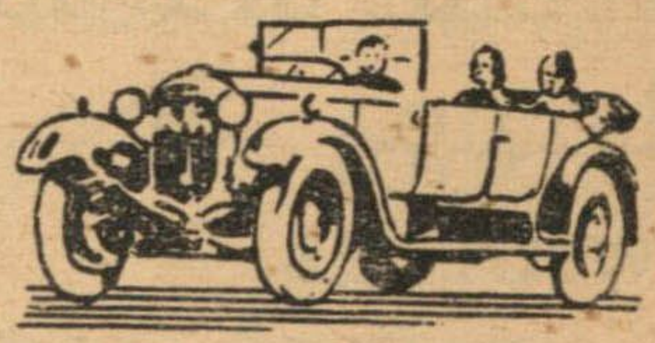
There were clothes in the bag.



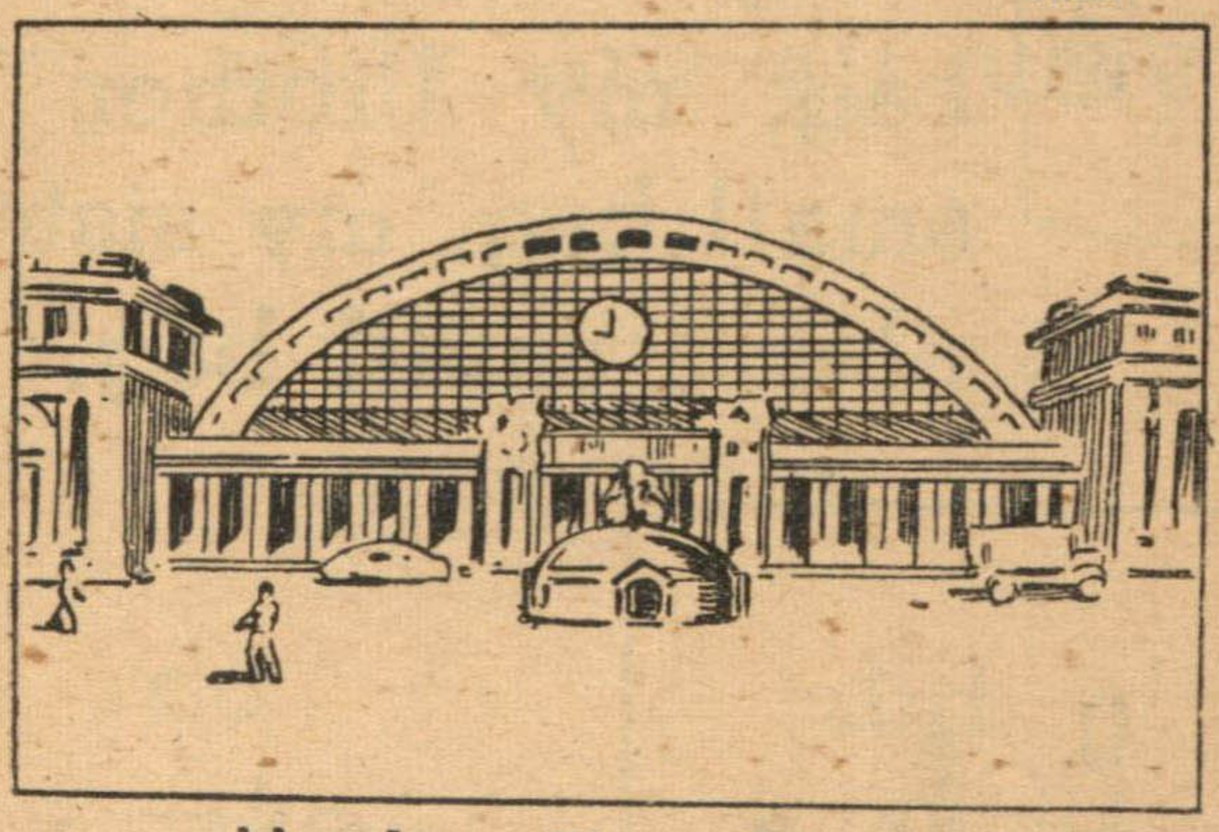
The clothes are in the bag.

We got into the motor car.

It was a taxi.



taxi



Hua Lam Phong Station.

We went to Hua Lam Phong.
Hua Lam Phong is a big railway

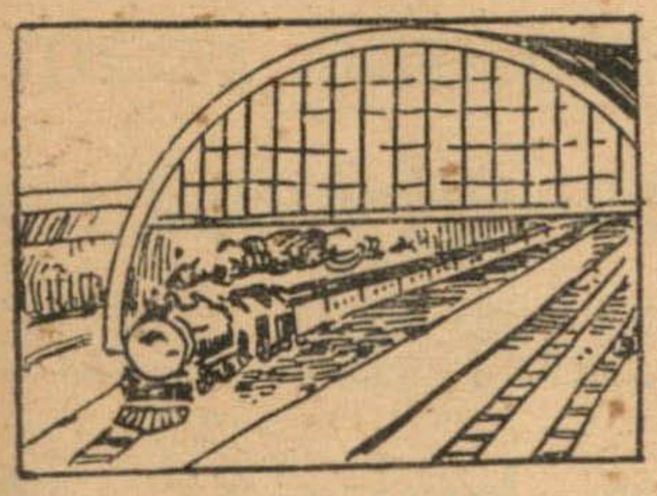
station. My father said to me "Stay here, my son.

I shall go and buy the tickets."



A ticket

We got into the train. We sat down.



The train moved.

The train moved. It moved very quickly.

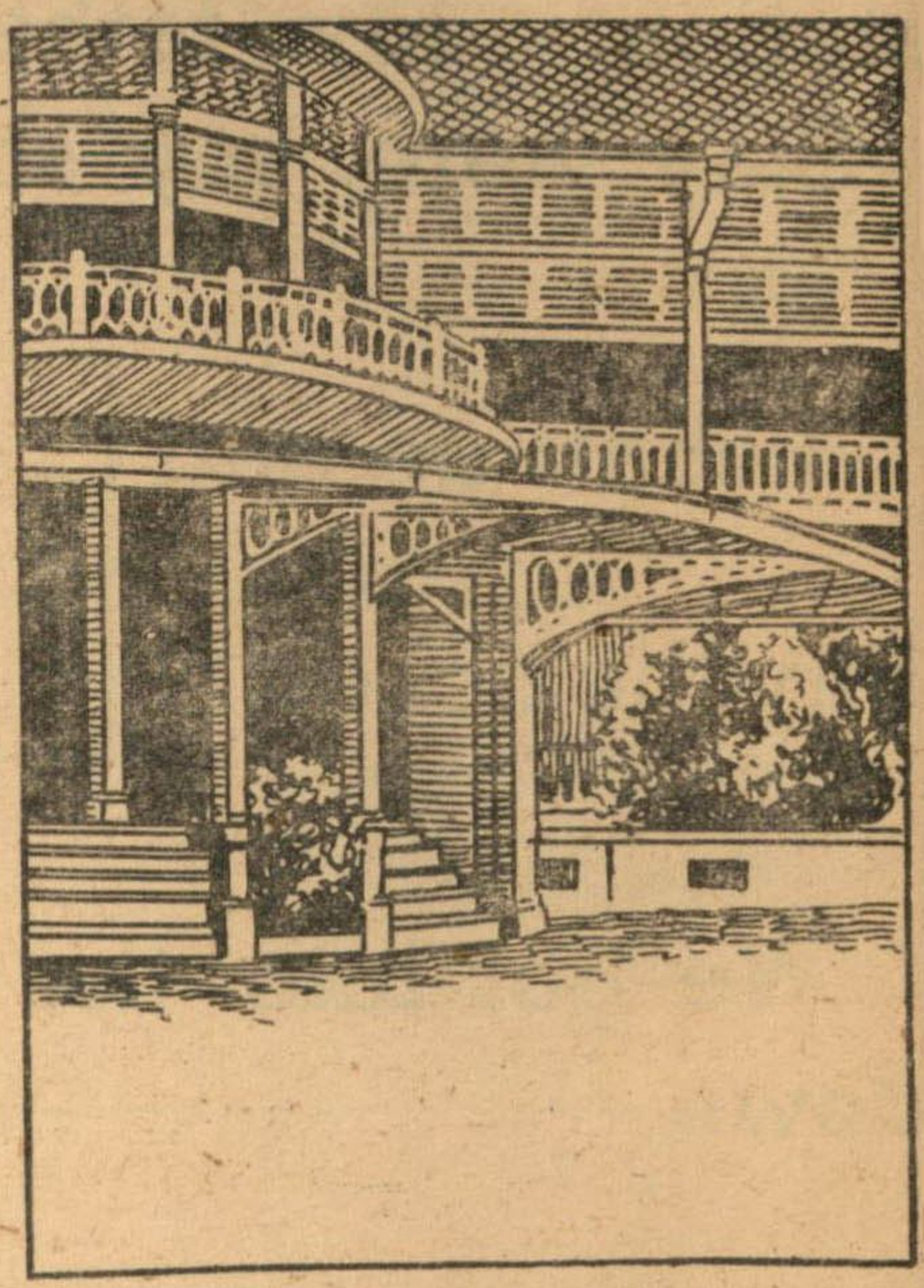
We arrived at Hua Hin in the evening.

We stayed at a hotel.

My father stayed in room No. 2.

I also stayed in room No. 2.

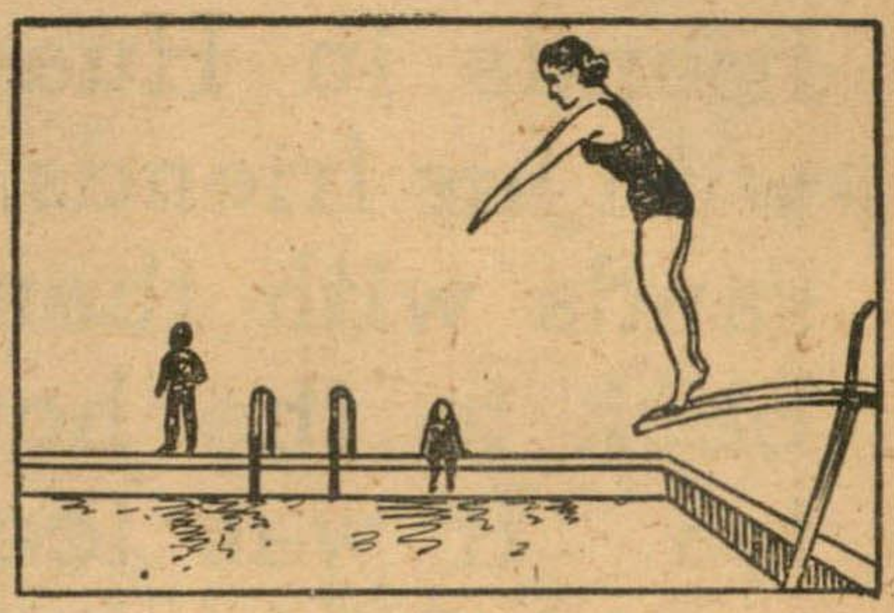
My brother and my sister also stayed in room No. 2.



Hua Hin Hotel.

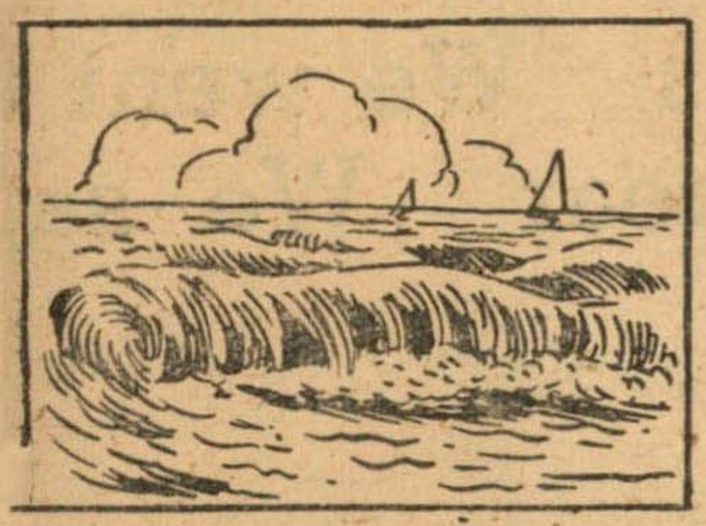
We all stayed in the same room. We each had a bed. My fathe had a big bed. I had a sma. bed. It was a fine holiday stay at Hua Hin.

In front of the hotel there was a fine sandy beach.



She jumped

In the evening we went into the We swam. We jumped. We



waves

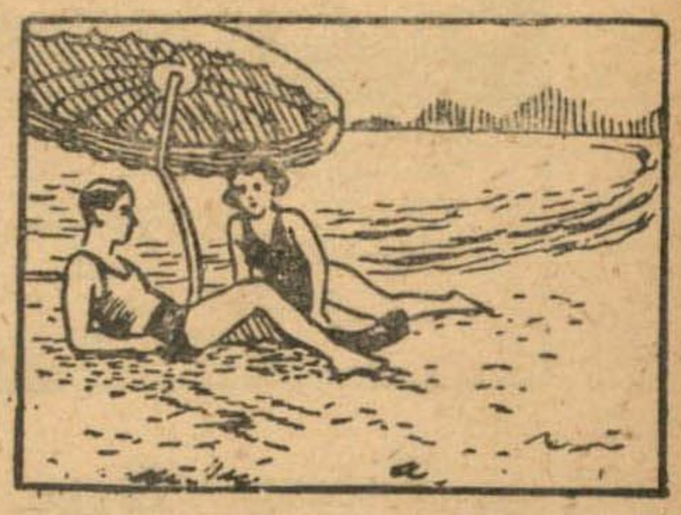
The waves were very big.

We ran to the waves and we jumped into them.

Then we came back and lay down on the sands.

The water was cold.

My father had many



We lay down on the sands.

These monks have each a bowl in their hands.



A bowl

They go out every morning with their bowls. People give the priests some rice.



She puts rice into the bowl.

They put rice into the bowls.

The priests eat only twice a day.

They eat in the morning and at eleven o'clock. They must not eat after twelve o'clock. They pray every day.

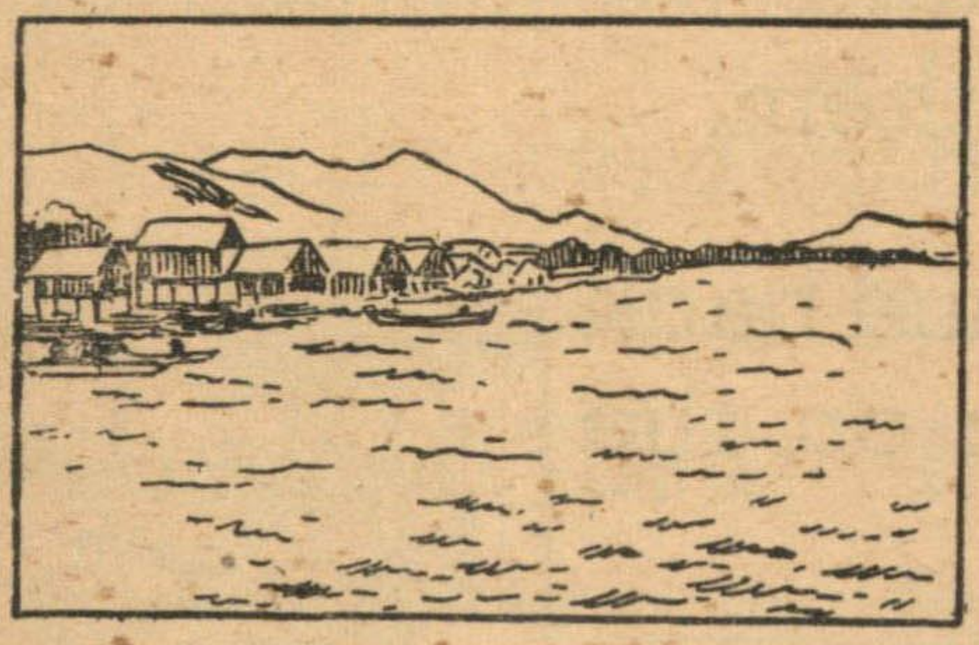


They Pray to Buddha

They pray Buddha.

friends in Hua Hin. He talke with his friends. He walked on thi sands with them. Then we wen back to the hotel and had som tea. It was iced tea. There wa ice in the tea. It was very cold. s.

There were many people at Hu Hin. They all went there for th holidays. We saw friends. Wa played with friends. We went a village quite near We sat many fish there.



Fishing Village, Hua Hin.

It was fishing villagas

The men there caught fish.



I caught a fish.

They fished in the sea.

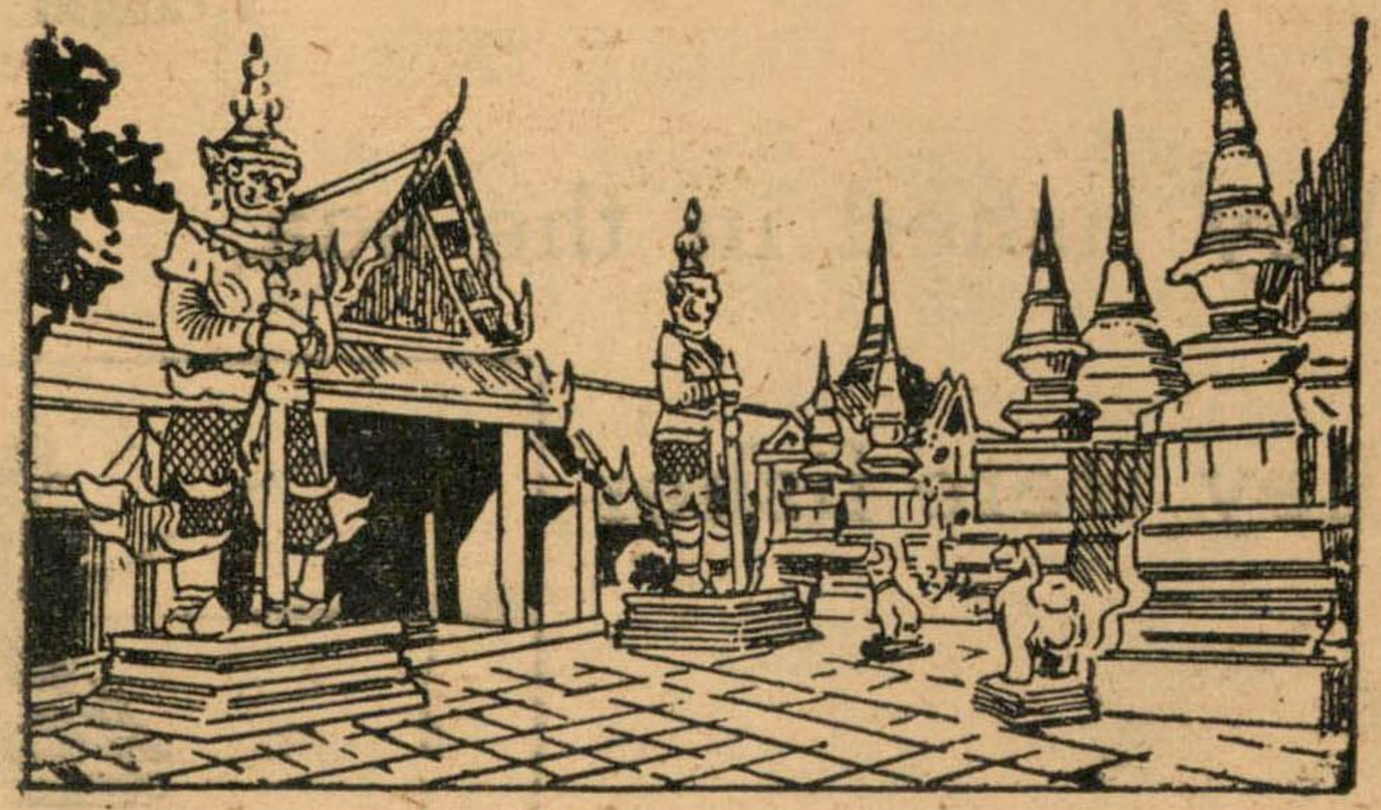
They were fisher-men.



A fisherman.

We stayed at Hua Hin two weeks. Afterwards we came back to Bangkok. We did not like to go away from Hua Hin. We did not like to leave Hua Hin. But we had to go back home.

LESSONS 22.



The Temple of the Emerald Buddha

This is a temple. It is a Buddhist temple.

The priests live in temples.

They are Buddhist priests (monks).

The monks worship Buddha.



A priest

This is a pagoda.
The pagoda is in the ɛmple.



A pagoda

There are walls around the temple. People go to the temple to worship Buddha. In Wat Phra Kaeo there is a Buddha.



The Emerald Buddha

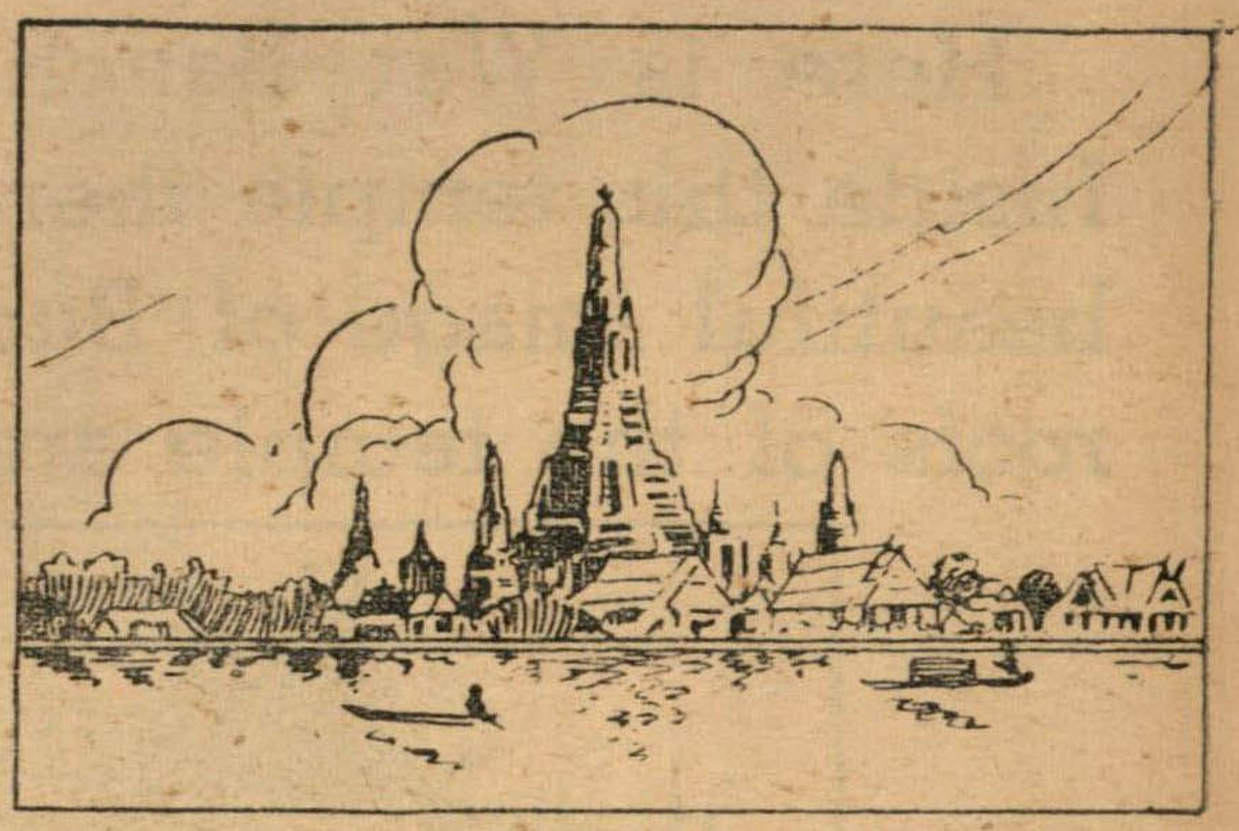
It is a green Buddha. This Buddha is made of emerald. It is the Emerald Buddha.

It is in the Temple of the Emerald Buddha.

This temple is in the palace. In Bangkok there are many temples. There are thousands of monks.

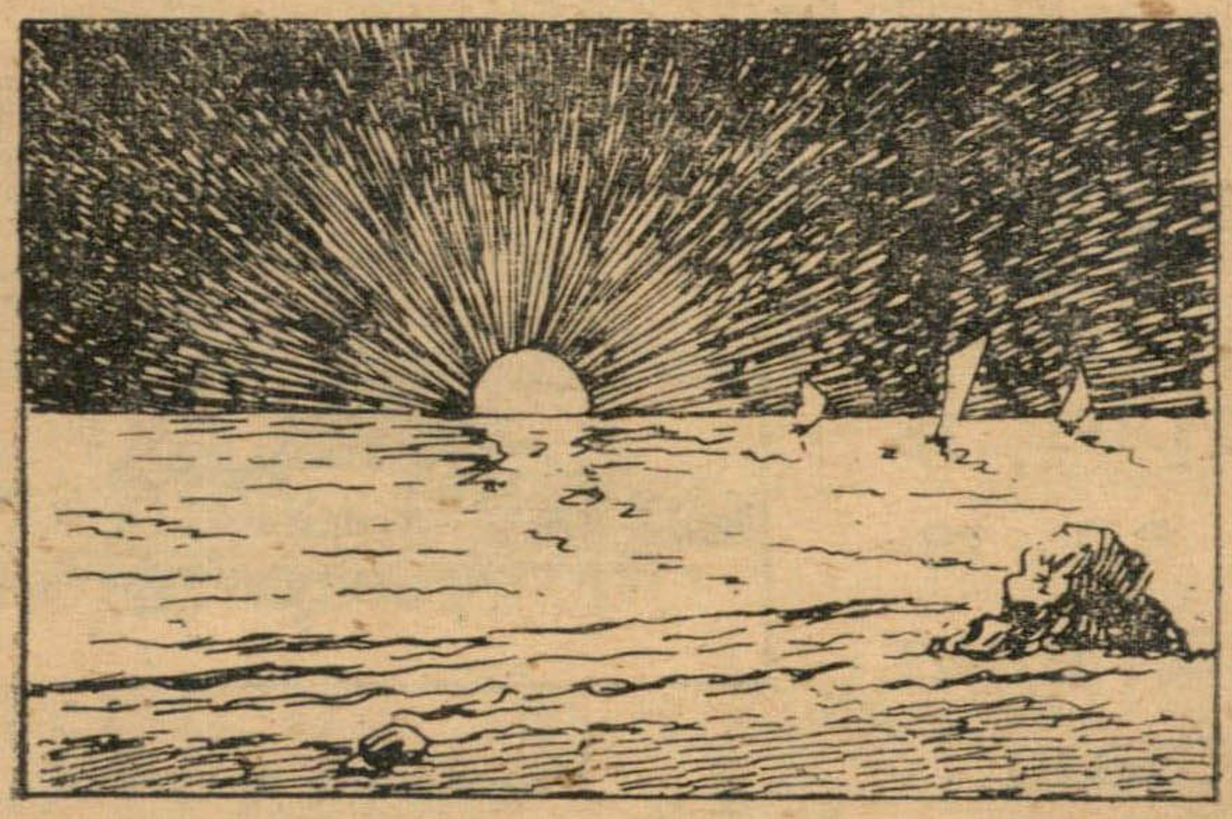
What do you see near the river?

It is Wat Arun.



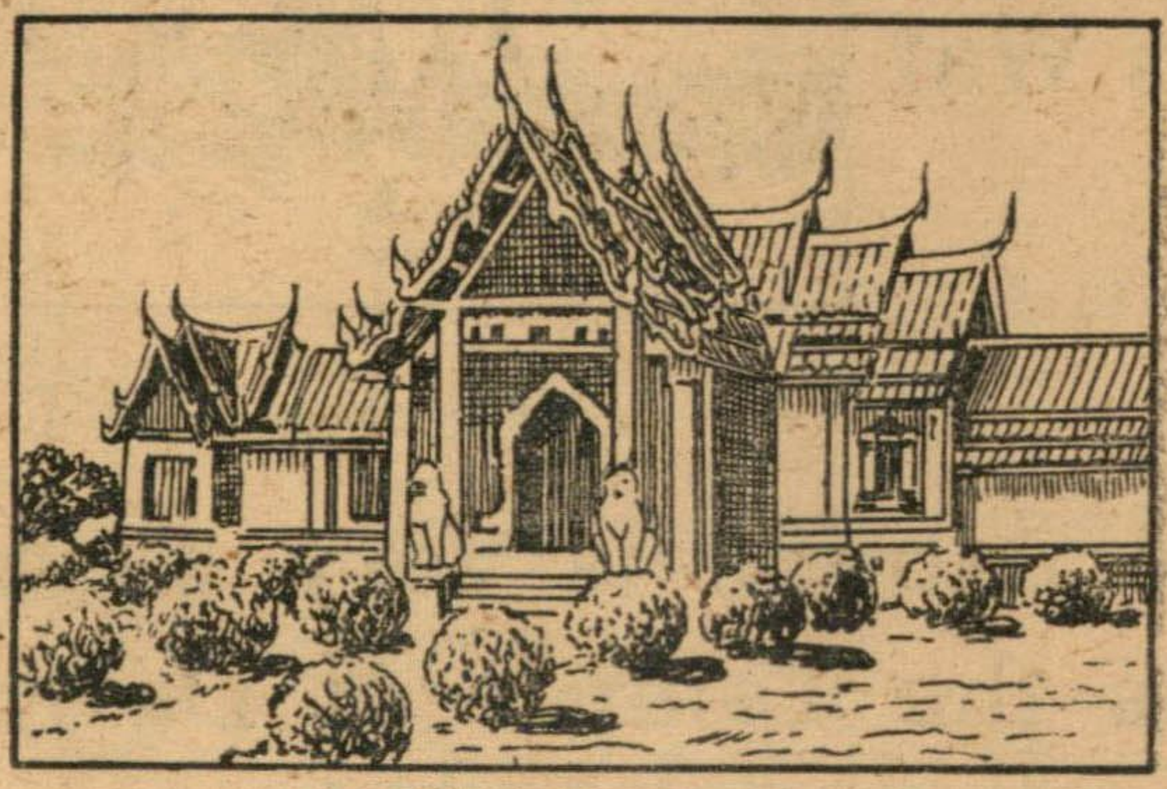
The Temple of Dawn.

The pagoda is very high.
It is the Temple of Dawn.
It is very beautiful.



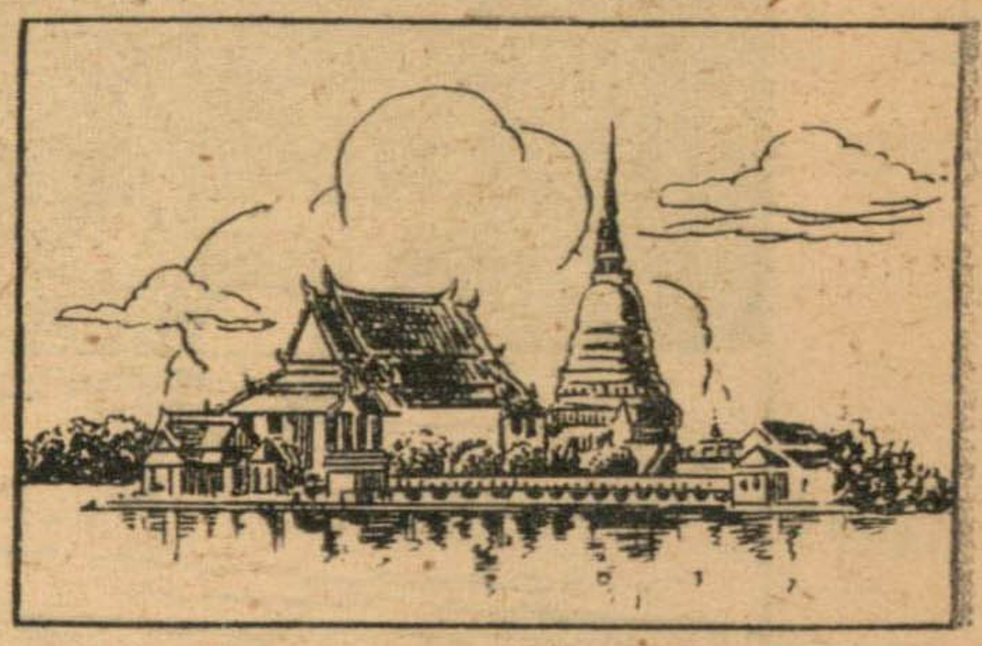
Dawn

Here is Wat Benchamabọphit. Inside this temple there is a very beautiful image of Buddha. The roofs of the temple are yellow.



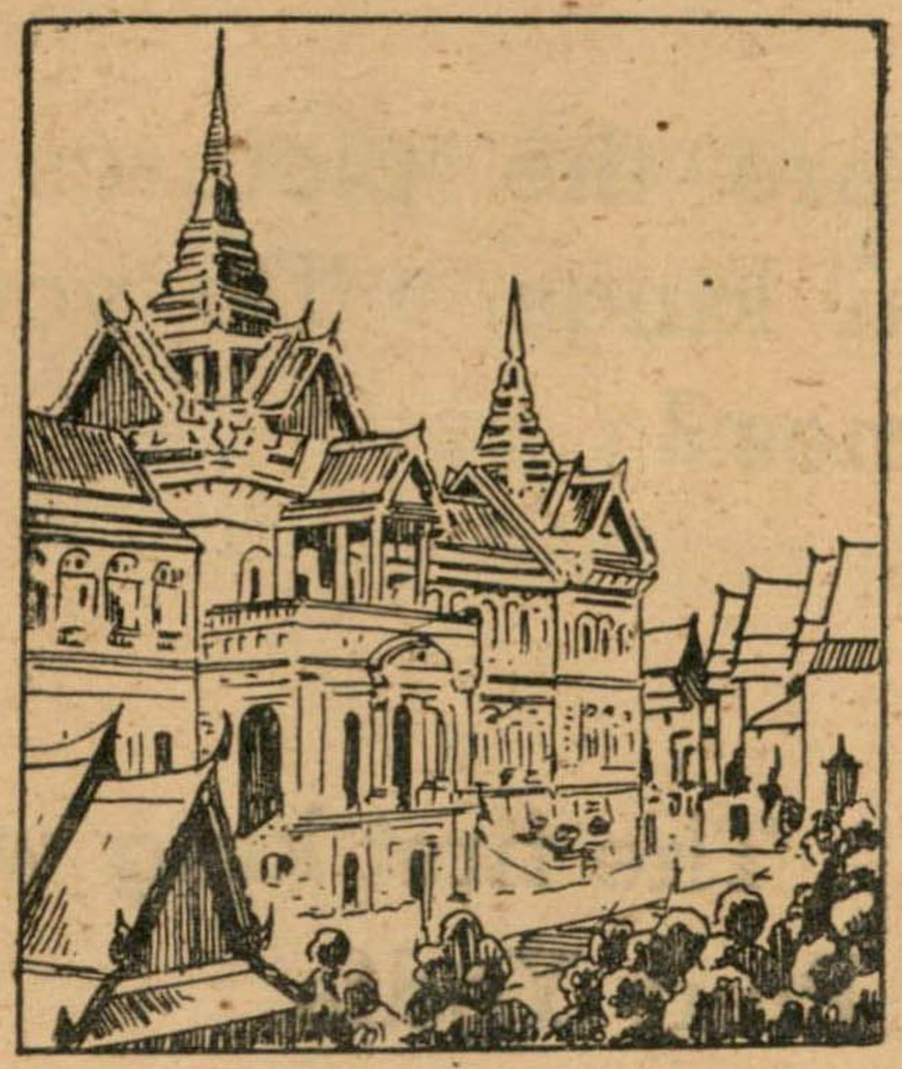
Wat Benchamabophit.

This is also a temple. This temple is on an island near Paknam.



Pagoda on an island.

LESSON 23.



The Grand Palace.

Who lives in the palace? The king lives in the palace.

Who is the King of Thailand?

Bhumibol Adulyadet is the King of Thailand. He is still young. He is now 26 years old (in B.E. 2495). He lives in Bangkok with his Queen, whose name is Queen Sirikit. They have a daughter.

whose name is Princess Ubol Ratana.

These are the pictures of the nine Thai kings. Do you know their names?



The first king was Phra Phut Yôdfa.



The second king was Phra Phut Loet La.



The third king was Phra Nang Klao.



The fourth king was Phra Chom Klao.

They also call him King Mongkut.



The fifth king was Chulalongkorn.



The sixth king was Vajiravudha.



The seventh king was Prajadhipok.



The eighth king was Ananta Mahidon.



The ninth king is Bhumibol Adulyadet.

Who was the seventh king of Thailand?

The seventh king of Thailand was Prajadhipok.

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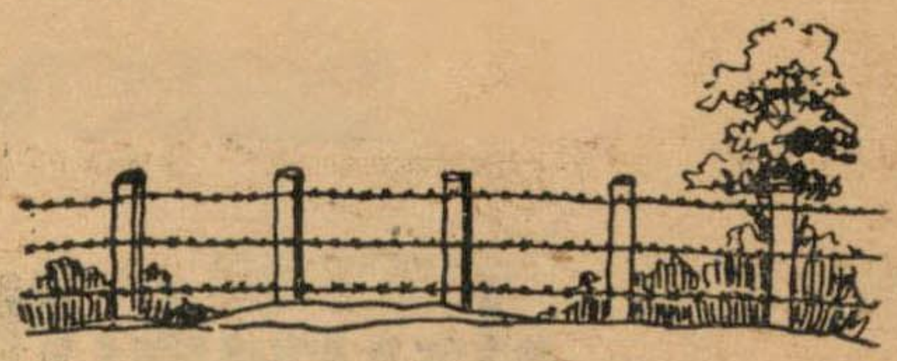
LESSON 24

ประเทศเป็นบ้าน



I see a soldier.
What does he say?

He says: "Our land is our home, the soldiers are our fence."



fence

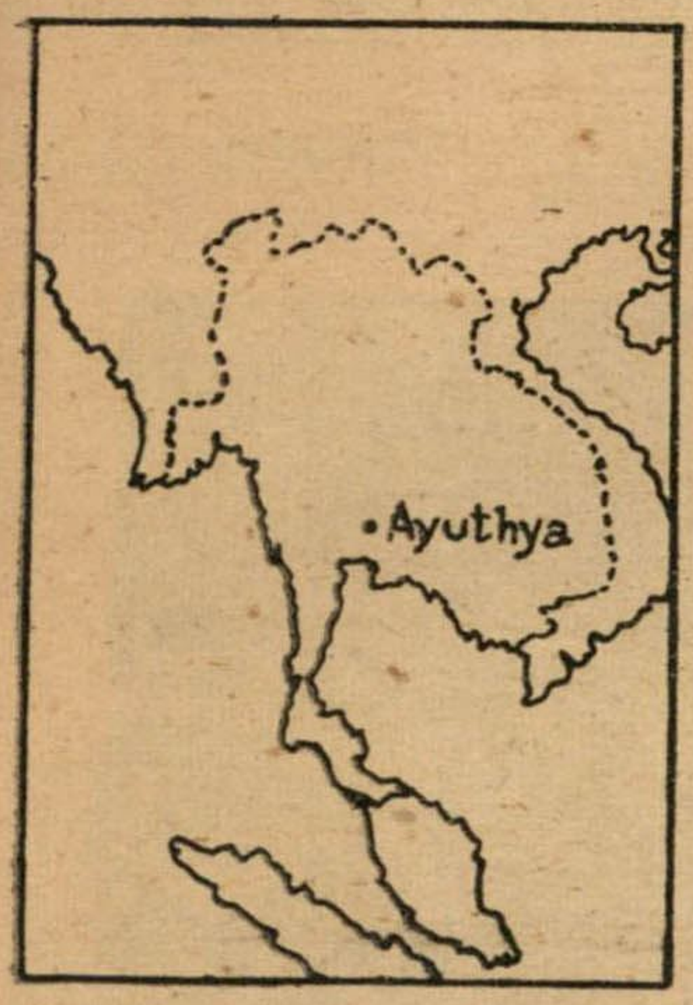
He means: We must love our country. We must defend our country.



The Thailand of King Ram Kamhaeng.

Look at the map.
This was Thailand.
It was Thailand long ago.
It was Thailand eight hundred years ago.
It was the Thailand of King Ram Kamhaeng.
He freed the Thais from the Cambodians.

His country was very large.



The Thailand of King Naresuan.

Look at the second map This was also Thailand.

It was the Thailand of King Naresuan.

At that time the Burmese came to Thailand.

They came to Thailand many times.

They killed many Thai.

The Thai were not happy.

They were very unhappy.

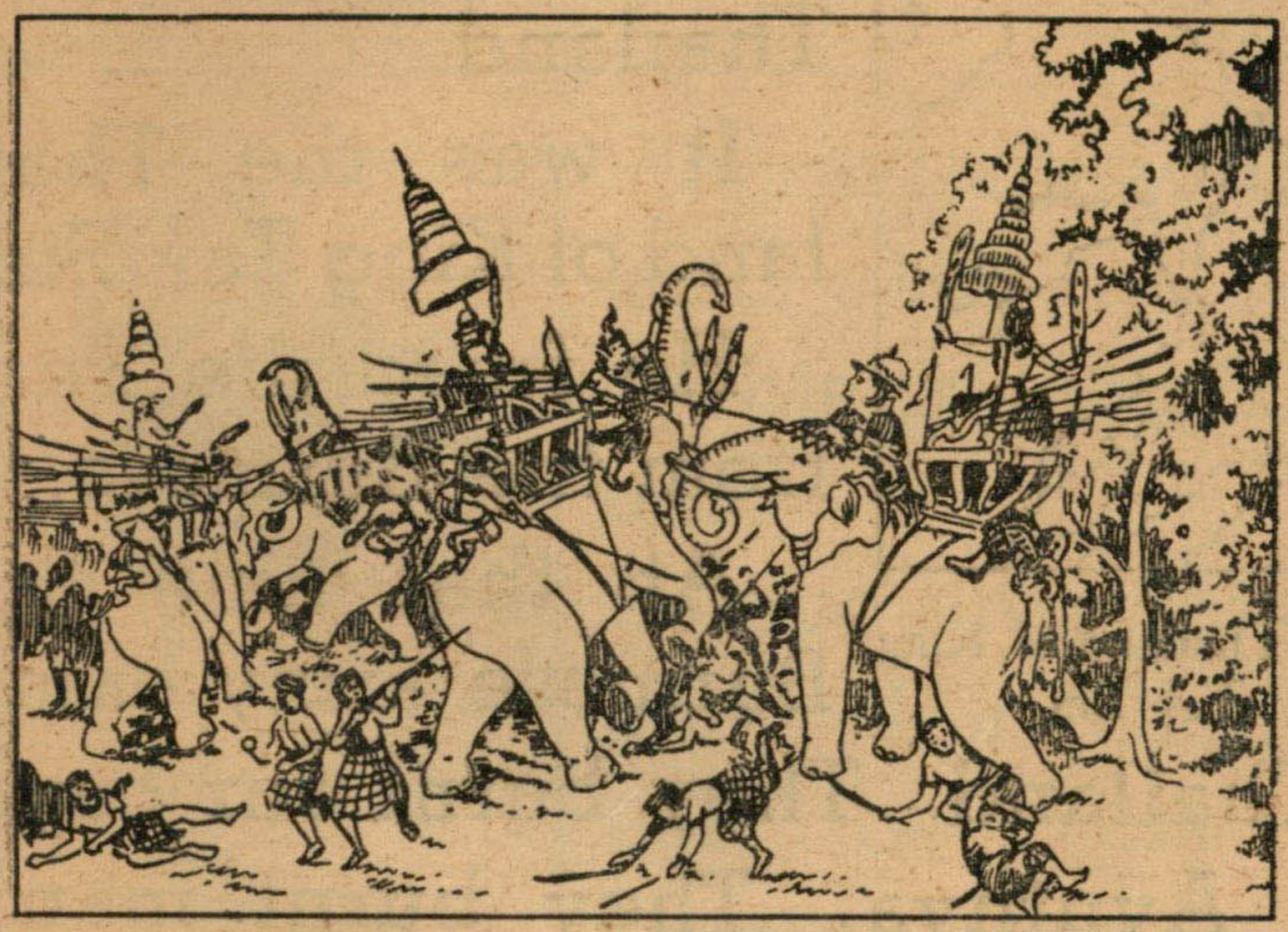
King Naresuan freed them from the Burmese.



Phra Naresuan shot Surakamma.

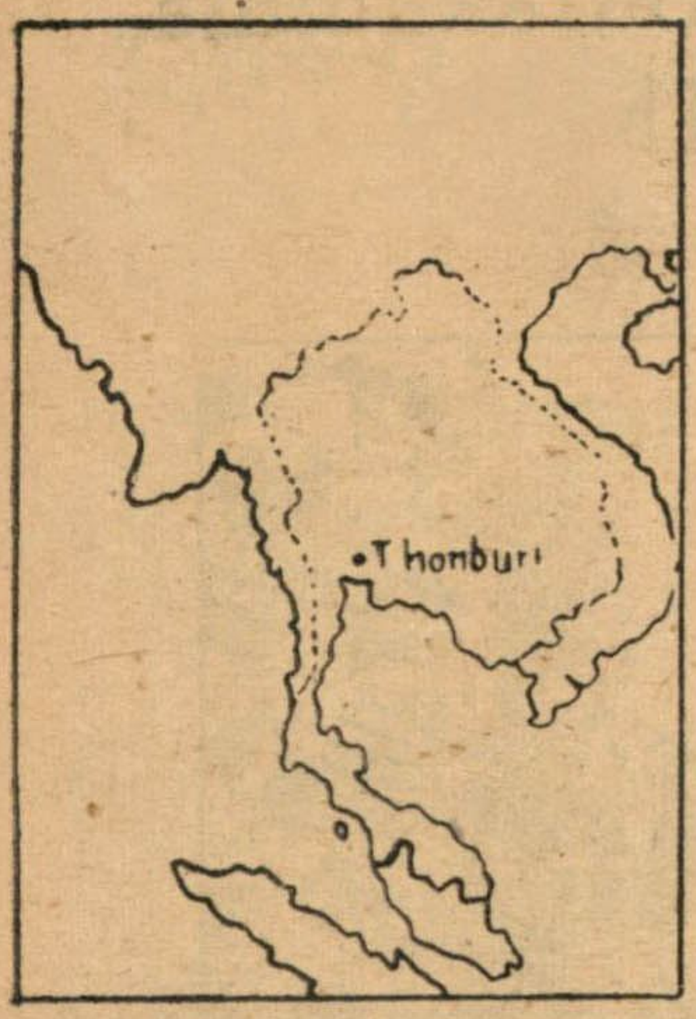
Look at this picture. It is the picture of the Thai army near the river Satong. **King Naresuan** was in the army. He was sitting on the elephant. He had a gun

in his hand. He shot Surakamma, the Burmese general. The Burmese ran away.



King Naresuan and the Maha-Uparacha of Burma.

Once the Maha-Uparacha of Burma came to Thailand with a large army. King Naresuan fought him at Nọng Sarai near Suphan-buri and killed him.



The Thailand of King Tak Sin.

Look at the third map. This was also Thailand.

It was the Thailand of King Tak Sin.

He freed the Thai from the Burmese.

At that time the Burmese army came to Thailand. They burnt our capital, Ayuthya. They burnt many Thai. They killed Thai women and Thai children. The Thai soldiers ran away from them. The Thai people were unhappy. Thailand was not free. King Tak Sin freed them from the Burmese. He

was a Thai hero. King Ram Kamhaeng was also a hero. They were heroes, Thai heroes.



Thailand to-day.

Now look at Thailand to-day.

This is our Thailand.

Love her! Defend her! For Thailand will be very unhappy, if we do not work hard for her and defend her.

Thailand is our home. Our fathers lived in Thailand. Our great-grand-fathers also lived in Thailand. Our great great grandfathers also lived in Thailand. Our children

will live in Thailand. Our grandchildren will also live in Thailand. Our great-grand-children will also live in Thailand. Long live Thailand!

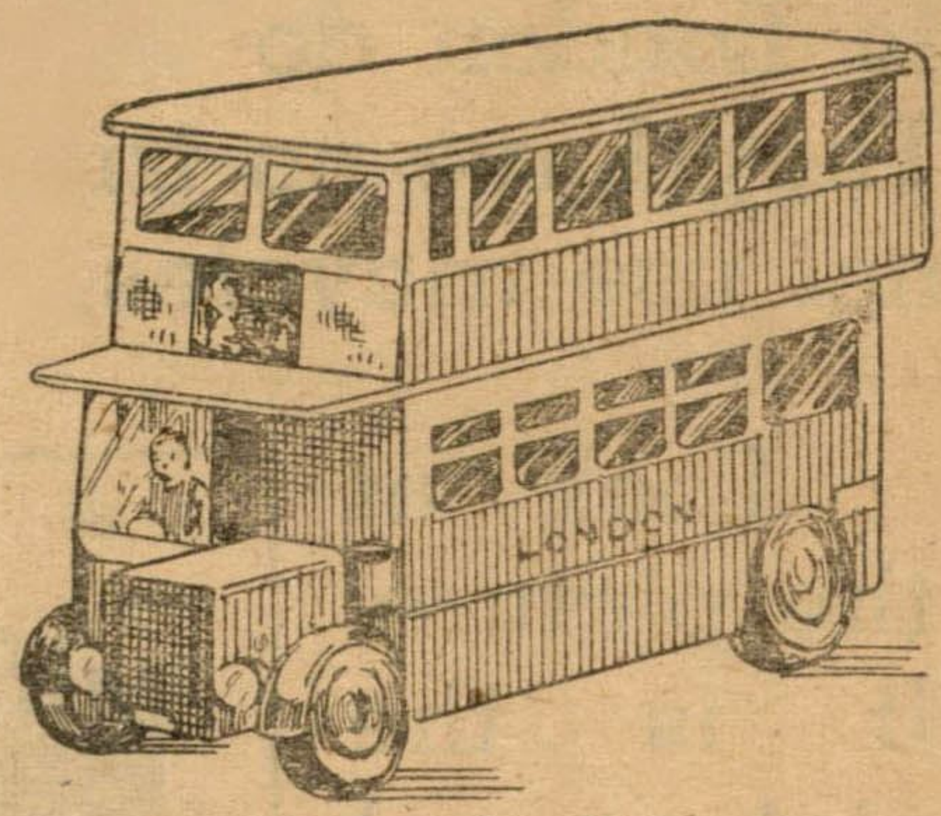
จงสังเกตพหูพจน์ของคำต่อไปนี้

	เอกพจน์	พหูพจน์
	hero	heroes
	child	children
อดีตของ		
	shoot	shot
	burn	burnt

LESSON 25.

England is in Europe. England is a very beautiful country. Its capital is London.

There are many trams, motor cars, buses and trains in London.



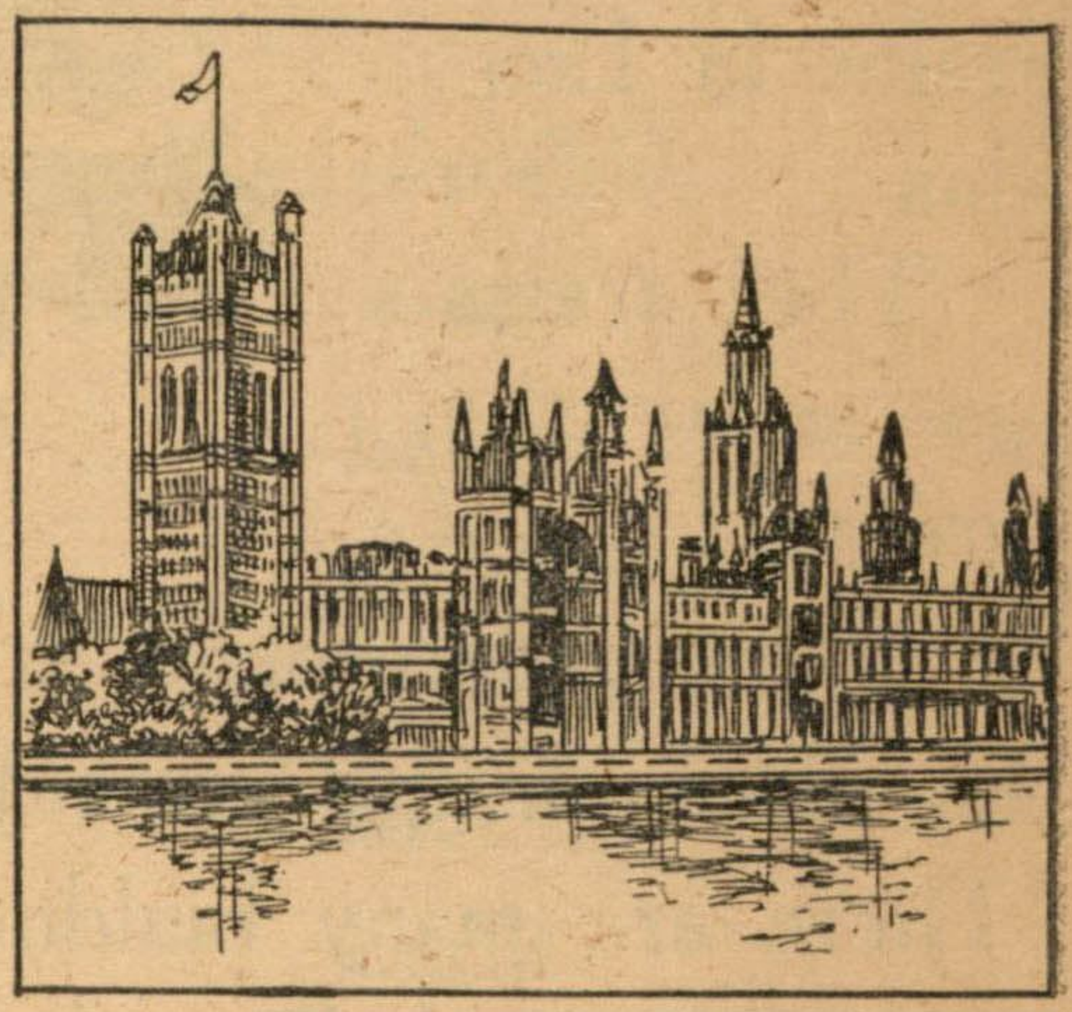
A London bus

The trains go under the ground.

It is an underground train. There is no place on the ground for the trains. There are many buildings, many shops, many cinema-halls and many theatres on the ground. The trains must therefore go under the ground. These cinema-halls, these shops and these theatres are very beautiful. The buildings are very high. The roads are very wide. There are

no rickshaws in London. People in London do not use rickshaws. They have no tricycles. They do not use tricycles.

Look at the picture. It is the picture of beautiful London.



Houses of Parliament, London

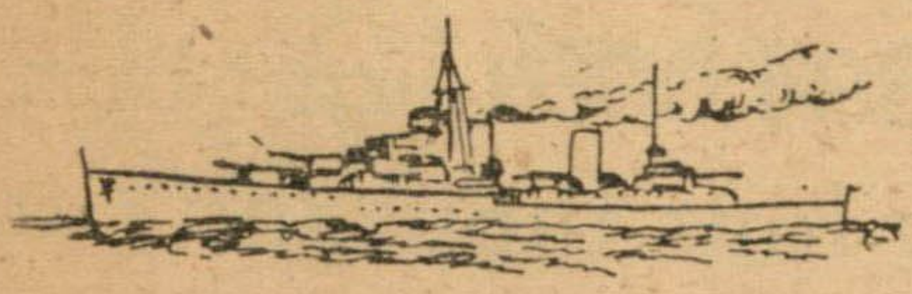
In England the people do not worship Buddha. They worship Christ. They are not Buddhists. They are Christians. They have a big army, a big navy and a big air-force (aeroplanes.)



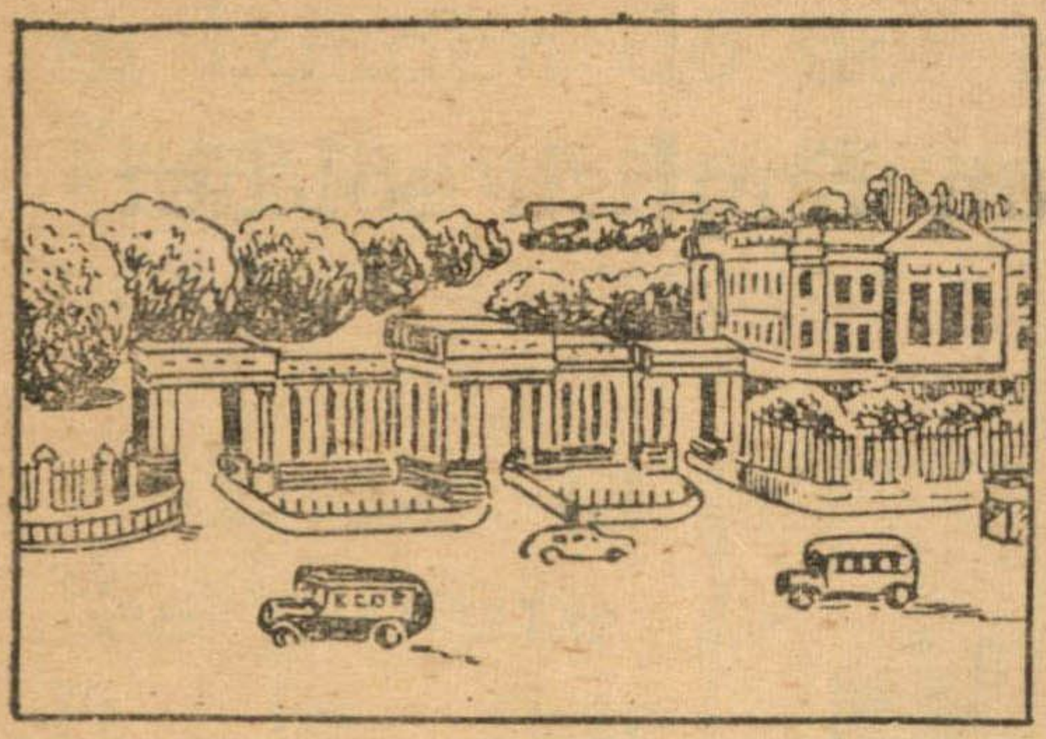
This is an English soldier.



This is an English sailor.



This is an English warship.



Hyde Park Corner.

In the middle of London there is a big garden. Its name is Hyde Park. People go to walk in Hyde Park. The grass is green. It is nice and beautiful. On the grass there are many chairs. The people sit on these chairs. How many people are there in London? There are 8,000,000 (eight million) people in London. There are only 884,000 (eight hundred and eighty-four thousand) in Bangkok.

People in England also have money. Look at these pictures: they show English money.



This is one penny.



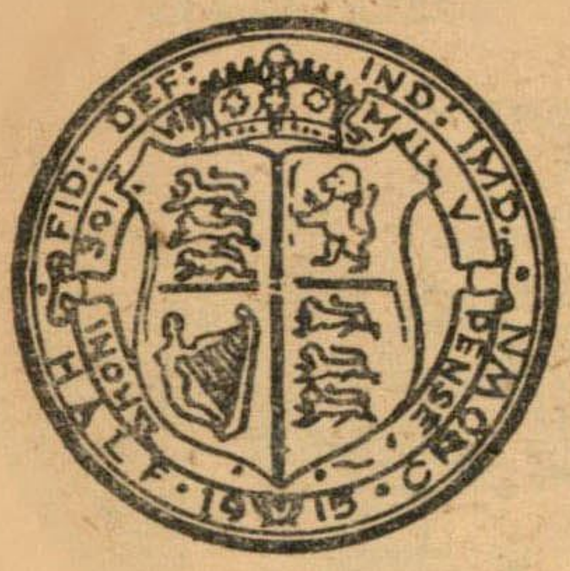
This is a three-penny piece.



This is a six-penny piece.



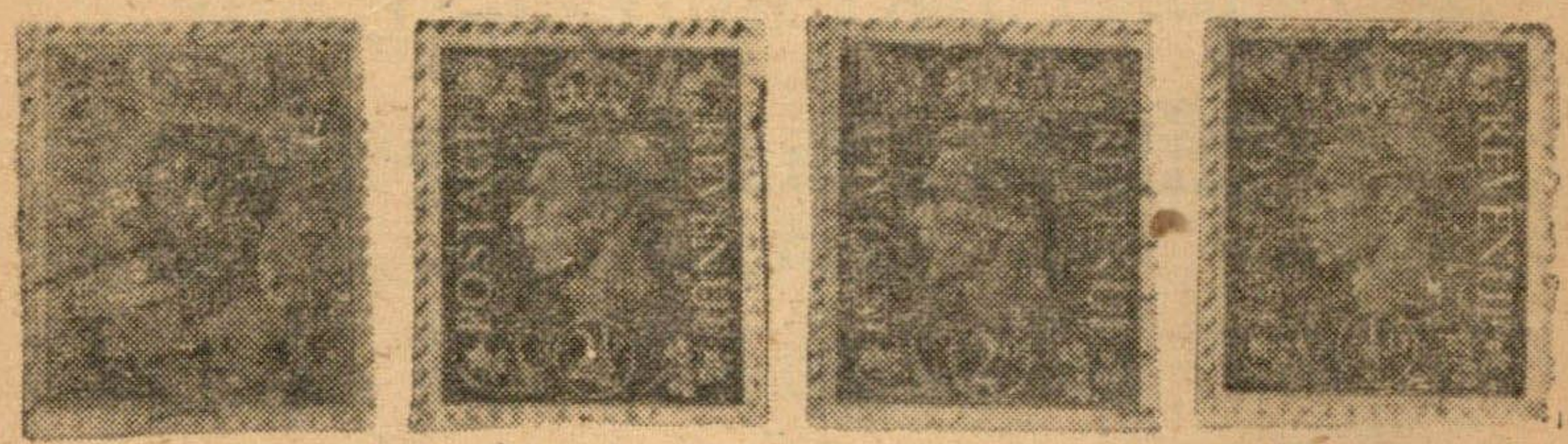
This is one shilling.



This is half-a-crown.

(= $2\frac{1}{2}$ shillings.)

These are English stamps.





It is a penny stamp.

MOTHER HUBBARD.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the
cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone;
But when she got there the cup-
board was bare,
And so the poor dog had none.
She went to the barber's to buy
him a wig;
When she came back he was
dancing a jig.
"Oh, you dear merry Grig! how
nicely you're prancing!"
Then she held up the wig, and
he began dancing.
She went to the fruiterer's to buy
him some fruit;
When she came back he was
playing the flute.

"Oh, you musical dog! you surely
can speak:
Come, sing me a song."-and he
set up a squeak.
The dog he cut capers and turned
out his toes;
'Twill soon cure the vapours he
such aptitude shows.
The dame made a curtsey, the dog
made a bow;
The dame said, "Your servant;"
the dog said, "Bow-wow!

cupboard	(คัพ'บัด)	=	ตู้
get		=	ไปเอา
poor		=	น่าสงสาร
bone		=	กระดูก
got there		=	ไปถึงที่นั่น
bare		=	ว่างเปล่า
so		=	ดังนั้น

had none = ไม่ได้อะไร

barber's = ร้านตัดผม

buy = ซื้อ

buy him = buy for him = ซื้อให้เขา (ไม่ใช่ซื้อตัวเขา)

him หรือ he หมายถึงสุนัข ตามปรกติ สำหรับสัตว์ใช้คำ it แต่เวลาเล่าเรื่องของสัตว์ที่เรารักจะใช้ him หรือ he เช่นคนก็ได้

wig = วิกผม; ผมปลอม

when = เมื่อ

came back = กลับมา

dancing a jig = กำลังเต้นโหยงเหยงอยู่

merry (เม'รี่) = ร่าเริง

a merry grig = หมายถึงผู้ที่ร่าเริงเสมอ

how = ในที่นี้ไม่ใช่คำถาม เป็นคำแสดงความฉงนแปลกใจ = แหม; ยังกะอะไรดี

nicely = อย่างดีจริง

you're = you are

prancc (prancing) = เต้น

held up (hold up) = ชูขึ้น

began (จาก begin) = ตั้งต้น

went อดีตของ go

fruiterer's = ร้านขายผลไม้

fruit = ผลไม้

play the flute = เป่าขลุ่ย

musical = ซึ่งมีนิสัยในทางดนตรี

surely = อย่างแน่นอน

can = สามารถ

speak = พูด

sing me a song = ร้องเพลงให้ฉันฟัง

set up a squeak = ร้องแจ๊ด

the dog he = ในที่นี้ใช้ประธานซ้ำกันถึง ๒ ตัว!

cut capers (เค'เปอรฺส์) = เต้นโหยงเหยงด้วยความร่าเริง

turned out = แสดง ; ขยายออกมา

toes = นิ้วเท้า (ในที่นี้หมายความถึงเล็บ)

'twill = it will

soon = ในไม่ช้า

cure (เคียวรฺ) = รักษา (กำจัด)

vapours (เวเปอรฺส์) = ความเศร้าหมอง (ธรรมดา แปลว่า ไอน้ำ)

aptitude (แอพ'จิติ๊วด์) = ความสามารถ

show such aptitude....	=	เขาแสดงความสามารถจน....
dame	=	นายผู้หญิง
make a curtsey (เคิท'ซี่)	=	โค้งคำนับ ; ย่อตัว
made a bow (บาว)	=	โค้งคำนับ
servant	=	คนใช้ (ในที่นี้นายผู้หญิงยอมถ่อมตัวลง เป็นคนใช้ของสุนัข แต่เป็นเชิงหยอกเย้ากันเท่านั้น)
bow-wow! (บาววาว)	=	เสียงร้องของสุนัข

หมายเหตุ

การสัมผัสในโคลงอังกฤษชนิดนี้ไม่ต้องถือตามกฎเคร่งครัด เช่นในโคลงไทย

(ก) คำบางคำถือว่าสัมผัสกันเพราะออกเสียงสระและตัวสะกดเหมือนกัน แต่เขียนผิดกัน เช่น fruit (ฟรูท) กับ flute (ฟลูท) หรือ toes (โทวส) กับ shows (โชวส)
แต่บางคำก็ถือว่าสัมผัสกัน เพราะเขียนสระและตัวสะกดเหมือนกัน แต่ออกเสียงผิดกัน เช่น bone (โบน) กับ none (นัน)

(ข) บทที่ 2, 3, และ 4 ใช้สัมผัสนอก ปลายบรรทัดที่ 1 กับที่ 2 และปลายบรรทัดที่ 3 กับที่ 4 แต่ในบทที่ 1 ใช้สัมผัสใน ในบรรทัดที่ 1 คือ Hubbard (ฮับบัด) กับ cupboard (คัพบัด) และในบรรทัดที่ 3 คือ there (แทร) กับ bare (แบร)

THE LITTLE MAN

There was a little man,
And he had a little gun,
And his bullets were made
Of lead, lead, lead.
He shot John Sprig
Through the middle of his wig,
And knocked it off
His head, head, head.

---

gun	=	ปืน
bullet (บุล'เล็ท)	=	ลูกปืน
were made of	=	ทำด้วย
lead (อ่านว่า 'เลท')	=	ตะกั่ว
shot อดีตของ 'shoot'	=	ยิง
through the middle of	=	ตรงกลาง
knocked off	=	หลุดกระเด็น

BAA, BAA.

Baa, baa, black sheep,
Have you any wool?
Yes, Harry have I...
Three bags full:
One for the master,
One for the dame,
But none for the little boy
That cries in the lane.

---

baa, baa	=	เสียงร้องของแกะ
sheep	=	แกะ
wool	=	ขนแกะ
have I	=	เช่นเดียวกับ I have
bags	=	ถุง ; กระสอบ
full	=	เต็ม
none (นัน)	=	ไม่มีอะไร
cries (cry)	=	ร้องไห้
lane	=	ตรอก
Harry	อ่านว่า	แฮร์รี่

หอสมุดแห่งชาติ
กรมศิลปากร
16 มี.ค. 2502



องค์การค้าของคุรุสภา

พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์คุรุสภา
นายกำธร สถิรกุล ผู้พิมพ์และผู้โฆษณา

๑๓ มกราคม ๒๕๐๒