

การวิเคราะห์โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์

เพื่อความสะดวกในการวิเคราะห์โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์ ผู้วิจัยจะยืมเอาหลักสูตร เป็นเกณฑ์ แล้วจึงนำโครงสร้างจากหนังสือแบบเรียนทั้งสามเล่มมาเปรียบเทียบ โดย จัดประเภทของแบบประโยคออกเป็น 8 ประเภทตามที่ โรเบิร์ต กำหนดไว้ ดังนี้คือ

1. 1 \longleftrightarrow 2
2. 1 \longleftrightarrow 2L 3
3. 1a \longleftrightarrow 2L 1a
4. 1a \longleftrightarrow 2 1b
5. 1a \longleftrightarrow 2 1b 1c
6. 1a \longleftrightarrow 2 1b 1b
7. 1a \longleftrightarrow 2 1b 3
8. there 2 \longleftrightarrow 1 (p-g)

ในการวิเคราะห์นี้ ผู้วิจัยจะแยกการวิเคราะห์หนังสือแบบเรียนไปแต่ละเล่ม ไม่นำมาปนกัน เพราะหลักสูตรในชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 1 - 2 และ 3 นี้ กำหนดหัวข้อไว้แตกต่างกัน แล้วจึงนำผลการวิเคราะห์หนังสือทั้งสามเล่มมาเปรียบเทียบกันในภายหลัง

ในการวิเคราะห์นี้ จะใช้อักษรย่อดังนี้ คือ

g = หมวด Oral Grammer Drills

R = หมวด Reading

p = หน้า

ตัวเลขที่อยู่ท้ายอักษร g และ R หมายถึงบทที่โครงสร้างนั้น ๆ ปรากฏอยู่ต่อไปนี่คือการวิเคราะห์โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 1

1.1 Singular and plural nouns.

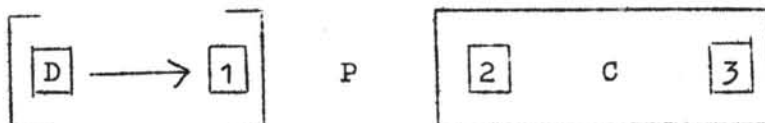
Articles in relation to singular, mass, and pluralized nouns; and in relation to initial consonants and vowels.³⁷

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	$1 \longleftrightarrow 2 \quad \text{De : P}$ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">[D → 1]</div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">[2 ← P-g]</div> </div>
R.1, p.3	<u>The</u> king is looking at the soldiers.
p.3	___ Boys and girls, — men and women, — monks and nuns are looking at the soldiers.
p.3	<u>The</u> soldiers and <u>the other</u> people are standing.
R.11, p.55	— Birds often sits in the tree near our school.
R.24, p.131	<u>Most</u> people came to the same temple near the canal.
	$1 \longleftrightarrow 2 \quad \text{Int : P}$ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; gap: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">[A]</div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">q</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">[D → 1]</div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">[2]</div> </div>
g.9, p.42	Did <u>the</u> boys run yesterday ? Did <u>the</u> girl sew yesterday ?

³⁷ หัวข้อนี้รวมทั้งหัวข้อที่ 1.13 ซึ่งกำหนดไว้ว่า "Every, many, nothing, each as determinatives." ควบ

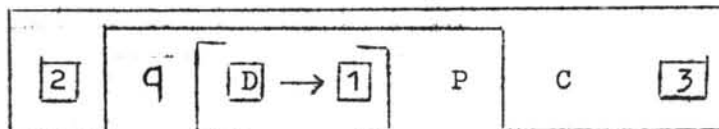
โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C



- R.2, p.8 The boys and girls are happy.
- R.7, p.34 The weather was good.
- R.10, p.49 The cars in the street are very quick.
- R.18, p.93 Some drivers are careless.
- R.19, p.100 Some of the rice is very good.
- g.21, p.111 — Women are beautiful.
- The women of Chiang Mai are beautiful.
- Sugar is sweet.
- The sugar in this bowl is sweet.
- Coffe is brown.
- The coffee in this hotel is brown.
- R.24, p.131 Some of the kratongs were very big.

1 ↔ 2L 3 Int : C



- g.7, p.32 Were the children good yesterday ?
- p.33 Was the teacher sad ?
- g.8, p.37 Was the water hot ?
- Was the coffee hot ?
- Were the pupils lazy ?

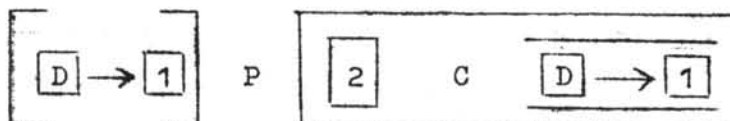
โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

	1a ↔ 2L 1a De : C		
	[1]	P	[2] C [D → 1]
g.4,p.14	Chalor	is	<u>a</u> pupil.
R.8,p.38	He	is	<u>an</u> old man.
R.9,p.44	Siree	is	<u>a</u> very good girl.
g.11,p.54	It	's	<u>a</u> school room.
	It	's	<u>a</u> mango tree.
	1a ↔ 2L 1a Int : C		
	[2]	q [1] P	C [D → 1]
g.4,p.14	Is	Chalor	<u>a</u> pupil ?
	1a ↔ 2 1b De : C		
	[D → 1]	P	[2] C [D → 1]
R.5,p.24	They did not	see	<u>an</u> elephant in the forest.
	They	saw	<u>a</u> buffalo in the field.
g.6,p.27	<u>The</u> boys	played	- football.
R.9,0.45	She	cooked	<u>some</u> food.
	Her family	ate	<u>the</u> food for their lunch.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">D → 1</div> <div>P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">2</div> <div>C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">D → 1</div> </div>
R.11,p.55	We have — maps on the wall.	
	We have — flowers in the garden.	
	In the fish bowl we have <u>a</u> goldfish.	
R.13,p.68	They like <u>the</u> waves, <u>the</u> sun and <u>the</u> wind.	
R.15,p.78	He will take <u>some</u> food with him.	
	Perhaps he will buy — coffee or — orange-juice.	
g.19,p.97	Preeda has <u>some</u> rice.	
g.19,p.97	Siree doesn't have <u>any</u> rice.	
	Urai is drinking <u>some</u> tea.	
	Lop isn't drinking <u>any</u> tea.	
	Anong needs <u>some</u> books.	
	Prasit doesn't need <u>any</u> books.	
	Aree needs <u>a</u> pen.	
	Tawin doesn't need <u>a</u> book.	
R.19,p.100	He doesn't like to sell <u>any</u> bad rice.	
R.20,p.106	He has <u>ten</u> baht in his hand.	
p.106	<u>All these</u> things take <u>a lot of</u> money.	
p.106	Wichai bought <u>some</u> paper, <u>some</u> pencils, and <u>a</u> new plastic ruler.	
R.24,p.131	He saw <u>many</u> beautiful kratongs floating on the water.	

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน



R.25,p.137

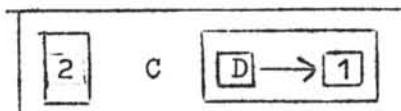
That year — men and women in the village had a lot of work.

g.29,p.162

He gave some tea to me.

I'm writing a letter to Mary.

1a ↔ 2 1b Imp : C



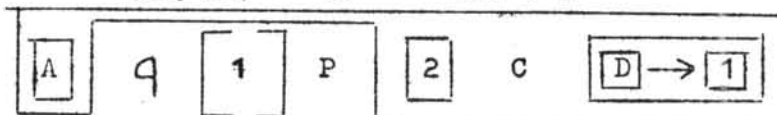
g.20,p.104

Open the window.

p.105

Read a newspaper.

1a ↔ 2 1b Int : C



g.17,p.97

Does Siree have any rice ?

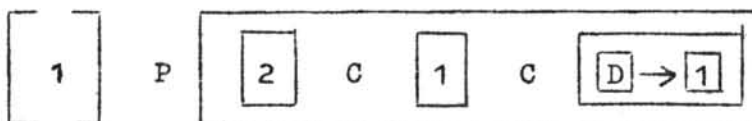
Is Lop drinking any tea ?

Does Prasit need any books ?

Does Tawin need a pen ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2 1b 1c De : C



g.29,p.162

He gave me some tea.

I'm writing Mary a letter.

We're sending them some mangoes.

R.29,p.164

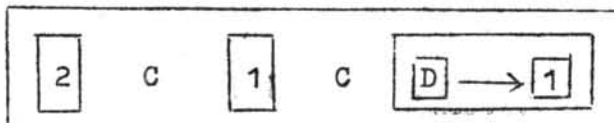
She's going to take her some fruit and

some flowers.

Lop gave her some sweet

mangoes.

1a ↔ 2 1b 1c Imp : C



g.20,p.104

Give me a mango.

Bring me a chair.

Hand me a needle.

Lend me a hammer.

p.105

Tell her a story.

1.2 "There is, there are, there was, there were."

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
R.12,p.34	<p><u>there</u> 2 ↔ 1 De : C</p> <p>[<u>there</u>] P [2 C 1] ← p-g</p> <p><u>There is</u> a lawn in the front of the house.</p> <p><u>There is</u> a flower in that pond.</p> <p><u>There is</u> a man in our garden.</p> <p><u>There is</u> a bicycle in front.</p> <p><u>There are</u> some children in the street.</p> <p><u>There are</u> some pupils in that room.</p> <p><u>There are</u> some books on the desk.</p> <p>[p-g] } → [<u>there</u>] P [2 C 1] [4] }</p> <p>In the front of the shop <u>there are</u> some big sacks.</p> <p>Along the sides of the shop <u>there are</u> some boxes and tins.</p> <p>Yesterday <u>there was</u> another boy in the park.</p>
R.19,p.100	
R.22,p.119	

1.3 "This, that, these, those" in relation to their antecedents

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
R.11, p.55	<p style="text-align: center;"> $1a \leftrightarrow 2$ 1b 1c De : C </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> 1 P 2 C 1 C 1 </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> We call <u>these</u> maps "wall maps" </p>
	<p>1.4 Personal pronouns in relation to their antecedents, including "my, his, her, its, our, your, their" in relation to their antecedents.</p>

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
R.5, p.24.	<p style="text-align: center;"> $1 \leftrightarrow 2$ De. : P </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> 1 P 2 ← p-g </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>His</u> friend waited for him. </p>
R.12, p.63	<p style="text-align: center;"> <u>They</u> played in the big field. </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <u>Somchai's</u> mother works at home. </p>

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C

1	P	2	C	3
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g.2, p.7

I am happy now.

I was happy yesterday.

You were happy yesterday.

You are happy now.

R.2, p.8

They were quiet.

R.5, p.24

Somsak's house is small

R.12, p.63

Somchai's family is not rich

1 ↔ 2L 3 Int : C

2	q	1	P	C	3
---	---	---	---	---	---

g.4, p.14

Were they sick ?

Was I quiet ?

Are you hungry ?

Is he well ?

Were we noisy ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

	1a ↔ 2L 1a			De : C
	1	P	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="text-align: center;">C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> </div>	
g.1,p.2	<u>I</u>	am	a pupil.	
	<u>She</u>	is	a pupil.	
	<u>They</u>	are	pupils.	
p.3	<u>It</u>	is	a duck.	
	<u>They</u>	are	ducks.	
g.12,p.61	<u>It</u>	's	<u>John's</u> book.	
	<u>It</u>	's	<u>Mary's</u> pen.	
	<u>It</u>	's	<u>the boy's</u> boat.	
p.62	<u>They</u>	are	<u>the men's</u> cars.	
	<u>They</u>	are	<u>the boys'</u> kites.	
p.63	<u>It</u>	's	<u>the boys'</u> gun.	
R.12,p.63	<u>Somchai's</u> father	is	a policeman.	
	<u>His</u> name	is	Mongkon.	
	1a ↔ 2L 1a			Int : C
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Q</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="text-align: center;">P</div> <div style="text-align: center;">C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> </div>			
g.4,p.14	Is	<u>he</u>	a student ?	

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>1a ↔ 2</u> <u>1b</u> De : C</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">2</div> C <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">1</div> </div> </div>
R.5,p.24	Last Sunday Somsak visited <u>his</u> friend.
R.6,p.29	<u>He</u> opened <u>his</u> book.
R.9,p.44	Everyday after school <u>she</u> helps <u>her</u> mother.
	<u>He</u> knows <u>me</u> .
	<u>He</u> knows <u>her</u> .
	<u>He</u> knows <u>them</u> .
	<u>He</u> knows <u>us</u> .
	John likes <u>us</u> .
	<u>I</u> like <u>it</u> .

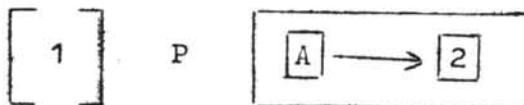
1.5 Tenses-present continuous, present, past, and future.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>1 ↔ 2</u> De : P</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">A</div> → <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; text-align: center;">2</div> </div> </div>
R.1,p.3	The Queen <u>is standing</u> near the king.
	She <u>is smiling</u> too.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2

De : P



R.2,p.8	They	<u>are running</u>	and <u>jumping</u> .
g.3,p.10	I	<u>am walking</u>	to school now.
g.16,p.83	In November it	<u>doesn't rain</u> .	
g.24,p.129	He	<u>comes</u>	every week.
g.27,p.149	I	<u>can run</u> .	
	We	<u>should study</u>	hard.
	They	<u>might study</u>	well.
g.3,p.10	I	<u>walked</u>	to school yesterday.
R.10,p.50	The car	<u>stopped</u> .	
g.24,p.129	He	<u>came</u>	last week.
g.13,p.66	They	<u>will go</u>	home tomorrow.
	Chalor	<u>will study</u>	next week.
	They	<u>'re going to go</u>	home tomorrow.
	Chalor	<u>'s going to study</u>	tonight.
g.14,p.71	I	<u>'m going to work</u> .	
	We	<u>'re going to play</u> .	
	He	<u>isn't going to sleep</u> .	
	They	<u>aren't going to wait</u> .	

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2

De : P



g.16, p.81

I am going to study.

He 's going to swim.

They will wait.

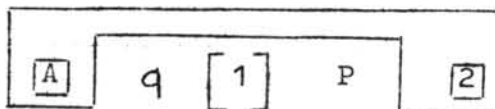
Mali will come.

g.27, p.149

She will go to Roi-Et.

1 ↔ 2

Int : P



g.5, p.21

Present Time

Past Time

Does Chalor go to school
very week ?

Did Chalor go to school
last week ?

Do you work every day ?

Did you work yesterday ?

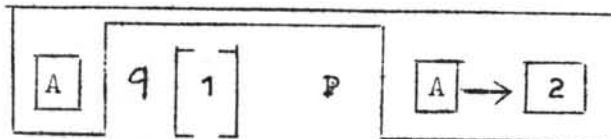
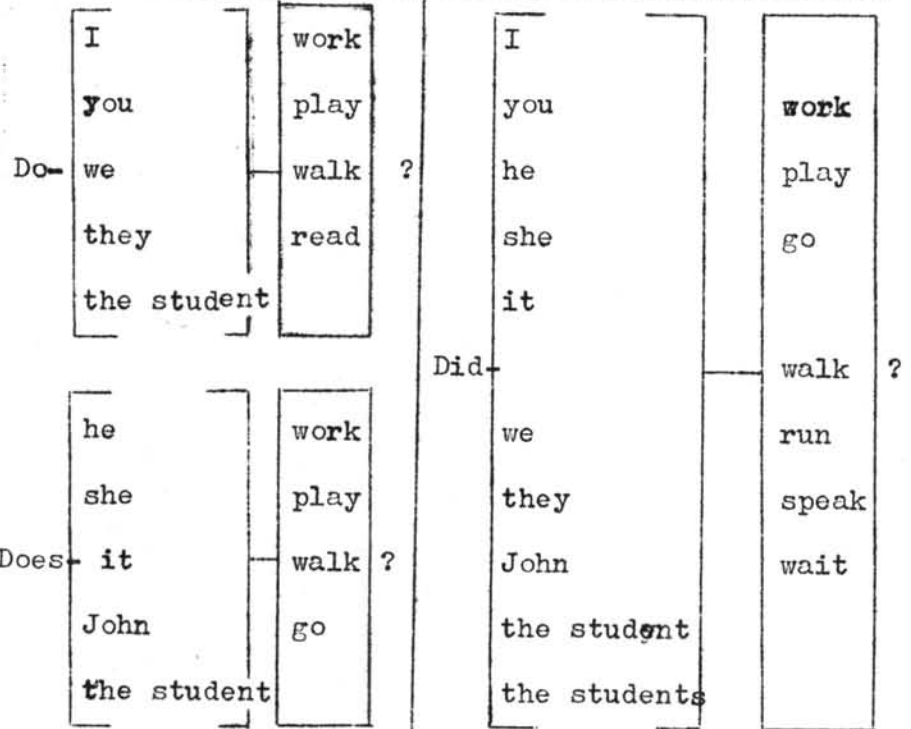
Do they walk often ?

Did they walk last night ?

Does she read every day ?

Did she read last night ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน



g.15,p.76

Am I going to work ?
 Is he going to wait ?
 Are they going to stop ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

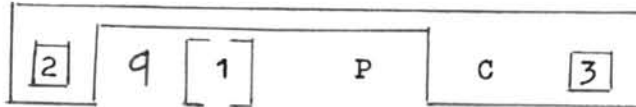
1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C

1	P	2	C	3
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G.2, p.6	I	am	happy now.
	I	was	happy yesterday.
	We	are	tired now.
	We	were	tired yesterday.
G.4, p.14	He	was	sleepy yesterday.
R.4, p.16	Chalor	was	sick yesterday.
G.6, p.27	He	wasn't	sad.
	They	weren't	loud.
	It	wasn't	clean.
R.14, p.73	They aren't	going to be	noisy.
	They are	going to be	happy
R.19, p.100	It	tastes	good.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3 Int : C



g.5, p.19

Present Time

Is Chalor sick ?

Am I clean ?

Are we quiet ?

Am	I	quiet ?
	you	hungry?
Are	we	noisy ?
	they	big ?
	the students	quiet ?
Is	he	well ?
	she	tired ?
	it	pretty?

Past Time

Was Chalor sick ?

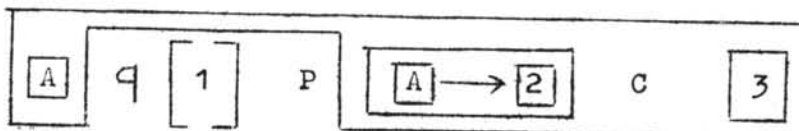
Was I clean ?

Were we quiet ?

Was	I	quiet ?
	you	hungry ?
Were	we	noisy ?
	they	big ?
	the students	quiet ?
Was	he	well ?
	she	tired ?
	it	pretty ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3 Int : C



g.15, p.76

Are we going to be early ?

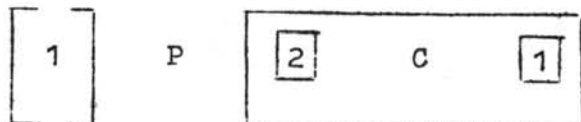
Are they going to be late ?

Is she going to be happy ?

p.77

Is she going to be tired ?

1a ↔ 2L 1a De : C



g.4, p.14

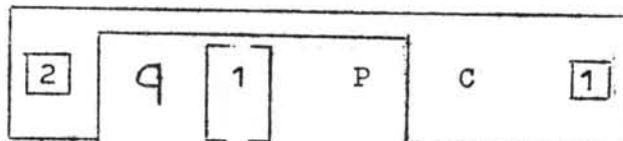
Chalor is a pupil.

Chamnong was a student last year.

R.13, p.68

Today is Wednesday.

1a ↔ 2L 1a Int : C



g.4, p.14

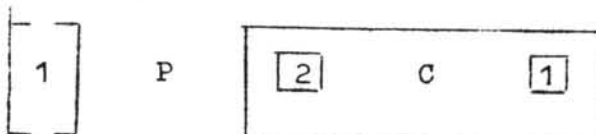
Is Chalor a pupil ?

Are you a teacher ?

Was Chamnong a student last year ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2 1b De : C



R.5,p.24

Every Sunday Somsak visits his friend.

g.27,p.149

He must learn English.

g.6,p.27

Mali opened the window.

The children closed the door.

They didn't play netball.

I didn't study geography.

g.13,p.66

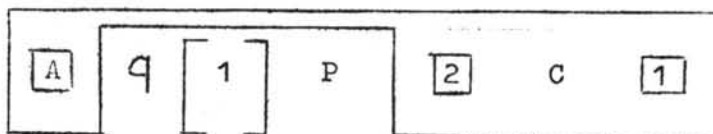
They will have a holiday tomorrow.

They 're going to have a holiday tomorrow.

g.16,p.81

He 's going to write a book.

1a ↔ 2 1b Int : C



R.5,p.24

Do you see the house and the trees ?

g.27,p.151

Can you play football ?

g.25,p.135

Did John eat meat yesterday ?

Did Amnat drink coffee yesterday ?

1.6 Sentences containing "if" (present tense and request).

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">1 2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">if 1 2 3</div> </div>
R.6,p.29	He often <u>swims</u> there <u>if</u> the weather <u>is</u> good.
R.13,p.68	He <u>is going to sail</u> in his boat <u>if</u> the weather <u>is</u> good.
R.14,p.73	<u>If</u> the weather <u>is</u> bad, they <u>aren't going to play</u> in the water.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">1 2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">if 1 2</div> </div>
R.10,p.49	<u>If</u> many cars <u>come</u> or <u>if</u> one car <u>comes</u> , Amnat <u>waits</u> .
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">1 2 3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">if 1a 2 1b</div> </div>
R.17, p.89	<u>If</u> he <u>wins</u> the race, his friends <u>are going to be</u> very happy.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">1a 2 1b</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">if 1a 2 1b</div> </div>
R.14,p.73	<u>If</u> they <u>do not understand</u> a lesson, they <u>are going to ask</u> their teacher.
R.20,p.106	<u>If</u> a person <u>saves</u> enough money, he <u>can build</u> a new house.
	Most people <u>can't do</u> this <u>if</u> they <u>do not save</u> money.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">1a 2 1b</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">if 1 2</div> </div>
R.28,p.159	You <u>may watch</u> it <u>if</u> you <u>like</u> .

1.7 Comparison of adjectives and adverbs.

หัวข้อนี้ไม่มีกล่าวถึงเลยในหนังสือ English for Thai Students

เล่ม 1 นี้

1.8 "Who, whose, when, where, why, how" as interrogatives.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2 Int : P

q.w.	→	A	Q	1	P	2
------	---	---	---	---	---	---

g.10,p.48

<u>What</u>	does	Anong	teach ?
<u>Where</u>	does	Prasit	live ?
<u>Where</u>	did	Supon	live ?
<u>Who</u>	does	Mali	know ?
<u>When</u>	did	the man	return ?

1a ↔ 2L 1a Int : C

1	P	2	C	1
---	---	---	---	---

g.10,p.47

<u>What</u>	is	Amnat ?
<u>Who</u>	are	you ?
<u>Who</u>	is	she ?

1.9 Prepositions that are frequently used.

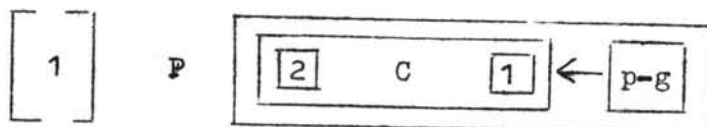
โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
	$1 \longleftrightarrow 2$ De : P <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> ← <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">p-g</div> </div> </div>
g.3,p.10	They worked <u>in Thon Buri</u> last year.
R.3,p.11	Anong and Chalor walked <u>to school</u> .
R.5,p.24	His friend waited <u>for him</u> .
	They played <u>in the big field</u> .
R.6,p.29	Chamnong lives <u>in a small house near the river</u> .
R.7,p.34	Wichai sailed <u>in his little boat with his friends</u> .
R.8,p.38	He lived <u>in a small village in the forest near a mountain</u> .
R.9,p.44	They are playing <u>in the garden near her house</u> .
	She stayed <u>at home</u> yesterday.
R.11,p.55	We study <u>in our classroom</u> .
R.12,p.63	Somchai's mother works <u>at home</u> .
p.64	Mongkon often plays <u>in the garden with his friends</u> .
R.14,p.73	Amnat and Somsak are going to go <u>with him</u> .
R.15,p.78	He is going to go <u>by train</u> .
	The train is going to stop <u>at the big towns</u> .
R. 16,p.83	The men and women must travel <u>in boats</u> .

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

	$1 \longleftrightarrow 2$ De : P
R.18,p.92	Suchat and Noree live <u>near Saraburi</u> .
	Their mother came <u>to the bus station with them</u> .
p.94	They stayed <u>at her house</u> .
g.24,p.129	I came <u>to school by bus</u> yesterday.
R.27,p.152	They jumped <u>into the river</u> .
	$1 \longleftrightarrow 2L \quad 3$ De : C
R.6,p.29	Chamnong is not noisy <u>at home</u> .
R.16,p.82	The rain is good <u>for the farmers</u> .
R.17,p.89	Somsak will be tired <u>after the race</u> .
R.8,p.38	The houses <u>in the village</u> were small.
	The flowers <u>in the forest</u> were beautiful.
R.10,p.49	The cars <u>in the street</u> are very quick.
R.16,p.83	The women <u>in the village</u> are happy.
R.27,p.152	Deep water <u>with strong currents</u> is often dangerous.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2 1b De : C



R.5,p.24

They did not see an elephant in the forest.

R.11,p.55

In our classroom at school we have a blackboard,
desks, and chairs.

The school teacher has a big table in front of the
class.

We have maps on the walls of the
schoolroom.

R.15,p.78

He will leave Bangkok in the morning.

R.16,p.82

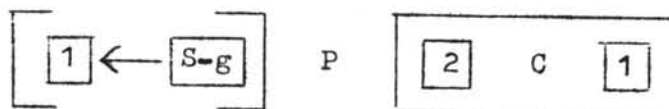
It fills the fields with water.

R.20,p.106

She will put it in the bank.

1.10 Conjunctives "Who, which, that" in relation to their antecedents.

1a ↔ 2 1b De : C



R.23,p.125

People who walk on the road carelessly cause
many accidents.

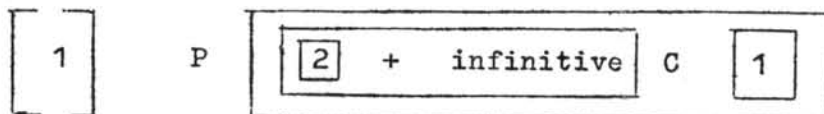
- 1.11 Verbs with their completions: object, two objects, word order of objects, infinitive completion, participle completion.

		โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน				
		$1 \longleftrightarrow 2$ De : P				
		1	P	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 2 + infinitive </div>		
R.26,p.145	Tawee	began	to yawn.			
g.27,p.150	I	like	to run.			
	She	plans	to go to Roi-Et.			
	They	seem	to study well.			
	We	need	to study hard.			
R.27,p.152	Everybofy	likes	to swim.			
p.153	I don't	want	to drown.			
	Preecha	learned	to swim with Somsak and Aree.			
	Everyday Preecha	tried	to swim.			
		$1a \longleftrightarrow 2 \quad 1b$ De : C				
		1	P	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 2 + infinitive </div>	C	1
R.18,p.93	They	went to visit	their aunt in Korat.			
R.19,p.100	I	want to buy	some fish.			
	I	want to buy	some ice-cream.			

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2

De : C

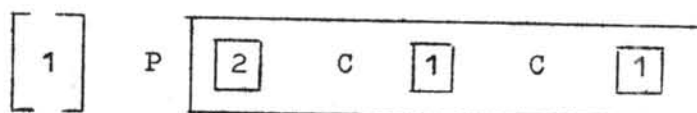


- R.24,p.131 Many friends and neighbors came to visit them.
They came to celebrate "Loy Kratong" with them.
- R.25,p.137 Tawin wants to buy a new boat.
- R.26,p.144 He went to visit his aunt and uncle in Bangkok.
- g.27,p.150 He expects to get good marks.

1a ↔ 2

1b 1c

De : C



- R.21,p.113 The Thai people tell their children the story of Mekhala and Ramasun.
- R.22,p.119 He is teaching me "takraw."
- R.26,p.145 They are going to send me the photographs.
- g.29,p.162 He gave me some tea.
I 'm writing Mary a letter.
He 's going to sell us his bicycle.
We 're sending them some mangoes.

		โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน									
		(1a)	2	1b	1c	Imp : C					
		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">C</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">C</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> </tr> </table>					2	C	1	C	1
2	C	1	C	1							
g.20, p.104		Give	me			a mango.					
		Bring	me			a chair.					
		Lend	me			a hammer.					
p.105		Tell	her			a story.					
		Bring	me			a glass.					
		Bring	me			a teapot.					

1.12 Verbs in the passive voice. (those occurring frequently in the textbooks).

โครงสร้างที่หัวข้อนี้ไม่มีปรากฏอยู่ในหนังสือแบบเรียน เล่ม 1 นี้เลย

1.13 "Every, many, nothing, each" as determinatives.

หัวข้อนี้จะดูได้ในหัวข้อ 1.1

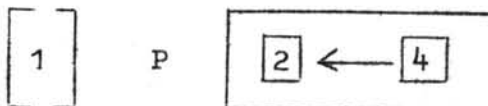
1.14 Adverbs - manner, place, time.

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน			
	1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C			
	[1]	P	[[2] C [3]] ← [4]	
g.2, p.6	I	was	happy	<u>yesterday.</u>
	We	were	tired	<u>last night.</u>
	He	was	quiet	<u>last week.</u>
p.7	I	am	happy	<u>now.</u>
	You	are	happy	<u>now.</u>
R.25, p.137	This year the harvest is very good <u>everywhere.</u>			
	1 ↔ 2L 3 Int : C			
	[2]	q	[1]	P C [3] ← [4]
g.4, p.14	Was	he	sleepy	<u>yesterday ?</u>
	Were	they	tired	<u>last night ?</u>
g.5, p.23	Are	the pupils	happy	<u>now ?</u>
g.9, p.42	Were	they	happy	<u>yesterday ?</u>
	Was	Chalor	noisy	<u>this morning ?</u>

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

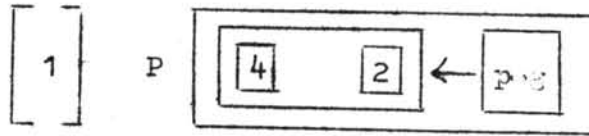
1 ↔ 2

De : P



g.3,p.10	Chalor is studying <u>today</u> .
	Chalor studied <u>last night</u> .
R.9,p.44	She got up <u>early</u> .
g.13,p.67	Chalor will study <u>next week</u> .
	Chalor is going to study <u>tonight</u> .
g.17,p.86	He is studying <u>quietly</u> .
	He is speaking <u>angrily</u> .
p.87	She works <u>fast</u> .
	He works <u>hard</u> .
	He studies <u>well</u> .
R.17,p.88	They are shouting <u>loudly</u> and <u>strongly</u> .
	His heart is beating very <u>fast</u> .
p.89	They are going to laugh <u>happily</u> .
R.18,p.94	The bus went away <u>slowly</u> and <u>noisily</u> .
R.21,p.112	He danced very <u>clumsily</u> .
R.25,p.137	They worked very <u>hard</u> .

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน



g.11,p.55

Birds often sit in the tree near our school.

R.12,p.64

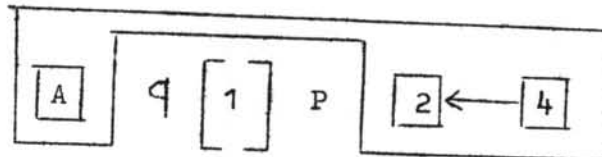
Mongkon often plays in the garden with his friends.They often look at the fish in the pond.

g.23,p.123

Aree often walks home with us.John often talks to them.Anong often listens to her.Preecha often plays with youMongkon sometimes works with me.

1 ↔ 2

Int : P



g.5,p.21

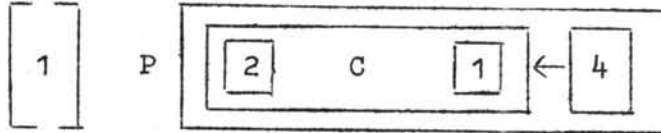
Does Chalor go to school every week ?Do you work everyday ?Do they walk often ?Did you work yesterday ?Did they walk last night ?

g.18.p.92

Does he speak well ?Do they speak quietly ?Does she speak sweetly ?Did he study hard ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2 1a De : C



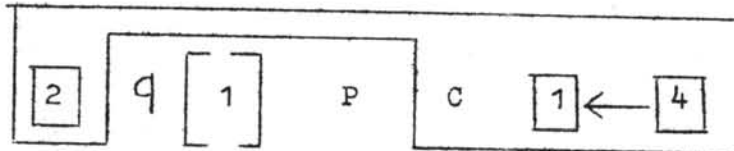
g.4, p.14

Chamnong was a student last year.

p.15

Chalee is a student now.

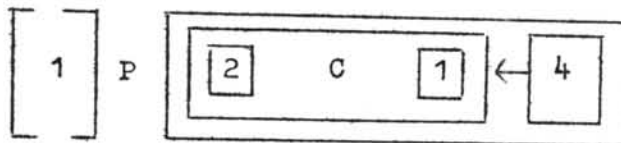
1a ↔ 2 1a Int : C



g. 4, p.14

Was Chamnong a student last year ?

1a ↔ 2 1b De : C



g.5, p.21

He plays football everyday.

g.13, p.67

He's going to write a letter tomorrow.

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน				
	1a ↔ 2 1b Int : C				
g.5,p.21	Does	he	play	football	<u>everyday</u> ?
p.22	Did	the pupils	visit	a wat	<u>last week</u> ?
R.22,p.119	Do	you	know	that boy	<u>over there</u> ?
g.25,p.135	Did	John	eat	meat	<u>yesterday</u> ?
	Did	Amnat	drink	coffee	<u>yesterday</u> ?

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 2

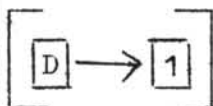
2.1 Articles in relation to mass and plural nouns.

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>1 ↔ 2</u> De : P</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">D</div> → <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> </div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> ← <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">p-g</div> </div> </div> </div>
R.8,p.76	<u>The</u> Thai soldiers fought very well.
R.9,p.82	<u>Many</u> people went to the Red Cross Fair.
	<u>Lots of</u>
	<u>A lot of</u>
R.16,p.144	— Messengers came to Pra Maha Chakrapat.
R.18,p.160	— Big ships can sail up the river to Thon Buri.
p.161	<u>Two and a half million</u> people live in Bangkok and Thon Buri.
R.19,p.168	<u>A small group of</u> people sailed from England to live in North American in the year 1921.
R.22,p.201	<u>Six</u> persons went with Grace and her father.
R.24,p.225	<u>All</u> Thai people know about King Chulalongkorn.

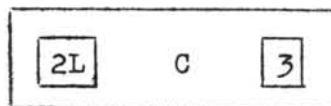
โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3

De : C



P



R.6, p.57

The people looked strange.

R.11, p.100

Some of the old mongkeys looked very bad-tempered.

R.14, p.128

— Honesty is very important.

R.18, p.160

Many people were very unhappy.

R.24, p.222

— Slavery is bad.

R.30, p.285

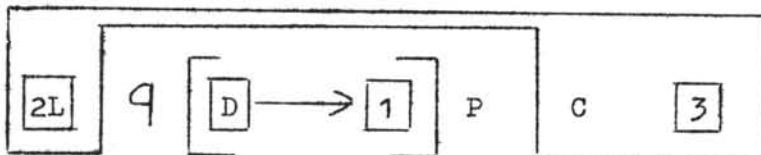
The weather is cold in Bangkok.

p.184

All people are free to practice their religion.

1 ↔ 2L 3

Int : C

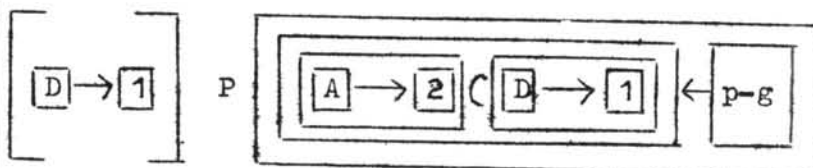


R.1, p.8

Were the children good. ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

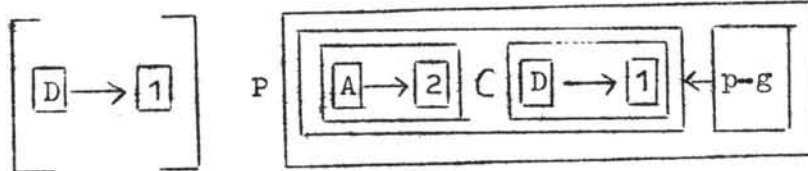
1a ↔ 2 1b De : C



g.1,p.5	I	cooked <u>some</u> food for us
R.1,p.8	I 'm going to	buy <u>some</u> plants for Grandmother.
R.2,p.27	They	buy <u>some</u> "nam pla" and <u>some</u> charcoal.
	The man didn't	see <u>the</u> two boys.
R.4,p.36	We night	find <u>some</u> treasure inside.
R.5,p.46	I can't	play — tennis.
R.6,p.57	Rip	heard — thunder.
R.8,p.76	They	like — peace.
R.10,p.91	— Thai farmers	grew <u>a lot of</u> rice last year.
p.93	They didn't	have <u>any</u> alphabet for the Thai language.
R.11,p.100	The statue	had <u>four</u> arms.
R.12,p.109	The King of England sent	<u>many</u> armies to Scotland.
R.13,p.127	He	sold — tea,— coffee,— sugar, — apples, and <u>other</u> things.
R.15,p.136	They didn't	see <u>any</u> land.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2 1b De : C



R.18,p.160

The new king does not have enough soldiers and money.

R.19,p.170

They had enough food for the winter.

They have plenty of food.

R.20,p.178

They didn't have much money.

All the soldiers loved her.

R.24,p.223

He started a few modern schools in Thailand.

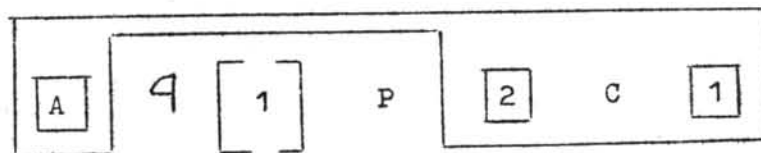
R.26,p.242

He had no father or mother.

R.30,p.283

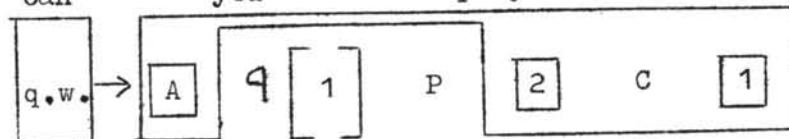
The Thais don't like — cold weather very much.

1a ↔ 2 1b Int : C



R.5,p.45

Can you play — football ?



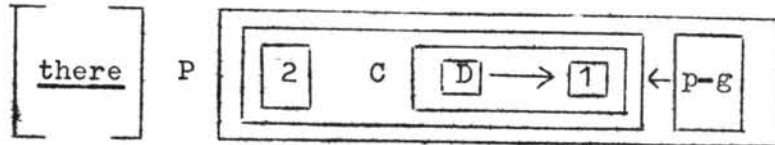
R.19,p.168

How shall we grow — food in this country ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

there 2 ↔ 1 (p-g)

De : C



R.6,p.57	There were <u>several</u> little men in this place.
R.12,p.110	There wasn't <u>any</u> fire to warm him.
p.111	There 's (is) <u>a lot of</u> trouble in Scotland.
R.13,p.118	In the year 1826 there was — trouble between Thailand and Laos.
R.15,p.138	There were not <u>many</u> soldiers in Korat.
R.18,p.160	There are <u>a lot of</u> ways to India.
R.19,p.168	There weren't <u>enough</u> Burmese soldiers in Thailand.
R.20,p.190	There were <u>no</u> cities in America in 1621.
R.22,p.199	There were — big forests near the colony.
p.200	In the north of England there are <u>some</u> islands called the <u>Faru</u> Islands.
p.201	There weren't <u>any</u> ships near the island.
R.24,p.224	There wasn't <u>enough</u> room for everybody.
R.28,p.263	There was <u>no</u> navy or modern education at that time.
R.30,p.284	There are <u>some</u> small mistakes.
	There are <u>many</u> Moslems and <u>some</u> Christians.
	There are — fish in <u>the</u> water.
	There is — rice in <u>the</u> fields.

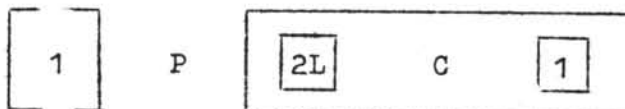
2.2 Pronouns "mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs" in relation to their antecedents.

		โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
		$1 \leftrightarrow 2L \quad 3$ De : C	
g.21, p.182	Mary's house	is	the same as <u>John's</u> .
	My age	is	the same as <u>yours</u> .
	My book	is	different from <u>yours</u> .
p.183	My coat	is	as long as <u>yours</u> .
	His shoes	are	as big as <u>mine</u> .
p.185	Your pencil	is	the same length as <u>his</u> .
	Your book	is	the same age as <u>his</u> .
	His shoes	are	the same size as <u>mine</u> .
g.22, p.195	My ruler	is	the same length as <u>yours</u> .
	My pencil	is	as long as <u>his</u> .
g.23, p.208	My pencil	is	longer than <u>yours</u> .
	My house	is	bigger than <u>John's</u> .
p.209	Your house	is	older than <u>mine</u> .
	These books	are	cheaper than <u>ours</u> .
g.24, p.218	His watch	is	more expensive than <u>mine</u> .
	Suree's book	is	more interesting than <u>Anong's</u>
p.220	Mali's house	is	less pretty than <u>Anong's</u> .
g.25, p.229	<u>Theirs</u>	is	the biggest.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 1

De : C



g.19,p.165

(This is my pen.)
 It 's mine.
 (That is your bag.)
 It 's yours.
 (That is his watch.)
 It 's his.
 (That is her hat.)
 It 's hers.
 (This is our house.)
 It 's ours.
 (This is their dog.)
 It 's theirs.
 (They 're ours.
 These are mine.
 These are hers.
 R.19,p.169 The land near the river is his.
 R.23,p.213 These stones are ours.
 They 're not yours.

p.167

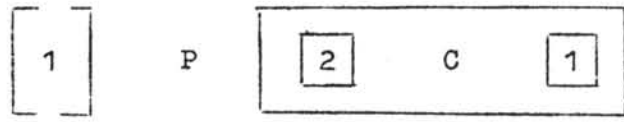
R.19,p.169

R.23,p.213



โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

$1 \longleftrightarrow 2$ 1 De : C

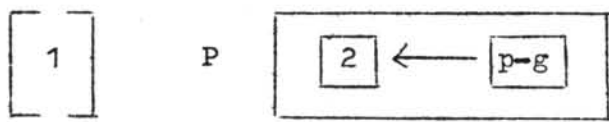


g.20,p.175

(I have my pen.)
 Noree has hers.
 (Suchat opened his books.)
 Lop and Chalor opened theirs.
 (They took their books to school.)
 Mali and I took ours.

2.3 Tenses— present continuous, present, past, past continuous, future.

$1 \longleftrightarrow 2$ De : P



R.1,p.8

Surai lives with her mother and father.
 Surai's mother went to Sanam Luang.
 Daang didn't understand.

g.3,p.24

She came home late yesterday.

g.4,p.33

The big boy with short hair is swimming.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

 $1 \longleftrightarrow 2$

De : P

[1]

P

[2] ← [p-g]

R.4,p.36

We won't go very far.

R.5,p.45

A boy came toward them.

p.46

Somchai and Lek studied hard.

g.6,p.51

They are singing.

g.7,p.67

John is sleeping.

Mary is playing now.

They are working.

The boys are waiting.

 $1 \longleftrightarrow 2$

Imp : P

[(1)]

P

[2]

R.1,p.9

Don't cry !

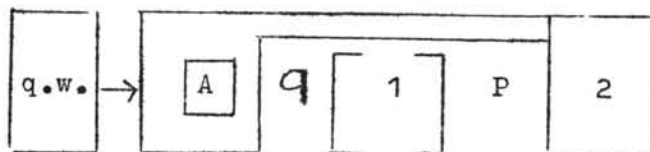
R.7,p.68

Don't worry !

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2

Int : P



R.3, p.27

Where are you going ?

g.10, p.88

Why did Lek go to school ?

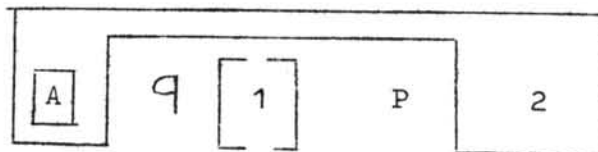
Why did he come to school ?

p.90

When does Chalor go home ?

1 ↔ 2

Int : P



g.7, p.63

Is John sleeping ?

Does John sleep everyday ?

Are they working ?

Do they work everyday ?

Are the boys waiting ?

Do the boys wait everyday ?

g.8, p.73

Did he understand ?

R.9, p.84

Will you come to the Red Cross Fair ?

Will we meet again ?

R.10, p.101

Does it snow ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3

De : C

[1] P [2L] C [3]

R.1,p.9	Daeng	<u>was</u>	unhappy.
g.3,p.25	Chalor	<u>felt</u>	tired.
R.3,p.27	He	<u>looks</u>	very fieree and bad.
g.5,p.43	We	<u>aren't</u>	tired.
R.8,p.74	The people of Thailand <u>were</u> very unhappy.		
R.10,p.100	It	<u>'s</u>	very hot today.

1 ↔ 2L 3

Imp : C

(1) P [2] C [3]

R.4,p.36 Don't be afraid !

1 ↔ 2L 3

Int : C

[2L] 9 [1] P C [3]

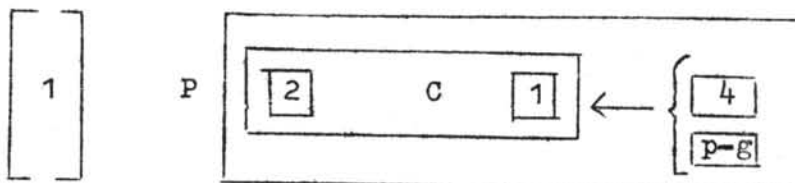
R.1,p.9	<u>Were</u>	the children	good ?
R.4,p.36	<u>Were</u>	you	lost ?
g.8,p.73	<u>Was</u>	he	tired ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2

1b

De : C



g.1,p.5	The teacher <u>pronounces</u> words for them.
	The children <u>opened</u> the door for him.
	I <u>cooked</u> some food for us.
	I <u>'m going to cash</u> a check for him.
p.7	I <u>meet</u> John <u>everyday</u> .
	He <u>forgets</u> my birthday every year.
	They <u>break</u> a plate every week.
	I <u>met</u> John yesterday.
	He <u>forgot</u> my birthday last year.
	They <u>broke</u> a plate last week.
R.1,p.9	I <u>'m going to cook</u> dinner for every body.
R.3,p.27	They <u>bought</u> some "nam pla."
g.4,p.33	The new pupil from Ubon <u>is learning</u> English.
g.6,p.51	I <u>didn't see</u> him
R.8,p.76	I <u>will not kill</u> the Burmese people.
g.10,p.81	We <u>built</u> a road last year.
R.11,p.99	John and Mary <u>are visiting</u> Thailand.
p.100	They <u>won't bite</u> you

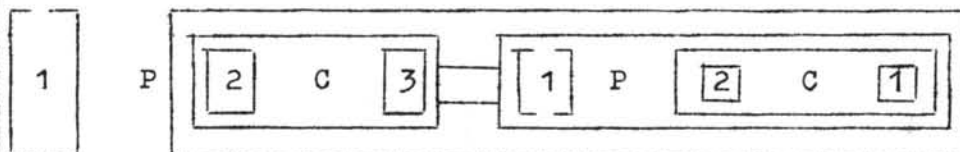
	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแม่เรียน			
	1a ↔ 2	1b	Imp : C	
	(1)	P	[2 C 1]	
R.7,p.69			Please don't kill me !	
			Do not hurt this woman !	
	1a ↔ 2	1b	1c	De : C
	[1]	P	[2 C 1 C 1]	
g.3,p.24	He	<u>told</u>	us	a story last week.
R.1,p.9	Surai	<u>got</u>	her mother	a glass of water.
R.6,p.58	He	<u>told</u>	his grandchildren	his story again and again.
R.11,p.100	John	<u>gave</u>	the monkeys	some more peanuts.

2.4 Tenses in sentences containing "When, until, before, after, while."

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 ↔ 2</div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 ↔ 2</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">De : Co.</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">1</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px;">2</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px;">3</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">—</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px;">1</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px;">2</div> </div> </div>
R.2,p.17	He <u>is</u> seldom noisy <u>when</u> he <u>is walking</u> along the street.
R.4,p.35	Their grandparents <u>were</u> very happy <u>when</u> the children <u>arrived</u> .
R.6,p.57	The noise <u>was</u> very loud <u>when</u> the bowling pins <u>knocked</u> together.
R.13,p.119	Everybody in Kobat <u>was</u> very happy <u>when</u> the captives <u>returned</u> .
R.21,p.190	His Colony <u>was</u> very big <u>when</u> he <u>died</u> .
R.23,p.213	His father <u>was</u> furious <u>when</u> Ben <u>came</u> home.
R.24,p.225	Everybody <u>was</u> very sad <u>when</u> King Chulalongkorn <u>died</u> .
R.26,p.242	George <u>was</u> very tired <u>when</u> he <u>came</u> to Neosho.
R.27,p.254	Dr. Jenner <u>was</u> very happy <u>when</u> he <u>went</u> home.
p.255	He <u>was</u> very sad <u>when</u> he <u>heard</u> about this.
R.29,p.273	They <u>were</u> very, very ill <u>when</u> they <u>arrived</u> in France.

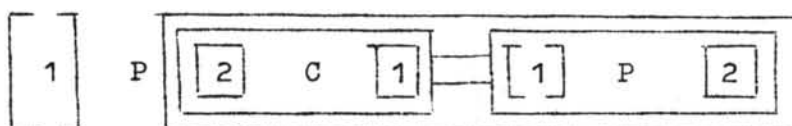
โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3 — 1 ↔ 2 1



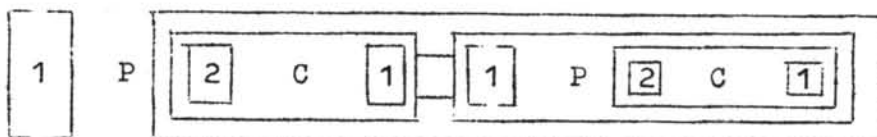
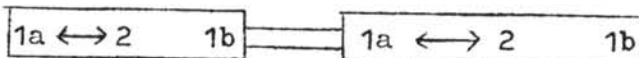
- R.7,p.69 He wasn't angry when a poor woman hit him on the head.
- R.18,0.161 Many people were very unhappy when the King told them
about the new capital.
- R.22,p.202 Grace's father felt very ill when they reached the
lighthouse.
- R.23,p.213 I will always be honest when I help them.
- R.29,p.272 A dog goes mad when it has rabies.

1a ↔ 2 1b — 1 ↔ 2



- R.9,p.84 Everyone clapped their hands when the dance finished.
- R.11,p.101 They told their friends about Thailand when they
returned to their houses.
- R.13,p.118 The women captives prepared food for the man captives
when night came.
- R.20,p.178 She always carried a small lamp with her when she
walked around the hospital at
night.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแม่เรียน



R2,p.18

They seldom eat breakfast, or dinner before they wash their faces and hands.

R.3,p.27

They almost reached Somchai's house when they saw a man in the street.

R.19,p.170

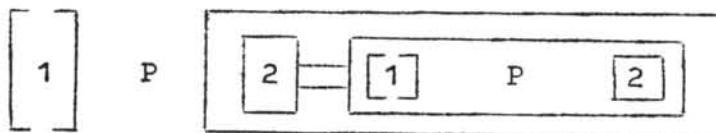
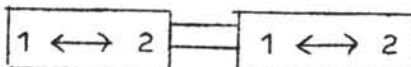
They thanked God before they ate the food.

R.29,p.273

Pasteur placed a small glass tube in the dog's mouth while the two men held the dog.

R.30,p.284

Many Zao people can understand Thai when they hear it.



R.3,p.27

They talked with Sompong when they arrived at the shop.

R.4,p.35

They walked along the road until they came to a hill.

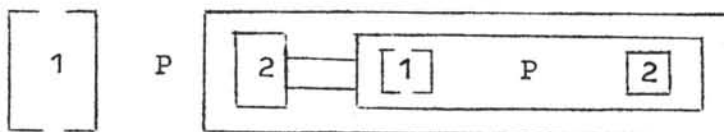
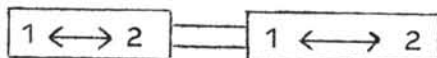
p.36

They slowly climbed down the hill until they came to the road.

p.37

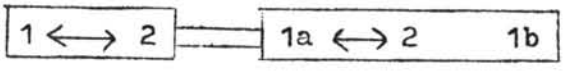
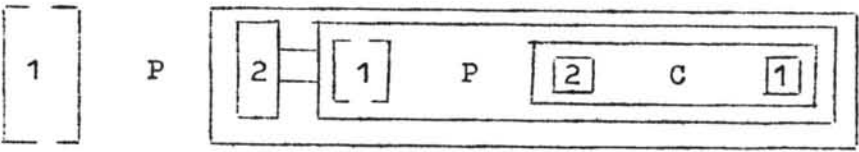
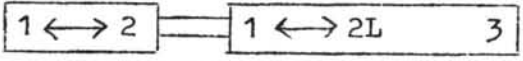
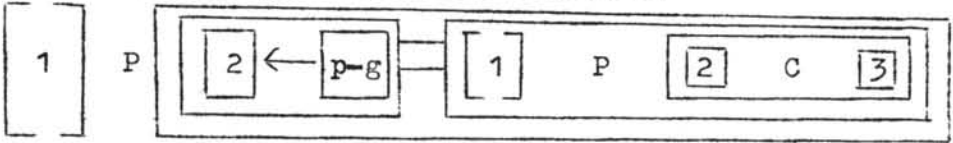
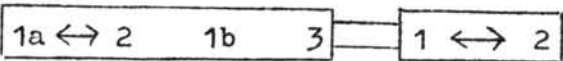
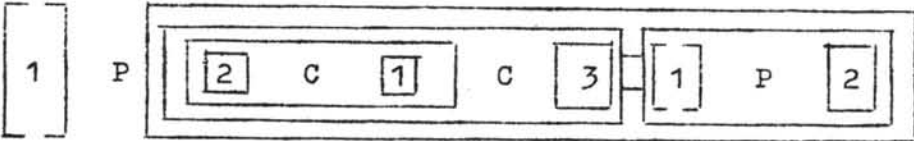
They went to bed after they ate.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน



- R.6,p.57 Rip drank from the barrel too when the little men weren't looking at him.
- R.13,p.119 The men waited until the Laos went to sleep.
- R.19,p.169 You talk stupidly and dangerously when you talk like that.
- R.20.p.178 Florence Nightingale returned from the Crimea to England when the war finished.
- R.21,p.188 He went to see the King after he came out of prison.
- R.22,p.202 He rowed too hard when he went out to the rock with Grace.
- They lived in the Farne Islands until they died.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

		
		
R.2,p.17	They never <u>walk</u> away <u>when</u> they <u>see</u> an old man or women trying to cross the street.	
R.10,p.93	The kings of Sukkothai <u>wrote</u> in the Khom Language <u>when</u> they <u>wrote</u> letters.	
R.18,p.160	Many people <u>laughed</u> <u>when</u> they <u>saw</u> Phya Taksin's army.	
R.19.p.170	They <u>sat</u> down <u>after</u> they <u>thanked</u> Him.	
		
		
R.2,p.17	He and his friends seldom <u>sail</u> in their boats <u>when</u> the wind <u>is</u> strong.	
		
		
R.20,p.178	They <u>made</u> the hospital clean and comfortable <u>when</u> they <u>finished</u> .	
R.27.p.255	He <u>saw</u> smallpox defeated <u>before</u> he <u>died</u> .	

2.5 Tenses in sentences containing "if" (present and future).

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	$1a \leftrightarrow 2 \quad 1b, \text{ if } 1a \leftrightarrow 2 \quad 1b$
R.2,p.18	$\boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \quad C \quad \boxed{1} \quad \text{if} \quad \boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \quad C \quad \boxed{1}$ <p>They <u>use</u> the sun and stars <u>if</u> they <u>do not have</u> their compasses.</p>
R.7,p.67	<p>They <u>will defeat</u> me <u>if</u> I <u>fight</u> them now.</p> <p>I <u>will defeat</u> them <u>if</u> I <u>fight</u> them next year.</p>
R.27,p.254	<p>We <u>won't get</u> smallpox <u>if</u> we <u>get</u> cowpox.</p>
	$1a \leftrightarrow 2 \quad 1b, \text{ if } 1 \leftrightarrow 2 \quad 3$
R.18,p.160	$\boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \quad C \quad \boxed{1} \quad \text{if} \quad \boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \quad C \quad \boxed{3}$ <p>Phya Taksin <u>will never defeat</u> the Burmese <u>if</u> his small army <u>is</u> too small and weak.</p>
R. 29,p.273	<p>The vaccine <u>might kill</u> people <u>if</u> it <u>was</u> too strong.</p>
	$1a \leftrightarrow 2 \quad 1b, \text{ if } 1 \leftrightarrow 2$
R.17,p.151	$\boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \quad C \quad \boxed{1} \quad \text{if} \quad \boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2}$ <p>You <u>are wasting</u> your time <u>if</u> you <u>think</u> about machines to use the wind.</p>
R.18,p.161	<p>You <u>can see</u> a big statue of King Taksin <u>if</u> you <u>go</u> to Thon buri.</p>

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

$1 \leftrightarrow 2L \quad 3$, if $1 \leftrightarrow 2$

[1] P [2] C [3] if [1] P [2]

- R.10,p.93 They will become weak and foolish if they can't write.
- R.18,p.181 They will be unhappy if we stay here.
- R.22,p.200 I will become strong if I row a lot.
- R.27,p.253 You will never be very famous if you stay in the country.
- R.28,p.263 It will be better for the Thai people if I don't
fight against my half-brother.

$1 \leftrightarrow 2L \quad 3$, if $1a \leftrightarrow 2 \quad 1b$

[1] P [2] C [3] if [1] P [2] C [1]

- R.17,p.151 It will be very useful if I can invent a machine that
can use the wind.
- R.21,p.187 In those day it was difficult if people did not have
the same religion as the government.
- R.28,p.263 He was not afraid if he made mistakes.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

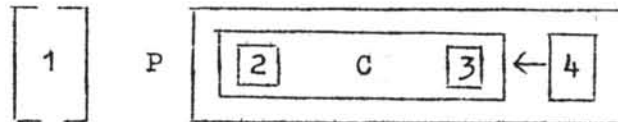
	$1 \leftrightarrow 2, \text{ if } 1a \leftrightarrow 2 \quad 1b$ $\boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \quad \text{if} \quad \boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \quad C \quad \boxed{1}$
R.10,p.92	They <u>went</u> to town <u>if</u> they <u>wanted</u> anything else.
R.20,0.177	People <u>went</u> to a hospital <u>if</u> they <u>had</u> no money.
R.24,p.223	Nobody <u>will work</u> for us <u>if</u> we <u>don't have</u> slaves.
	$1 \leftrightarrow 2, \text{ if } 1 \leftrightarrow 2$ $\boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \quad \text{if} \quad \boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2}$
R.7,p.68	You <u>must work</u> too <u>if</u> you <u>live</u> with us. The Danes <u>might come</u> to the village <u>if</u> everybody <u>talked</u> about the king.
R.12,p.111	They <u>will succeed</u> <u>if</u> they <u>try</u> hard.
	$1a \leftrightarrow 2 \quad 1b \quad 1c, \text{ if } 1a \leftrightarrow 2 \quad 1b$ $\boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \quad C \quad \boxed{1} \quad C \quad \boxed{1} \quad \text{if} \quad \boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \quad C \quad \boxed{1}$
R.15,p.136	I <u>will give</u> you <u>three</u> ships <u>if</u> you <u>want</u> them.

2.6 Tenses in sentences containing expressions of time frequently used.

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	$1 \leftrightarrow 2$ De : P <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">2</div> ← <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">4</div> </div> </div> </div>
R.4,p.36	We <u>must go back now</u> .
R.5,p.45	Somchai and his brother Lek <u>went to a new school yesterday</u> .
R.6,p.58	My father <u>went into the forest twenty years ago</u> .
R.9,p.82	Many people <u>went to the Red Cross Fair last Sunday</u> .
R.11,p.97	It <u>rains a lot in September</u> .
p.98	It <u>isn't raining now</u> .
R.11,p.101	They <u>returned to Bangkok in the afternoon</u> .
R.19,p.169	Winter <u>will come in a few months</u> .
R.25,p.134	They <u>are studying very hard now</u> .
g.27,p.248	I <u>lived in Ubon for two years</u> .
	I <u>have lived in Ubon for two years</u> .
	She <u>worked there for six months</u> .
	She <u>has worked there for six months</u> .
p.249	I <u>don't live there now</u> .
	She <u>works in Thon Buri now</u> .
	They <u>are waiting now</u> .

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C



g.3,p.25

He felt ill yesterday.

R.7,p.66

People in England were very unhappy in January 878.

g.11,p.97

It 's (is) hot today.

p.98

It isn't going to be hot tomorrow.

R.20,p.176

At that time the hospitals were very bad.

R.23,p.211

Now his name is well known everywhere.

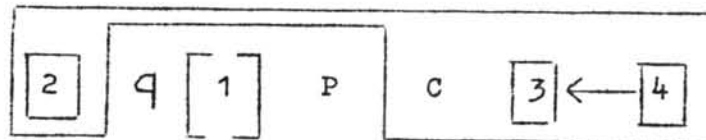
g.24,p.219

I feel happier now.

R.30,p.284

The Thai people today are rich and happy.

1 ↔ 2L 3 Int : C



g.11,p.98

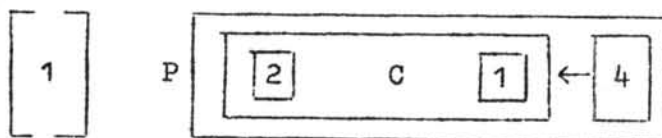
Was it hot last night ?

g.28,p.261

Were they tired yesterday ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2 1b De : C



g.3,p.26

We eat rice everyday.

g.6,p.55

Somchai's dog bit a burglar last night.He found some money this morning.She lost some money yesterday.

g.10,p.91

Thai farmers grew a lot of rice last year.

R.12,p.109

England and Scotland { have the same king nowadays.

{ had different king in former times.

R.19,p.170

People in America celebrate Thanksgiving Day every

year in November.

R.22,p.201

Our ship hit the rocks in the storm last night.

R.24,p.225

Today the Thai people love and honor King Chulalong-

korn the Great.

R.25,p.234

They are going to have an examination in geography tomorrow.

g.27,p.249

He has studied English for five years.He studied English for five years.He is studying English nowI study English now.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

	<p>1 P [2 C 1] ← 4</p>
R.28,p.263	<u>In former times</u> in Thailand, no one <u>spoke</u> English.
g.29,p.270	The <u>'s</u> (has) <u>taught</u> English <u>for four years</u> .
	I <u>'ve</u> (have) <u>had</u> a headache <u>for two days</u> .
R.29,p.273	A mad wolf <u>had bitten</u> them <u>three weeks before</u> .
	1a ↔ 2 1b 1c De : C
	1 P [2 C 1 C 1] ← 4
g.3,p.25	He <u>told</u> us a story <u>last week</u> .
	<u>There</u> 2 ↔ 1 4 De : C
	<u>There</u> P [2 C 1] ← 4
R.22,p.200	There <u>aren't</u> any ships near the island <u>tonight</u> .
R.24,p.223	<u>In former times</u> there <u>were</u> very few roads in Thailand.
p.224	<u>At that time</u> there <u>was</u> no navy or modern education.
R.27,p.255	<u>Nowadays</u> there <u>is</u> no smallpox in Europe.

2.7 Word order in statements (positive and negative), questions (positive), requests (positive and negative), address and greetings.

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแม่เรียน	
	$1 \leftrightarrow 2$	De : P
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">1</div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;">2</div> ← <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;">p-g</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;">infinitive</div> </div> </div> </div>
R.1,p.9	He	began to cry.
	Surai	talked with her mother about the new plants.
R.6,p.56	He	didn't work hard.
p.57	The thunder	rumbled loudly.
R.10,p.92	The Thais	worked very hard.
R.11,p.100	John and Mary	walked around the little hill.
R.13,p.119	The Thai captives	fought very well.
R.22,p.200	The wind	blew fiercely.
R.26,p.243	Aunt Martha	went for a journey to St.Louis.
R.28.p.263	Prince Mongkut	stayed in the monastery.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

		<p>1 ↔ 2 Imp : P</p> <p>([1]) P [2]</p> <p>Don't cry !</p> <p>Don't worry !</p> <p>Look at the monkeys !</p>
R.1,p.9		
R.7,p.68		
R.11,p.99		
		<p>1 ↔ 2 Int : P</p> <p>[A] Q [1] P [2]</p> <p>Is John sleeping ?</p> <p>Does John sleep everyday ?</p> <p>Are they working ?</p> <p>Do they work everyday ?</p> <p>Did they go home ?</p>
g.7,p.63		
p.65		
		<p>1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C</p> <p>[1] P [2] C [3]</p> <p>Boy scouts are never lazy.</p> <p>The new school is good.</p> <p>The schools in Kotat are good.</p> <p>The house on the hill is very big.</p>
R.2,p.7		
g.4,p.32		

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C

[1] P [2] C [3]

R.4,p.36 They felt very tired and a little hungry.

Their candle was almost finished.

R.10,p.93 The alphabet became different.

The letters looked different too.

R.21,p.189 They wer homeest with the Indians.

R.22,p.202 It 's too dangerous.

R.26,p.244 He became very well known for his discoveries in
agriculture.

R.27,p.254 The boy didn't become ill.

R.29,p.272 Getting the saliva was very difficult and dangerous.

p.273 Working in the cages with the mad dogs was very,
very dangerous.

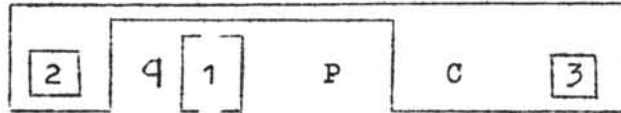
1 ↔ 2L 3 Imp : C

([1]) P [2] C [3]

R.4,p.36 Don't be afraid !

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3 Int : C



g.7,p.63

Is John tired ?

Are they happy ?

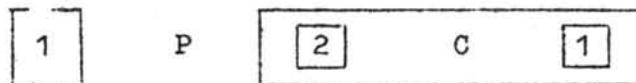
Is it small ?

p.65

Was he tired ?

Were they pretty ?

1a ↔ 2L 1a De : C



R.2,p.17

Lop is a boy scout.

R.3,p.26

Somchai was Narong's best friend.

R.6,p.56

He was a good-tempered man.

R.8,p.75

He was a very good king.

R.10,p.92

The King of Sukhothai at that time was King Ram
Khamhaeng.

R.11,p.99

They are school children.

R.12,p.111

King Robert of Scotland became a strong and famous king.

R.13,p.117

Her name is Tao Suranaree.

p.119

Khun Ying Mo was the leader of the women.

R.14,p.127

The young man's name was Abraham Lincoln.

p.129

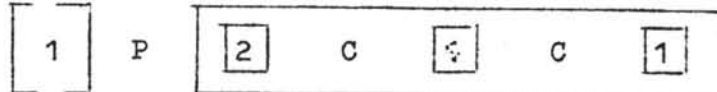
He became President of the United States
of America.

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	$1a \leftrightarrow 2L$ $1a$ De : C <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</div> C <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">1</div> </div> </div>
R.27,p.252	Vaccination was a very important discovery.
R.28,p.262	His half-brother became king.
p.263	He was the best educated king in the East.
R.30,p.282	Thailand is an agricultural country.
p.283	Afterwards Ayuthaya became the capital of Thailand.
	$1a \leftrightarrow 2$ $1b$ De : C <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</div> C <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">1</div> ← <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">p-g</div> </div> </div> </div>
g.1,p.4	The teacher explained the question to them.
	A man reported the accident to the policeman.
	I introduced my friend to him.
	He said goodbye to me.
p.5	I 'm going to cash a check for him.
	She opened the door for her mother.
R.3,p.27	He took his shoes off.
	The man didn't see the two boys.
R.10,p.92	They grew a lot of rice every year.

	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 40px; text-align: center;">1</div> <div>P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</div> <div>C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">1</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">←</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">p-g</div> </div> </div>
R.11,p.99	They had a guide with them.
R.21,p.188	The Government put William Penn in prison to punish him.
R.27,p.254	Dr. Jenner vaccinated his son and many other people with cowpox.
R.28,p.264	King Mongkut reformed many things in Thailand.
	1a ↔ 2 1b Imp : C
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">(1)</div> <div>P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</div> <div>C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">1</div> </div> </div>
R.7,p.69	Please don't kill me ! Do not hurt this woman !
	1a ↔ 2 1b 1c De : C
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 40px; text-align: center;">1</div> <div>P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</div> <div>C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">1</div> <div>C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">1</div> </div> </div>
g.1,p.3	My father brought me a present. His pen friend wrote him a letter. My sister sent her some fruit. Their mother told them the time. The teacher asked him a question. The teacher showed them a picture.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2 1b 1c De : C



R.1,p.9

Surai got her mother a glass of cool water.

R.6,p.58

He told his grandchildren his story again and again.

They tell their children the story of Rip Van Winkle.

R.11,p.99

John and Mary asked the guide the name of the plan.

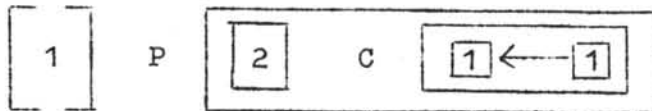
R.13,p.119

The King gave her the name Tao Suranaree.

R.14,p.128

The woman gave Abraham the money.

1a ↔ 2 1b 1b De : C



R.28,p.264

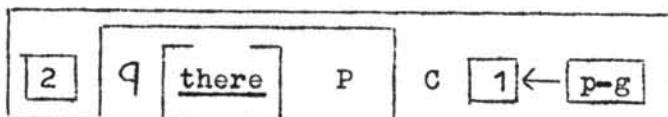
King Mongkut made it the biggest and highest chedi
in Thailand.

R.30,p.284

The Thais made Bangkok their capital.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

Int : C



g.12,p.106

Were there some paintings in the wat ?

Is there a fish in the pond ?

Was there a hole in my sock ?

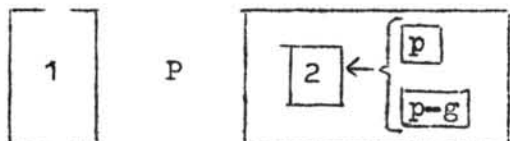
p.108

Is there any ink in your pen ?

2.8 Prepositions that are frequently used (one word or groups of words).

1 ↔ 2

De : P



R.3,p.27

The two boys went to Sompong's shop.

returned home from Sompong's shop.

They talked with Sompong.

He jumped over the garden-wall of a big house.

R.4,p.35

They walked along the road.

p.36

The children went into the cave.

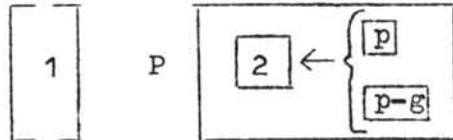
Sritong looked up.

The children sat down.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 \longleftrightarrow 2

De : P



R.6,p.57	Rip and Wolf walked <u>in the forest</u> for a long time.
R.7,p.99	The Dames lived <u>in Denmark across the sea from England</u> . They sailed <u>to England</u> .
R.8,p.75	Prince Swa was standing <u>under a tree</u> .
R.12,p.110	He slept <u>on the floor of the cave</u> .
g.13,p.115	He went <u>by car</u> . He came <u>by train</u> . We go to school <u>by bus</u> .
R.16,p.145	The Burmese soldiers ran <u>around him</u> .
R.21,p. 189	They fought <u>with the colomists</u> .
R.22,0.201	We swam <u>to this rock</u> .
R.24,p.223	People usually travelled <u>by horse</u> .
p.224	People usually travelled <u>by boat</u> .
R.26,p.243	You can stay <u>with us</u> .
R.27,p.254	He went <u>to a dairy farm near his home</u> .
R.29,p.273	A few days later nineteen men arrived <u>in Paris from</u> <u>Russia</u> .
R.30,p.284	The people's faces shine brightly <u>with happiness</u> .

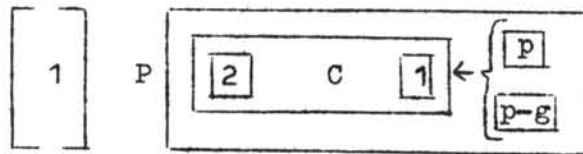
โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแม่เรียน

	<p style="text-align: center;">1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C</p>
R.4,p.36	It was very dark <u>inside</u> .
R.8,p.75	Soon King Naresuan was alone <u>in the middle of the</u> <u>Burmese army</u> .
R.12,p.111	It was dark <u>in the cave</u> .
R.21,p.188	They are loyal <u>to the government too</u> .
R.28,p.264	King Mongkut was friendly <u>with all the western nations</u> .
	<p style="text-align: center;">1a ↔ 2 1b De : C</p>
R.3,p.27	Somchai put his shoes <u>on</u> . He took his shoes <u>off</u> . They took him <u>to the police-station</u> .
R.4,p.35	They found a big cave <u>in the side of the hill</u> .
p.36	We might find some treasure <u>inside</u> .
R.7,p.69	She hit the King <u>on the head with a piece of wood</u> .
R.11,p.100	They saw a big statue <u>inside the temple</u> .
R.17,p.151	He watched the kettle <u>over the fire</u> . The steam lifted the lid <u>of the kettle</u> .

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2 1b

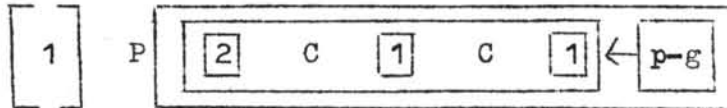
De : C



- R.18,p.161 He moved the capital across the river to Bangkok.
- R.19,p.170 We will have a big dinner with plenty to food on the tables.
- R.20,p.178 Florence Nightingale started schools for nurses.
- R.21,p.188 We will send them to prison.
- William Penn wrote books about his religion.
- p.189 They had wars with them.
- R.23,p.272 We will take some stones from that new house.
- p.213 They built a strong path across the swamp.
- I didn't want the stones for myself.
- R.24,p.222 He got many new ideas from his travels.
- R.25,p.236 I saw a movied about Washington.
- R.28,p.263 He always wrote his name in English.
- He rebuilt the big chedi at Nakorn Pathom.
- R.30,p.284 People can buy and sell things without trouble.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

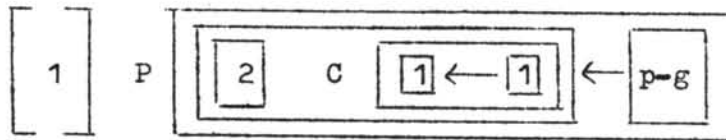
1a ↔ 2 1b 1c De : C



R.19, p.273

Pasteur gave him some of his vaccine for rabies.

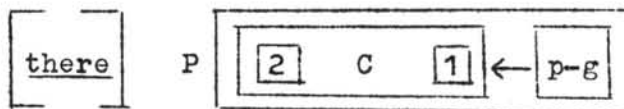
1a ↔ 2 1b 1b De : C



R.28, p.264

King Mongkut made it the biggest and highest chedi in Thailand.

there 2 ↔ 1



g.12, p.105

There 's a dog in the garden.

There 's a good movie in Bangkok.

There are a lot of pupils in the room.

There are some pens on the desk.

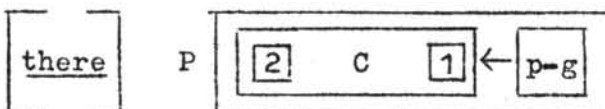
p.107

There wasn't any water in the barrel.

There aren't any snakes in the garden.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

there 2 ↔ 1

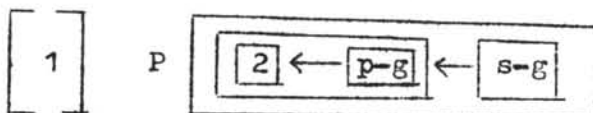


- R.12,p.110 There weren't any beds, chairs or tables for the king.
- R.13,p.117 There is a statue of a woman in the center of the town.
- R.22,p.201 There is a small group of persons on that big rock
over there.
- There wasn't enough room for every body.
- R.23,p.211 There was a dirty swamp between Benjamin's house and
the lake.
- R.29,p.272 There were germs everywhere.

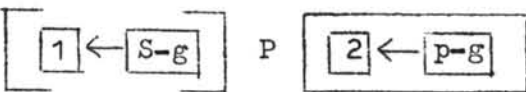
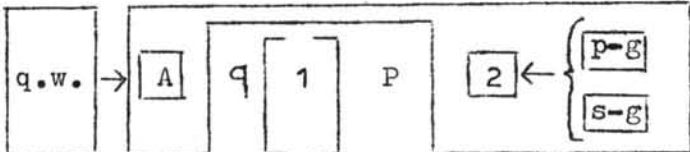
2.9 "Who, which, what, when, where, why, how, how much, how many" as **conjunctions** and interrogatives.

1 ↔ 2

De: P

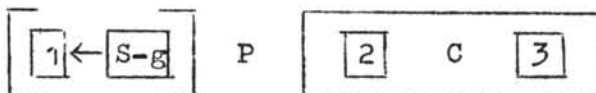


- R.6,p.57 Rip came to a place which was high up in the mountain.
- p.58 My father went into the forest when I was a little girl.

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
R.16, p.145	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Pra Chao Prae <u>who</u> was the rules of Prae came on his elephant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Int : P</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
R.3, p.27	<p><u>Where</u> are you going ?</p>
	<p><u>Why</u> do you think (that) he is a burglar ?</p>
g.9, p.81	<p><u>Where</u> does he live ?</p>
	<p><u>When</u> does he go to school ?</p>
	<p><u>When</u> does he go to sleep ?</p>
p.83	<p><u>Where</u> do you live ?</p>
g.10, p.88	<p><u>Why</u> did Lek go to the shop ?</p>
	<p><u>Why</u> did he come to school ?</p>
g.14, p.124	<p><u>How</u> did you come here ?</p>
	<p><u>How</u> does she sing ?</p>
R.14, p.127	<p><u>Why</u> do you work in this small shop ?</p>
	<p><u>How</u> can you study ?</p>
R.16, p.143	<p><u>What</u> is he talking about ?</p>
R.20, p.176	<p><u>Why</u> did they die ?</p>
R.26, p.247	<p><u>Why</u> did you sleep in my building ?</p>

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C



R.13,p.118

The Thai captives who went with the Lao army were very sad.

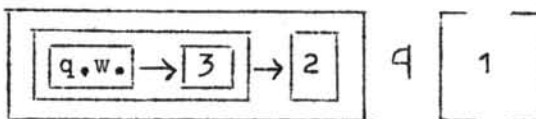
R.17,p.152

Watt's steam engines which make other machines work were very useful.

R.19,p.168

The people who came to live in America at that time were very poor.

Int : C



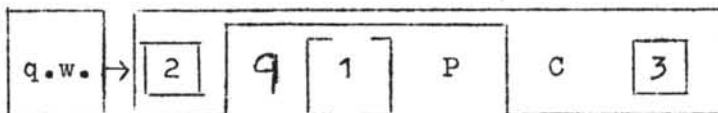
R.5,p.45

How old are you ?

g.26,p.241

How long is this pen ?

How heavy is that box ?



g.10,p.88

Why is Mali unhappy ?

Why is Somsak naughty ?

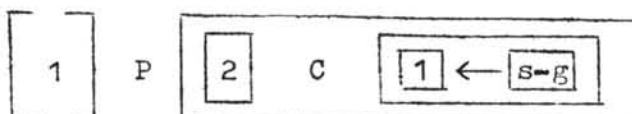
Why were the men angry ?

p.89

Why was Daeng late ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>1a ↔ 2L</u> 1a Int : C</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"> q.1.w. P 2 C 1 </p>
R.3,p.27	<u>Who</u> is that person ?
R.5,p.45	<u>What</u> 's your name ?
g.9,p.81	<u>Who</u> is your teacher ?
	<u>What</u> is his age ?
R.25,p.234	<u>What</u> is the highest mountain in the world ?
p.235	<u>What</u> is the capital ?
	<u>Who</u> was the most famous king of Thailand ?
R.14,p.128	<u>How much</u> is the bill ?
g.26,p.241	<u>How much</u> is this book ?
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>1a ↔ 2</u> 1b De : C</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"> 1 ← s-g P 2 C 1 </p>
R.11,p.100	Everybody <u>who</u> comes to Lop Buri wants to see this temple.
R.21,p.190	The people <u>who</u> live there now remember William Penn, the good and strong leader.
R.27,p.254	The people <u>who</u> worked in dairies never got smallpox.

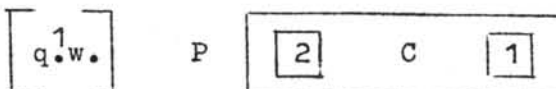
โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน



- R.15,p.137 They found a new continent which we now call America.
- R.16,p.145 They defeated the Burmese who ran away and returned
to Burma.
- R.22,p.202 Grace and her father liked the lighthouse and the
islands where they lived
very much.
- R.23,p.213 He did many things which helped a lot of people.
He never did any things that was bad or dishonest.
- R.27,p.154 Dairy-workers usually got cowpox which was not a
dangerous disease.
- R.28,p.263 He reformed the monastery in which he lived.
- R.19,p.272 He discovered these very small living things which
are too small to be seen
with our eyes.

1a ↔ 2 1b

Int : C



- R.5,p.46 Who teaches English here ?
- R.17,p.151 Who can use the wind ?
- R.23,p.213 Who built that path across the swamp with
our stones.?
- R.27,p.252 Who discovered vaccination ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> q.w. → A q 1 P 2 C 1 </div>
g.1,p.3	<u>What</u> did he give her ?	
	<u>What</u> did she take John ?	
R.9,p.83	<u>What</u> do you call the kind of dance you are going to do ?	
g.10,p.89	<u>Why</u> does she study English ?	
g.14,p.124	<u>How</u> did he cross the river ?	
	<u>How</u> do you like your tea ?	
R.15,p.136	<u>How</u> can you reach India by travelling west ?	
R.23,p.213	<u>Why</u> did you take our stones ?	
	1a ↔ 2 1b Int : C	
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> A q 1 P 2 C s-g 1 </div>
R.6,p.58	Do you know <u>where</u> it is ?	
	1a ↔ 2 1b 1c De : C	
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 1a P 2 C 1b ← 1c s-g </div>
R.19,p.170	The people asked the Indians <u>what</u> they grew.	

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

		<p>1a ↔ 2 1b 1b De : C</p> <p> 1 P 2 C 1 ← S-g ← 1 </p>
R.15,p.137	We	call the first people <u>who</u> lived in America before Columbus came +Indians."
		<p><u>there</u> 2 ↔ 1 De : C</p> <p> there P 2 C 1 ← s-g </p>
R.15,p.135	There was one man <u>who</u> lived in Spain at that time	<u>who</u> was very unhappy.
R.20,p.177	There was a young woman in England <u>who</u> heard that	many soldiers who were in the war died.
R.24,p.224	There was slavery <u>which</u> was bad.	
<p>2.10. Active and passive voice in verbs like "please, surprise, frighten."</p>		
		<p>1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C</p> <p> 1 P 2 C 3 </p>
R.7,p.69	The woman	was very <u>frightened</u> .
R.8,p.75	Many soldiers in King Naresuan's army were verrous	and <u>frightened</u> .

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	<p>1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C</p> <p>[1] P [2] C [3]</p>
R.12,p.111	The English people were <u>tired</u> of the war.
R.13,p.118	Everyone was unhappy and <u>frightened</u> .
R.28,p.263	People were not <u>interested</u> in western languages.
R.29,p.272	He was very <u>interested</u> in the problem of rabies.
R.30,p.282	The Thais are very <u>interested</u> in agriculture.
	<p>Int : C</p> <p>[2] 9 [1] P C [3]</p>
g.8,p.73	<p>Was he <u>tired</u> ?</p> <p>Were you <u>tired</u> ?</p>
	<p>2.11 Positions of adverbs frequently used like "very, much, only, always, nearly."</p>
	<p>1 ↔ 2 De : P</p> <p>[1] P [4] → [2]</p>
g.2,p.14	I <u>never</u> go to school on Sunday.
	Anong <u>never</u> sings.
R.2,p.17	He <u>never</u> swims in a dangerous river.

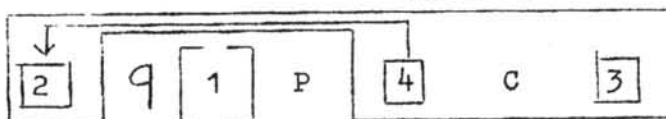
โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

		1 ←→ 2	De : P
		[1]	P [4] → [2]
	They		<u>seldom</u> fall into the water.
R.12,p.110	It		<u>often</u> rained.
R.24,p.223	People		<u>usually</u> travelled by horse.
R.26,p.244	He		<u>never</u> worked lazily or carelessly.
	He		<u>always</u> worked carefully and well.
		[1]	P [2] ← [4]
R.7,p.68	He		thought <u>very</u> hard.
R.9,p.82	They		danced <u>very</u> beautifully.
R.17,p.152	It		worked <u>very</u> well.
R.21,p.187	They did not say		<u>much</u> about <u>their</u> religion.
	It		sank <u>very</u> quickly.
R.28,p.263	He		studied <u>very</u> hard.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
	$1 \leftrightarrow 2L \quad 3$ De : C <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> ← <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> </div> C <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">3</div> </div>
g.2,p.14	Somsak is <u>seldom</u> sad.
	Anong is <u>often</u> tired.
	Anong is <u>never</u> happy.
R.2,p.17	He is <u>never</u> impolite.
	He is <u>always</u> polite.
	Boy scouts are <u>never</u> lazy.
R.6,p.56	He was <u>very</u> lazy.
p.57	Rip was <u>very</u> unhappy.
R.9,p.84	It 's <u>very</u> beautiful.
R.16,p.143	She was <u>very</u> loyal to him.
R.17,p.157	He was <u>very</u> quiet.
	The wind is <u>very</u> strong.
	Steam seems <u>very</u> soft and weak.
R.22,p.201	The boat was <u>very</u> small
R.24,p.222	Young people are <u>often</u> very foolish.
R.28,p.263	The meaning is <u>very</u> clear.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแม่เรียน

Int : C



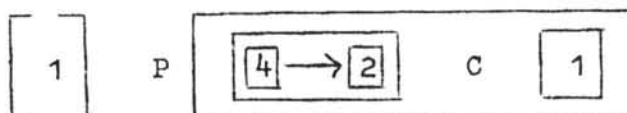
g.2,p.15

Are the boys ever quiet ?

p.16

Were the children ever busy ?

1a ↔ 2 1b De : C



g.2,p.14

We seldom eat eggs on Sunday.

R.2,p.17

He always wears his scout uniform.

He never leaves his hat at home.

He seldom carries his scout knife.

He always helps people.

He never hurts people.

He usually helps them to the other side.

R.6,p.57

He never bit anybody.

R.21,p.189

The Indians sometimes burned the colonist's houses.

William Penn and his friends in their colony never
had any trouble with the Indians.

R.28,p.263

He always wrote his name in English.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
<p>R.5,p.46</p> <p>R.7,p.67</p> <p>R.9,p.82</p> <p>R.10,p.92</p> <p>R.16,p.143</p> <p>R.20,p.178</p> <p>R.22,p.202</p> <p>R.28,p.263</p>	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 1 P 2 C 1 ← 4 </div> <p>They like their new school <u>very much</u>.</p> <p>Our king has <u>only</u> a few soldiers.</p> <p>Anong liked their dance <u>very much</u>.</p> <p>He loved his people <u>very much</u>.</p> <p>She loved his husband <u>very much</u>.</p> <p>The English people loved her <u>very much</u>.</p> <p>You will like the big city <u>very much</u>.</p> <p>He spoke English <u>very</u> well.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1a ↔ 2 1b Int : C</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> A 4 1 P 4 → 2 C 1 </div> <p>g.2,p.15 Does his mother <u>ever</u> make bread ?</p> <p>Does the child <u>ever</u> have a balloon ?</p> <p>p.16 Do you <u>often</u> speak English ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1a ↔ 2L 1a De : C</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 1 P 2 C D → 4 → 3 → 1 </div> <p>R.20,p.178 She became a <u>very</u> famous woman.</p> <p>R.27,p.253 You are a <u>very</u> good doctor.</p>

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 3

3.1 Articles in relation to mass, plural and proper nouns.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
	$1 \longleftrightarrow 2$ $\boxed{D} \longrightarrow \boxed{1} \quad P \quad \boxed{2} \longleftarrow \boxed{p-g}$
R.2,p.19	<u>The</u> Greeks came before the Romans.
R.8,p.85	<u>The</u> three men went out to look for Death.
R.10,p.112	<u>A lot of</u> people live in the cities.
	<u>Most of the</u> people live in the East and South of Australia.
R.11,p.126	<u>A lot of</u> English people went there about a hundred years ago.
R.12,p.138	In the year 1908 <u>some</u> French people came to live on the St. Lawrence River.
p.179	<u>A lot of</u> people live in the South of Canada.
p.140	<u>Most of the</u> people in Ontario live in the Southern part of the province.
R.13,p.154	<u>All these</u> people of different origins live and work together.
R.14,p.168	The water for the inrigation comes from the snow, high on the mountains.
R.15,p.181	<u>Most of these</u> immigrants lived in Pennsylvania.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 ↔ 2L 3

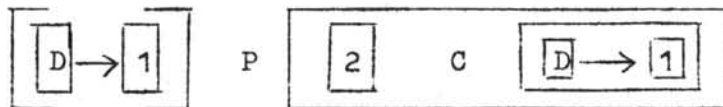
De : C



- R.5,p.53 These churches are beautiful.
- R.7,p.74 Most of the students are poor.
- R.10,p.113 — Sheep and — cattle are important in Australia.
- R.11,p.125 Some of their boats were lost at sea.
- R.12,p.139 These evergreen trees are very useful.
- R.13,p.152 The American colonists were independent.
- R.14,p.168 — Cattle are very important in the Mid-West.
- R.15,p.180 These ideas were very strong in Britain.
- R.17,p.211 Most of the northern cities are quite new.

1a ↔ 2L 1a

De : C

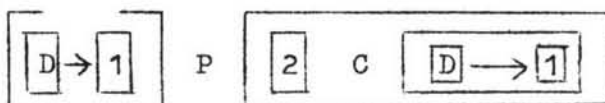


- R.1,p.7 His son's name was — Arthur.
- R.2,p.20 The Greeks were — great thinkers.
- R.3,p.30 Many modern countries in Europe were — provinces of
the Roman Empire.
- p.30 Most of the people in the kingdom were — farmers.
- p.31 The Romans were — great builders.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2L 1a

De : C

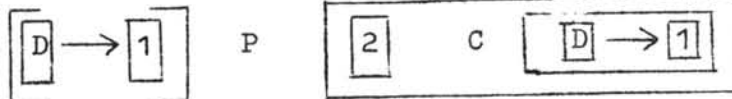


- R.4,p.44 The first words borrowed ~~from~~ Latin and Greek were — words about religion.
- R.5,p.53 Before this date the Anglo-Saxons were not— Christian.
- R.6,p.64 — King Hrothgar was — king of the Danes.
- R.10,p.113 — Wool is Australia's biggest export.
- R.11,p.127 — Wool and — fruit are — important exports too.
- R.13,p.153 Most of the Christians are — Protestants.
- R.14,p.167 Nowadays — peanuts,— corn,— fruit, — rice and — tobacco are — important agricultural products of the South.
- p.108 — Cattle, — wheat and — oil are the most important products of the Great Plains.
- R.16,p.197 — Britain was a democracy.
- R.17,p.210 A lot of the people are -- fishermen.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแม่เรียน

1a ↔ 2 1b

De : C



R.1,p.7

— King Uther, the ruler of Britain, had two daughters
and one son.

R.2,p.19

The Greeks and the Romans made many classical things.

p.19

In about 1200 B.C. they destroyed these people.

p.20

The Greeks loved — beautiful things.

R.3,p.30

The people made the laws.

p.31

The Romans wrote many beautiful poems. .

R.5,p.53

The Anglo-Saxons had — very beautiful jewels and
— very beautiful books.

R.6,p.64

— Grendel hated — King Hrothgar and his men.

R.7,p.75

He answered all the questions.

R.8,p.80

He bought some poison.

R.9,p.97

— Bassanio received the bad news that Antonio's
ships were lost.

R.10,p.113

— Australia exports a lot of ford too.

R.11,p.127

The Australians also have a lot of industries now.

R.12,p.138

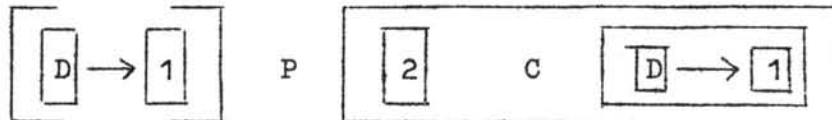
Some of these students have — scholarships.

The early Franch colonists had a lot of trouble.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2 1b

De : C



p.139

They can make — paper.

p.140

They grow a lot of potatoes and other regetable.

p.140

They also catch a lot of fish.

R.13,p.153

— Farmers in the United States grow a lot of wheat,
corn, cotton, tobacco and
fruit.

p.153

They make a lot of milk, butter and cheese.

R.18,p.225

He discovered — gunpowder.

p.225

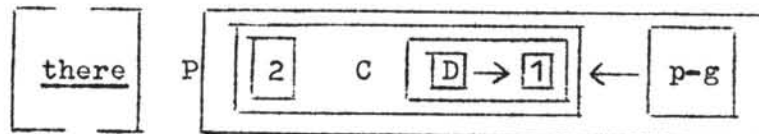
The important discovery destroyed a lot of the old
theories about illness.

p.227

All these inventions and discoveries have helped—
people all over the world.

there 2 ↔ 1 (p-g)

De : C



R.5,p.53

There are still a few Anglo-Saxons churches in England.

R.10,p.113

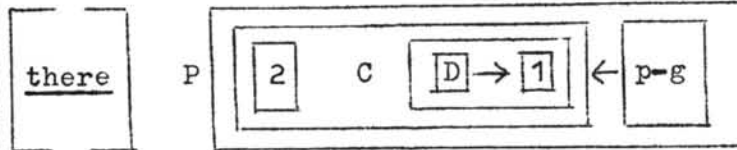
There are a lot of sheep in Australia.

p.113

There are a lot of mines in Australia.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

there 2 \leftrightarrow 1 (p-g) De : C



- R.11,p.126 There were some fierce wars with the Maoris.
 p.126 There is a lot of rain and a lot of sunshine.
 p.127 In the mountains of the South Island, there is a lot of snow and ice.
- R.12,p.139 In Quebec there is a lot of snow in the winter.
 p.139 There are ten provinces in Canada.
 p.140 There are also some coal mines in these provinces.
 p.140 There is also a lot of cattle.
- R.13,p.153 There are several separate regions in the United States.
 p.153 There is a lot of industry in the United States.
- R.14,p.168 There are a lot of cloth factories.
- R.15,p.182 There are also a lot of Japanese people in California.
- R.16,p.199 There are also some Jews in Britain and a few Moslem.

3.2 Tenses - present, past, present perfect.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
	$1 \leftrightarrow 2$ De : P <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">A</div> → <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">2</div> </div> </div>
g.3,p.27	Siree <u>has gone</u> to bed.
	I <u>have gone</u> to Bangkok three times already.
g.4,p.36	She <u>comes</u> to school early.
	She <u>came</u> to school early.
	She <u>has come</u> to school early.
R.4,p.43	They <u>have not changed</u> .
g.11,p.118	They <u>work</u> hard.
g.12,p.135	Mali <u>has often sung</u> on the radio.
p.135	The water in the refriguator <u>has frozen</u> .
R.14,p.167	Nowadays, very few people <u>travel</u> on the Mississippi.
R.16,p.198	The raw materials <u>come</u> from the whole world.
p.198	For hundreds of years, Britain <u>has fought</u> for freedom.
g.18,p.219	I <u>go</u> to school everyday.
	The rainy season <u>begins</u> in June.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแม่เรียน

		1 ↔ 2L 3	De : C
		[1] P [2] C [3]	
R.3,p.30	The Roman Empire <u>was</u> big and strong.		
	The Roman republic <u>became</u> strong.		
g.11,p.119	It <u>'s</u> hot today.		
	She <u>was</u> hungry.		
R.16,p.199	The country in Britain <u>is</u> very well known for its beauty.		
	The people of Britain <u>are</u> hard-working and friendly.		
		1a ↔ 2L 1a	De : C
		[1] P [2] C [1]	
R.3,p.30	A republic <u>is</u> a government without a king.		
	Rome <u>became</u> a great impire.		
g.11,p.118	He <u>'s</u> a student.		
g.17,p.153	America <u>is</u> a republic.		
R.16,p.200	King Vajiravudh <u>was</u> once a student in England.		
g.18,p.218	She <u>'s</u> a student.		

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

	1a ↔ 2	1b	De : C
	1	P A → 2 C 1	
R.2,p.20	Western people	<u>have used</u>	Greek poems and plays as models.
p.20	They	<u>have got</u>	many important ideas from Greek literature.
g.3,p.27	We	<u>have read</u>	our books.
	He	<u>has drunk</u>	his tea already.
	I	<u>have written</u>	my name three times already.
R.3,p.30	The emperor	<u>ruled</u>	the Roman Empire.
g.4,p.36	Somchai	<u>sees</u>	his friend.
	Somchai	<u>saw</u>	his friend.
	Somchai	<u>has seen</u>	his friend.
	She	<u>teaches</u>	English.
	She	<u>taught</u>	English.
	She	<u>has taught</u>	English.
g.5,p.50	I	<u>have known</u>	John for a long time.
	He	<u>has built</u>	a new house.
R.5,p.53	English	<u>has borrowed</u>	many words from the classical languages.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">1</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">A</div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">→</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</div> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-left: 10px;">1</div> </div>
g.6,p.61	I	<u>have done</u> my home-work.
	We	<u>have seen</u> the King three times.
g.7,p.70	I	<u>'ve told</u> you already.
	He	<u>has sold</u> his watch.
R.10,p.111	Wichai and Chalor	<u>have won</u> scholarships to Australia.
g.11,p.118	They	<u>'ve won</u> the game.
g.12,p.135	We	<u>'ve chosen</u> the name "Lassie" for our dog.
R.13,p.153	The people	<u>elect</u> representatives to make a government.
g.18,p.219	She	<u>speaks</u> English well.
p.220	We	<u>had</u> an examination yesterday.
	They	<u>took</u> the bus.
	We	<u>have written</u> our exercise already.
	I	<u>have finished</u> my homework.
R.18,p.226	British scientists	<u>have discovered</u> television and radar.
		<u>there</u> 2 ↔ 1
		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"><u>there</u></div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">1</div> </div> </div>
R.13,p.153	There	<u>is</u> no king in America.
R.16,p.198	There	<u>are</u> also many light industries in the South of Britain.

3.3 Tenses in sentences containing conjunctives of time.

Tenses in sentences containing expressions of time frequently used.

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	$1 \leftrightarrow 2$ De : P <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">2</div> </div>
R.11,p.125	<p><u>Many, many hundreds of years ago</u>, the Maoris <u>went</u> south in their small boats.</p> <p><u>In the year 1940</u> Britain <u>agreed</u> with the Maoris to rule New Zealand.</p>
R.13,p.152	<u>In 1620</u> , a small ship <u>sailed</u> from England to America.
R.14,p.167	<u>Nowadays</u> , very few people <u>travel</u> on the Mississippi.
R.16,p.198	<u>Nowadays</u> , only about 10 per cent of the people in Britain <u>work</u> in agriculture.
	$1a \leftrightarrow 2L$ $1a$ De : C <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">2</div> C <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> </div>
R.3,p.30	<u>About the year 800 B.C.</u> Rome <u>was</u> a small town in a small kingdom.
R.5,p.53	<u>Before this date</u> the Anglo-Saxons <u>were</u> not Christians.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2

1b

De : C

[1]

P

[2] C [1]

R.1,p.7

At that time men loved the sport of fighting with swords.

R.5,p.53

Nowadays they speak English also.

R.11,p.125

After they saw the cloud, the Maoris then saw the beautiful green land of the islands.

Nowadays New Zealand has a different government from Britain.

there 2 ↔ 1

[there]

P

[2] C [1]

R.4,p.44

Before this time there were no Latin or Greek words in English.

R.8,p.85

In former times there were three young men who lived very foolishly.

R.13,p.152

At that time there were a lot of Red Indians in America.

p.153

About one hundred years ago, there was a great war between the northern and the southern states.

Nowadays, there are about 20,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

3.4 Tenses in sentences containing "since" as preposition
and as conjunctions of time.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
	$1 \longleftrightarrow 2 \quad \text{De : P}$ $\boxed{1} \quad \text{P} \quad \boxed{2}$
R.13,p.152	<p><u>Since 1776</u>, the original thirteen states <u>have grown</u> to fifty.</p>
R.16,p.200	<p><u>Since his time</u> many thousands of Thai <u>have studied</u> in England.</p>
R17,p.211	<p>This <u>has changed since</u> about 1813.</p>
R.18,p.227	<p><u>Since Fleming discovered penicillin</u>, many other autibiotics <u>have been</u> <u>discovered</u>.</p>
	$1a \longleftrightarrow 2 \quad 1b \quad \text{De : C}$ $\boxed{1} \quad \text{P} \quad \boxed{2} \quad \text{C} \quad \boxed{1}$
R.15,p.181	<p><u>Since then</u> the Negroes in the United States <u>have made</u> great progress.</p>

3.5 Tenses in sentences containing "if" in all non-suppositional forms.

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">if 1 2 3</div> <div>De : P</div> </div>
g.16,p.188	<p><u>If</u> the weather <u>is</u> five tomorrow, we'll <u>go</u> to Bangsaen.</p> <p><u>If</u> the weather <u>were</u> five tomorrow, we <u>would go</u> to Bangsaen.</p>
g.17,p.204	I <u>will go</u> to the seaside <u>if</u> the weather <u>is</u> fine.
p.205	I <u>would have gone</u> to the seaside <u>if</u> the weather <u>had</u> been fine.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">if 1 2</div> </div>
R.10,p.113	<u>If</u> you <u>live</u> in Bondi, you <u>can walk</u> to the beaches.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 2 3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">if 1 2</div> </div>
R.10,p.115	English <u>is</u> very important <u>if</u> you <u>want to study</u> at a university.
g.16,p.189	She'll be frightened <u>if</u> she <u>goes</u> by airplane.
	<u>If</u> he <u>doesn't work</u> hard, he'll be sorry.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1a 2 1b</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">if 1 2</div> </div>
R.4,p.43	<p><u>If</u> we <u>try to talk or write</u> about scientific things in English, we <u>must use</u> a lot of words from these classical languages.</p>

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a 2 1b

if 1 2

- R.10,p.113 If you like to swim, you'll like Sydney.
- R.11,p.127 If you study hard, you can win a scholarship.
- R.12,p.139 If you go to Montreal, you will see plenty of snow
and ice in the winter.
- R.16,p.188 If you work hard, you will pass your exams.
If it rains, I will put on my raincoat.
If you worked hard, you would pass your exams.
- g.16,p.189 If you listen carefully, you'll understand the teacher.
- R.17,p.213 If you go to Bath, you can visit the Roman baths.
- g.17,p.204 Mali will pass the exam if she studies hard.
- p.205 Suree would have won a scholarship if she had worked
hard.
- The pupils would have understood John if the had
spoken more loudly.
- 1a 2 1b
if 1a 2 1b
- g.16.p.188 If you know Mr. Jones already, I won't introduce him
to you.
If you can't speak English well, you wan't read or
write it well either.

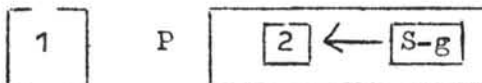
โครงสร้างประโยคจากหนังสือแบบเรียน

	<p style="text-align: center;">1a 2 1b if 1a 2 1b</p> <p>If she <u>knew</u> Mr. Jones already, I <u>wouldn't introduce</u> him to her.</p>
<p>g.17,p.204</p>	<p>Somsak <u>will learn</u> English <u>if</u> he <u>does</u> the drills well. Anong <u>will get</u> a good job <u>if</u> she <u>speaks</u> English well.</p>
<p>R.9,p.97</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1a 2 1b 1c if 1a 2 1b</p> <p>Antonio <u>promised to give</u> Shylock one pound of his flesh <u>if</u> he <u>did not have</u> the money to give back.</p>
<p>g.16,p.189</p>	<p><u>If</u> you <u>ask</u> him, he <u>'ll tell</u> you the time.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">3.6 Word order in statements, questions, requests, address, greetings, and exclamations (positive and negative in all sentence types)</p>	
<p>R.1,p.7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 ↔ 2 De : P</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[1] P [2] ← [S-g]</p> <p><u>Sir Hector never knew that Arthur was the son of King</u></p>
<p>p.8</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>Uther.</u></p> <p>Arthur believed that Sir Hector was his real father. Arthur promised that he would not tell anyone. We must prove that it is true.</p>

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1 \longleftrightarrow 2

De : P



R.2,p.20

We know that he wrote very beautiful poetry.

They thought that art should copy nature.

They knew that the earth is round.

R.5,p.53

We know that the Anglo-Saxons were not very good
builders.

R.6,p.64

Ordinary swords broke when they were used against

p.65

He knew that Beowulf was too strong for him.

g.7,p.69

I wish I were rich,

I wish I weren't rich.

John wishes he knew how to speak Thai.

I wish you studied French.

I wish she could come.

R.7,p.75

He said it was a very hard life.

You'll wish you were back in the fields.

g.8,p.82

They wish they had learned English last year.

John wishes he had been good-tempered last year.

We wish we had studied science last year.

R.9,p.98

Nobody in the court knew that she was Portia.

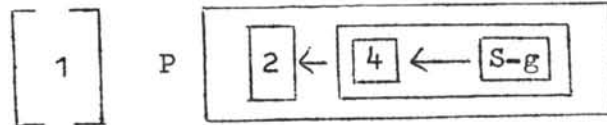
Everybody thought she was a young lawyer.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	$1 \leftrightarrow 2 \quad \text{De : P}$ $\boxed{1} \quad \text{P} \quad \boxed{\boxed{2} \leftarrow \boxed{\text{S-g}}}$
R.10,p.112	I hope we'll see snow in Sydney.
R.15,p.181	The rule of law means that everyone is equal under the law.
R.16.p.198	Some people say it is easier to understand than ordinary English.
R.17,p.213	We can say that this part of England is very beautiful.
	$\boxed{1} \quad \text{P} \quad \boxed{\boxed{\boxed{\text{A}} \rightarrow \boxed{2}} \leftarrow \boxed{\text{p-g}}}$
g.4,p.36	The house is cleaned everyday. Some rice was cooked. A book is being read. The cars will be seen. His home-work has been finished.
p.37	The house is cleaned by Sally.
p.38	Some tea was drunk by her.
R.4,p.42	The English language is written in the Roman alphabet.
g.5,p.48	The rice wasn't eaten by them. The man isn't liked by us.
R.5,p.54	Many Latin books were translated into English.
R.14,p.168	Many fish are caught and sent to the big cities.

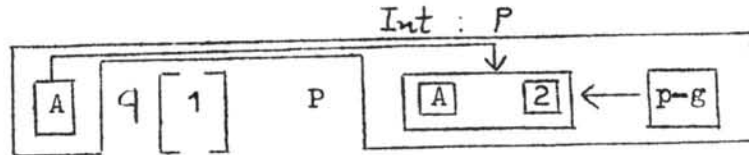
โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

g.9,p.91



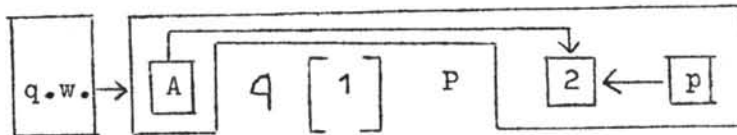
Chalor worked so hard that he passed all his exams.
He speaks so quickly that we can't understand him.

g.5,p.48



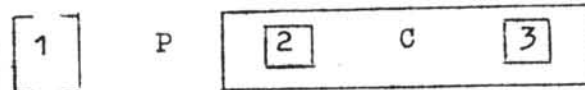
Was the window opened by him ?
Is the lesson being prepared by them ?

g.5,p.49



Who was the door opened by ?
Who was the window closed by ?

1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C



R.3,p.30

The Roman republic became strong.
The Roman army became lazy.

R.11,p.136

The climate in New Zealand is very good.

R.16,p.197

The climate in Britain is rainy and quite cold.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">1</div> <div>P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">2</div> <div>C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">← S-g</div> </div> </div>
R.7,p.75	I am sure	they don't work as hard as we do.
R.9,p.111	I am sure	you'll tell us more than our book.
R.18,p.227	It is not important	which country makes a discovery.
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">1</div> <div>P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">2</div> <div>C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">← S-g</div> </div> </div>	
R.1,p.8	Sir Hector was so surprised that	he could not speak.
g.9,p.91	Mali is so lazy that	she sleeps the whole day.
	The coffee was so hot that	I couldn't drink it.
R.11,p.127	It's wings are so small that	it cannot fly.
R.13,p.153	The United States is so big that	there are many different climates there.
R.17,p.213	Kent is so lovely that it is often called "The Gargen of England."	
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">← S-g</div> <div>P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">2</div> <div>C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">3</div> </div> </div>	
R.16,p.199	Many of the new towns which were built about a hundred years ago	are not beautiful.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

	1a ↔ 2L 1a De : C
g.3, p.25	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 1 P 2 C 1 ← S-g </div> <p>This is the boy whose book I borrowed.</p> <p>This is the girl whose brother was hurt.</p> <p>Sawat is a boy whose marks are always good.</p> <p>That is the house which I like.</p> <p>Chieng Mai is a province which is in the North of <div style="text-align: right;">Thailand.</div></p> <p>Football is a sport which boys like to play.</p> <p>English is a language which is very important.</p>
R.12, p.138	<p>This town of Quebec was the first place where <div style="text-align: right;">Europeans came to live in Canada.</div></p>
R.14, p.127	<p>The name "Mississippi" is an Indian word which means <div style="text-align: right;">"Father of the Waters."</div></p>
g.9, p.92	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 1 P 2 C D → 3 → 1 ← S-g </div> <p>Chalor is such a clever pupil that he passes all <div style="text-align: right;">his examinations.</div></p> <p>It was such hot coffee that we couldn't drink it.</p>

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

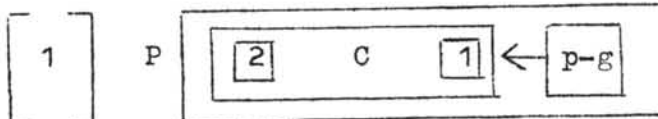
	<p style="text-align: center;">โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน</p>
<p>R.1,p.8- R.2,p.20 R.8,p.97 R.9,p.111</p>	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 1 P 2 C 1 ← S-g </div> <p><u>It was I who took the sword out of the stone.</u></p> <p>Enclid was a famous Greek who wrote about geometry.</p> <p>Here is the money that you lent him.</p> <p>Australia is the only country in the world which is a continent too.</p>
<p>R.1,p.7 R.3,p.30 R.5,p.53 R.12,p.139</p>	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 1 ← S-g P 2 C 1 </div> <p><u>The man who pulled this sword from the stone shall be</u> <u>King of Britain.</u></p> <p>The language which they spoke was Latin.</p> <p>The two most well-known peoples who fought the Celts in Britain were the Angles and the Saxons.</p> <p>The people who live there are farmers.</p>
<p>g.13,p.146</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1a ↔ 2 1b De : C</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 1 P 2 C 1 ← p-g </div> <p>I cut my hand.</p> <p>I cut myself.</p> <p>You took a bath.</p> <p>You washed yourself.</p>

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2

1b

De : C



Somsak hurt his foot.

He hurt himself.

The dog scratched its ear.

It scratched itself.

p.147

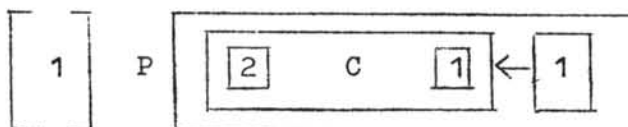
I bought a coat for myself.

John cut a piece of cake for himself.

Surin found a job for himself.

g.14, p.160

Chalor did his homework by himself.



g.14, p.160

I bought a coat myself.

He found a job himself.

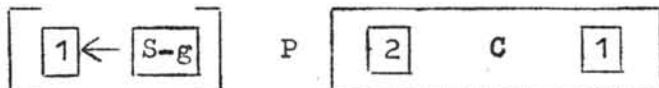
We prepared some food ourselves.

They made a cake themselves.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
	1a \longleftrightarrow 2 1b De : C <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> <div>P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">2</div> <div>C</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">←</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">S-g</div> </div> </div>
R.2,p.19	<u>They attacked the people who were already in Greece.</u>
p.19	They destroyed the temples and the gardens which the early Greeks had.
p.20	The Greeks built beautiful stone temples which nowadays are models for buildings in many countries.
R.3,p.30	The poor Romans did not like the war which the emperors started.
R.5,p.53	The Celtic people formed a new country which the Angles and Saxons called "Wales."
R.8,p.97	Bassanio received the bad news that Antonio's ships were lost.
R.11,p.127	This part of New Zealand has high mountains which come right down to the sea.
R.12,p.138	The French people built a small town which they called "Quebec."
R.16,p.198	They also speak their own language which is called Welsh.
R.17,p.212	Cornwall and Scilly Islands have a climate which is almost sub-tropical.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

R.5,p.53

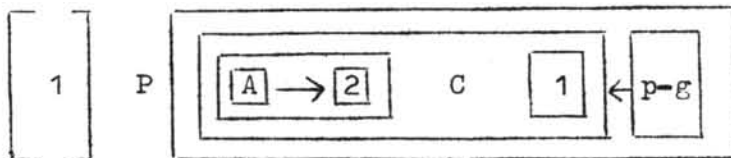


The people who first lived in England did not speak English.

R.13,p.153

Americans who work in industries in America manufacture motor cars, machines, and many other things.

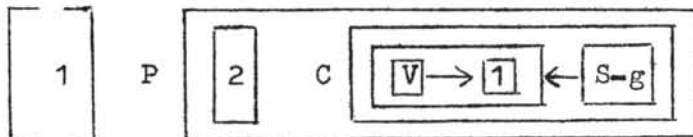
g.4,p.39



I was asked a question by the teacher.
He was given a prize by the governor.

1a 2 1b De : C

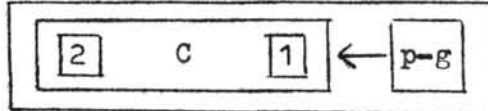
g.9,p.93



Somsak has so much money that he doesn't need to work.
Mali has so many friends that she is never bored.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

Imp : C



R.1,p.7

Go to find another sword for me.

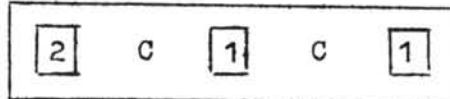
p.8

Do not tell anyone about this.

R.8,p.97

Don't take the pound of flesh from Antonio.

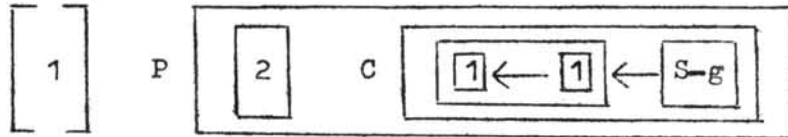
1a ↔ 2 1b 1c Imp : C



R.1,p.8

Give him the sword.

1a ↔ 2 1b 1b De : C



R.3,p.30

They called this new kind of government "res publica"

which is the word "republic" in

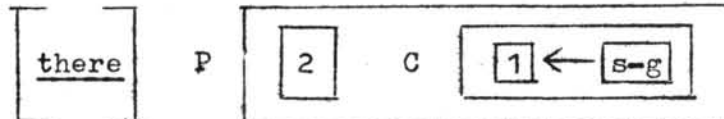
modern English.

R.11,p.126

They called their new town "Dun Edin" which is the same as "Edingurgh."

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

there 2 ↔ 1



g.3,p.25

There is the man whose house burned.

R.4,p.42

In English there are many, many words which have been borrowed from Latin and Greek.

R.11,p.126

There are two big islands which are called North Island and South Island.

p.127

There are many kinds of fruits and flowers which like cold weather.

R.12,p.139

In the West of Canada there are very high mountains which are called the Rocky Mountains.

R.13,p.157

In every state there is a state government which looks after each state.

R.16,p.199

There are also a lot of Thais who study in Britain.

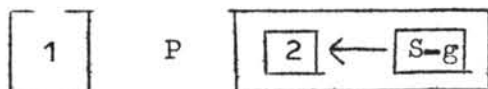
3.7 Direct and indirect questions.

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแม่เรียน
	$1 \longleftrightarrow 2$ <p style="text-align: right;">De : P</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">1</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">P</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 5px;">2</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">←</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">S-g</div> </div> </div>
g.1,p.3	<p>I <u>don't know</u> <u>why he is late.</u></p> <p>I know how he drew this picture.</p> <p>I don't know who was there.</p> <p>I don't know how much money Preecha gave you.</p> <p>I don't know how many questions he asked the teacher.</p>
R.1,p.8	<p>I asked when Mali went to Bangkok.</p> <p>He knew immediately which sword it was.</p> <p>Sir Kay knew how important this was.</p> <p>Arthur showed how he was the son of King Uther.</p>
g.2,p.15	<p>I don't know what time it is.</p> <p>I don't know where she went.</p> <p>I know why he's happy.</p> <p>He doesn't know that I said.</p>
R.2,p.20	<p>We do not know that kind of person he was.</p> <p>They know how big the earth is.</p>
g.3,p.25	<p>I don't know whose book that is.</p>
p.26	<p>She doesn't know which pencil is yours.</p>

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

$1 \leftrightarrow 2$

De : P



I don't know whose bicycle I used.

I don't know which is better.

g.12,p.132

I 'll go to school whether it rains or not.

p.134

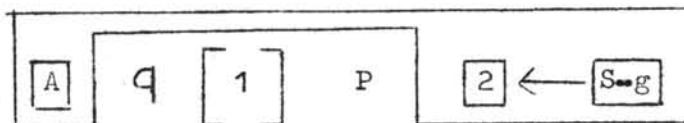
I don't know whether she wants rice or bread.

R.15,p.179

We do not know when the American Indians arrived
in America.

$1 \leftrightarrow 2$

Int : P



f.2,p.15

Do you know what time it is ?

Do you know where she went ?

p.16

Do you know when it will leave ?

Do you know what her name is ?

R.8,p.85

Do you know where Death is ?

g.12,p.132

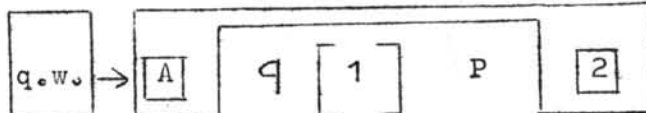
Do you like to go to the sea if it rains ?

p.133

Do you study if you are tired. ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

g.2,p.15



Where did she go ?

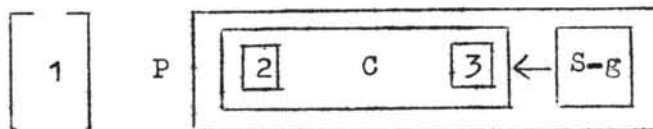
What did I say ?

Where does he live ?

R.10,p.111

Where will you go to study ?

1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C



g.1,p.3

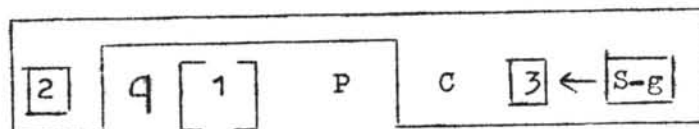
I 'm not sure why he is going to Yala.

g.2,p.15

I 'm not sure why he is late.

Int : C

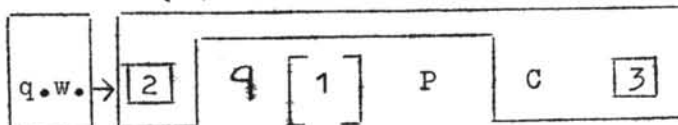
g.2,p.15



Are you sure why he is late ?

1 ↔ 2 3 Int : C

g.2,p.15

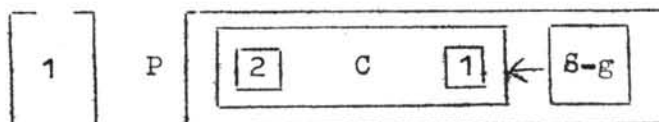


Why is he late ?

Why is Lop happy ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2 1b De : C



g.1,p.3

She didn't tell me why she went to Korat.

She told us where she goes to school.

g.1,p.15

They didn't tell us where they practiced football.

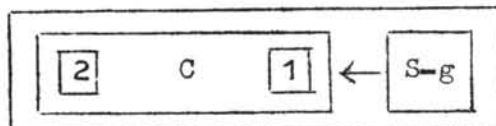
R.8,p.85

We will kill him when we find him.

g.12,p.132

They always have money whether they work or not.

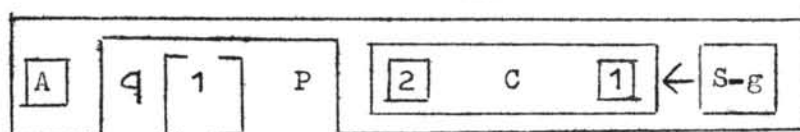
Imp : C



R.1,p8

Tell me why you think you can do it.

Int : C



g.2,p.16

Did they tell you where the boys practiced football ?

g.12,p.133

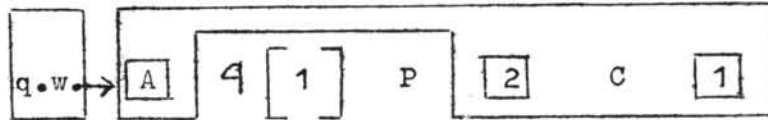
Can you understand English if you don't have a book ?

p.132

Can you do your home work if people are talking ?

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

1a ↔ 2 1b Int : C



g.2,p.15

Where did the boys practice football ?

R.10,p.112

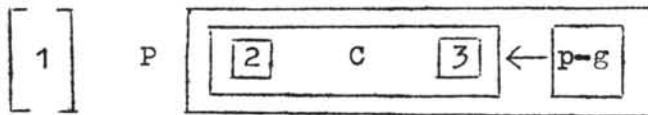
Why does Australia have so few people ?

3.8 "Who,which, what, where, how" as conjunctives followed by infinitives.

สำหรับหัวข้อนี้ ไม่มีการกล่าวถึงในหนังสือแบบเรียนเล่มที่ 3 นี้เลย

3.9 Active and passive voice in verbs like "interest, disappoint."

1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C



R.1,p.8

Sir Hector was surprised.

g.6,p.58

He is interested in English.

English is interesting.

Anong was bored with the movie.

They were tired of doing the lessons.

The lessons were tiring.

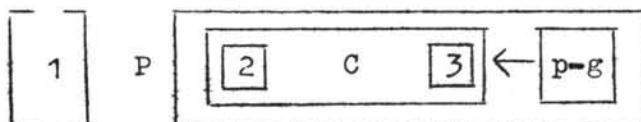
The children were amused by the clumsy man.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแม่เรียน

1 ↔ 2L

3

De : C



The clumsy man was amusing.

The dog was frightened by the snake.

The snake was frightening.

They were disappointed with their marks.

Their marks were disappointing.

My father was pleased with my marks.

My marks were pleasing.

Their teacher was surprised at their good marks.

Their good marks were surprising.

She was excited by the football game.

The football game was exciting.

p.59

Somsak was pleased.

R.6,p.65

Grendel was frightening.

Beowulf was not frightened.

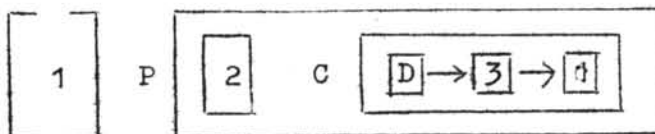
R.8,p.85

They were excited about the gold.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแม่เรียน

1a ↔ 2L 1a

De : C



g.6,p.59

It 's a tiring game.

He was a pleased boy.

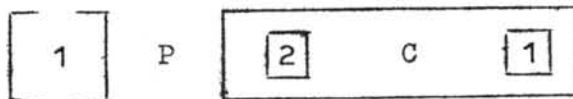
p.60

She was a frightened girl.

It was a frightening movie.

1a ↔ 2 1b

De : C



g.6,p.58

English interests him.

The movie bored Anong.

The lessons tured them.

The clumsay man annused the children.

The snake frightened the dog.

Their marks disappointed them.

My marks pleased my father.

Their good marks surprised their teacher.

The football game exited her.

3.10 Quantitative words "very, many, much, more, most, almost, a little, a few, enough." ³⁶

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน	
	$1 \longleftrightarrow 2$ De : P
R.7,p.75	They have to get up <u>very</u> early.
	They have to study <u>very</u> hard.
R.8,p.85	They lived <u>very</u> foolishly.
R.12,p.138	The colonists worked <u>very</u> hard.
	$1 \longleftrightarrow 2L \quad 3$ De : C
R.2,p.19	These people were not <u>very</u> intelligent.
R.5,p.53	The Celts were not <u>very</u> strong.
	The Auglo-Saxons were <u>very</u> clever in carving stones.
R.8,p.85	The three young men were <u>very</u> rude.
R.9,p.97	Bassanio was <u>very</u> worried.
p.98	Shylock was <u>very</u> angry.

³⁶ ในที่นี้จะศึกษาเฉพาะคำที่ขยายคำคุณศัพท์และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์เท่านั้น ส่วนคำที่ขยายคำนาม ถือว่าทำหน้าที่เป็น Articles และจะดูได้จากหัวข้อ 3.1

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

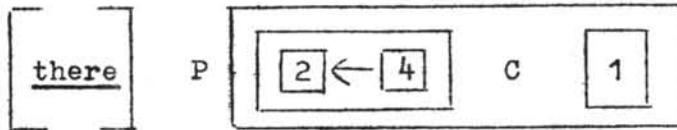
	1	2L	3	De : C
	[1]	P	[2]	C [V → 3]
R.10,p.111	I	am	<u>very</u>	happy to hear the news.
R.11,p.127	It	is	<u>more</u>	important.
	The first colonists were not <u>very</u> interested in the mountains.			
p.169	The climate	was	<u>too</u>	dry.
R.16,p.196	It	is	<u>much</u>	smaller than Thailand.
	Thailand	is	<u>much</u>	bigger than Britain.
p.198	The climate	is	<u>too</u>	cold for many crops.
R.17,p.213	This university	is	<u>almost</u>	as old as Oxford University.
		$1a \leftrightarrow 2L$	$1a$	De : C
	[D → V → 3 → 1]	P	[2]	C [D → V → 3 → 1]
R.1,p.7	Sir Kay	was	a <u>very</u>	famous fighter.
R.5,p.53	King Alfred the Great was the most well-known king of this time.			
p.54	Anglo-Saxon	is	a <u>very</u>	rich and beautiful language.
R.10,p.111	That	's	a <u>very</u>	good university.

3.12 Adverbs frequently used like "never, often, always, only, usually, nearly."

	โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน
	$1 \leftrightarrow 2$ De : P <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> → <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> </div> </div>
R.12,p.138	The British and French colonists <u>often</u> fought.
R.16,p.197	It <u>often</u> rains in all four seasons.
	$1 \leftrightarrow 2L \quad 3$ De : C <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> ← <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> C <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> </div> </div>
R.11,p.125	The Maoris were <u>always</u> very happy.
R.12,p.139	In summer the weather is <u>often</u> very hot.
R.16,p.198	The soil is <u>often</u> very poor.
p.129	This rain is <u>often</u> annoying.
R.17,p.211	The climate in the North is <u>usually</u> cool and cloudy.
	$1a \leftrightarrow 2L \quad 1a$ De: C <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">1</div> P <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> ← <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> C <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> </div> </div>
R.20,p.248	Dialects are <u>always</u> a problem in every language.

โครงสร้างไวยากรณ์จากหนังสือแบบเรียน

there 2 ↔ 1



R.13,p.153

There are only three really big regions.

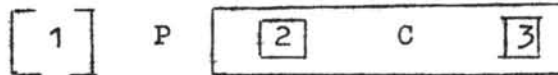
R.16,p.197

In the winter there is sometimes snow and fog.

3.13 Functions of the different forms of verbs.

ก. ทำหน้าที่เป็นคำคุณศัพท์

1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C



g.6,p.58

He is interested in English.

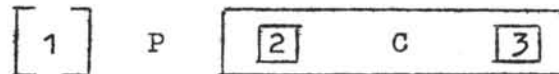
English is intresting.

They were tired of doing the lessons.

The lessons were tiring.

ข. ทำหน้าที่เป็นคำนาม

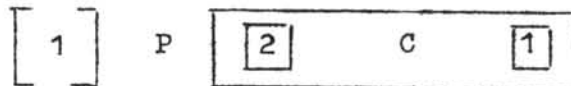
1 ↔ 2L 3 De : C



R.14,p.169

Fishing is very important here.

1a ↔ 2L 1a De : C



R.14,p.169

Another important industry is making movies.