

Advanced English



ผศ.ดร.สุรพงษ์ คงสัตย์

มหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย วิทยาเขตนครราชสีมา

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Preface

This book is written for studying of students who has been learning in the first year of University [MCU] that they learn the first course about English after they finished high school and continuous to University. They will begin English, called “ Basic English ” that it is studying about Articles, Sentences, Tenses, Prepositions, Conjunctions and reading the stories of English to develop the skills as speaking, reading, writing and listening to well. Therefore, English is very importance for Thai people but students are in school or university must be learning more things of this subject.

So “Advanced English” is subject that it continuous from “ Basic English ” that it comment reading and comprehension about articles of English that it relates with document for studying that it will help to improve for the students to communicate English and it is Introduction, Review items on Basic English and reading the short stories or things that they is important things for studying English of students who is developing various things that there are many parts of English that they will study in graduated into the first year of all the faculties such as the faculty of Buddhism, the faculty of Humanities, the faculty of Education and the faculty of Political science in Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Beside of this students are in Nakornratchasima Campus.

Thank very much.

Surapong Kongsat

March 2556

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Contents

Chapter	Items	Page
	● Preface	1
	● Contents	2
	● The uses and advices of this book for Teacher and Learner	3
1	Introduction	7
	Vowels	7
	Consonants	8
	Exercise 1	10
2	Review : Speeches of English Language	19
	Nouns	23
	Verbs	25
	Adjectives	31
	Adverbs	33
	Pronouns	35
	Prepositions	37
	Conjunctions	39
	Articles	40

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Chapter	Items	Page
	Identification of parts of speech	42
	Looking at these pictures conclusions	43
	Exercise 2	45
3	Reading Comprehension	48
	The objectives for Learning	48
	ตัวอย่างการอ่าน	49
	1 Songkran Day	49
	Exercise 3	50
	2 National Children's Day	54
	Exercise 4	56
	3 Passage 1-2-3-4	58 - 65
	Exercise 5	59
	Exercise 6	60
	Exercise 7	61
	Exercise 8	65
	ข้อพิจารณาจาก Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension	66
	- Pattern of Basic Sentences	67
	- Tense 12	68
	- Sentences 4	70
4	Writing Comprehension	73
	The objectives for Learning	73
	1 General passages	74
	Exercise 9	74
	2 Writing the stories	76

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Chapter	Items	Page
	-Passage 1 My family	76
	Exercise 10	77
	-Passage 2 Eric's family	78
	Exercise 11	79
	-Passage 3 Going to the Library	81
	Exercise 12	82
	Paragraph Writing	88
	Letter Writing	90
5	Speaking Comprehension	94
	The objectives for Speaking	94
	1 Greeting	95
	Exercise 13	96
	2 Parting	98
	Exercise 14	98
	3 Expressing thanks	101
	Exercise 15	102
6	Listening Comprehension	106
	The objectives for Listening	106
	AUDIOSCRIPT	107
	Passage 1 Dealing with the unexpected	107
	-Key dialogues	107
	-Listening	108
	Exercise 16	109
	Passage 2 Drinks and Snacks	112

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Chapter	Items	Page
	-Key dialogues	112
	-Listening	113
	Exercise 17	114
Course Syllabus	The first – The sixteenth	117
Answers Key	Exercise 1 - 17	123
Appendix	A1> ขอบข่ายรายวิชา	141
	A2> References	141
	A3> ประวัติผู้เขียนและเรียบเรียง	144

Advanced English [E. 000117]

The uses and advices of this book for Teacher and Learner :

● Teacher

1. Teacher must study any chapters completely.
2. Teacher must study the grammar to relate any topics to explain to the learners to understand and use it correctly.
3. Teacher must ask or talk to the learners when any chapters finished to understand these things.
4. Teacher must take samples for components any chapters really.
5. Teacher must request and call the learners to expression after finish of studying any chapters to test that students understand its.

● Learner

1. Learners must study any chapters completely and follow teacher.
2. Learners must take meaning of words and analysis sentences in any topics.
3. Learners must do exercises in chapters and analysis of words.
4. Learners must speak with friends about English to relate chapters.
5. Learners must study the grammar to appear in any chapters, if you can not understand to ask the teacher and read books that relate this book and practice more time per day or every day.



Advanced English [E. 000117]

**Chapter 1
Introduction**

The objectives for Learning as follow ;

1. Students will had studied and repeated about Alphabets of English Language.
2. Students will had read about Alphabets of English Language and compare to Thai alphabets.
3. Students will had read the short stories and answered the Questions.
4. Students will practice about translation and explaining meaning articles or words of English Language.
5. Students will have understanding the basic English that it is repeat theirs knowing before study in any topics.

There are many things to study about English Language. If you want to study, you would like to be beginning alphabets as A – B – C – D – E – F – G – H – I – J – K – L – M – N – O – P – Q – R – S – T – U – V – W – X – Y - Z. They are related words of Language and they have two kinds as (1) Vowels and (2) Consonants following as ;

(1) Vowels

No	Vowels				Phonetics		Thai Alphabet	words
	Big Letter	Small Letter	Big Writing	Small Writing	English	Thai		
1	A	a	A	<i>ɑ</i>	/ ei /	เอ	แอ,เอ,อะ,อา	abbot , banana , bar
2	E	e	E	<i>ɛ</i>	/ i: /	อี	เอ,อี,เอะ	female , fell
3	I	i	I	<i>ɪ</i>	/ ai /	ไอ	อิ,ไอ	termination , tend

Advanced English [E. 000117]

No	Vowels				Phonetics		Thai Alphabet	words
	Big Letter	Small Letter	Big Writing	Small Writing	English	Thai		
4	O	o	O	<i>O</i>	/ou; /	โอ	เอาะ.ออ,โอ	onion , ox , o'clock
5	U	u	U	<i>U</i>	/ju: /	ยู	อัว,อุ,อุ	university , during

(2) Consonants

No	Consonants				Phonetics		Thai Alphabet	words
	Big Letter	Small Letter	Big Writing	Small Writing	English	Thai		
1	B	b	B	<i>B</i>	/bi:/	บี	บ	Bee, buy , problem
2	C	c	C	<i>C</i>	/si:/	ซี	ค,ช	Carry, car , credit
3	D	d	D	<i>D</i>	/di:/	ดี	ด	Dance , death, date
4	F	f	F	<i>F</i>	/ef/	เอฟ	ฟ,ฝ	Fly, front
5	G	g	G	<i>G</i>	/dGi:/	จี	ก,จ	General, tiger, gun
6	H	h	H	<i>H</i>	/ertf/	เอช	ห,ฮ	Hour, hold
7	J	j	J	<i>J</i>	/dGer/	เจ	จ	Jungle, Michel
8	K	k	K	<i>K</i>	/kei/	เค	ก,ค	King, keep, kick
9	L	l	L	<i>L</i>	/el/	แอล	ล,ฬ	Last, lit, limited
10	M	m	M	<i>M</i>	/em/	เอ็ม	ม	Milk, comment
11	N	n	N	<i>N</i>	/en/	เอ็น	น,ณ	Nail, internet
12	P	p	P	<i>P</i>	/pi:/	พี	พ,ป,ภ,ผ	People, picture
13	Q	q	Q	<i>Q</i>	/kju:/	คิว	คว	Quickly, quiet
14	R	r	R	<i>R</i>	/ra:/	อาร์	ร,ฤ	Related, run, river
15	S	s	S	<i>S</i>	/es/	เอส	ซ,ส,ศ,ษ	Snake, pass
16	T	t	T	<i>T</i>	/ti:/	ที	ท,ต,ถ,ธ,ฒ	Tree, tread

Advanced English [E. 000117]

17	V	v	V	<i>V</i>	/vi:/	วี	ว	Village, van
18	W	w	W	<i>W</i>	/dablju:/	ดับเบิลยู	ว	Window, wide
19	X	x	X	<i>X</i>	/eks/	เอ็กซ์	กซ	x-ray, ox, exit
20	Y	Y	Y	<i>Y</i>	/wai/	วาย	ย, ไอ, อี	Yellow, yes
21	Z	Z	Z	<i>Z</i>	/zed-zi:/	แซ็ด (ซี)	ซ	Zoo, zebra, zone

Therefore , On above they are vowels and consonants that everybody must be studying about sounding and meaning when they had been adding to words of Language such as

1. “ Between ” such as You and I are sitting down between them.
2. “ University ” such as The university is very big that it is near my home.
3. “ During ” such as The sun rises on the east during hill and country.
4. “ Under ” such as A cat sleeps under the table.
5. “ drum major ” such as Drum major of school will play to present in the hall.
6. “ drunk ” such as Mr. Somsak drunk a cup of coffee at shop coffee.
7. “ industry ” such as We had been working in the industry.
8. “ computer ” such as The computers are instrument of many office.
9. “ cut ” such as The farmer cut trees in the field to make a farm.
10. “ but ” such as You will do hard work but she does not work very day.
11. “ beautiful ” such as She is very beautiful all time when she wake up.
12. “ onion ” such as One chef uses the onion for cooking to lunch.
13. “ ox ” such as The ox eats food in the field very day.
14. “ o'clock ” such as It is 8.00 o'clock when they arrive to University.
15. “ open ” such as the window is east that it have opened fast.
16. “ violin ” such as The students are playing Violin.
17. “ follow ” such as The students speak to follow their teacher.
18. “ tomorrow ” such as You must wake up tomorrow early.
19. “ today ” such as Today is Wednesday that I will want to see movie.
20. “ ocean ” such as The ocean is very big and many thins inside of it.
21. “ over ” such as Time is over for one hour and working.
22. “ termination ” such as Termination is high and lowest.

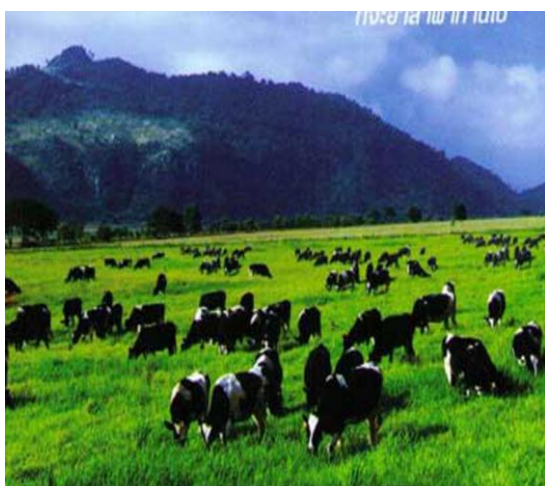
Advanced English [E. 000117]

The words that you had seen in above and you could speak or write under these because they have meaning and sounding belong standard Language into Dictionary when you speak them , phonetics is right or when you bring them to build sentences for communication so Advanced English subject that continuous from Basic English Subject that there is comment to reading and speaking about English Articles. They must know words and writing , specially , Sentences of English Language is Basic items or twelve Tenses or four Sentences after that students will bring words to writing Sentences such as You come to meet Doctor at the hospital or I have a pen that it is red and it is very good. So to learn about words of English Language that it is very importance for students and Thai people in the present when people who come from other country, they can communicate with others and read or write or listen about some messages to get knowledge from its.

Exercise 1

A. Look at the pictures then take out the words and write down on paper and meaning into Thai , following as

Picture 1.



picture 2.



Picture 1		Picture 2	
Words	Thai Meaning	Words	Thai Meaning
<u>For example</u> cow	วัว	<u>For example</u> people	คนทั่วไป

Advanced English [E. 000117]

No.	words	sentences
1	<i><u>For example</u></i> <i>legs</i>	<i>They have two legs per one police.</i>
2	<i>The gun</i>	<i>The polices must use the gun.</i>
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

Advanced English [E. 000117]

C. Read the article and answer the questions.

The World's online marketplace — eBay!

[A] 1. Do you like shopping online? Do you like finding a bargain or a good buy? Then e-Bay is for you. eBay is the World's Online Marketplace. It's a place to buy and sell almost anything. With over 18 million members, eBay is more popular than any other shopping site on the Internet.

[B] 2. People trade millions of different things on eBay's Web site: from cars to electronics to musical instruments. Here's how it works: A member puts an advertisement for an item on the Web site. Other members bid, or offer money, for the item. The person who bids the most money gets to buy the item. Then the seller sends the item to the buyer.

[C] 3. "Selling on eBay is easy," says Mike Stacks. He's the owner of a company that sells used computers. And he adds, "I make friends on eBay. I think it's a very friendly place." But some people don't like it. "I think the traditional way to shop is better," says Jenny Feng , a student. "I want to touch things – not see a picture of them."

[D] 4. But whether you like it or not, eBay is here to stay. There are now eBay users in the United States, Europe, Latin America, China, and many other countries. Soon, people may be able to shop on eBay anywhere in the world.



Advanced English [E. 000117]

C1. Answer these questions below.

a. How many people use eBay ?

b. What do people think about eBay ?

c. How do you sell items on eBay ?

d. What is eBay ?

e. Where can you shop on eBay ?

f. What can you buy and sell on eBay ?

g. Where does eBay users in the country ?

Advanced English [E. 000117]

C2. Tell and Write kind , meaning of these words into Thai below.

No.	Words	kinds	Thai Meaning
1	<u>For example</u> Shopping	<u>For example</u> verb	<u>For example</u> - จับจ่ายสิ่งของตามร้านค้า - เดินเที่ยวซื้อสินค้า
2	Marketplace		
3	Members		
4	Internet		
5	People		
6	Trade		
7	Web site		
8	Electronics		
9	Instruments		
10	Advertisement		
11	Seller		
12	Sends		
13	a company		
14	traditional way		
15	The United States		
16	Latin America		
17	China		

Advanced English [E. 000117]

C3. Translate these sentences into Thai

[A] 1. Then e-Bay is for you. eBay is the World's Online Marketplace. It's a place to buy and sell almost anything. With over 18 million members, eBay is more popular than any other shopping site on the Internet.

.....
.....
.....
.....

[B] 2. The person who bids the most money gets to buy the item. Then the seller sends the item to the buyer.

.....
.....
.....
.....

[D] 3. There are now eBay users in the United States, Europe, Latin America, China, and many other countries. Soon, people may be able to shop on eBay anywhere in the world.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Look at these pictures !

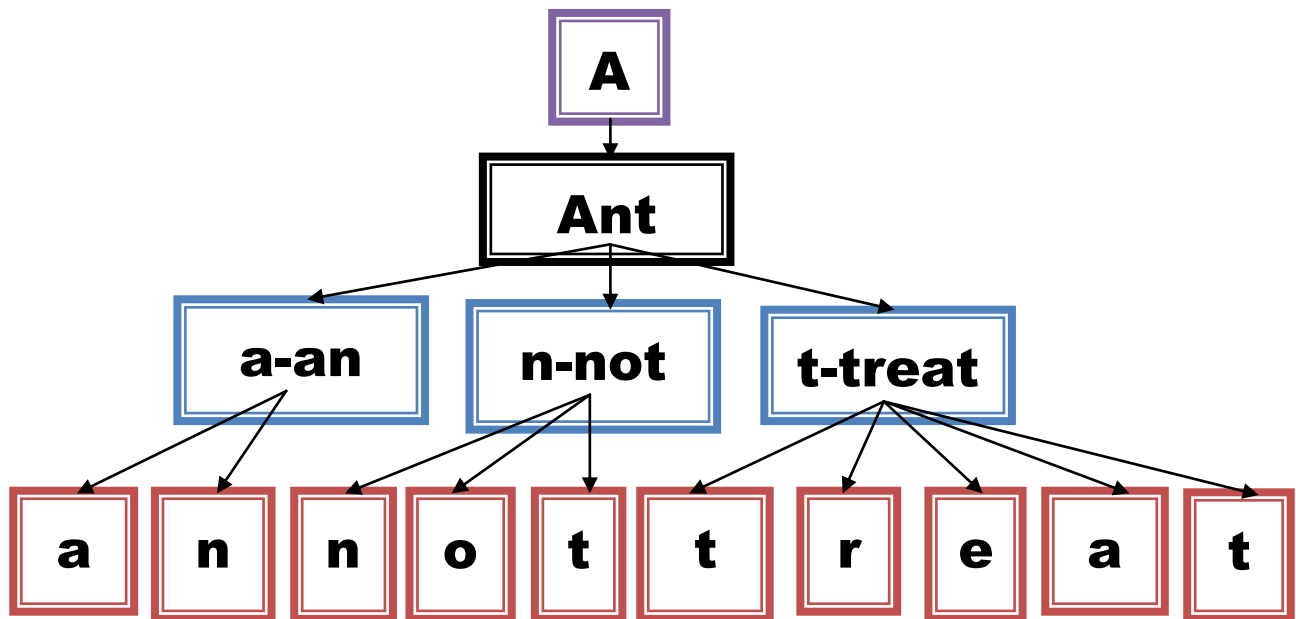


They are playing so happy together.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

D : Study Points to adding into chapter 1 Introduction

The processes of practicing the words of English Language ,beside of these , students must write and read English words or play English games that there are many ways in computer and internet , following as ;

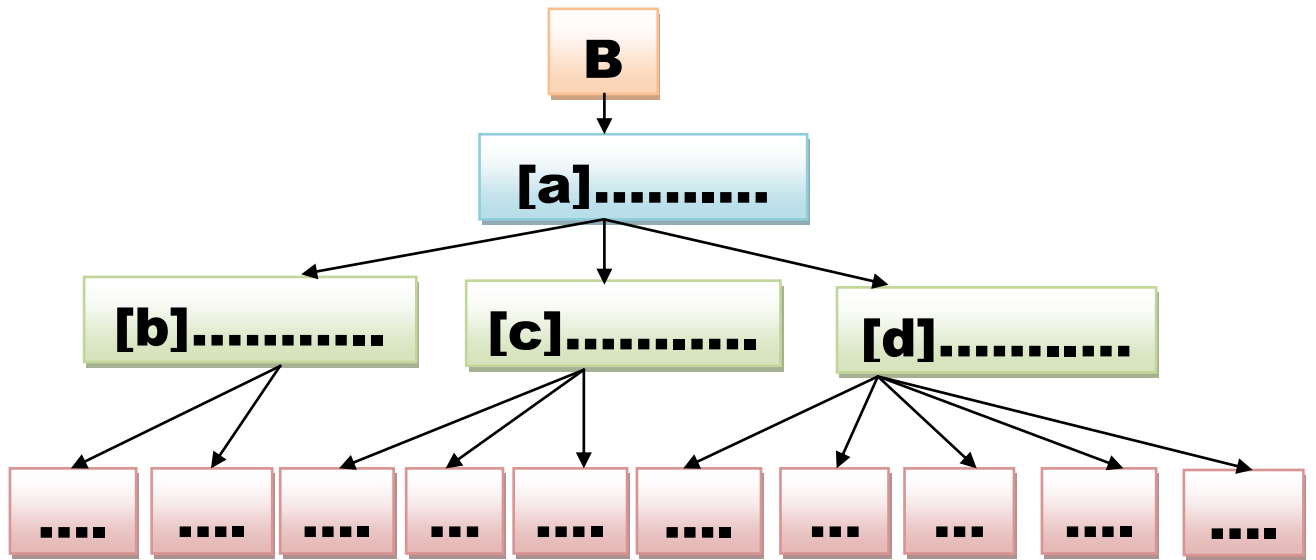


The alphabets and the words are in the top that it can write to words of English , following as ;

a-animal	noun	The animals live in the forest and water or river.
n-nature	noun	The nature is a very good for living of men and animals.
n-nation	noun	Mr. Tong is Thai nation.
o-opinion	noun	You had presented some opinions to teacher in classroom.
T-tree	noun	It is a mango tree.
t-tradition	noun	Thailand has a good tradition for treating.
r-road	noun	This road go to Bangkok and Phatthaya to Chonburi.
e-eye	noun	My eye can't see you when stand far here.
a-apple	noun	It is a green apple in the box.
t-tea	noun	You and I like to drink water-tea.

So students must be completing about words into the bank below, same in the top of table to train changing of writing the word to correct , Make completing the box as ;

Advanced English [E. 000117]



The alphabets and the words are in the top that it can write to words of English , following as;

Words	Kind of Words	Sentences



They are very kindness.

Chapter 2

Review : Speeches of English Language

The objectives for Learning :

1. Students will had studied about the concept of parts of Speeches of English Language
2. Students will had studied and repeated about noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction and interjection.
3. Students will read and keep any points that they will repeat to use for learning others in next chapter.

Learning about the parts of speech is the first step of grammar that students study just learning the letters of the alphabet that is the first step to being able to read and write. From learning the parts of speech we begin to understand the use or function of words and how words are joined together to make meaningful communication. To understand what a part of speech is, you must understand the idea of putting similar things together into groups or categories. Let's look at some examples of categories.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

COLORS	FRUITS	DRINKS	LANGUAGES
blue	apple	milk	Spanish
red	orange	water	Arabic
yellow	grape	soda	Japanese
green	lemon	beer	English
black	banana	coffee	Korean

From in the bank as Colors, fruits, drinks, and languages are categories. If I tell you that Grebo is a language, you would understand exactly what Grebo is. If we did not have the category language, it would be hard to explain what is meant by the word Grebo. In the list below, which does not belong with the others?

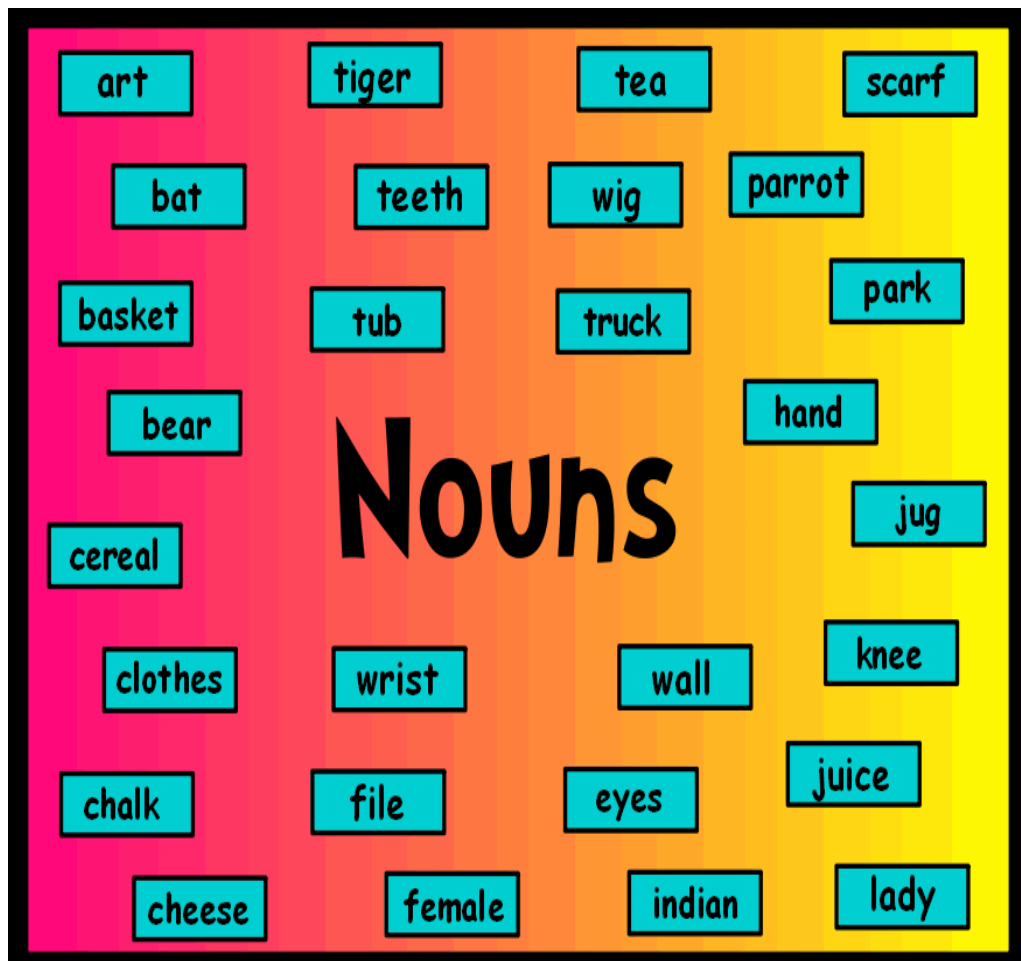
a) violin
b) hammer
c) drums
d) piano
e) guitar

If you chose hammer, you are right. Violin, drums, piano, and guitar are used to make music, but a hammer is not used to make music. Hammer doesn't fit with the other words because it is a tool and all of the others are musical instruments. Let's try another example. Which of these does not belong with the others ?

Advanced English [E. 000117]

a) hammer
b) saw
c) violin
d) screwdriver
e) wrench

This time, the word violin does not belong because it is not a tool. It is very useful to have categories like musical instruments and tools to organize our ideas. The parts of speech are categories used to organize or classify words according to how they are used. We use parts of speech as a way to make it easier to talk about language, look at this chart in below for studying the words of English Language such as ;



Advanced English [E. 000117]

The philosopher Aristotle and later scientists studied animals and classified them according to what they have in common. For example, eagles, robins and sparrows are kinds of birds; sharks, salmon and tuna are kinds of fish; and dogs, horses and elephants are kinds of mammals. Aristotle and others also studied language and classified words according to what they have in common. We usually use 8 categories or parts of speech to classify all the words we use in English. This classification is not perfect. Sometimes it is hard to tell which category a word belongs in. The same word may belong in different categories depending on how it is used. There may be better ways to classify English than by using the 8 parts of speech. But this classification has been used for a long time and many grammar books use it, so it is easier to keep on using it. It is possible to speak or learn a language without knowing the parts of speech, but for most of us, knowing about parts of speech makes things easier.

Here is an example of how it can be helpful to know about the parts of speech. Look at the sentence: The man surreptitiously entered the room. You probably don't know the meaning of the word surreptitiously, but if you know about parts of speech, you will recognize that it is an adverb and that it tells you something about how the man entered the room. You may still not understand the exact meaning of the word, but you can understand the whole sentence better than if you did not know about parts of speech. When you look up a word in a dictionary, you will find not only the meaning of the word but also what part of speech it is. This information is very helpful in understanding the full meaning of the word and knowing how to use it. The 8 parts of speech that are used to

Advanced English [E. 000117]

describe English words are: Nouns , Verbs , Adjectives , Adverbs , Pronouns , Prepositions Conjunctions and Articles

This set of lessons will teach you about each of the parts of speech and show how they are different from each other. They will help you recognize which part of speech each word in a sentence is and that will help you become a better reader. Review this lesson as many times as you want, and when you are ready, take the pop quiz on this chapter.

1. Nouns

A noun is often defined as a word which names a person, place or thing. Here are some examples of nouns : boy, river, friend, Mexico, triangle, day, school, truth, university, idea, John F. Kennedy, movie, aunt, vacation, eye, dream, flag, teacher, class, grammar. John F. Kennedy is a noun because it is the name of a person; Mexico is a noun because it is the name of a place; and boy is a noun because it is the name of a thing. Some grammar books divide nouns into 2 groups - proper nouns and common nouns. Proper nouns are nouns which begin with a capital letter because it is the name of a specific or particular person place or thing. Some examples of proper nouns are: Mexico, John F. Kennedy, Atlantic Ocean, February, Monday, New York City, Susan, Maple Street, Burger King. If you see a word beginning with a capital letter in in the middle of a sentence, it is probably a proper noun. Most nouns are common nouns and do not begin with a capital letter.

Many nouns have a special plural form if there is more than one. For example, we say one book but two books. Plurals are usually formed by

Advanced English [E. 000117]

2. Verbs

A verb is often defined as a word which shows action or state of being. The verb is the heart of a sentence - every sentence must have a verb. Recognizing the verb is often the most important step in understanding the meaning of a sentence. In the sentence *The dog bit the man*, *bit* is the verb and the word which shows the action of the sentence. In the sentence *The man is sitting on a chair*, even though the action doesn't show much activity, *sitting* is the verb of the sentence. In the sentence *She is a smart girl*, there is no action but a state of being expressed by the verb *is*. The word *be* is different from other verbs in many ways but can still be thought of as a verb.

Unlike most of the other parts of speech, verbs change their form. Sometimes endings are added (*learn - learned*) and sometimes the word itself becomes different (*teach-taught*). The different forms of verbs show different meanings related to such things as tense (*past, present, future*), person (*first person, second person, third person*), number (*singular, plural*) and voice (*active, passive*). Verbs are also often accompanied by verb-like words called modals (*may, could, should, etc.*) and auxiliaries (*do, have, will, etc.*) to give them different meanings.

One of the most important things about verbs is their relationship to time. Verbs tell if something has already happened, if it will happen later, or if it is happening now. For things happening now, we use the present tense of a verb; for something that has already happened, we use the past tense; and for something that will happen later, we use the future tense. Some examples of verbs in each tense are in the chart below :

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Present	Past	Future
look	looked	will look
move	moved	will move
talk	talked	will talk

Verbs like those in the chart above that form the past tense by adding -d or -ed are called regular verbs. Some of the most common verbs are not regular and the different forms of the verb must be learned. Some examples of such irregular verbs are in the chart below :

Present	Past	Future
see	saw	will see
hear	heard	will hear
speak	spoke	will speak

The charts above show the simple tenses of the verbs. There are also progressive or continuous forms which show that the action takes place over a period of time, and perfect forms which show completion of the action. These forms will be discussed more in other lessons, but a few examples are given in the chart below :

Present Continuous	Present Perfect
is looking	has looked
is speaking	has spoken
is talking	has talked

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Simple present tense verbs have a special form for the third person singular. Singular means "one" and plural means "more than one." Person is used here to show who or what does the action and can have the following forms :

1st person or the self (I , we)

2nd person or the person spoken to (you)

3rd person or a person not present (he , she , it , they)

The third person singular forms are represented by the pronouns he, she, it. The chart below shows how the third person singular verb form changes :

Persons	Singular	Plural
1st Person	(I) see	(we) see
	hear	Hear
	come	Come
2nd Person	(you) see	(you) see
	hear	Hear
	come	Come
3rd Person	(he, she, it) sees	(they) see
	hears	Hear
	comes	Come

A verb must "agree" with its subject. Subject-verb agreement generally means that the third person singular verb form must be used with a third person subject in the simple present tense. The word be - the most irregular and also most common verb in English - has different forms

Advanced English [E. 000117]

for each person and even for the simple past tense. The forms of the word be are given in the chart below :

Number	Present	Past	Future
Person	Singular		
1st (I)	am	was	will be
2nd (you)	are	were	will be
3rd (he, she, it)	is	was	will be
	Plural		
1st (we)	are	were	will be
2nd (you)	are	were	will be
3rd (they)	are	were	will be

Usually a subject comes before a verb and an object may come after it. The subject is what does the action of the verb and the object is what receives the action. In the sentence Bob ate a hamburger, Bob is the subject or the one who did the eating and the hamburger is the object or what got eaten. A verb which has an object is called a transitive verb and some examples are throw, buy, hit, love. A verb which has no object is called an intransitive verb and some examples are go, come, walk, listen. As you can see in the charts above, verbs are often made up of more than one word. The future forms, for example, use the word will and the perfect forms use the word have. These words are called helping or auxiliary verbs.

There are, however , four kinds of verbs that they are :
 (1) Transitive Verb (2) Intransitive Verb (3) Helping Verb and (4) Auxiliary Verb following as;

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Transitive Verb	Intransitive Verb	Helping Verb	Auxiliary Verb
See	Sit	- Verb to be : is, am,	Will -Would
Do	Dace	are, was, were, been	Shall -Should
eat	Walk	- Verb to have : has ,	May -Might
Hit	Cry	have , had	-Ought to
Play	Run	- Verb to do : do , does,	-Dare to
sing	think	did	-Must
			-Used to
			-Need to
			-Have to

Transitive Verbs have to object for explaining of subject what do or action such as :

- You [eat] banana and water.
- He [hit] the dog because it is bad.
- Teacher [teaches] students in the classroom.
- He [drives] a car to bath water on the Srongkarn Tradition.

Intransitive Verbs haven't object to explaining of subject such as :

- We [walk] on the road.
- Students [sit] in the music room with teacher.
- They [run and cry] out the office.
- Sombat [dances] very nice.
- You and we [listen] the music all days in the room.
- Some of animals [lives] in the water or small river or Ocean.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Transitive Verb	Intransitive Verb	Helping Verb	Auxiliary Verb
<p>Helping Verbs aren't main verb that they will change belong subject of sentence and tenses and put in front of main verb but sometime it also can be using main verb such as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- You [<u>are</u>] going to bus station now.- They [<u>have</u>] seen and looked at someone who stand near her.- I [<u>do</u>] not like her because she is selfish.			
<p>Auxiliary Verbs are used into from the future tenses and subjects and use with all subjects and main verb must be present verb only such as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- He [<u>will</u>] trip to Phimai.- It [<u>must</u>] be here.- Everybody [<u>ought to</u>] believe him for doing merit tomorrow.- They [<u>used to</u>] go to America country about two ago.- You and I [<u>need to</u>] get goods from Bangkok today.			

Advanced English [E. 000117]

3. Adjectives

An adjective is often defined as a word which describes or gives more information about a noun or pronoun. Adjectives describe nouns in terms of such qualities as size, color, number, and kind.

In the sentence **The lazy dog sat on the rug**, the word **lazy** is an adjective which gives more information about the noun **dog**. We can add more adjectives to describe the dog as well as in the sentence **The lazy, old, brown dog sat on the rug**. We can also add adjectives to describe the rug as in the sentence **The lazy, old, brown dog sat on the beautiful, expensive, new rug**. The adjectives do not change the basic meaning or structure of the sentence, but they do give a lot more information about the dog and the rug. As you can see in the example above, when more than one adjective is used, a comma (,) is used between the adjectives. Usually an adjective comes before the noun that it describes, as in **tall man**. It can also come after a form of the word **be** as in **The man is tall**. More than one adjective can be used in this position in the sentence **The man is tall, dark and handsome**. In later lessons, you will learn how to make comparisons with adjectives.

Most adjectives do not change form whether the noun it describes is singular or plural. For example we say **big tree** and **big trees**, **old house** and **old houses**, **good time** and **good times**. There are, however, some adjectives that do have different singular and plural forms. The common words **this** and **that** have the plural forms **these** and **those**. These words are called demonstrative adjectives because demonstrate or point out what is being referred to.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Another common type of adjective is the possessive adjective which shows possession or ownership. The words my dog or my dogs indicate that the dog or dogs belong to me. I would use the plural form our if the dog or dogs belonged to me and other people. The chart below shows the forms of possessive adjectives.

Person*	Singular	Plural
1st Person	my	our
2nd Person	your	your
3rd Person	his/her/its	their

*Person is used here as a grammar word and has these meanings:

1st person or the self (I, me, we)

2nd person or the person spoken to (you)

3rd person or the person spoken about

(he, she, him, her, they, them)

There are eleven kinds of Adjective in English Language that you can study and follow these as:

No	Kinds of Adjectives	For example the words
1	Descriptive Adjective	Good, bad, tall, short, black, poor, rich, green, white etc.
2	Proper Adjective	English, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Thai, American etc.
3	Quantitative Adjective	Much, many, some, any, all, half, little, small, thin etc.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

No	Kinds of Adjectives	For example the words
4	Numeral Adjective	One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, first, second, third etc.
5	Demonstrative Adjective	Same, this, that etc.
6	Interrogative Adjective	What, where, why, who, how etc.
7	Possessive Adjective	My, your, our, their, her, his etc.
8	Distributive Adjective	Every, each, either, neither etc.
9	Emphasizing Adjective	Own, very etc.
10	Exclamatory Adjective	What !, Oh! etc.
11	Relative Adjective	What, where ,that etc.

For example

- The president is *sorry*.
- This girl is *afraid*.
- He is *well*.
- The *rich* man lives in the *big* house.
- The *English* language is used by *every* nation.
- She did not give *any* money to *her* brother.
- She gave me *two* apples and *three* mangoes.

4. Adverbs

We have seen that an adjective is a word that gives more information about a noun or pronoun. An adverb is usually defined as a word that gives more information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives and adverbs in terms of such qualities as time, frequency and manner. In the sentence Sue runs fast,

Advanced English [E. 000117]

fast describes how or the manner in which Sue runs. In the sentence Sue runs very fast, very describes the adverb fast and gives information about how fast Sue runs.

Most, but not all adverbs end in -ly as in But not all words that end in -ly are adverbs (ugly is an adjective, supply and reply can both be nouns or verbs). Many times an adjective can be made into an adverb by adding -ly as in nicely, quickly, completely, sincerely. Adverbs of time tell when something happens and adverbs of frequency tell how often something happens. Below are some common adverbs of time and frequency which you should learn, For example :

Adverbs of Time

- Do it now.
- I will see you then.
- They will be here soon.
- I can't meet you today.
- Let's go tomorrow.
- They told me yesterday.
- Have you traveled recently?

Adverbs of Frequency

- I always do my homework.
- We sometimes get confused.
- He usually gets good grades.
- I never went skiing.
- She rarely eats a big breakfast.
- He was once on TV.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Adverbs of Frequency

- Have you traveled recently?
- He saw the movie twice.

5. Pronouns

A pronoun is often defined as a word which can be used instead of a noun. For example, instead of saying John is a student, the pronoun he can be used in place of the noun John and the sentence becomes He is a student. We use pronouns very often, especially so that we do not have to keep on repeating a noun. This chapter is about the kind of pronoun called a personal pronoun because it often refers to a person. Like nouns, personal pronouns sometimes have singular and plural forms (I-we, he-they).

Unlike nouns, personal pronouns sometimes have different forms for masculine/male, feminine/female and neuter (he-she-it). Also unlike nouns, personal pronouns have different forms depending on if they act as subjects or objects (he-him, she-her). A subject is a word which does an action and usually comes before the verb, and an object is a word that receives an action and usually comes after the verb. For example, in the sentence Yesterday Susan called her mother, Susan is the subject and mother is the object. The pronoun she can be used instead of Susan and the pronoun her can be used instead of mother. The form of a personal pronoun also changes according to what person is referred to. Person is used here as a grammar word and means :

Advanced English [E. 000117]

1st person or the self

- (I, me, we)

2nd person or the person spoken to

- (you)

3rd person or the person spoken about

- (he, she, him, her, they, them).

There is also a possessive form of the pronoun. Just as we can make a noun possessive as in the sentence That is my father's book to mean That is the book of my father, we can make the pronoun possessive and say That book is his. There are possessive adjective forms (such as my, your, his, her etc.) that are discussed with other adjectives in chapter 4. Possessive pronouns can stand by themselves without nouns, but possessive adjectives, like other adjectives, are used together with nouns. There is also an intensive form of the pronoun which intensifies or emphasizes the noun that it comes after as in the sentence I myself saw him. The reflexive form of the pronoun looks exactly like the intensive form but is used when the subject and object of a verb refers to the same person as in the sentence I saw myself in the mirror. All of this may sound confusing, but if you study the chart below, it will be clearer :

- **Singular**

Person	Subject	Object	Possessive	Intensive Reflexive
1st	I	me	mine	myself
2nd	you	you	yours	yourself
3rd	he/she/it	him/her/it	his/hers	himself/herself/ itself

Advanced English [E. 000117]

● Plural

Person	Subject	Object	Possessive	Intensive Reflexive
1st	we	us	ours	ourselves
2nd	you	you	yours	yourselves
3rd	they	them	theirs	themselves

Notice that the form you is the same for subject and object, singular and plural and that there is no neuter singular possessive form. There are also interrogative pronouns (who, which, what) used for asking questions and relative pronouns (who, which, what, that) used in complex sentences which will be discussed in another place. Some grammar books also talk about demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those) and indefinite pronouns (some, all, both, each, etc.) which are very similar to adjectives and do not need to be discussed here. Review this lesson as many times as you want, and when you are ready, take the pop quiz on this chapter.

6. Prepositions

A preposition is a word which shows relationships among other words in the sentence. The relationships include direction, place, time, cause, manner and amount. In the sentence She went to the store, to is a preposition which shows direction. In the sentence He came by bus, by is a preposition which shows manner. In the sentence They will be here at

Advanced English [E. 000117]

three o'clock, at is a preposition which shows time and in the sentence It is under the table, under is a preposition which shows place.

A preposition always goes with a noun or pronoun which is called the object of the preposition. The preposition is almost always before the noun or pronoun and that is why it is called a preposition. The preposition and the object of the preposition together are called a prepositional phrase. The following chart shows the prepositions, objects of the preposition, and prepositional phrases of the sentences above.

Preposition	Object of the Preposition	Prepositional Phrase
To	the store	to the store
By	bus	by bus
At	three o'clock	at three o'clock
Under	the table	under the table

Prepositional phrases are like idioms and are best learned through listening to and reading as much as possible. Below are some common prepositions of time and place and examples of their use such as, for example :

Prepositions of time:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at two o'clock - on Wednesday - in an hour - in January - in 1992 - for a day

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Prepositions of place:

- at my house
- in New York
- in my hand
- on the table
- near the library
- across the street
- under the bed
- between the books

7. Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word that connects other words or groups of words. In the sentence Bob and Dan are friends the conjunction and connects two nouns and in the sentence He will drive or fly, the conjunction or connects two verbs. In the sentence It is early but we can go, the conjunction but connects two groups of words. Coordinating conjunctions are conjunctions which connect two equal parts of a sentence. The most common ones are and, or, but, and so which are used in the following ways :

- and is used to join or add words together in the sentence
as They ate and drank.
- or is used to show choice or possibilities as in the sentence
as He will be here on Monday or Tuesday.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

- but is used to show opposite or conflicting ideas as in the sentence as She is small but strong.
- so is used to show result as in the sentence as I was tired so I went to sleep.

Subordinating conjunctions connect two parts of a sentence that are not equal and will be discussed more in another class. For now, you should know some of the more common subordinating conjunctions such as :

For examples :		
after	before	unless
although	if	until
as	since	when
because	than	while

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together. In the sentence Both Jan and Meg are good swimmers, both . . . and are correlative conjunctions. The most common correlative conjunctions are : both . . . and, either . . . or, neither . . . nor, not only . . . but also etc.

8. Articles

An article is a kind of adjective which is always used with and gives some information about a noun. There are only two articles (A) a and (the) the, but they are used very often and are important for using

Advanced English [E. 000117]

English accurately. The word a (which becomes (An) an when the next word begins with a vowel - a, e, i, o, u) is called the indefinite article because the noun it goes with is indefinite or general. The meaning of the article a is similar to the number one, but one is stronger and gives more emphasis. It is possible to say I have a book or I have one book, but the second sentence emphasizes that I do not have two or three or some other number of books.

The word the is known as the definite article and indicates a specific thing. The difference between the sentences I sat on a chair and I sat on the chair is that the second sentence refers to a particular, specific chair, not just any chair. Many nouns, especially singular forms of countable nouns which you will learn about later, must have an article. In English, it is not possible to say I sat on chair without an article, but a demonstrative or possessive adjective can be used instead of an article as in the sentences I sat on that chair and I sat on his chair.

Whenever you see an article, you will find a noun with it. The noun may be the next word as in the man or there may be adjectives and perhaps adverbs between the article and the noun as in the very angry, young man, Such as :

1. We are the students at Suranaree School.
2. You see a boy who is playing the game on computer.
3. The teacher is a good man.
4. She was not a policeman but she was a nurse.
5. He was an artist.
6. The university was used to place for examination of them.
7. He had looked the television.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

9. Identification of Parts of Speech

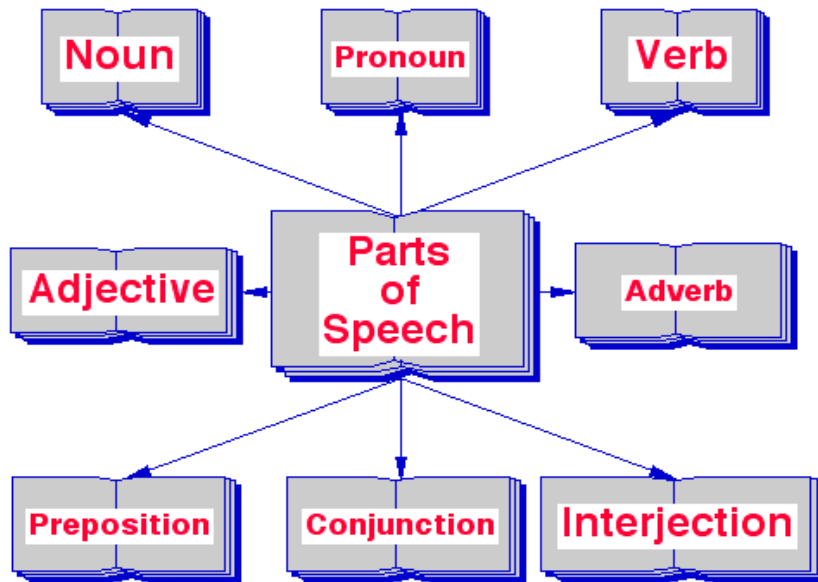
Now that you have learned all the parts of speech, you can identify the words in a sentence. This chapter will give you some clues that will make identification easier. First of all, a word can be more than one part of speech and you have to look at how the word works in a particular sentence to know what part of speech it is. The chart below shows examples of words that have more than one part of speech.

Word	Sentence	Part of Speech
can	I think I can do it.	Verb
can	Don't open that can of beans.	noun
only	This is my only pen.	adjective
only	He was only joking.	adverb
his	That book is his .	pronoun
his	That is his book.	adjective
English	Can you speak English ?	noun
English	I am reading an English novel.	Adjective

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Looking at these Pictures for Conclusion :

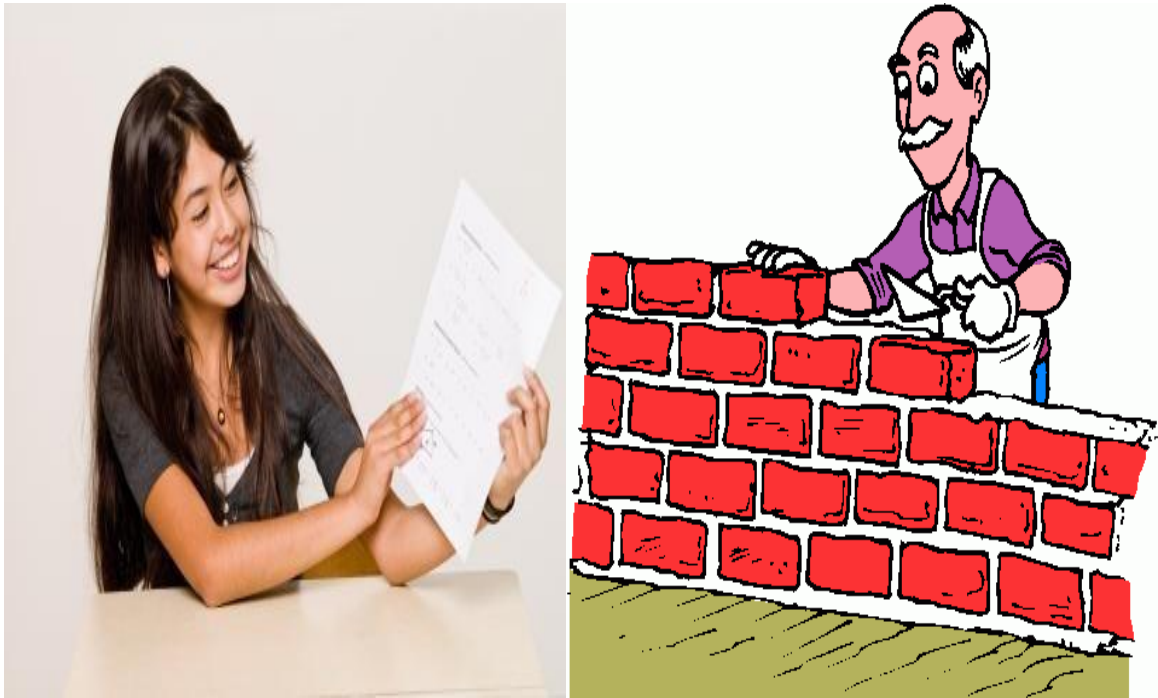
Picture A :



Picture B :



Advanced English [E. 000117]



Picture C :

Girl and man try to do and make their work to good And compare to Learn English that we will must to help ourselves Everything doesn't difficult in the world. So English Language can practices same a girl and a man.

So, Learning of English about Parts of Speeches will help the learners to use and understand writing or reading because it can make you to see alphabets to add to words of English words that they was used to write speak read and listen of speakers when they want to use English to communicate with others therefore the learners ought study various parts of English as Reading Speaking Writing and Listening beside of these they want to use it all time.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 2

A. Considered the words then put its on line in below as :

fast	fish	people	police	know	wife
cake	have	run	cookies	milk	soup
the	like	is	sick	wait	at
for	go	under	but	ask	want
it	food	water	old	tiny	move
you	Bangkok	my	seven	live	of
an	in	set	Oh !	please	slowly
sleep	forest	do	tea	that	love
small	animal	walk	had	television	red
seek	book	line	so	thin	into
off	speaker	fat	help	sock	computer

Nouns	Pronouns	Verbs	Adverbs
<i>For example</i> fish	<i>For example</i> it	<i>For example</i> set	<i>For example</i> fast
Adjectives	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Articles
<i>For example</i> old	<i>For example</i> in	<i>For example</i> but	<i>For example</i> the

Advanced English [E. 000117]

B. Mark (x) in front of the uncountable noun only

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. hair | woman | textbook |
| 2. student | money | room |
| 3. tomato | ice cream | cookie |
| 4. craft | sandwich | cake |
| 5. secretary | typewriter | ink |
| 6. problem | news | mouse |
| 7. smoke | cigarette | lighter |
| 8. orange | basket | heat |
| 9. truck | van | oil |
| 10. chalk | teacher | blackboard |

C: Fill in the spaces with *a* , *an* , *the* or leave it blank where necessary.

1.vegetables are good for health.
2.students in this school likeAmerican football.
3. Dan plays piano well.
4.bread you baked is very delicious.
5. Fresh milk tastes good.
6. I had headache last night.
7. They go to Kor Samui insummer.
8. We hadlunch at half past twelve yesterday.
9.eagle is dangerous tosmall bird.
10. Automobile is necessary for our daily life.

D: Choose the correct pronouns for each sentence by underlining the correct ones.

1. (We , US) went to the Zoo.
2. (She , Her) told (I , me) to phone (she , her) at night
3. The boys do not want to play with (his , her).
4. (I , Me) asked (she , her) many questions.
5. Please buy (I , me) some salt.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

6. Where are the books? Here (they , them) are.
7. Tom is very thin.(He , Him) has nothing to eat.
8. The mango is ripe.(It , Its) is very sweet.
9. Sam's mother is a teacher. (She , He) is very kind.
10. Nid and I live in the same village. (We , They) go to school together.

E. Say whether the verbs written in italic are Transitive Verbs or Intransitive Verbs.

1. Our parents are *working* at the office.
2. She *plays* the guitar well.
3. Do you *eat* fruit after meal?
4. Horses *run* faster than rabbit.
5. Alice can *speak* Thai better than Alexander.
6. *Give* me some more chocolate cake please.
7. Don't *put* much salt in the soup.
8. She is *passing* the paper to her boss.
9. Mother *laughed* when she saw Jack's face.
10. Who is *making* the sandwich?

F: Underline the words that suits the following sentences.

1. Today Somsri is (good , well) because she smiles all day.
2. When people have a lot of money, they are (happy , happily).
3. Danai is a (good , well) doctor.
4. This road is only twenty feet (wide , widely).
5. Do you like to read (England , English) newspaper?
6. The rabbit runs (fast , fastly).
7. The little girl likes her (new , newly) skirt.
8. We ate (hungry , hungrily).
9. (America , American) people live in the United States of America.
10. Those dishes are (clean , cleanly).



Chapter 3

Reading Comprehension

The objectives for Learning :

1. To practice about reading and translating of words for students.
2. To read about articles that there are many sentences when students have read and seen words that appeared in articles of writers and there are many meanings.
3. To know about building or making sentences of English Language.
4. To know about parts of speeches of English Language that students have studied on Basic English about used of them.
5. To able for writing the sentences and reading belong phonetics of English Language
6. When reading finished , students can answer the questions about at articles to correct.

Reading Comprehension is reading to understand about topics or stories then readers can answer questions and translate meaning to first Language or second Language and analysis the structure of sentences that the writers had written or exemplified. Reading has many kinds but this reading that the writer will bring short stories about Thai Tradition and various topics to practice students to read English articles and there is related and continuous Basic English , following as :

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Reading of important Day and Thai tradition and general articles of English.

1. Songkran Day

[A]. “ Songkran ” is the Thai traditional New Year and an occasion for family reunion. At this time, people from the rural areas who are working in the city usually return home to celebrate the festival. Thus, when the time comes, Bangkok temporarily turns into a deserted city.

[B]. The festival falls on April 13 and the annual celebration is held throughout the kingdom. In fact, “Songkran” is a Thai word which means “move” or “change place” as it is the day when the sun changes its position in the zodiac. It is also known as the “Water Festival” as people believe that water will wash away bad luck.

[C]. This Thai traditional New Year begins with early morning merit-making offering food to Buddhist monks and releasing caged birds to fly freely into the sky. During this auspicious occasion, any animals kept will be set free. Paying homage to one’s ancestors is an important part of the day. People will pay their respects to the elders



by pouring scented water over the palms of their hands. The elders in return wish the youngsters good luck and prosperity.

[D]. In the afternoon, after performing a bathing rite for Buddha images and the monks, the celebrants both young and old, joyfully splash water on each other. The most-talked about celebration takes place in the northern

province of Chiang Mai where Songkran is celebrated from April 13 to 15. During this period, people from all parts of the country flock there to enjoy the water festival, to watch the Miss Songkran Contest and the beautiful parades.

[E]. In Bangkok, the Buddha image “Buddhasihing” is brought out from the National Museum for people to sprinkle lustral water at Sanam Luang opposite the Grand Palace.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

คำแปล

เทศกาลสงกรานต์

“สงกรานต์” คือ วันขึ้นปีใหม่ตามประเพณีไทยและเป็นโอกาสที่สมาชิกในครอบครัวจะได้พบกันพร้อมหน้าพร้อมตา ในช่วงเวลาี่ประชาชนผู้ซึ่งเป็นคนต่างจังหวัดที่มาทำงานในกรุงเทพมหานครส่วนใหญ่ก็จะเดินทางไปฉลองเทศกาลนี้ที่บ้านเกิดของตน ดังนั้นเมื่อเทศกาลนี้มาถึงกรุงเทพมหานครก็จะกลายเป็นเมืองร้างไปชั่วคราว

เทศกาลสงกรานต์ตรงกับวันที่ 13 เมษายนและการฉลองประจำปีก็จะจัดให้มีขึ้นทั่วทั้งราชอาณาจักร ที่จริงแล้วคำว่า “สงกรานต์” นี้เป็นภาษาไทยซึ่งหมายถึง “เคลื่อนย้าย” หรือ “เปลี่ยนที่” เพราะว่าเป็นวันที่พระอาทิตย์เปลี่ยนตำแหน่งในทางจักรราศี นอกจากนี้ยังเรียกว่า “เทศกาลน้ำ” อีกด้วย เพราะว่าประชาชนเชื่อว่าน้ำจะพัดพาเอาสิ่งที่เป็นอัปมงคลออกไป

วันขึ้นปีใหม่ตามประเพณีของไทยนี้เริ่มต้นแต่เช้าตรู่ด้วยการทำบุญตักบาตรแก่พระสงฆ์และปล่อยนกที่ขังไว้ให้เป็นอิสระ ในช่วงวาระโอกาสอันเป็นมงคลนี้ สัตว์ต่าง ๆ ที่ถูกขังไว้ก็จะได้รับการปล่อยให้เป็นอิสระ พร้อมกันนี้การไหว้บรรพบุรุษก็เป็นส่วนสำคัญของวันนี้ด้วย ประชาชนจะแสดงความเคารพต่อผู้สูงอายุ และในทางกลับกันผู้สูงอายุก็จะอวยพรให้ผู้ห้อยประสบโชคดีและเจริญรุ่งเรือง

ในตอนบ่าย หลังจากพิธีสงฆ์พระพุทธรูปและพระสงฆ์แล้ว ผู้ร่วมฉลองทั้งหมดและแก่ต่างสาดน้ำใส่กันอย่างสนุกสนาน การฉลองที่มีคนกล่าวขานกันมากที่สุดเห็นจะเป็นที่จังหวัดทางภาคเหนือคือ เชียงใหม่ ซึ่งการฉลองที่นี่จะมีขึ้นระหว่างวันที่ 13-15 เมษายน ช่วงเวลานี้ประชาชนจากทั่วทุกภาคของประเทศจะแห่กันไปที่นั่นเพื่อร่วมสนุกสนานในเทศกาลน้ำนี้ เพื่อชมการประกวดนางงามสงกรานต์และขบวนพาเหรดที่สวยงาม

ในกรุงเทพมหานคร พระพุทธรูป “พระพุทธรูปสี่หิנד” จะถูกอัญเชิญจากพิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติมาประดิษฐานไว้ที่ท้องสนามหลวง (ตรงข้ามพระบรมมหาราชวัง) เพื่อให้ประชาชนได้สงฆ์น้ำด้วย

Exercise 3

A. Answer questions to correct

e.g.

1. What is “ Songkran day ” in Thailand ?

For example :

Answer : “ Songkran ” is the Thai traditional New Year and an occasion for family reunion

Advanced English [E. 000117]

2. When Thai people celebrate “ Songkran day ” ?

For example :

Answer : The festival falls on April 13 and the annual celebration
is held throughout the kingdom.

3. When “Songkran Day” come , How did Thai people do in this day ?

For example :

Answer : People will pay their respects to the elders by pouring
scented water over the palms of their hands. The elders
in return wish the youngsters good luck and prosperity.

4. What did Thai people do in the morning ,when Songkran Day come?

Answer :
.....
.....
.....

5. What did Thai people do in the afternoon ,when Songkran Day come?

Answer :
.....
.....
.....

6. What is date of celebrations Songkran Day ?

Answer :
.....
.....
.....

7. What is name of the Buddha image from the National Museum ?

Answer :
.....
.....

Advanced English [E. 000117]

B : Write meaning these Vocabularies

1. Thai traditional
2. Occasion
3. Celebrate
4. Festival
5. Temporarily
6. A deserted city
7. The annual celebration
8. The kingdom
9. In fact
10. Position
11. Water Festival
12. Believe
13. Merit-making
14. Offering food
15. Buddhist monks
16. Releasing
17. Auspicious occasion
18. Ancestors
19. Respects
20. Performing
21. Buddha images
22. Monks
23. Splash
24. The beautiful parades
25. The National Museum
26. The Grand Palace
27. The elders
28. the northern province
29. Thailand
30. the Buddha image

Advanced English [E. 000117]

C : Considered and writing about Tenses after read “ Songkran Day ”

On line below as ;

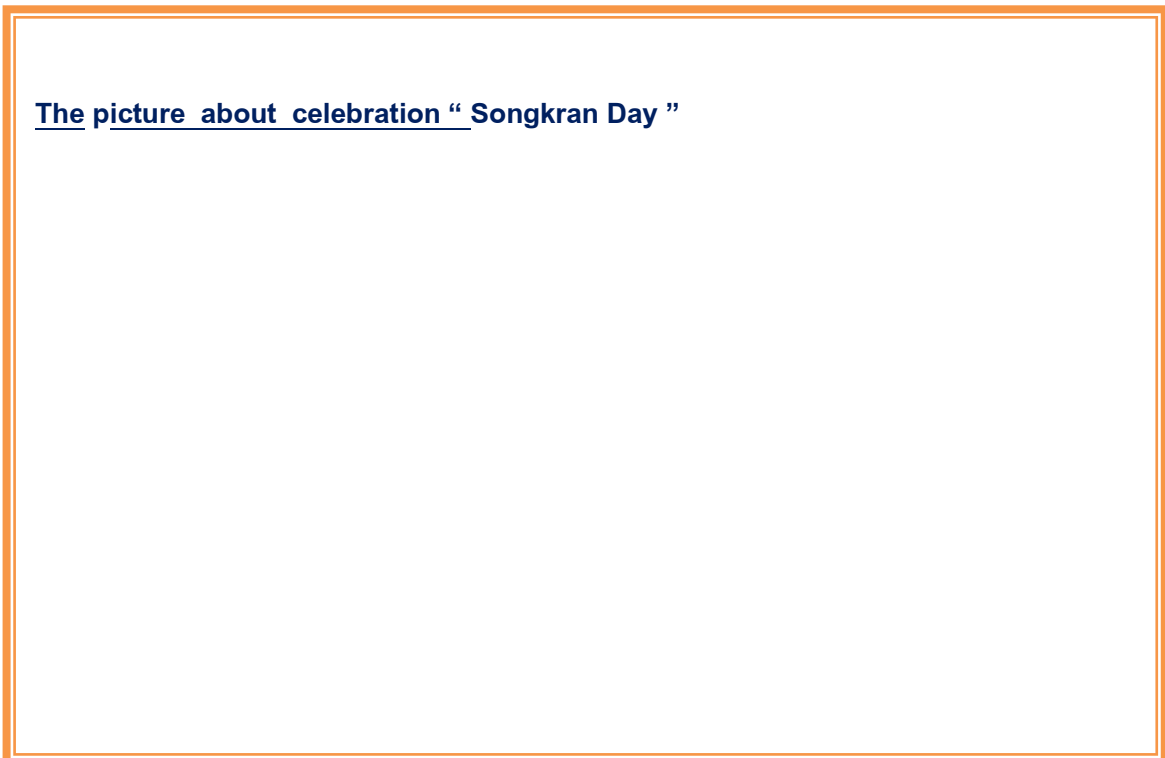
.....
.....
.....

D : Write about some topics that you interest about Thailand and talk in the classroom to friends after write on your paper to send or you can collect into these topics as

- a. The Thai Sea
- b. Thai Monks
- c. The River in Thailand
- d. Thai People
- e. The water Fall
- f. Thai Teachers

E : Draw or search the picture about celebration “ Songkran Day ”
Then you write to explain on English Language.

The picture about celebration “ Songkran Day ”



Advanced English [E. 000117]

2. National Children's Day

[A] : Children are considered as the most valuable resources of the nation. They are a powerful force in the development and stability of the nation. Normally, the age of children taking part in the celebrations should be less than 14 years old.

[B] : To prepare themselves to be strength of the nation, children should be industrious in their study, make use of their time wisely, being disciplined, diligent, helpful to each other, unselfish, being aware of right and duty and responsible towards the society. In addition, they should keep the country clean and conserve the natural environment and public property. If children are aware of their own future and of the nation by behaving in such a way, they will be called "Worthy Children" and the country will be prosperous.

[C] : At the same time, to stimulate children to be aware of their significant role in the country, the National Children's Day was held for the first time on the first Monday of October 1955 and continued until 1963. Then it was changed to the second Saturday of January as at this time the rainy season is over and it is a government holiday. This is still in practice today.

[D] : The government has set up an organising committee to co-ordinate with several agencies in both public and private sectors to organise the celebration simultaneously throughout the country. The objectives are to enable children to realize their importance, to be disciplined, being aware of right and duty, responsibility towards the society, be proud of their country, Religion and Monarchy, and believe in a democratic system having the King as the head of state.

[E] : Every year on this day, His Majesty the King gives an advice while the Supreme Patriarch gives a moral teaching. The Prime Minister also gives a slogan. This indicates that children are the most valuable resource of the nation. We often hear the saying that, "Children are the future of the nation, if the children are intelligent, the country will be prosperous." Therefore, children should ask themselves whether they are worthy children or not.

[F] : On this day, many interesting places such as the Duzit Zoo, the Army, Navy, and Airforce bases, Government House and Parliament House are opened for children to visit. Thus, all children look forward to National Children's Day.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

- เมื่อผู้เรียนอ่านภาษาอังกฤษข้างต้นแล้วให้สังเกตคำศัพท์แต่ละย่อหน้าว่ามีความหมายตรงคำแปลข้างล่าง และ การใช้คำศัพท์ที่มีความเหมาะสมถูกต้องกับโครงสร้างประโยคภาษาอังกฤษ ดังนั้น การที่ยกคำแปลเป็นภาษาไทยคู่กับภาษาอังกฤษในเบื้องต้นก่อนนั้น อันเนื่องจากผู้เรียนยังไม่มีประสบการณ์ในการตีความทางภาษา และ ความสามารถในการตีความหมาย จึงจำเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่าบทความเบื้องต้น 2 บทความนี้ การสอนจึงต้องนำคำแปลของบทความมาด้วย นอกจากนี้ บทความทั้ง 2 นี้ ยังเป็นเรื่องเฉพาะวันสำคัญและประเพณีของไทยด้วย เพื่อให้ผู้เรียนแต่ละคนอ่านแล้วฝึกตีความหมายตามแต่ละประโยคในภาษาไทย เพื่อให้เห็นคำศัพท์แต่ละศัพท์ที่ปรากฏในเนื้อเรื่องแต่ละย่อหน้า และ ผู้สอนก็อธิบายเพิ่มเติมแต่ละศัพท์ และก่อนจะนำไปทำแบบฝึกหัดท้ายเรื่องที่ได้จัดทำไว้เป็นแบบทดสอบว่าผู้เรียนมีความเข้าใจมากน้อยอย่างไร หลังจากอ่านและตีความหมายเรื่อง **National Children's Day** และ **Songkran Day** จบแล้ว

คำแปลเรื่อง วันเด็กแห่งชาติ

... [A] เด็กเป็นทรัพยากรบุคคลที่สำคัญยิ่งของประเทศไทย เป็นพลังสำคัญในการพัฒนาชาติบ้านเมืองให้เจริญก้าวหน้าและมั่นคง โดยปกติอายุของเด็กที่เข้าร่วมฉลองในงานนี้จะต่ำกว่า 14 ปี

... [B] เพื่อเตรียมพร้อมให้ตนเองเป็นกำลังของชาติ เด็กควรจะต้องมีความขยันหมั่นศึกษาหาความรู้ รู้จักใช้เวลาให้เป็นประโยชน์ มีระเบียบวินัย ขยันขันแข็ง ช่วยเหลือกันและกัน เสียสละรู้จักสิทธิหน้าที่ ความรับผิดชอบต่อสังคม รวมทั้งรักษาความสะอาดและรักษาสภาพแวดล้อมทางธรรมชาติและสาธารณสุขสมบัติ ถ้าหากเด็กตระหนักถึงอนาคตของตนเองและของชาติโดยการปฏิบัติตนตามที่กล่าวมานั้น ก็จะได้ชื่อว่าเป็น "เด็กดี" และประเทศไทยก็จะเจริญรุ่งเรือง

...[C] ในขณะที่เดียวกัน เพื่อกระตุ้นให้เด็กตระหนักถึงบทบาทอันสำคัญของตนในประเทศ จึงได้มีการจัดงานวันเด็กแห่งชาติขึ้นเป็นครั้งแรกในวันจันทร์แรกของเดือนตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2498 และถือปฏิบัติเรื่อยมาจนถึงปี พ.ศ. 2506 แต่ต่อมาเปลี่ยนเป็นวันเสาร์ที่ 2 ของเดือนมกราคม เพราะเป็นช่วงหมดฤดูฝนแล้วและเป็นวันหยุดราชการอีกด้วย ดังนั้นจึงถือปฏิบัติมาจนถึงวันนี้



Advanced English [E. 000117]

...[D] ในการจัดงานวันเด็กแห่งชาตินั้น ทางรัฐบาลได้จัดให้มีคณะกรรมการจัดงานขึ้นมาชุดหนึ่ง เพื่อประสานงานกับหน่วยงานต่างๆ ทั้งทางภาครัฐและเอกชนเพื่อจะได้จัดฉลองพร้อมกันทั่วทั้งประเทศโดยมีจุดมุ่งหมายเพื่อให้เด็กได้ตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของตนเองมีระเบียบวินัย ตระหนักถึงสิทธิและหน้าที่ มีความรับผิดชอบต่อสังคม มีความภูมิใจในชาติศาสนา และพระมหากษัตริย์ ยึดมั่นในการปกครองระบอบประชาธิปไตยอันมีองค์พระมหากษัตริย์เป็นประมุข

... [E] ทุกๆ ปี ในวันนี้พระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัว จะพระราชทานพระบรมราโชวาท สมเด็จพระสังฆราชเจ้า ทรงโปรดประทานพระคติธรรม และ ฯพณฯ นายกรัฐมนตรีจะมอบคำขวัญวันเด็ก นี่ก็แสดงให้เห็นว่าเด็กเป็นทรัพยากรที่มีคุณค่ามากที่สุดของชาติ เราจึงได้ยินคำพูดอยู่บ่อย ๆ ว่า “เด็กคืออนาคตของชาติ เด็กฉลาด ชาติเจริญ” ดังนั้นเด็ก ๆ จึงควรถามตนเองว่าตนเป็นเด็กดีหรือไม่

... [F] ในวันนี้นี่สถานที่น่าสนใจหลายแห่ง เช่น สวนสัตว์ดุสิต กองทัพบก กองทัพเรือ และฐานทัพอากาศ ทำเนียบรัฐบาล และรัฐสภาต่างก็เปิดให้เด็ก ๆ เข้าชม ดังนั้นเด็ก ๆ ต่างก็คอยให้ถึงวันเด็กเร็ว ๆ

Exercise 4

A : Review reading , Which is correct ?

[A] Children(1)..... considered as the most valuable resources of the nation. They are a powerful force(2)..... the development and stability of the nation. Normally, the age of children taking part in the celebrations(3)..... be less than 14 years old.

[B] To prepare themselves to be strength of the nation, children(4)..... be industrious in(5)..... study, make use of their time wisely, being disciplined, diligent, helpful to each other, unselfish, being aware of right and duty(6)..... responsible towards the society. In addition, they should(7)..... the country clean and conserve the natural environment and public property. If children(8)..... aware of their own future and of the nation by behaving in such a way, they will(9)..... called “Worthy Children” and the country(10)..... be prosperous.

No	a	b	c	d
1	<input type="checkbox"/> was	<input type="checkbox"/> be	<input type="checkbox"/> am	<input type="checkbox"/> are
2	<input type="checkbox"/> of	<input type="checkbox"/> in	<input type="checkbox"/> at	<input type="checkbox"/> be
3	<input type="checkbox"/> should	<input type="checkbox"/> ought	<input type="checkbox"/> be	<input type="checkbox"/> must
4	<input type="checkbox"/> should	<input type="checkbox"/> be	<input type="checkbox"/> is	<input type="checkbox"/> will
5	<input type="checkbox"/> they	<input type="checkbox"/> their	<input type="checkbox"/> you	<input type="checkbox"/> my

Advanced English [E. 000117]

No	a	b	c	d
6	<input type="checkbox"/> but	<input type="checkbox"/> or	<input type="checkbox"/> and	<input type="checkbox"/> so
7	<input type="checkbox"/> keep	<input type="checkbox"/> speak	<input type="checkbox"/> take	<input type="checkbox"/> protect
8	<input type="checkbox"/> are	<input type="checkbox"/> is	<input type="checkbox"/> am	<input type="checkbox"/> was
9	<input type="checkbox"/> is	<input type="checkbox"/> be	<input type="checkbox"/> was	<input type="checkbox"/> were
10	<input type="checkbox"/> should	<input type="checkbox"/> be	<input type="checkbox"/> will	<input type="checkbox"/> ought

B : Catch the words on left with meaning on right.

No	Words	Meaning
1.....	Religion and Monarchy	A. ความเชื่อและศรัทธา
2.....	a moral teaching	B. มองไปข้างหน้า
3.....	National Children's Day	C. นายกรัฐมนตรี
4.....	believe	D. คำสอนอันเป็นศีลธรรม
5.....	responsibility	E. การรับผิดชอบงาน
6.....	look forward	F. ความฉลาดรอบรู้
7.....	interesting places	G. ศาสนาและวัด
8.....	intelligent	H. วันเด็กแห่งชาติ
9.....	resource	I. สถานที่ที่น่าสนใจ
10.....	Prime Minister	J. ทรัพยากร

**C : Write about your childhood when National Children's Day come ,
What did you do at school ?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

Advanced English [E. 000117]

D : Draw or search the picture about “ National Children’s Day ”
Then you write to explain on English Language.

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Passages of English

Passage 1

**Anna is an artist.
She draws the moon.
She draws clouds.
She draws stars.**



Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 5

DIRECTION : Which is correct ? [passage 1]

1. Anna is
a. an artist b. a doctor c. an actor
2. Anna draws things that are in the
a. ground b. ocean c. sky
3. Anna draws
a. shells b. stars c. flowers
4. Anna does not draw
a. the moon b. clouds c. trees
5. Anna probably also draws
a. airplanes b. trees c. fish

Passage 2

**Adam is a chef.
He cooks chicken.
He cooks steak.
He cooks pork.**



Advanced English [E. 000117]

No	Present Tenses	Negative Sentences
10	All children look forward to National Children's Day.	.....

Passage 3

You need a ball to play baseball.

The ball is hard.

You need a ball to play tennis.

The ball is soft.

You need a ball to play soccer.

The ball is black and white.

You need a ball to play golf.

The ball is small. The ball is hard.

The ball is small and hard.



Exercise 7

A : DIRECTION - Which is correct ? [passage 3]

1. You need a soft ball to play

a. tennis

b. golf

c. baseball

Advanced English [E. 000117]

2. You use a ball that is black and white to play
- a. golf b. tennis c. soccer
3. You use a small ball to play
- a. soccer b. golf c. baseball
4. You use a hard ball to play
- a. soccer and tennis
- b. tennis and golf
- c. baseball and golf
5. Using information in the passage , we know that
- a. golf is a dangerous sport.
- b. tennis is the only sport that you need a soft ball to play.
- c. You need a ball to play many sports

B : DIRECTION – translate Thai meaning

1. You need a ball to play baseball.
.....
2. The ball is hard.
.....
3. You need a ball to play tennis.
.....
4. The ball is soft.
.....
5. You need a ball to play soccer.
.....
6. The ball is black and white.
.....
7. You need a ball to play golf.
.....
8. You need a ball.
.....
9. You and he need a ball to play golf.
.....

Advanced English [E. 000117]

10. We need play golf.

.....

11. Mr. Rachel need a ball to play golf.

.....

C : DIRECTION

Finish the story. Use the pronouns from the box.

We / She / They / He / I / It

My family is very big. [.....] live in a house with three bedrooms. My sister Ava is five years old. [.....] is the youngest. Ava shares her room with Lily. [.....] sing and make music all day in their room. My brothers Todd and Ted are twins. [.....] share a room with Bill. [.....] says that Todd and Ted snore. [.....] am glad that I have my own room! [.....] is small but very quiet.



Passage 4

- **Seagulls live on the beach. They eat small fish, bread, and seaweed. Seagulls run quickly on the sand and fly quickly in the sky. Seagulls will run or fly away if you try to catch them. There are many seagulls on the beach.**
- **Crabs also live on the beach. They eat shrimp, ocean plants, and small fish. Crabs crawl quickly on the sand and in the ocean. Crabs will crawl away if you try to catch them. There are many crabs on the beach but it is not always easy to see them.**
- **Starfish live on the beach, too. They eat clams, oysters, and small fish. Starfish move slowly on the sand and in the ocean. Starfish will not move away if you try to catch them. There are few starfish on the beach.**



Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 8

DIRECTION : Which is correct ? [passage 4]

1. Seagulls, crabs, and starfish all eat
 - a. clams
 - b. bread
 - c. fish

2. Which animal does not move quickly
 - a. starfish
 - b. seagulls
 - c. crabs

3. Based on information in the passage , which sentence is false?
 - a. starfish are hard to catch.
 - b. Crabs eat shrimp and ocean plants.
 - c. Seagulls move quickly on the sand and in the air.

4. The passage does not talk about
 - a. what starfish eat
 - b. how crabs catch food
 - c. how fast beach animals move

5. According to the passage, seagulls
 - I. live on the beach
 - II. move quickly in the ocean
 - III. eat bread only
 - a. I only
 - b. I and II only
 - c. I,II and III

6. Based on information in the passage, which animal would you be most likely to see at the beach ?
 - a. crabs
 - b. seagulls
 - c. starfish

7. Based on information in the passage , we can understand that
 - a. the beach is not as nice as the mountains
 - b. the beach is a good place to vacation
 - c. many animals live at the beach

Advanced English [E. 000117]

ข้อพิจารณาจาก

Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension

การอ่าน คือ การทำความเข้าใจในเรื่องใดเรื่องหนึ่งด้วยความรู้สึกรู้สึก หรือ การออกเสียงตามตัวบท หรือ ดั้งฉบับ (Original Texts) หรือ การตีความหมายทางภาษาที่ปรากฏอยู่ในรูปตัวอักษร ซึ่งอาจจะอยู่ในรูปภาษาตนเอง หรือ ภาษาที่สอง ตามตัวอย่างที่ได้นำมาให้ผู้เรียนได้อ่านและตีความหมายทางภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาไทย ซึ่งถือว่า ภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาต้นฉบับ และภาษาไทยเป็นภาษาที่สอง

สิ่งที่ผู้เรียนต้องศึกษาเพิ่มเติมจากการอ่านเรื่องราวที่อยู่ใน Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension คือ หลักไวยากรณ์บางจุด ได้แก่ คำศัพท์ (words) ประโยค (Sentences) ดังนี้

1. **คำศัพท์ (Words)** คือ คำพูดที่ผู้พูดออกมาอาจจะมีความหมาย หรือ ไม่มีความหมายก็ได้ แต่เป็นสิ่งที่เกิดจากการผสมผสานจากตัวอักษรของภาษาอังกฤษ เช่น People , Cat , Dog , Computer , Plan , Table , Tree , Line , River , Bag , Dictionary , Fan , Book , Mr. Somsak and School etc. จากคำศัพท์ที่กล่าวมาจะเห็นว่า มีความแตกต่างกันในความหมายอย่างแน่นอนซึ่งมีความสอดคล้องใน Chapter 2 Review Parts of Speeches of English Language ที่ผู้เรียนได้ทบทวนมาแล้วทั้งแปดส่วนนับตั้งแต่ Nouns , Verbs , Pronouns , Adverbs , Adjectives , Prepositions , Conjunctions , Conjunctions and Articles ดังนั้น จึงมีความจำเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่าผู้เรียนจะต้องพยายามพิจารณาอย่างละเอียด

ตัวอย่างเช่น

- You need a ball to play baseball and the ball is hard.
- Seagulls live on the beach. They eat small fish, bread, and seaweed.
- Seagulls run quickly on the sand and fly quickly in the sky.

สามารถนำมาจัดกลุ่มเบื้องต้น ได้ว่า...

1. Nouns such as baseball , Seagulls , sky , sand and beach etc.
2. Verbs such as need , live and is etc.
3. Pronouns such as They etc.
4. Adverbs such as quickly etc.
5. Adjectives such as hard and small etc.
6. Prepositions such as to , on and in etc.
7. Conjunctions such as and etc.
8. Articles such as the and a etc.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

2. ประโยค (Sentences) คือ ข้อความที่กล่าวออกมาแล้วมีความหมายสมบูรณ์ซึ่งประโยคเบื้องต้นจะประกอบด้วย ประธานกับกริยา (Subject + Verb) หรือ ประธาน + กริยา + กรรม + ส่วนขยายของประโยค (Subject + Verb + Object + Predicate) ดังนั้น เรื่องราวที่ยกมาให้ผู้เรียนอ่านนั้นมีความหลากหลายที่ผู้เขียนพยายามให้มีความสอดคล้องกับเหตุการณ์และการนำเสนอรูปแบบประโยคเป็นเพียงประโยคบอกเล่า หรือ ปฏิเสธ หรือ รูปปัจจุบัน อดีต และ อนาคตก็มี แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม ผู้เรียนต้องทบทวนรูปแบบประโยคเบื้องต้นให้มีความแม่นยำเพื่อสะดวกต่อการตอบคำถาม หรือ วิเคราะห์ประโยค หรือ การทำแบบทดสอบท้ายบท เพราะการอ่านที่จะทำให้เกิดความเข้าใจภาษาต้นฉบับนั้น ผู้อ่านจะต้องมีความเข้าใจในหลักไวยากรณ์อังกฤษเล็กน้อย หรือ อย่างน้อยในเรื่องส่วนคำพูดทั้ง 8 ส่วนของภาษาอังกฤษ ตามที่ได้กล่าวมาแล้ว แต่ในส่วนนี้จะกล่าวลักษณะประโยคเบื้องต้น ดังนี้

● **Basic Pattern of Sentences**

รูปแบบประโยค	ตัวอย่างประโยค
Pattern 1 : S + Verbs	1. She sleeps. 2. They are dancing. 3. We walk. 4. You sit down. 5. He and I come.
Pattern 2 : S + Verbs + Noun	1. She is a nurse. 2. They are oranges. 3. We write books. 4. You buy a mango. 5. He and I come here.
Pattern 3 : S + Verbs + Adverb	1. She sleeps well. 2. They are dancing fast. 3. We walk slowly. 4. You sit down late. 5. He and I come here quickly.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

รูปแบบประโยค	ตัวอย่างประโยค
<p>Pattern 4 : S + Verbs + Adjective</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She was old. 2. They are smart-man. 3. We walk so very bad. 4. You and he love long time. 5. He and I come first team here.
<p>Pattern 5 : S + Verbs + Object</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It eats a banana. 2. They are dancing belong music. 3. We rise bicycles. 4. You write books. 5. He and I do working.
<p>Pattern 6 : S + Verbs + Complement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She sleeps in the room. 2. They are dancing very well. 3. We walk and run with parents. 4. You sit down behind mine. 5. He and I come here to do working.
<p>Pattern 7 : S + Verbs + Object + Complement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It eats a banana at the tree. 2. They are dancing belong music. 3. We rise bicycles on the road. 4. You write books in the room. 5. He and I do working here.

นอกจากนี้ ประโยคภาษาอังกฤษยังมีอีก 2 กลุ่ม คือ (A) Tense 12 (B) Sentences 4 ดังนี้

(A) Tense 12

No	Tenses	Structures	Sentences
Present Tense (ปัจจุบันกาล)			For example
1	Present Simple Tense	S+V1	- You see a picture.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

No	Tenses	Structures	Sentences
2	Present Continuous Tense	S+is,am,are+V1-ing	- You are seeing a picture.
3	Present Perfect Tense	S+has,have+V3	- You have seen a picture.
4	Present Perfect Continuous Tense	S+has,have+been+V1-ing	- You have been seeing a picture.
Past Tense (อดีตกาล)			For example
5	Past Simple Tense	S+V2	- You saw a picture.
6	Past Continuous Tense	S+was,were+V1-ing	- You were seeing a picture.
7	Past Perfect Tense	S+had+V3	- You had seen a picture.
8	Past Perfect Continuous Tense	S+had+been+V1-ing	- You had been seeing a picture.
Future Tense (อนาคตกาล)			For example
9	Future Simple Tense	S+will,shall+V1	- You will see a picture.
10	Future Continuous Tense	S+will,shall+be+V1-ing	- You will be seeing a picture.
11	Future Perfect Tense	S+will,shall+have+V3	- You will have seen a picture.
12	Future Perfect Continuous Tense	S+will,shall+have+been+V1-ing	- You will have been seeing a picture.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

(B) Sentences 4

No	Sentences	For example
1	<p>Simple Sentence (ประโยคความเดียว คือ ประโยคที่ประกอบด้วยประธานและกริยาเท่านั้น หรือ จะมีส่วนขยายบางเล็กน้อย)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dog bites a cat in the garden. - Men are soldier of Thai Army. - The monk is teaching Dhamma by themselves. - Birds are flying in the sky.
2	<p>Compound Sentence (ประโยคความรวม คือ ประโยคที่ประกอบด้วยประโยคความเดียวสองประโยคขึ้นไปมารวมกันโดยใช้ตัวเชื่อมที่เรียกว่า Co-ordinated Conjunctions as and (และ) , but (แต่) , so (ดังนั้น) , or (หรือ) และ คำสันธานอื่นๆ ที่เชื่อมลงไป แล้วเกิดการรวมประโยคนั้นเข้าด้วยกันโดยอาจจะมีเนื้อหาขัดแย้งกัน เป็นเหตุเป็นผลกัน หรือ สอดคล้องกัน เป็นต้น)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dog bites a cat in the garden <u>and</u> Men are soldier of Thai Army. - The monk is teaching Dhamma by themselves <u>but</u> Birds are flying in the sky. - You want to drink water <u>or</u> milk , <u>so</u> I want to take a cup of coffee. - The river had been having a big wave <u>so</u> the boat can not land on the beach. - A bus runs fast <u>but</u> I can not catch it. - If you can do working here <u>so</u> I will come to meet you that time.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

No	Sentences	For example
3	<p>Complex Sentence (ประโยคความซ้อน คือ ประโยคที่เกิดจากประโยคเดียวหลาย ๆ ประโยคมารวมกันและมีประโยคทำหน้าที่ความสำคัญของข้อความที่กล่าวขึ้นมา และจะมีการใช้คำสันธานทั้ง 2 กลุ่ม มาเชื่อมโยง ได้แก่ Co-ordinated Conjunction คือ and , but , so , or และ Sub-ordinated Conjunction คือ until , because , then , who , during , trill , between etc.</p>	<p>- All fires must have fuel <u>and</u> Fuel is something <u>that</u> can burn wood , paper <u>and</u> charcoal are fuels.</p> <p>- Now you know <u>that</u> every fire must have fuel <u>and</u> It also must have heat to start burning <u>but</u> fuel <u>and</u> heat together are not enough <u>so</u> one more thing is needed.</p> <p>- You <u>and</u> She had gone to Bangkok <u>and</u> bought some books from one store <u>but</u> you could not buy it <u>that</u> is not here , <u>So</u> she is not happy for going to Bangkok.</p>
4	<p>Compound and Complex Sentence (ประโยคใจความรวม คือ ประโยคที่เกิดขึ้นจากการรวมกันของประโยคความเดียวหลาย ๆ ประโยค และมีประโยคที่เป็นใจความสำคัญหลักและประโยคใจความสำคัญรองลงมาอีก หรือ ประโยคทั้งสองมีความสำคัญเท่ากันซึ่งสามารถบอกประโยคนี้ ก็อธิบายเรื่องราวได้ทั้งหมด และจะมีการใช้คำสันธานทั้ง 2 กลุ่ม มาเชื่อมโยงเช่นเดียวกัน ได้แก่ Co-ordinated Conjunction และ Sub-ordinated Conjunction คือ until , because etc. หรือ บางครั้งจะมีกลุ่มคำ Relative Pronouns</p>	<p>- Some animals eat other animals <u>So</u> animal must protect themselves <u>and</u> some animals such as sheep , protect themselves by living together. Some live together to help one another , like ants <u>and</u> bees <u>that</u> the rat can not protect itself from its enemies <u>So</u> it comes out to look for food at night <u>when</u> its enemies sleep <u>and</u> It has long whiskers to feel its way <u>and</u> big eyes to see in the dark.</p> <p>- Yesterday , Women had listened some things from news on television <u>that</u> the reporter had told <u>that</u> women had found many problems from eating to fat <u>so</u> everybody must exercise everyday in morning or afternoon , <u>Beside of this</u> women must not take food late and a little for breakfast <u>and</u> lunch or dinner.</p>

Advanced English [E. 000117]

จากข้อพิจารณาจากการศึกษาใน Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension ที่ได้กล่าวมา นั่นถือว่า มีความสำคัญต่อการอ่านและการเขียนภาษาอังกฤษเป็นอย่างมากจะทำให้ผู้เรียนได้ ทบทวนหลักการไวยากรณ์บางส่วนโดยเฉพาะประโยคทางภาษาอังกฤษและการตีความก็ต้องอาศัย ประโยคเป็นข้อกำหนดว่า การตีความหมายทางภาษานั้นจะมีความหมายในเชิงปัจจุบัน อดีต และอนาคต หรือว่า จะต้องเชื่อมโยงระหว่างประธานในประโยคกับกริยา ตลอดทั้ง ส่วนขยายของ ประโยคที่ผู้เขียนได้มีการกล่าวถึงในเรื่องนั้น ๆ ได้อย่างสวยงามซึ่งทางภาษาเรียกว่า การแปล คือ การถ่ายทอดความหมายทางภาษาจากต้นฉบับไปสู่ภาษาที่ 2 หรือ สำนวนของผู้สื่อสารเอง

ตัวอย่างประโยคข้างต้น เช่น **Some animals eat other animals So animal must protect themselves.** ความว่า สัตว์บางชนิดกินสัตว์อื่น ๆ ดังนั้น สัตว์จะต้องปกป้องตนด้วยตัวมันเอง นี่คือการตีความหมายตามภาษาที่ปรากฏอยู่ในประโยคอังกฤษ จึงมีความสำคัญมากที่ผู้เรียน จะต้องศึกษาและฝึกแปลความหมาย รวมทั้งวิเคราะห์คำศัพท์ ประโยคในแต่ละข้อความอย่างละเอียด

Relax here!



They are airplanes that are flying to sky.

There are two airplanes that they are difference.

Chapter 4

Writing Comprehension

The objectives for Learning :

1. To practice writing skill of students about English Language.
2. To write the articles with English Language.
3. To make the sentences of English Language.
4. To practice parts of speeches of English Language that students have studied on Basic English about used for writing.
5. To able for writing sentences and reading belong stories.
6. When writing finished students can answers the questions about articles to correct or explain about topics that relate Buddhism , societies, Cultures, Natures, Economics by English Language.

Writing Comprehension is bring words to compound and adding to articles that is called "Sentences" , so writing is articles that they have happened from wanting to offer feeling, thought, idea, opinion, expression and emotions present by the letters of Language that it may be phrase, clause, sentences, essays and paragraph or stories, following as;

Advanced English [E. 000117]

1. General Passage Writing

Exercise 9

DIRECTIONS A : Read the sentences.

Circle the correct words in () to complete each sentence.

1. After the game, Mom drove (we, us) home.
2. (We, Us) were all tired.
3. The other team almost beat (we, us).
4. Then (we, us) made three goals.
5. (We, Us) won the game.

DIRECTIONS B : Action Verbs

An action verb is a word that shows action.

Verbs tell what a person, place, or thing does.

Examples :

- People *drive* across the country.
- We *walk* to school.

Which is correct ?, Circle the verb in each sentence.

No	Circle the verb in each sentence
1	Eric runs by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson's house.
2	He kicks a football into the air.
3	The ball breaks the Wilson's window.
4	Mrs. Wilson looks out the door.
5	Mr. Wilson shakes his head.
6	Eric's face turns red.
7	Eric runs inside his house.
8	Mother talks to Eric about the window.
9	Mother sends Eric to the Wilsons' house.
10	Eric pays for the window.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

DIRECTIONS C : Draw a line from each noun to the correct action verb.

Nouns	Verbs
The boy	hops.
The baby	sing.
The rabbit	bark.
The birds	cries.
The dogs	reads.

DIRECTIONS D : Read the sentences.

Circle the correct verb in () to complete each sentence.

1. The cat (**skip, skips**) down the steps.
2. Two cats (**play, plays**) on the stairs.
3. The children (**hug, hugs**) the cat.
4. The cat (**purr, purrs**) happily.
5. A puppy (**bark, barks**) at the cat.
6. The bots (**hide, hides**) from the girls.
7. An ape (**wave, waves**) to them.
8. The wind (**blow, blows**) the trees.
9. My shadow (**follow, follows**) me.
10. A girl (**see, sees**) a shadow.
11. Mary (**hear, hears**) the tree speak.
12. The branches (**move, moves**) in the wind.
13. An owl (**hoot, hoots**) in the tree.
14. The children (**take, takes**) their treats home.
15. They (**eat, eats**) some fruit.

DIRECTIONS E : Circle the singular verbs in the story.

1. It is a rainy day.
2. We stay inside.
3. Margo reads a book in the den.
4. Dad takes a nap n his room.
5. Mom rests on the couch.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

6. The baby sleeps in her crib.
7. The dog snores in its bed.
8. I guess I can't practice the piano right now.

DIRECTIONS F : Helping Verbs

A helping verb works with the main verb to show action. Use **has, have, and had** with other verbs to show action that happened in the past.

Examples :

- Chen **has** worked hard.
- Brit and Katie **have** helped.
- They **had** stopped earlier for a snack.

Which is correct ?,

Circle the correct helping verb in () to complete each sentence.

1. We (**has, have**) built a new playground.
2. Mom and Dad (**had, has**) sawed the boards before.
3. Donna (**has, have**) sanded the wood.
4. They (**has, have**) painted the fence.
5. My brother and I (**has, have**) raked the leaves.
6. But my mother (**had, have**) forgotten the leaf bags.

2. Story Writing

Passage 1 : My family

[A] My father is a construction worker. He builds house. He builds schools. He builds houses and schools. He uses a hammer and a saw.

[B] My brother is an engineer. He designs buildings. He designs bridges. He designs buildings and bridges. He uses a pencil and a calculator.

[C] My son is an athlete. He plays soccer. He plays tennis. He plays soccer and tennis. He uses a racket and a ball.

[D] My daughter is an artist. She draws pictures of animals. She draws pictures of people. She draws pictures of animals and people. She uses a pencil and a piece of paper.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 10

Which is correct ? , After you had read “ My Family ”

1. Who is a construction worker ?

- a. my father
- b. my daughter
- c. my son

2. What does my brother do ?

- a. He is a construction worker.
- b. He is an engineer.
- c. He is an artist.

3. Who uses a saw ?

- a. my father
- b. my brother
- c. my son

4. Who uses a racket ?

- a. my daughter
- b. my brother
- c. my son

5. Who uses a pencil ?

- I. my brother
 - II. my daughter
 - III. my father
- a. I only
 - b. I and II only
 - c. I,II and III

6. Who probably uses an eraser ?

- a. my daughter
- b. my brother
- c. my son

จากเรื่องสั้นที่ยกมาข้างต้นเป็นการเล่าเรื่องเกี่ยวกับครอบครัวของฉันง่าย ๆ ไม่มีรูปแบบประโยคที่ซับซ้อนมากนัก เพื่อให้เห็นว่า การเขียนไม่จำเป็นต้องเขียนประโยคยาว ๆ ซับซ้อนมาก แต่ไม่ได้หมายความว่า เขียนไม่ได้ สามารถเขียนเช่นเดียวกัน ถ้าผู้เรียนมีประสบการณ์ทักษะการเขียน เพราะการเขียนมีหลายประเภท อาทิเช่น การเขียนบรรยาย การเขียนพรรณนา การเขียน

Advanced English [E. 000117]

ย่อหน้า การเขียนเรียงความ การเขียนเชิงประวัติศาสตร์ การเขียนเชิงอุปมาอุปไมย ซึ่งการเขียนแต่ละประเภทที่กล่าวมานี้จะต้องอาศัยข้อความทางภาษาที่ผู้เขียนต้องการสื่อสาร ข้อความภาษาอังกฤษข้างต้นก็เป็นการสื่อสารทางภาษาเล็กน้อย

ดังนั้น ในบทนี้มีจุดมุ่งหมายของการศึกษาประเด็น คือ ต้องฝึกการเขียนข้อความภาษาอังกฤษให้แก่ผู้เรียน หรือ จะเป็นการอ่านจากข้อเขียนของผู้เขียนที่ได้เขียนไว้แล้วมานำประยุกต์เขียนตามแบบด้วย อาจจะเริ่มด้วยการเขียนแนะนำตนเอง การเขียนจดหมาย การเขียนอธิบายสิ่งของที่ตนเองชอบ เพื่อให้เกิดทักษะการเขียนในหลาย ๆ รูปแบบ แต่สิ่งหนึ่งคือ ผู้สอนจะยกบทความเรื่องสั้น หรือ ข้อความภาษาอังกฤษที่เป็นเรื่องราวในเชิงการเขียนมาให้ผู้เรียนได้อ่าน แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัดให้ทำทดสอบที่จะแสดงให้เห็นถึงการพัฒนาทักษะการเขียนเพื่อความเข้าใจของผู้เรียนกับเรื่องที่ตนเองกำลังศึกษาอยู่ขณะนั้น ๆ เช่นเรื่องที่จะยกต่อไปนี้

Passage 2 : Eric's family

[A] My name is Eric. I am 12 year old. I want to talk my family.

[B] I have two sisters. Their names are Rachel and Carrie. Rachel is 18 year old. Carrie is 10 year old. They are very nice.

[C] My mother's name is Julia. She is 40 year old. My mother is also very nice. My father's name is Andre. He is smart. He is an engineer. He builds bridges.

[D] I also have a dog. My dog's name is Paw. He is a big dog. He is a brown dog. He is a big brown dog. I love my family.



Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 11

DIRECTIONS 1 : Which is correct ? , After you had read “ Eric’s Family ”

1. How many sisters does Eric have ?
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
2. How old is Eric’s mom ?
 - a. thirty years old
 - b. thirty-five years old
 - c. forty year old
3. Eric’s dad is
 - a. a lawyer
 - b. an engineer
 - c. a construction worker
4. What is the name of Eric’s dog ?
 - a. Julia
 - b. Paw
 - c. Andre
5. What color is Eric’s dog?
 - a. He is white
 - b. He is black
 - c. He is brown
6. What is the name of Eric’s younger sister ?
 - a. Carrie
 - b. Rachel
 - c. Andre
7. What is the name of Eric’s older sister ?
 - a. Carrie
 - b. Rachel
 - c. Andre
8. What is Eric’s dog like?
 - I. small
 - II. brown

a. I only b. II only c. I and II

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Passage 3
Going to The library

[A] Today, Mike and his mom are going to the library. Mike wants to find a book to read. His mom wants to use a computer.

[B] When they get to the library, Mike finds a book about detectives. He also finds a book with chapters about a friendly ghost. Finally, he finds a book about a man who lives in the woods without food or water. He puts the books on the front desk and waits for his mom.

[C] Mike's mom sits at one of the computers in the library. She checks her email and looks at pictures of flowers on the internet. Then she reads a news article on a website.

[D] Mike's mom leaves the computers and walks over to Mike, holding up something out for him. Mike looks at her quizzically. It takes him a moment to recognize what she is holding. "I got that movie for us watch tonight" says Mike's mom. "Are you ready to leave?"

[E] "Sure," Mike says, now holding the movie out in front of him. He reads the cover while walking back to the library entrance. He puts his books and the movie on the front desk to check out. A librarian stands behind the counter holding an electronic scanner. "How long can we keep them?" Mike asks her.

"Three weeks," says the librarian.

"Cool," says Mike.

Suddenly, Mike is surprised. His mother is checking out something else that is too big to put on the desk. It is a picture of the ocean.

"What is that for?" Mike asks.

"To put on our wall at home", says Mike's mom.

"You can do that?" , Mike asks.

Mike's mom smiles at the librarian. "Yes," she says. , "but we have to return it in three months".

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 12

A. Answer the Questions [Passage 3]

1. Where are Mike and Mike's mom going ?

.....
.....
.....

2. What does Mike want to find in the library ?

.....
.....
.....

3. What does Mike's mom want to use in the library ?

.....
.....
.....

4. Which the book does Mike find in the library ?

.....
.....
.....

5. What is the book?

.....
.....
.....

6. Why does Mike's mom want to check computer?

.....
.....
.....

7. Where did the Librarian stand in the library ?

.....
.....
.....

Advanced English [E. 000117]

8. Which the picture does Mike's mom want to take putting the wall ?

.....
.....
.....

9. How many time does Mike's mom keep it ?

.....
.....
.....

10. Does she read a news article on a website?

.....
.....
.....

B : Circle *verbs and nouns* in sentences below :

No	Nouns
1	Mike and his mom are going to the library.
2	Mike wants to find a book to read.
3	His mom wants to use a computer.
4	Mike finds a book about detectives.
5	He puts the books on the front desk and waits for his mom.
6	She checks her email and looks at pictures of flowers on the internet.
7	she reads a news article on a website.
8	Mike's mom sits at one of the computers in the library.
9	A man who lives in the woods without food or water.

After circle and considered the words ,

write to put in the bank below :

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Verbs	Nouns
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
Prepositions	Articles
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
Pronouns	Conjunctions
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Advanced English [E. 000117]

C : Circle *Tense or Sentences* in sentences below :

No	Sentences	Tenses
1	Mike and his mom are going to the library.	A : Past continuous Tense B : Present continuous Tense
2	Mike wants to find a book to read.	A : Past Simple Tense B : Present Simple Tense
3	His mom wanted to use a computer.	A : Past Simple Tense B : Present Simple Tense
4	Mike has been finding a book about detectives.	A : Past perfect Tense B : Present perfect continuous Tense
5	He puts the books on the front desk and waits for his mom.	A : Past Simple Tense B : Present Simple Tense
6	She will check her email and looks at pictures of flowers on the internet.	A : Future Simple Tense B : Present Simple Tense
7	She had read a news article on a website.	A : Past perfect Tense B : Present perfect continuous Tense
8	Mike's mom sits at one of the computers in the library.	A : Future Simple Tense B : Present Simple Tense
9	A man who lives in the woods without food or water.	A : Future Simple Tense B : Present Simple Tense
10	They will speak English well.	A : Future Simple Tense B : Present Simple Tense
11	You will be driving car to Bangkok and Phimai.	A : Future continuous Tense B : Future Perfect continuous Tense
12	Rachel has kept money for her and his wife.	A : Present Perfect Tense B : Present Simple Tense
13	They would have been keeping a new car at home.	A : Future continuous Tense B : Future Perfect continuous Tense

Advanced English [E. 000117]

D : Study Points

D1: Notice the example and refer to the Language Notes at the end of this topic

Profit has fallen. Profit fell last year.

This year has been good. Last year was bad.

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the verb in brackets.

If we look at the whole year, there [a].....(be) a fall in profits. But turnover [b].....(increase). Profits [c].....(be) up sharply in March, but they [d].....(fall) in April and they [e]..... (end) the year well down. We [f].....(recently / borrow) 5 million from the bank. We [g].....(already / spend) most of that money on new plant and equipment. Things [h].....(now/get) even worse. The bank [i].....(refuse) to lend us any more money.

D2 : Notice these examples. Write a dialogue using some of them. Practice it with a partner

- a - How much profit did you make last year?
 - Not much, We didn't make much profit last year.**
- b - How many people work in your department?
 - Not many, We don't employ many people.**
- C - How much money did you spend last week?
 - A lot, I spent a lot of money.**

Complete the sentences with much, many or a lot of.

e.g. Did you make ...muchmoney last year?

- a. No, notIt was a bad year.**
- b. Did you take on new people ?**
- c. No, not**
- d. We took on new people.**
- e. But we don't need so.....people this year.**
- f. we have closed of our offices.**
- g. There is notof our European business left.**

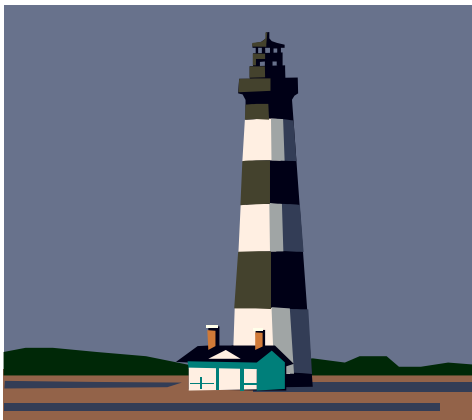
Advanced English [E. 000117]

D3 : Complete the words missing from the table

To fall	<u>For example</u> a fall	
To [a]	an increase	
To decrease	a [b].....	
To audit	an [c].....	an auditor
To [d].....	a loan	
To credit	a credit	a [e].....
To [f].....	a budget	
To lose	a [g].....	
To turn over	[h].....	

D4 : Fill in the gaps in the sentences below. Choose words from the table.

- a. We only made aof 50000 last year.
- b. Our debts.....by 100%
- c. Our.....was down.
- d. We didn'tfor thein raw material prices.
- e. The banks have refused tous any more money.
- f. Theare coming to inspect our books next week.



Advanced English [E. 000117]

3. Paragraph Writing

Paragraph Writing is presenting of ideas about ten or twenty statements of articles that the writers had offered from the letter of Language. It is not more but it has meaning to conversation between writer to reader or others who want to get messages of writer such as ;

Children are considered as the most valuable resources of the nation. They are a powerful force in the development and stability of the nation. Normally, the age of children taking part in the celebrations should be less than 14 years old.

So the learners will see article of English on above that it is called “ Paragraph ” or “ One paragraph ” that there are three sentences but meaningful and it can read and understand What the writer do?, however , everybody can make paragraph same this but it is the first thing, you must think about topic for writing after that you must port items for writing and player in your topic.

For example

You must write about “ Forest in Thailand ”

The forest in Thailand is many places where you can look the data from the internet, books, magazines that they will be basic idea. The forest is a very good thing because people must live under the forest if there are not forest, people and animals can't live to life so it is a very necessary of all societies in the world. For the forest in Thailand is in the present, people had help to plants in any places, specially in home place of anybody and the government had supported money to community to care and conservation the forest such as Community forest, big Mountain or Huaykhakaeng in

Advanced English [E. 000117]

4. Narrative Writing

Narrative Writing is articles of English Language that the writers had wrote to show and explain something about Politics, Education, Nature and environment or something that they want to explain for others and speaking out when they talk that that things to people or friends that there are three components following as:

- 1) The first component is called “ **Introduction** ” that it means writing about the parts of topic but it isn't details of topic and It is simple or beginning idea of the writer that they want to explain some points such as It is the definite of word or player or structure of topic that it is an aims to offer to readers who is reading topic.
- 2) The second component is called “ **Body of topic** ” that it means writing about the details of topic to readers when they had read to know or understanding that What ? Where ? When ? Why ? Or How ?. The readers can answer the questions to correct belong to topic that they read, However , the writer will be trying offer many details completely.
- 3) The finally component is called “ **Conclusion** ” that it means writing about the main idea of topic or conceptual of story that the writer want to take it for reading but the most of conceptual it will be main clause or main sentences that it has meaning cover of topic. For Example

From Metal to Plastic : The First Credit Cards

Then concept of credit cards started in 1914 when Western Union, the American telegraph company, provided metal cards to its best customers as a “buy now, pay later” privilege. In 1924, General Petroleum Corporation offered similar metal money for gasoline and automotive services, first to employees and good customers and then later to the general public. Nowadays, credit cards offer many service, including very attractive deals for consumers. You can get miles for air travel, hotel stays, and car rentals, exchange points for gift certificates, redeem points for vacations, and so forth. But how long will credit cards be around? All kinds of payments are being made over the Internet, and the entire world banking system is online. At this rate, people may not be using credit cards or money at all in fifty years' time.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

5. Letter Writing

The Letter Writing is being brought the letters of Language to add for speaking and communication between others who the writer will send messages to contract something as friends to friends, parents to son, teacher to students etc., Beside of these, it is a from of communication between offices that is an organization of government or private so there two forms of Letter as 1) Formal Letter and 2) Informal Letter , following as;

1) Informal Letter, this form as ;

		Address : Sender
	Date	
Salutation		
Body of Letter		
		Complimentary Close Signature

Advanced English [E. 000117]

For example

*138 Wireless Road
Lumpinee, Bangkok 10330*

23 January 19....

Dear Sirs :.....

I wish to rent a furnished house in the Satorn area for about six months and I should be much obliged if you would send me the details of any house that you have as soon as possible.

I want one with bedrooms and swimming pool, the area must be quiet. I would be willing to pay up 5000 baths per month.


Please let me know whether you can arrange this

*Yours Faithfully
L. SW
Luke Skywalker*

Advanced English [E. 000117]

2) Formal Letter, the most of Letters are letters that contract between an organization of government or private to decided something about working or business or meeting or notices of offices to employers so this letter will have symbol of office in the top of paper only, for example as

รูปแบบจดหมายแบบหน่วยงาน

No.		<i>Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University Nakhornratchasima Campus, Ban Huadhanon Huadtale Subdistrict, Maung District Nakhornratchasima, 30000 Tel: 044-264560, 044-279554</i>
	<i>Date</i>	
<i>Topic</i>		
<i>Salutation</i>		
<i>Body of Letter</i>		
		<i>Complimentary Close</i>
		<i>Signature</i>

Advanced English [E. 000117]

For example

รูปแบบจดหมายแบบหน่วยงาน

No. Sth.6125/045



*Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
Nakhornratchasima Campus, Ban Huadhanon
Huadtale Subdistrict, Maung District
Nakhornratchasima, 30000
Tel: 044-264560, 044-279554*

23 April 2013

Topic : Invite to meeting

*Sir: Mr. Chumnong Pupala
Teacher*

This month , the University will have had meeting teachers for planning of teaching students any faculty so there are many things must ask and discuss about teaching of the faculty of humanities, major of English

So I would like to invite you come to University for meeting on Sunday 28, April 2013 at 09.00 - 12.00 p.m. at the hall no 203 class no. 2

I hope that you can come here to meet on time.

Your Faithfully

P.M. Suporn Rakthitadhammo

Director of Mcu

The Part of Vitthayalayalaisong Nakhornratchasima

Chapter 5

Speaking Comprehension

The objectives for learning :

1. To practice speaking for students and to read about articles that there are many sentences when students have read and seen words that appeared in articles of conversation.
2. To know about making sentences of English Language.
3. To know about parts of speeches of English Language that students have studied on Basic English used to conversations.
4. To be able speaking of English Language and conversations.
5. When speaking finished , students can answer the questions about articles to correct.

Speaking Comprehension is conversation between speakers and receivers about general things that they had brought talking or speaking comprehension ought to be saying by speakers only to others of announcer or authors, however , to speak is very necessary for people

Advanced English [E. 000117]

because sometime can not writing but they can use the letters of Language to speak that things with others to understand.

1. Greeting [บททักทาย]

When you want to speak or some people ask you when meet together that time You can speak like this below :

Greeting Words	Thai meaning
Good morning.	สวัสดีตอนเช้า
Good afternoon.	สวัสดีตอนบ่าย
Good evening.	สวัสดีตอนเย็น
Hello !	สวัสดีครับ
Hello ! Good morning.	สวัสดีตอนเช้า
Hello ! Good afternoon.	สวัสดีตอนบ่าย
Hello ! Good evening.	สวัสดีตอนเย็น
Hello! , Hi !	สวัสดีทั่วไป
How are you ?	สบายดีหรือครับ
How are you today ?	สบายดีหรือครับวันนี้
How are you this morning ?	สบายดีหรือครับเช้านี้
How are you this afternoon ?	สบายดีหรือครับบ่ายวันนี้
How are you this evening ?	สบายดีหรือครับเย็นวันนี้
How is every thing ?	เป็นไงบ้างครับ
How are you getting on ?	เป็นไงเรื่อย ๆ มา
I am happy to see you.	ผมดีใจมากที่พบคุณ
I am happy to see you again.	ผมมีความสุขมากที่ได้พบคุณอีกคุณ
I am quite well, thank you and you.	ผมสบายดี,ขอบคุณและคุณล่ะ ?
Fine, thank you and you.	สบายดีครับ,ขอบคุณและคุณล่ะ ?
Very well, thank you and you?	สบายดี,ขอบคุณและคุณล่ะ ?
Not so well, I have a head ache.	ไม่ค่อยสบายเลย,ผมปวดศีรษะ

Practice : The students will want to speak follow teacher

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 13

A. For example Conversation

Smith	:	Good morning , Mr. Swat.
Swat	:	Good morning , Mr. Smith.
Smith	:	How are you this morning ?
Swat	:	Fine, thanks. How are you ?
Smith	:	Quite well, thank you ?
Swat	:	Cold this morning, isn't ?
Smith	:	Yes , isn't.

B : Vocabulary

Morning	.....	Afternoon	.....
Evening	.....	Today	.....
This	.....	Certainly	.....
Head ache	.....	Getting on	.....
Again	.....	Cold	.....
Hot	.....	Quite well	.....
Very nice	.....	Nice	.....
Good	.....	Not at all	.....
Sure	.....	See you	.....
Fine thanks	.....	Thanks	.....
Yesterday	.....	Last Week	.....
Last month	.....	Of course	.....
Noon	.....	Next day	.....
Coming soon	.....	Soon	.....



Advanced English [E. 000117]

2. Parting [การลาจากกัน]

When you and friends had finished speaking that can speak to parting before go away as:

Parting words	Thai meaning
Goodbye	ลาก่อนก่อนครับ
Bye	ลาละนะ
So long	ลาก่อนนะ
See you later	แล้วพบกันใหม่
Good night	ราตรีสวัสดิ์
See you tomorrow	พบกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้
See you next Sunday	คอยพบกันวันอาทิตย์หน้า
Have a pleasant trip	ขอให้เดินทางสนุกสนานนะครับ
Have a good time	ขอให้สนุกสนานเต็มที่นะ
Bon voyage.	ขอให้ โชคดีในการเดินทางนะครับ
Practices : The students will want to speak follow teacher	

Exercise 14

A. For example Conversation

Pat	:	Goodbye , Mr. Chat, I hope you will have a pleasant trip home
Chat	:	Thank you, Miss Pat, I truly had a wonderful time in Thailand, thank you.
Pat	:	I am glad to hear it.
Chat	:	I hope you will be able to come to the United States someday.
Pat	:	I hope so too. Oh, your flight is being announced over the loudspeaker.
Chat	:	Then I think I would better be on my way. Goodbye again, Miss Pat. And thanks for everything.
Pat	:	Not at all. Mr. Chat Happy landings.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

B : Vocabulary

Voyage	.....	Pleasant	.....
Trip	.....	Next	.....
Hope	.....	Truly	.....
Wonderful	.....	Glad	.....
Hear	.....	Able	.....
Someday	.....	Flight	.....
Announced	.....	Loudspeaker	.....
Better	.....	Landings	.....

C: Write conversation under these pictures :

Picture A



Conversations

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Picture B



Conversations

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Picture C



Conversations

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Picture D



Conversations

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Picture E



Conversations

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Picture F



Conversations

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Expressing thanks [การกล่าวคำขอบคุณ]

When there are many people had given some things for you or when you talk with friends and that time you want to go anywhere, you must to say Expressing thanks like to say below :

Expressing thanks words	Thai meaning
Thank you very much	ขอบคุณมาก
Thank you	ขอบคุณ
Thanks	ขอบคุณ
Thank a lot	ขอบคุณมาก
Many thanks	ขอบคุณมาก
Thank you for you kindness	ขอบคุณมากที่มีเมตตา
Thanks for you trouble	ขอบคุณมากที่คุณต้องลำบาก
I appreciate your kindness	ผมรู้สึกซึ่งในความกรุณาของคุณ
Thank you just the same	ขอบคุณเช่นเดียวกัน (ในกรณีที่ขอร้อง เขาไม่สามารถช่วยได้
Practices : The students will want to speak follow teacher	

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 15

A : For example Conversation

Ladda : Here is a little present for you
 Jones : Why , thank you very much. That is very kind of you
 Ladda : You are welcome
 Tom : Happy birthday, Ladda. Here is a little present for you
 Ladda : Thank you very much. That is very thoughtful of you.
 Tom : You are quite welcome

B : Vocabulary

A lot	.....	Kindness	.....
Trouble	.....	Appreciate	.....
Mention	.....	Present	.....
Kind	.....	Welcome	.....
Thoughtful	.....	Post office	.....
Stranger	.....	Afraid	.....
Leave	.....	Soon	.....

C: Match the words in *column A* with the meaning in *column B*

Column A	Column B
1. A lot	[a] ไปรษณีย์
2. Trouble	[b] ใจไม่ซ้า
3. Kindness	[c] ออกจาก
4. Appreciate	[d] มาก
5. Mention	[e] ความกรุณา
6. Kind	[f] ขอบใจ
7. Thoughtful	[g] ความเดือดร้อน
8. Stranger	[h] กล่าวถึง

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Column A	Column B
9. Leave	[l] ของขวัญ
10. Soon	[j] ช่วยเหลือ
11. Afraid	[k] ไม่สามารถ
12. Post office	[l] กลัว
13. Welcome	[m] คนแปลกหน้า
14. Present	[n] เมตตา
15. Couldn't	[o] ขอด้อนรับ
16. help	[p] หน้าใจดี

จากบทสนทนาเล็กน้อยที่ได้ยกมาเบื้องต้นนั้น เพื่อให้เห็นว่า การพูดภาษาอังกฤษนั้นเป็นสิ่งที่ทุกคนสามารถทำได้เพียงขอให้ผู้เรียนได้สนใจหาคำศัพท์เล็กน้อยแล้วสื่อสารกับเพื่อน ๆ ในห้องและผู้สอนกำหนดสถานการณ์ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่ฝึกสนทนาหน้าชั้นเรียนและทำแบบฝึกหัดที่กำหนดให้ด้วย ซึ่งบทสนทนาที่ยกมามีเพียง 3 ตัวอย่าง คือ **Greeting** [การทักทาย] **Parting** [การลาจากกัน] **Expressing thanks** [การกล่าวคำขอบคุณ] ในความเป็นจริงแล้วการพูดเพื่อความเข้าใจนั้นมีกรอบของการศึกษามากเลย ผู้สอนสามารถจะยกเรื่องราวต่าง ๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับภาษาอังกฤษแล้วให้ผู้เรียนได้อ่านและฝึกตามเรื่องราวที่กำลังศึกษาก็ได้

แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม ในการศึกษาภาษาอังกฤษชั้นสูงนั้น เพียงต้องการให้ผู้เรียนต่อยอดจากการศึกษาในเชิงหลักไวยากรณ์ในรายวิชาภาษาอังกฤษเบื้องต้นซึ่งผู้เรียนยังได้สนทนาภาษาอังกฤษน้อยอยู่ ดังนั้น เมื่อเข้ามาสู่การศึกษาภาษาอังกฤษชั้นสูงที่เน้นให้ผู้เรียนฝึกการอ่านตีความหมายทางภาษาและการเขียนข้อความทางภาษาอังกฤษที่เชื่อมโยงกับเอกสารประกอบการสอนที่ผู้สอนเห็นว่า จะพัฒนาทักษะด้านภาษาอังกฤษให้ผู้เรียนได้

สำหรับการฝึกการใน **Chapter 5 Speaking Comprehension** นอกจากตัวอย่างบทสนทนาที่ยกมาแล้วและแบบฝึกหัด ผู้สอนได้กำหนดให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่สนทนาแสดงหน้าชั้นเรียนและนำ **CD-Hello America** และ **CD-Speaking 1 - 5** นำเสนอและเปิดให้ผู้เรียนได้พูดตามโดยผู้เรียนฟังพูดตามจบแล้วจึงแจกเอกสารที่เป็นต้นฉบับเป็นตัวอย่างประกอบ เพื่อให้เกิดความเข้าใจมากยิ่งขึ้น

อันเนื่องการพัฒนาทักษะการพูดนั้นสามารถทำได้หลายทางด้วยกัน ดังนี้

ประการที่หนึ่ง คือ การพัฒนาการพูดด้วยการฝึกด้วยตนเองโดยอาศัยสื่อทางเทคโนโลยี อาทิเช่น เทปสนทนาภาษาอังกฤษ ระบบอินเตอร์เน็ต หรือ หนังสือทางวิชาการที่มีบทสนทนาตามเหตุการณ์ ตัวอย่างเช่น

Advanced English [E. 000117]

อย่างไรก็ตาม ผู้สอนได้หาบทเรียนเสริมให้ผู้เรียนได้ทำแบบฝึกหัดทั้งภาคปฏิบัติและภาคทฤษฎีวิชาการ นอกเหนือจากบทสนทนาตัวอย่างที่นำมาคือ Greeting [การทักทาย] Parting [การลาจากกัน] Expressing thanks [การกล่าวคำขอบคุณ] เพียงต้องการให้ผู้เรียนได้ศึกษาในเบื้องต้นว่า การพูด คือ การถ่ายทอดความรู้ที่อยู่ลักษณะรูปแบบการสนทนาบ้าง การอ่านเรื่องสั้นบ้าง หรือ การฟังจากสื่อเทคโนโลยีที่จะทำให้พัฒนาทักษะการพูดภาษาอังกฤษได้อย่างถูกต้องต่อไป และเป็นแนวทางให้ผู้เรียนมีแนวทางการแสวงหาความรู้มากยิ่งขึ้น



She is doing the action about Photo player.

Her action is very well and she has smiled to that actor.

She is a small girl and six year old. She has gone to picnic at some places in Thailand, called “ Nam Hnouw ”

Chapter 6

Listening Comprehension

The Objectives for Learning :

1. To practice Listening and translating of English's words.
2. To be able for reading articles when listening finished.
3. To know about making the sentences of English Language.
4. To know about the speeches of English Language that students have studied from "Basic English" about used of them.
5. To be able for writing the sentences and reading under phonetics of English Language
6. When the read finished , students answer the questions about articles to correct and they can use conversation various

Listening Comprehension is getting messages from sounding that there are many kinds as radio, television, music ,phone, speakers etc. that it is listening to get then they can talk, tell, conversation, explain or change to new knowing by themselves and they can bring that things to teach or applied on writing, reading , speaking and beside of these they can move very things that it is happened by listening to use in theirs life for living with others and society.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

AUDIOSCRIPTS

Passage 1 Dealing with the unexpected

Key Dialogues

- A :**
- There members of the team are down with a virus, and the work is not going to be ready. I am sorry.
 - I am sorry about your team. How are they?
 - Not good.
 - When do you think you can deliver?
 - Could we postpone the deadline till next Wednesday?
 - Ok but keep me informed.

- B :**
- About the conference call.
 - Yes is everything , OK ?
 - No, I am afraid not. I am calling to ask if we could put it off ?
 - Why ? , What is the problem ?
 - Our system is down and we can't access the files.
I am sorry about this.
 - Don't worry, these things happen.

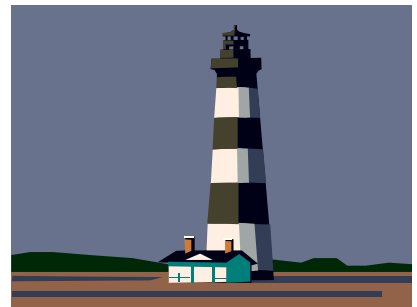
- C :**
- Look, I am sorry but I am not going to make the meeting. There is a security alert and the airport is closed.
 - Sorry to hear that. Are you OK?
 - Yes, I am fine. I shall call you when I get back to the office.

- D :**
- I am calling about our lunch date.
 - Could we call it off? There is been a crash and the motorway is completely blocked. I am not going to make it. I am sorry.
 - That is OK. I can't make it either. My plane is delayed.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Key Dialogues : Listening [CD]

- A :**
- I am calling about tomorrow's deadline.
 - Is there a problem ?
 - Yes, I am afraid there is. The work is not going to be ready.
 - We will have to cancel the meeting. What is the problem ?
 - We are having IT problem. We can't access the files.
 - So when is the work going to be ready ?
 - It is going to take another two days, if we can get into the system.
 - OK, keep me informed.



Advanced English [E. 000117]

- B :**
- Could we postpone our conference call with Detroit?
 - When is it ?
 - At 10.30.
 - OK, what is the problem?
 - There is a security alert and our office is closed
 - What! Are you OK ?
 - Yes, I am fine but my laptop and files are in the office. could we put it off till this afternoon? I am sorry about this
 - Sure, don't worry.

- C :**
- Look, I am sorry but I can't make our lunch date
 - What is wrong?
 - I am stuck in traffic. There is been a crash and the motorway is blocked.
 - I am sorry.
 - That is OK, don't worry. There are problems here too. My assistant is ill and we have a big project to finish.
 - When is the deadline?
 - Three o'clock.
 - Let's meet next week.
 - OK, thanks for letting me know.

Exercise 16

Study Points

A. Complete the sentences below to make true statements using "going to".

E.g. I am *going to* visit Moscow *one day*.

I am not *going to* visit Moscow *this year*.

- 1..... drive through Spain
- 2..... fly to India
- 3..... meet the CEO

Advanced English [E. 000117]

- 4..... work in the States
- 5..... change my job
- 6..... make a lot of money

B. In pairs, practice short answers using this table.

Questions			
Are	You	Going to work	This evening ?
Is	Your boss	Going to be busy	On Monday / Tuesday?
	Your secretary	Going to study English	On Wednesday evening ?
	Your colleagues	Etc.	

Answers	
Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, they are.	(I don't know.)
Yes , she is.	No , she isn't.
Yes , It is.	No , It isn't.
Yes , we are.	No, we aren't.

C. Practice making requests using “ Could ”, Work in pairs.

Could	You ?
	We ?
	I ?
	Your team ?
	Your colleagues ?
	Your manager ?

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Situation 3

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
--

AUDIOSCRIPTS

Passage 2 Drinks and Snacks
Key Dialogues

<p>A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Shall we take a short break ?- That is a good idea.- Would you like a cup of coffee?- Yes, please.- How do you like it ?- Black , no sugar , please.
<p>B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Can I get you anything else?- Yes, can I have a biscuit?- Yes, of course. You must be hungry.- Try these chocolate ones. They are very good.- Thanks.- Another one ?- No, thanks.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

- C.
- Is this your coffee, John?
 - No, I think that one's mine, the one without milk.
 - Do you take sugar?
 - No, thanks.

- D.
- Can I get you a sandwich?
 - No, thanks.
 - Would you like one of these cakes?
 - Yes, please. Thanks. Mumm, they are delicious.

Key Dialogues : Listening [CD]

- Would you like something? Coffee? Tea? Juice? A soft drink ? And what about something to eat? There are some rolls and sandwiches. What would you like?
- A cup of coffee, please. What sandwich do you have?
- Cheese, salad or beef. Can I have cheese ?
- Of course. I shall have a cheese one too. This one is for you. Thanks.
- Do you take sugar ?
- No, thanks.
- Can I pass you the milk ?, Thanks.
- Can I get you anything else? A biscuit or something ?

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 17

Study Points

A. Complete the sentences using mine, yours, his, hers, ours or theirs.

- e.g. - This isn't my cup of coffee.
- This cup of coffee isn't *mine*.

- 1. - Is this your briefcase?
- No, it isn't

- 2. - Whose cup is this?
- I think it is John's.
- No, I am sure it isn't

- 3. - Can we share your sandwiches?
- we didn't bringwith us.

- 4. - Are they your customers?
No, they are not.....

- 5. - Is that their lorry?
No,.....is much bigger.

- 6. - Whose are these papers? Are they Rosa's?
- Yes, they are all

- 7. - My coffee's cold. How is
Mine is fine.

Now, in pairs, practice exchanges like these.

- Whose is this / that card ?
- It is mine / Jo is / his.
- Whose are these / those keys ?
- They aren't mine. I think they are yours / Anna is / hers.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

B. Complete the exchanges with the phrase in the box.

That one	The one at
The one that leaves	It was one near
One of these	My ones
Some clean ones	a weaker one

e.g. This cup of coffee's mine.
..... *that one* is yours.

- a. -This coffee's too strong for me. Can I have
- b. -Would you like a biscuit ? Try
- c. -Which train do you usually catch?
.....at 4 o'clock.
- d. Which hotel do you normally stay in ?
..... the airport.
- e. Which restaurant did you go to last night?
.....the river.
- f. Excuse me, these plates are dirty. Can we have.....?
- g. -Are these your files?
No,.....are on the table.

C. Complete the gaps with something and anything. (Sometimes both are possible.)

- a. I have gotI would like you to try.
- b. Try this. Does it remind you of
- c. There isI must say.
- d. Did you sayabout it?
- e. No, I didn't say.....
- f. Are you doingtonight?
- g. I am not doingspecial.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

D. Listening : True or False ?

Listen to someone offering a visitor refreshments and mark the statements true [T], false [F] or not give [NG].

No	Sentences	True or False
A	The woman offers several kinds of drinks.	
B	They don't have any soft drinks.	
C	They have three kinds of sandwiches.	
D	The visitor doesn't like beef sandwiches.	
E	The woman has a cheese sandwich.	
F	The visitor has black coffee.	
G	She doesn't take sugar.	
H	She doesn't want a biscuit.	

Finally ! I would like to say about learning English Language that We can do and study English from everything that is around ourselves , But when considered, found that Thai people or Thai students don't use English for living so the present, it is very necessary to live and everybody must know , beside of these We must study other language to support English or the grammar of English is also very importance.



Advanced English [E. 000117]

Course syllabus

Week	Topics and Activities	Teacher
<p><u>The first</u> Chapter 1 Introduction</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher say to greeting the students in the class 2. Teacher advise about aims of learning in Subject that relate “Basic English” 3. After teacher will offer articles in chapter 1-What do you want to learn? 4. Call any students to speak and ask some questions to them so test. 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>
<p><u>The second</u> Chapter 1 Introduction</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher, greeting in English to students 2. Continuous from first hour and doing Exercise 1 3. Read “ The world’ online Market’s place –eBay” 4. Give homework to do for students on the book. 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>
<p><u>The third</u> Chapter 1 Introduction</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher, greeting in English to students 2. English Games 3. Conclusion Chapter 1 4. Give paper to write some words of English and articles without book by self 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Week	Topics and Activities	Teacher
<p><u>The fourth</u> Chapter 2 Review : parts of speeches of English Language</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Nouns 3. Pronouns 4. Verbs 5. Give paper for Exercise out book to test understand topics 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>
<p><u>The fifth</u> Chapter 2 Review : parts of speeches of English Language</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Adjectives 3. Adverbs 4. Give paper for Exercise out book to test understand topics 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>
<p><u>The sixth</u> Chapter 2 Review : parts of speeches of English Language</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Prepositions 3. Conjunctions 4. Articles 5. Give, Exercise 2 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Week	Topics and Activities	Teacher
<p><u>The seventh</u> Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Reading “Songkarn day” 3. Give, Exercise 3 4. National children’s day 5. Give homework, Exercise 4 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>
<p><u>The eighth</u> Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Reading , Passage 1 and Give, Exercise 5 3. Passage 2 and Give Exercise 6 4. Passage 3 and Give Exercise 7 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>
<p><u>The ninth</u> Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Reading , Passage 4 and Give, Exercise 8 3. Comment from reading to relate “ Tense 12 “ 4. Present Tense 4 5. Past Tense 4 6. Future Tense 4 7. Give, homework about Tense 12 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Week	Topics and Activities	Teacher
<p><u>The tenth</u> Chapter 4 Writing Comprehension</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Repeat “ Tense 12” and conclusion chapter 3 3. Give, Exercise 9 4. Reading, Passage 1 “ My family” and give Exercise 10 5. Reading , Passage 2 “ Eric’s family” 6. Give, Exercise 11 for homework 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>
<p><u>The eleventh</u> Chapter 4 Writing Comprehension</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Reading , Passage 3 “Going to Library” and give Exercise 12 3. Study points 4. Paragraph Writing 5. Narrative Writing 6. Letter Writing 7. Give, homework to do that relate chapter 4 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Week	Topics and Activities	Teacher
<p><u>The twentieth</u> Chapter 5 Speaking Comprehension</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Greeting and give Exercise 13 3. Parting and give Exercise 14 4. ressing thanks and give Exercise 15 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>
<p><u>The thirteenth</u></p>	<p>Mid Term Examination</p>	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat</p>
<p><u>The fourteenth</u> Chapter 5 Speaking Comprehension</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Explaining about writing and give Exercise out the book 3. Give homework to do, relate chapter 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>
<p><u>The fifteenth</u> Chapter 6 Listening Comprehension</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Audio scripts, passage 1 : Dealing with the unexpected, Key Dialogues 3. Give, Exercise 16 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Week	Topics and Activities	Teacher
<p><u>The sixteenth</u> Chapter 6 Listening Comprehension</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher , greeting to students by English and general speaking And call students ask on English 2. Audio scripts, passage 2 : Drinks and Snacks , Key Dialogues 3. Give, Exercise 17 	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat And Mr. Satyasheel Gautum</p>
<p><u>The seventeenth</u></p>	<p>Conclusion the ideas and concepts of studying to students for remember the items</p>	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat</p>
<p><u>The eighteenth</u></p>	<p>Final Exam</p>	<p>Dr. Surapong Kongsat</p>

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Answers Key

Chapter 1

Exercise

1.....

A. Picture 1

Cows	- วัว
Horse	- ม้า
Trees	- ต้นไม้
Grass	- หญ้า
Field	-ทุ่งสนาม / ทุ่งหญ้า
Sky	- ท้องฟ้า
Cloudy	- ก้อนเมฆ
Hillทิว	- เขา / เทือกเขา
Airs	- อากาศ / บรรยากาศ
Snake	- งู

Picture 2

Women	- ผู้หญิง
Lady	- สุภาพสตรี / ผู้หญิง
Table	- โต๊ะ / ที่นั่งรับประทานอาหาร
Television	- โทรทัศน์ / ทีวี
Pictures	- รูปภาพ
Chair	- เก้าอี้
Papers	- กระดาษ
Flower	- ดอกไม้

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Chef	- พ่อครัว / คนทำอาหาร
Boss	- เจ้านาย / เจ้าของร้าน

B. Answers to simples as ;

Police cap = *They have caps on their head.*

Police gun = *It is their guns.*

Shoes = *Polices have shoes.*

Standing = *They are standing in front of
the police station.*

Hand = *They put their hands between body.*

C. C[A] A. 18 million members.

B. People think to use for buying and selling.

C. I put an advertisement for an items on the Web Site.

D. It is the world's online Marketplace.

E. I can shop eBay on internet.

F. I can buy cars , computer and electronics etc.

C[B] 1. Shopping – verb -เดินเที่ยวซื้อสิ่งของใช้

2. Marketplace -noun -สถานตลาดขายสิ่งของ

3. Members-noun -สมาชิก

4. Internet -noun -อินเทอร์เน็ต

5. People -noun -ประชาชน / ผู้คนทั่วไป

6. Trade -noun -สินค้า / การค้าขายระหว่างประเทศ

7. Website -noun - คسึ้นควมถึ

8. Electronics -noun -เครื่องใช้ไฟฟ้า

9. Instruments -adjective/noun -เครื่องมือ / อุปกรณ์

10. Advertisement -noun -ข้อเสนอ / การนำเสนอ

Advanced English [E. 000117]

11. Seller -noun/verb -ผู้ขาย / การขาย / การจำหน่าย
12. Sends-verb - ส่งสินค้า / เชื่อมโยงกับลูกค้า
13. A company -noun -บริษัท / ห้างร้าน
14. Traditional way -noun -ประเพณี / วิธีการค้าขาย
15. The United states -noun -ประเทศสหรัฐอเมริกา
16. Latin America -noun -ประเทศลาตินอเมริกา
17. China -noun -ประเทศจีน

Chapter 2

Exercise 2.....

- A. **Nouns** = fish,people,milk,cake,food,water etc.
 Pronouns = you,it,my.
 Verbs = know,have,run,like,is,sick,want,go,ask ect.
 Adverbs = fast,slowly.
 Adjectives = old,tiny,seven.
 Prepositions = in,at,for,in.
 Conjunctions = but,for,under.
 Articles = the,an.

B. **Uncountable nouns :**

- | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|
| 1.hair | 2.money | 3.ice cream |
| 4.craft | 5.ink | 6.problem |
| 7.smonk | 8.heat | 9.oil |
| 10.chalk | | |

C. **a, an, the**

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1. the | 2. The / -- | 3. The |
| 4. -- | 5. -- | 6. A |

Advanced English [E. 000117]

- 7. -- / the
- 8. The
- 9. The / a
- 10. --

D. Pronouns

- 1. we
- 2. She/me/her
- 3. her
- 4. I/her
- 5. me
- 6. they
- 7. he
- 8. it
- 9. she
- 10. we

E. Transitive or Intransitive

- 1. Intransitive
- 2. Transitive
- 3. Transitive
- 4. Intransitive
- 5. Intransitive
- 6. Transitive
- 7. Transitive
- 8. Transitive
- 9. Intransitive
- 10. Transitive

F. the words that suits

- 1. good
- 2. Happily
- 3. Good
- 4. wide
- 5. English
- 6. fastly
- 7. new
- 8. hungry
- 9. American
- 10. cleanly

Chapter 3

Exercise 3.....

A. 4- Thai people begins with early morning merit making offering food to Buddhist monks and releasing caged birds to fly freely into the sky.

5- Thai people is a bathing rite for Buddha images and the monks, the celebrants both young and old, joyfully splash water on each other.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

6- called water festival

7- named BuddhaSihing

- B.
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ประเพณีไทย | 2. โอกาส |
| 3. ฉลอง | 4. เทศกาล |
| 5. กลายเป็น | 6. เมืองร้าง |
| 7. เทศกาลประจำปี | 8. ราชอาณาจักร |
| 9. ในความจริง | 10. ตำแหน่ง |
| 11. เทศกาลเล่นน้ำ | 12. ความเชื่อ |
| 13. การทำความดี | 14. ถวายทาน |
| 15. พระภิกษุ | 16. ปล่อยที่กักขังไว้ |
| 17. โอกาสอันเป็นมงคล | 18. บรรพบุรุษ |
| 19. นับถือ | 20. พิธีการ |
| 21. พุทธรูป | 22. พระสงฆ์ |
| 23. สาดน้ำ | 24. ขบวนพาเหรดที่สวยงาม |
| 25. พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ | 26. พระบรมมหาราชวัง |

C. The tenses in Songkran Day have many kinds but from considering, there are active voices and passive voice as sample :

1. The festival falls on April 13.

= Present Simple Tense

2. The annual celebration is held throughout the kingdom.

= Passive voice , Present Simple Tense

3. Water will wash away bad luck.

= Future Simple Tense

Advanced English [E. 000117]

D. May be you consider about Thai Monks, following ;

Thai monks are become from lay man when they are twenty year old completed and they will must live in temple only for practicing disciples in Buddhism for three months or one week or two months because it is upon them that How many day they become to monkhood?, But it usually is decision of them and their family, however Thai monks will etc.

E.

This picture is a celebration of Songkan Day of Thai people that anywhere is different to do party and they had done same merit for monks who live in Buddhism that in the morning , everybody must donate food and flower or money to them then play water together etc.



Exercise 4.....

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| A. | 1. Are | 2. in | 3. should | |
| | 4. should | 5. their | 6. and | |
| | 7. keep | 8. are | 9. be | 10. will |
| B. | 1 -G | 2 -D | 3 -H | |
| | 4 -A | 5 -E | 6 -B | |
| | 7 -I | 8 -F | 9 -J | 10 -C |

Advanced English [E. 000117]

C. I think to do ...

The first thing is meeting teachers to make working about National Children's Day after it is telling students and their parents to come and celebrated or play some activities with them. Beside of these there are many activities for children or students such as musical contest , fight running or bread and cookies to them and food to eat or take dry food to give monks in the morning etc.

D->>> concerned with topic , don't make.

Exercise 5.....

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. a

Exercise 6.....

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. c**

- B. 1. Adam is not a chef.
2. He does not cook chicken.
3. He does not cook steak.
4. He does not cook pork.
5. Anna is not an artist.
6. She does not draw the moon.
7. She does not draw clouds
8. She does not draw stars
9. Parliment house are not opened for children to visit
10. All children do not look forward to National Children's Day.**

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 7.....

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. c

- B. 1. คุณต้องการลูกบอลเล่นเบสบอล
2. ลูกบอลนี้แข็ง
3. คุณต้องการลูกบอลเล่นเทนนิส
4. ลูกบอลนี้อ่อน
5. คุณต้องการลูกบอลเล่นฟุตบอล
6. ลูกบอลมีสีคำและขาว
7. คุณต้องการลูกบอลเล่นกอล์ฟ
8. คุณต้องการบอล
9. คุณและเขาต้องการลูกบอลเล่นกอล์ฟ
10. พวกเขาต้องการเล่นกอล์ฟ
11. นายราเชลต้องการลูกบอลเล่นกอล์ฟ

D. 1. we 2. she
3. they 4. they
5. he 6. I 7. it

Exercise 8.....

A. 1. c 2. a
3. a 4. c
5. b 6. b 7. c

Chapter 4

Exercise 9.....

Directions A : 1.us 2.we 3.we
4. we 5. we

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Directions B : 1.runs 2.kicks 3.breaks
 4.looks 5.shakes 6.turns
 7.runs 8.talks 9.sends
 10.pays

Directions C: -the boy reads.
 -The baby cries.
 -The rabbit hops.
 -The birds sing.
 -The dogs bark.

Directions D : 1.skips 2.play 3.hug
 4.purrs 5.barks 6.hide
 7.waves 8.blows 9.follows
 10.sees 11.hears 12.move
 13.hoots 14.take 15.eat

Directions E : 1.is 2.stay 3-
 4- 5- 6-
 7- 8.guess

Directions F : 1.have 2.had 3.has
 4.have 5.have 6.had

Exercise 10

 1.a 2.b 3.a
 4.c 5.b 6.b

Exercise 11.....

Directions 11A : 1.b 2.c 3.b
 4.c 5.c 6.a
 7.b 8.b

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Directions 11B : Write about “ Family ”

For example :

My family is small family. I am Surapong Kongsat and I live with my parents. My brother stays in Bangkok because he works at the pig farm.

My family is in Nakornratchasima province. I am a teacher when go to University very happy for teaching etc.

Exercise 12

- A:**
- 1.Mike and Mike’s mom are going to the library.**
 - 2.Mike want to find the book.**
 - 3.Mike’s mom want to use the computer.**
 - 4.Mike find a book about detective**
 - 5.The book is about a man who lives in the woods without food and water.**
 - 6.Because she want to read a news articles on a website and her email and looks at picture of flowers on the internet.**
 - 7.The librarian stands behind the counter.**
 - 8.It is a picture of ocean**
 - 9.Mike’s mom can keep three weeks.**
 - 10.Yes, she does.**
- B:**
- 1.Mike/library**
 - 2.Mike/book**
 - 3.mom/computer**
 - 4.Mike/book/detective**

Advanced English [E. 000117]

- 5.books/desk/mom
- 6.email/picture/flower/internet
- 7.news/website
- 8.Mike/mom/computer/library
- 9.man/woods/food/water

C:

Verbs : are/going/wants/find/read/use /puts/waits/checks/ Looks/sits/lives	Nous: Mike/library/book/mom/computer/boo k/detective/desk/email/picture/flower/i nternet/news/website/man/woods/foo d/water
Prepositions: to/on/for/at/in/Without/of	Articles: a/the
Pronouns: his/he/she/	Conjunctions: or/and/who

Chapter 5

Exercise 13.....

- A : - Students must read conversation under article.**
- B :**
 - Morning / ตอนเช้า หรือ เวลาเช้า
 - Afternoon / ตอนบ่าย หรือ เวลาบ่าย
 - Evening / ตอนเย็น หรือ เวลาเย็น
 - Today / วันนี้ หรือ เวลานี้
 - This / สิ่งนี้ ขึ้นอยู่กับคำนาม เช่น this book หนังสือเล่มนี้
 - Certainly / อย่างแน่นอน
 - Head ache / ปวดศีรษะ
 - Getting on / การได้รับ หรือ การเข้าถึง

Advanced English [E. 000117]

- Again / อีกครั้ง
- Cold / หนาวเย็น
- Hot / ร้อน
- Quite well / สงบเงียบมาก

C : Conversation between Mr. Tom and Miss Malee

Conversation between Mr. Tom and Miss Malee

At Market

Mr.Tom : Hello! Malee , Good Morning.

Miss Malee : Good Morning ! Tom. Why do you come to market ?

Mr.Tom : My wife is not fine. She is feeling sickness so I have come to buy something for cooking and What do you want?.

Miss Malee : I want to buy fish about one kilo and vegetables.

Mr.Tom : Hey ! same me, I also want to buy fish for cooking. Where is a shop of fish?

Miss Malee : I am not sure but find it now !

Mr.Tom : Oh! What is that?, Okay ! we go now to look it.

Miss Malee: Yes ! it is a shop of fish. There are many fishes. What do you want fishes?

Mr. Tom : I want a small fish and fresh. And you?

Miss Malee : Same you, so after this I want to but others. Okay ! see you again next time , thanks.

Mr.Tom : See you, thanks.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Exercise 14

A : - Students must read conversation under article.

B : -Voyage / โชคดีการเดินทาง

Pleasant / สนุกสนาน หรือ การแสดงความยินดี หรือ อากาศดีใจ

Trip / การเดินทาง

Next / ต่อไป

Hope / ความหวัง

Truly / อย่างจริงจัง

Wonderful / แปลกประหลาดใจ

Glad/ ยินดีมีความสุข

Hear / ได้ยิน

Able / สามารถ

Someday / บางวัน หรือ บางเวลา

Flight / ต่อสู้ หรือ เทียวบิน

Announced / ประกาศ หรือ แจ้งข่าว

Loudspeaker / เครื่องขยายเสียง หรือ ลำโพง

Better / ดีมาก หรือ ดีกว่า

Landings/ ถึงสถานที่ตั้ง หรือ การบินลงจอด หรือ การลงจอด

C : Picture A : A- What is she doing ?

B- She is playing golf.

A- Where does she wear on her head ?

B- She wear a hat.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

- Picture B: A- Who is he ?
 B-He is a postman.
 A-Where is his work office ?
 B-His work office is a post office.
- Picture C : A- Where do they live ?
 B-They live at a school.
 A- Are they monks ?
 B- Yes, they are monks.
- Picture D: A-What do they do ?
 B-they dance on the ground.
 A-Are they beautiful girl?
 B-Yes, they are beautiful girl.
- Picture E : A-What does he work?
 B-He work a teacher.
 A-What does he teach the subject?
 B-He teach English subject.
- Picture F: A-How are many people in this picture?
 B-There are eight persons.
 A-Who are they?
 B-They are man, woman and students.

Exercise 15

A: - Students must read conversation under article.

- B:** -A lot / จำนวนมาก หรือ มาก
 -Kindness / ความมีน้ำใจ หรือ กัลยามิตร
 -Trouble / วุ่นวาย หรือ สับสน
 -Appreciate / ชื่นชม หรือ ชอบใจ หรือ ความมีน้ำใจต่อบุคคลอื่น

Advanced English [E. 000117]

-Mention / กล่าวถึง

-Present / ปัจจุบัน หรือ ของขวัญ

-Kind / ประเภท หรือ ชนิด หรือ ความกรุณา

-Welcome / ยินดีต้อนรับ

-thoughtful / ความคิดที่ดี หรือ คิดได้ดีมาก หรือ ขอบใจ

-Post office / ไปรษณีย์

-Stranger / คนแปลกหน้า

-Afraid / กลัว

-Leave / ออกจาก

-Soon / ทันทีทันใด

C :	1.a	2.g	3.n	4.p
	5.h	6.e	7.f	8.m
	9.c	10.b	11.L	12.a
	13.o	14.i	15.k	16.j

Chapter 6

Exercise 1 6.....

- A :**
1. I am going to drive through Spain today.
 2. They are going to fly to India.
 3. We have been going to meet the CEO.
 4. I have been going to work in the States.
 5. You were going to changes my job.
 6. The officers are going to make a lot of money.

B : For example follow as ;

Mr. Jim : Are you going to work this evening ?

Miss Somsri : Yes, I am.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

* Teacher will take some students in the class to do questions under topic and speak conversation with friends or teacher call student to answer his question to like being understanding articles.

C : For example follow as ;

Conversation 1

Mr. Tom : Could you tell me about working ?

Miss Somchai : Yes, I could tell you about working.

Conversation 2

Mr. Tomike : Could you buy oranges to picnic?

Miss Somchai : Yes, I could buy oranges.

* Teacher will take some students in the class to do questions under topic and speak conversation with friends or teacher call student to answer his question to like being understanding articles.

D : Situation 2

At Company

Mr. Adam is a manager of STK company that it is a big company where have fifty workers to do in the company. They are very good working everyday. At the time there is a boss come to check the part of product of goods, he say “ it is not good something is mistake ” , You must change worker in this position. Then Mr. Adam say “ OH! Yes, Boss !”

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Situation 3

At Home

Husband : Hello! My Darling !

Wife : Hi ! thanks , what do you want ?

Husband : I want a glass of water, Could you take to me?

Wife : Yes, I could, And any things.

Husband : Thank you very much.

Exercise 17.....

- A :**
1. No, it isn't yours.
 2. No, I am sure it isn't his.
 3. We didn't bring yours with us
 4. No, they are not yours
 5. No, their lorry is much bigger.
 6. Yes, they are all hers.
 7. How is my coffee?
- B :**
- a. ...that one ...
 - b. ... try one of these ...
 - c. ... the one that leaves at 4 o'clock ...
 - d. ... It was one near the airport ...
 - e. ... It was one near the river ...
 - f. ... that one ...
 - g. ... No, one of these ...

Advanced English [E. 000117]

- C :**
- a. anything
 - b. something
 - c. something
 - d. anything
 - e. anything
 - f. something
 - g. anything

- D :**
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. True
 - d. True
 - e. True
 - f. True
 - g. True
 - h. False

Advanced English [E. 000117]

Appendix

A1. ขอบข่ายรายวิชา

000117 ภาษาอังกฤษชั้นสูง (Advanced English) 2 (2-0-4)

ศึกษาโครงสร้างประโยคตามหลักไวยากรณ์และฝึกทักษะการฟัง การพูด การอ่าน และ การเขียน เน้นการอ่านข้อความภาษาอังกฤษและการเขียนและความเข้าใจข้อความภาษาอังกฤษซึ่งมีคำศัพท์และโครงสร้างประโยคที่มีความสัมพันธ์กับเอกสารที่ใช้ศึกษา

A2. References

ฉัตร เปรมฤดี . English Conversation for Beginners. กรุงเทพมหานคร : พิมพ์ โอเอส
พรินติ้ง เฮ้าส์, 2532.

เลิศ เกสรคำ. Living Comprehension. กรุงเทพมหานคร : พิมพ์จำหน่ายที่ วัฒนาพานิช.
Copyright@ ,1975.

ฝ่ายวิชาการสำนักพิมพ์ประสานมิตร. ภาษาอังกฤษ ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร
: สำนักพิมพ์ประสานมิตร, 2512.

ฝ่ายวิชาการภาษาอังกฤษ บริษัท ซีเอ็ดยูเคชั่น จำกัด. พจนานุกรมอังกฤษ-ไทย.
กรุงเทพมหานคร : ซีเอ็ดยูเคชั่น จำกัดมหาชน, 2543.

วิทย์ เทียวบูรณธรรม.พจนานุกรมไทย-อังกฤษและอังกฤษ-ไทย.กรุงเทพมหานคร: ธเนศ
วรรณการพิมพ์, 2528.

อ.ปรีชา เถาว์งาม. คู่มือเรียนพูดภาษาอังกฤษ ตั้งคำถามได้ โต้ตอบเป็น สื่อสารได้เข้าใจ ใน
66 unit.กรุงเทพมหานคร: บัดดี้บุ๊ก, 2555.

ชาญชัย บุญเฮ้า. My English Book 2, ภาษาอังกฤษมาตรฐานระดับสากล (Easy to
understand) เรียนง่าย เข้าใจไว มั่นใจตัวเอง. กรุงเทพมหานคร : โรงพิมพ์จรัส
การพิมพ์, 2541.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

- อัศวินท์ เนื้อไม้หอม (ดร.เอก) . พูดอังกฤษได้ในทุกสถานการณ์+ ซีดี (Speaking English in all situations). กรุงเทพมหานคร : ดวงกมลสมัย จำกัด , 2552.
- สุรพงษ์ คงสัตย์. หลักการแปล (Principle of Translation). นครราชสีมา : โคราชมาร์เก็ตติ้งแอนด์โปรดักชั่น, 2545.
- สุรพงษ์ คงสัตย์ . ภาษาอังกฤษขั้นสูง (เอกสารอัดสำเนาประกอบการสอน). นครราชสีมา : มหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย วิทยาเขตนครราชสีมา, 2554.
- สุรพงษ์ คงสัตย์. ภาษาอังกฤษ 1 .นครราชสีมา : โคราชมาร์เก็ตติ้งแอนด์โปรดักชั่น, 2545.
- ประภัสสร คุณสาระ. Standard English-Thai Dictionary for students, พจนานุกรมอังกฤษ-ไทย. กรุงเทพมหานคร: ชันโซ่จัดพิมพ์, 2537.
- สาโรส บัวศรี. High school Essays with outlines and Exercise, สำหรับชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 6 เตรียมอุดมศึกษาและชั้นฝึกหัดครูต่าง ๆ . กรุงเทพมหานคร : Printed at Kong Sing press ,1947.
- Prapet Kraichan (ประเพศ ไกรจันทร์). ไวยากรณ์อังกฤษ ง่ายนิดเดียว. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 7. กรุงเทพมหานคร : พีเอสเพรส, 2550.
- Peter Surin Prasomphol.The heart of English Language. นครราชสีมา : มปท., 2554.
- Marshall Cavendish Education. English for Modern Living Basic 1. Singapore : Marshall Cavendish Ltd., 2005.
- Marshall Cavendish Education. English for Modern Living Basic 2. Singapore : Marshall Cavendish Ltd., 2005.
- Marshall Cavendish Education. English for Modern Living intermediate 1. Singapore : Marshall Cavendish Ltd., 2005.
- Marshall Cavendish Education. English for Modern Living intermediate 2. Singapore : Marshall Cavendish Ltd., 2005.
- Marshall Cavendish Education. English for Modern Living Advanced 1. Singapore : Marshall Cavendish Ltd., 2005.
- Marshall Cavendish Education. English for Modern Living Advanced 2. Singapore : Marshall Cavendish Ltd., 2005.
- Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University. English Course for Young Buddhist. กรุงเทพมหานคร : Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya,1970.
- Geoffrey Broughton. Success with English the Penguin course : Course book 2. England : Great Britain by Hazell Watson & Viney Ltd., 1969.
- As Hornby. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary; Oxford University press,1990.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

**Betty Schramper Azar. Understanding and using English Grammar: prentice
Hall Regents,1989.**

**Devid Green. Contemporary English Grammar Structure and Compositions : the
Macmillan press Ltd.,1992.**

**Elizabeth A. Ryan. How to make Grammar fun (Easy) Library of congress cataloging
in publication Data,1992.**

**Geoffrey Leech and Jan Svartivit. A Communication Grammar of English Longman
Group Uk Ltd.,1992.**

**Geoffrey Leech, Margarat Deucher and Robert Hoogenrad. English Grammar
for today. The Macmillan press Ltd.,1992.**

Raymond Murphy. Basic Grammar in use. Cambridge University press,1993.

Ronald Barness. Get your Tense Right. Cambridge University press,1977.

Advanced English [E. 000117]

ประวัติย่อผู้เขียนและเรียบเรียง



ชื่อ/นามสกุล ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร. สุรพงษ์ คงสัตย์
วัน/เดือน/ปีเกิด 29 ตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2513
สถานที่เกิด จังหวัดนครราชสีมา
สถานที่อยู่ปัจจุบัน หมู่บ้านเบสโฮมพัฒนา
196 หมู่ 10 ถนนนครราชสีมา – โชคชัย
ตำบลหัวทะเล อำเภอเมือง
จังหวัดนครราชสีมา 30000
โทรศัพท์ ร้านธุรกิจส่วนตัว 044-924644
มือถือ 081 - 2656906

ตำแหน่งหน้าที่การงานปัจจุบัน

- อาจารย์ประจำสาขาวิชา ภาษาต่างประเทศ
- หัวหน้าฝ่ายวางแผนและวิชาการ
- กรรมการประจำวิทยาลัยสงฆ์นครราชสีมา
- กรรมการประจำศูนย์บัณฑิต วิทยาเขตนครราชสีมา
- อนุกรรมการบริหารงานบุคคล มจร วิทยาเขตนครราชสีมา
- กรรมการประกันคุณภาพการศึกษาภายใน มจร.วชน.ม.

อาจารย์บรรยายพิเศษสถาบันการศึกษา

- มหาวิทยาลัยมหาสารคาม ศูนย์บริการวิชาการภายนอกนครราชสีมา
- มหาวิทยาลัยชีวิต (สถาบันการเรียนรู้เพื่อปวงชน จังหวัดนครราชสีมา)

Advanced English [E. 000117]

-มหาวิทยาลัยมหามกุฏราชวิทยาลัย ศูนย์การศึกษาโคราช วัดสุทธจินดา

-คณะวัฒนธรรมศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหาสารคาม

สถานที่ทำงานปัจจุบัน

- มหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย วิทยาเขตนครราชสีมา

ตำบลหัวทะเล อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนครราชสีมา

ประวัติการศึกษาทางธรรม

พ.ศ. 2529 นักธรรมชั้นเอก

จากสำนักศาสนศึกษาวัดเดิม

อำเภอพิมาย จังหวัดนครราชสีมา

พ.ศ. 2536 เปรียญธรรม 4 ประโยค

จากสำนักศาสนศึกษาวัดพระนารายณ์มหาราชวรวิหาร

อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนครราชสีมา

ประวัติการศึกษาทางโลก

พ.ศ. 2526 ระดับประถมศึกษา

จากโรงเรียนบ้านหนองหลักสามัคคี

อำเภอชุมพวง จังหวัดนครราชสีมา

พ.ศ. 2532 ระดับมัธยมศึกษา

จากโรงเรียนวิสุทธิพรตพิทยาคม วัดเดิม

อำเภอพิมาย จังหวัดนครราชสีมา

พ.ศ. 2539 Certificate Of Diploma (In teaching English)

จาก Department of Hindi and English

มหาวิทยาลัยนาคปุรี ประเทศอินเดีย

พ.ศ. 2542 หลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพครู (ป.วค.)

จากมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย

วิทยาเขตนครราชสีมา

พ.ศ. 2537 ระดับปริญญาตรี หลักสูตรพุทธศาสตรบัณฑิต

คณะมนุษยศาสตร์ วิชาเอกภาษาอังกฤษ

จากมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย

วิทยาเขตนครราชสีมา

พ.ศ. 2540 ระดับปริญญาโท สาขาวิชา ภาษาศาสตร์

(M.A.= Master Of Art In Linguistics)

จากมหาวิทยาลัยนาคปุรี ประเทศอินเดีย

พ.ศ. 2552 ระดับปริญญาเอก สาขาวิชา วัฒนธรรมศาสตร์

(Cultural Sciences) จากมหาวิทยาลัยมหาสารคาม

ประเทศไทย

Advanced English [E. 000117]

ผลงานทางวิชาการที่จัดพิมพ์เป็นรูปเล่ม (www.mcunkr.ac.th)

- พ.ศ. 2542 หนังสือ ภาษาอังกฤษศึกษา
พ.ศ. 2544 หนังสือ หลักการแปล
พ.ศ. 2546 หนังสือ ภาษาอังกฤษ 1

ผลงานวิจัยสำเร็จเป็นรูปเล่มพิมพ์เผยแพร่ (www.mcunkr.ac.th)

- พ.ศ. 2546 เรื่อง การศึกษาปัญหาและแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ 1-2 ของนิสิตชั้นปีที่ 1 ในมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย วิทยาเขตนครราชสีมา
- พ.ศ. 2547 เรื่อง การเขียนประโยคภาษาอังกฤษให้ถูกต้องของนิสิตคณะสังคมศาสตร์ ชั้นปีที่ 3 มหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย วิทยาเขตนครราชสีมา
- พ.ศ. 2553 การศึกษาสภาพความต้องการและปัญหาการใช้สื่อนวัตกรรมและเทคโนโลยีทางการศึกษาของอาจารย์ผู้สอน มหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย วิทยาเขตนครราชสีมา
- พ.ศ. 2554 การพัฒนาทักษะการอ่านออกเสียงภาษาอังกฤษของนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 1/5 โรงเรียนจักราชวิทยา จังหวัดนครราชสีมา

ประสบการณ์การสอนภาษาอังกฤษ

- พ.ศ. 2534 – ปัจจุบัน
(ระยะเวลามากกว่า 27 ปี)

ตำแหน่งทางวิชาการ

- พ.ศ. 2548 ได้รับแต่งตั้งให้ดำรงตำแหน่ง ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ สาขาวิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ

คติธรรมในการดำเนินชีวิต

“ มองโลกในแง่ดี
และดำเนินชีวิตตามทางสายกลาง ”