

หนังสือเรียน สาระความรู้พื้นฐาน

รายวิชา การอ่าน – เขียน 6 (เลือก)

รหัส พต32018

ระดับ มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย

หลักสูตรการศึกษานอกระบบระดับการศึกษามัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย พุทธศักราช 2551



สำนักงานส่งเสริมการศึกษานอกระบบและการศึกษาตามอัธยาศัย

สำนักงานปลัดกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

เอกสารทางวิชาการลำดับที่ 25/2557

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คำนำ

หนังสือเรียน การอ่าน-เขียน 6 เป็นหนังสือเรียน ที่กรมการศึกษานอกโรงเรียนได้เคยจัดทำตามหลักสูตรภาษาอังกฤษ พุทธศักราช 2540 หมวดวิชาภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิต เพื่อพัฒนาทักษะทางภาษาอังกฤษให้กับผู้เรียน กศน. ได้มีโอกาสฝึกฝน และเพิ่มพูนทักษะในด้านการอ่าน-เขียน เพื่อเป็นเครื่องมือในการแสวงหาความรู้เพิ่มเติม และพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิต ซึ่งในสภาวะการณ์ปัจจุบันประเทศไทยกำลังจะเข้าสู่ประชาคมอาเซียน สำนักงานส่งเสริมการศึกษานอกระบบและการศึกษาตามอัธยาศัยเห็นว่าชุดภาษาอังกฤษการอ่าน-เขียน 6 จะเป็นประโยชน์กับผู้เรียน กศน. ในปัจจุบัน จึงได้นำชุดภาษาอังกฤษดังกล่าวมาจัดทำเป็นรายวิชาเลือก ระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย หลักสูตรการศึกษานอกระบบระดับการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน พุทธศักราช 2551 และได้จัดทำหนังสือสำหรับใช้ในการจัดการเรียนการสอนให้กับผู้เรียน กศน. โดยเน้นให้ทำแบบฝึกอ่าน-เขียนที่มีความหลากหลาย และมีจำนวนมากพอที่ผู้เรียนจะใช้ฝึกอ่าน-เขียนที่มีรากฐานอยู่บนพื้นฐานความรู้ทางด้านศัพท์ ไวยากรณ์ที่ผู้เรียนมีอยู่แล้ว และสามารถนำพื้นฐานความรู้ที่นำมาใช้ประโยชน์ในการอ่าน – เขียน ได้ มีเนื้อหาสำหรับการฝึกและเพิ่มพูนทักษะ กลวิธีที่จะช่วยให้เกิดความเข้าใจกับข้อความที่อ่าน และสามารถนำไปใช้ได้ในชีวิตประจำวัน แบ่งเป็น 5 บท ได้แก่

บทที่ 1 What must/mustn't you do?

บทที่ 2 What should you know before you set your plans?

บทที่ 3 Reading a newspaper keeps you update.

บทที่ 4 Let's read about the films, the eclipse and the fitness.

บทที่ 5 Writing

สำนักงานส่งเสริมการศึกษานอกระบบและการศึกษาตามอัธยาศัย ขอขอบคุณผู้เขียนและคณะกรรมการทุกท่านที่ได้ช่วยจัดทำหนังสือเรียนชุดภาษาอังกฤษการอ่าน-เขียน 6 และผู้พัฒนาจัดทำมาเป็นหนังสือเรียนรายวิชา การอ่าน-เขียน 6 มา ณ โอกาสนี้และหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่าจะเกิดประโยชน์สูงสุดกับผู้เรียน กศน. ระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย หลักสูตรการศึกษานอกระบบ ระดับการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน พุทธศักราช 2551 ที่เลือกรายวิชากรอ่าน-เขียน 6 เป็นรายวิชาเลือก และผู้สนใจทั่วไป

สำนักงาน กศน.

กันยายน 2557

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คำแนะนำการใช้หนังสือ

รายวิชาการอ่าน-เขียน 6 (Reading - Writing 6) เป็นรายวิชาที่พัฒนาทักษะทางภาษาอังกฤษ ประกอบด้วย แบบฝึกหัดและแนวตอบการอ่าน-เขียน จำนวน 5 ตอน

การศึกษารายวิชาการอ่าน-เขียน 6

รายวิชาการอ่าน-เขียน 6 เป็นรายวิชาที่สร้างขึ้นเพื่อให้ผู้เรียน/ ผู้สนใจศึกษา ได้มีโอกาสฝึกฝนและเพิ่มพูนทักษะในด้านการอ่าน-เขียน เพื่อเป็นเครื่องมือในการแสวงหาความรู้เพิ่มเติมและพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิต โดยให้ทำแบบฝึกอ่าน-เขียนที่มีความหลากหลายและมีจำนวนมากพอที่ผู้เรียนจะใช้ฝึกอ่าน-เขียน ที่มีรากฐานอยู่บนพื้นฐานความรู้ทางด้านคำศัพท์ ไวยากรณ์ ที่ผู้เรียนมีอยู่แล้ว และสามารถนำพื้นฐานรู้นั้นมาใช้ประโยชน์ในการอ่าน-เขียนได้

ขั้นตอนในการศึกษารายวิชาการอ่าน-เขียน 6

ในการศึกษารายวิชานี้ให้ผู้เรียนปฏิบัติตามขั้นตอนต่อไปนี้

1. ทำแบบทดสอบก่อนเรียน
2. ศึกษาเนื้อหาของแต่ละตอน และทำกิจกรรมต่าง ๆ ตามคำสั่ง
3. ตรวจสอบแนวคำตอบหลังจากทำกิจกรรมแต่ละครั้ง
4. ทำแบบทดสอบหลังเรียน

ในการทำกิจกรรมที่กำหนดให้ผู้เรียนควรอ่านคำสั่งให้เข้าใจทุกครั้งก่อนลงมือทำ สำหรับการฝึกอ่านผู้เรียนไม่ต้องเป็นกังวลว่า ในบางครั้งหากอ่านเนื้อเรื่องไม่เข้าใจทุกคำแล้ว จะตอบคำถามไม่ได้ เพราะสิ่งที่กำหนดมาให้ผู้เรียนอ่านนั้นมีหลายลักษณะด้วยกัน หากต้องการให้หารายละเอียดของเนื้อหา ก็อาจจะต้องกลับไปอ่านใหม่เพื่อหาคำตอบ แต่ถ้าหากเป็นการอ่านเพื่อความเพลิดเพลิน ก็จะเป็นการอ่านคร่าว ๆ เพื่อให้ได้ใจความก็พอแล้ว

สำหรับการฝึกเขียนนั้น จะเป็นการฝึกเขียนตามแนวที่กำหนดให้ผู้เรียนเพียงแต่เขียนประโยคให้ถูกต้องตามหลักไวยากรณ์ที่มีอยู่แล้ว และอาจเพิ่มแนวคิดของตนเองลงไปบ้างตามสมควร

การจัดแบ่งเวลาในการศึกษา

ผู้เรียนควรกำหนดเวลาในการศึกษารายวิชาการอ่าน-เขียนภาษาอังกฤษอย่างน้อยสัปดาห์ละ 1 ครั้ง และควรฝึกทั้งการอ่านและการเขียนไปในครั้งเดียวกัน เพื่อที่จะได้นำความรู้เกี่ยวกับคำศัพท์ โครงสร้างของประโยค ตลอดจนแนวคิดเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ทำมาใช้ฝึกทักษะการเขียน ในเวลาว่างผู้เรียนควรพยายามอ่านหนังสือพิมพ์ภาษาอังกฤษ บทความ เรื่องสั้น หรือ นวนิยายที่เป็นภาษาอังกฤษอย่างสม่ำเสมอ เพื่อเพิ่มพูนทักษะการอ่าน-เขียน

การใช้พจนานุกรม

ผู้เรียนควรใช้พจนานุกรมทั้งอังกฤษ-ไทย และอังกฤษ-อังกฤษ แต่มิได้หมายความว่าต้องเปิดพจนานุกรมเพื่อหาความหมายของคำศัพท์ทุกครั้ง ผู้เรียนควรหาความหมายของคำจากโครงสร้างทางไวยากรณ์ เครื่องหมายวรรคตอน ตลอดจนคำและข้อความข้างเคียง สำหรับคำแปลคำศัพท์ยากที่เป็นชื่อเฉพาะ บางคำนั้น ได้มีคำแปลไว้ให้บ้าง เพื่อช่วยเป็นแนวทางในการอ่านให้เข้าใจง่ายขึ้น

การประเมินผล

ก่อนเริ่มศึกษา ผู้เรียนควรทำแบบทดสอบก่อนเรียน เพื่อทดสอบว่าผู้เรียนมีพื้นฐานความรู้เกี่ยวกับคำศัพท์ เนื้อเรื่องที่มีความยากง่ายในระดับของเนื้อหาในรายวิชามากน้อยเพียงใด เมื่อทำเสร็จแล้วจึงตรวจจากแนวตอบ แล้วเก็บผลไว้เปรียบเทียบกับผลของการทำแบบทดสอบหลังเรียน หลังจากศึกษาเนื้อหาของชุดวิชาจบลงแล้ว

การใช้แนวตอบ

แนวตอบทุกตอนจะรวมกันอยู่ที่ท้ายเล่มของหนังสือ โดยแบ่งเป็นตอน ๆ ไป ผู้เรียนควรตรวจแนวตอบหลังจากทำกิจกรรมทุกครั้ง บางครั้งอาจจะมีคำอธิบายเพิ่มเติมเป็นภาษาไทย เพื่อความกระจ่างว่าทำไมจึงใช้แนวตอบนั้น ๆ

โครงสร้างรายวิชา

สาระสำคัญ

การเพิ่มพูนทักษะทางการอ่าน-การเขียนที่มีประสิทธิภาพนั้น ผู้เรียนจะต้องได้รับการฝึกฝนโดยให้อ่านบทความ เรื่องสั้นต่าง ๆ รวมทั้งเนื้อเรื่องที่เขียนเผยแพร่ในหนังสือพิมพ์ วารสาร ทั้งที่เกี่ยวข้องกับวิชาการ บันเทิง และการให้ความรู้เกี่ยวกับสถานที่ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งเกี่ยวกับประเทศไทย วัฒนธรรมไทย เพื่อให้ผู้เรียน ได้มีความรู้ทางด้านคำศัพท์ สำนวน รูปประโยคอย่างลึกซึ้งและกว้างขวาง จนสามารถนำไปเขียนแสดงความคิดเห็น ได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

ผลการเรียนรู้ที่คาดหวัง

ให้ผู้เรียนสามารถ

1. ฝึกอ่านอย่างวิพากษ์วิจารณ์ได้
2. เพิ่มพูนความรู้เรื่องโครงสร้าง คำศัพท์ และสำนวนต่าง ๆ จากการอ่านบทความ เอกสาร จากวารสารต่าง ๆ ของหน่วยงานราชการ และเอกชนทั้งในและต่างประเทศ
3. เขียนจดหมายส่วนตัว จดหมายสมัครงาน จดหมายเชิญ โน้ตย่อ และเรียงความสั้น ๆ ได้

ขอบข่ายเนื้อหา

- ตอนที่ 1 : Some Articles about Education and Economy
- ตอนที่ 2 : Sports
- ตอนที่ 3 : Amazing Thailand
- ตอนที่ 4 : Short Stories and Some Articles
- ตอนที่ 5 : Writing

แบบทดสอบก่อนเรียน-หลังเรียน

ก่อนศึกษาวิชาอ่าน-เขียน 6 ให้ผู้เรียนทำแบบทดสอบก่อนเรียนแล้วตรวจคำตอบท้ายบทว่าได้คะแนนเท่าใด จากนั้นเมื่อศึกษาจบแล้วให้ทำแบบทดสอบอีกครั้งแล้วตรวจคะแนนว่าท่านก้าวหน้าจากเดิมเท่าใด

A. Match the meanings in Columns A and B by inserting the appropriate letter from Column B in the blank space in Column A.

ให้ผู้เรียนเลือกอักษรหน้าข้อความในคอลัมน์ B เติมลงในช่องว่างหน้าคำศัพท์ที่มีความหมายตรงกันในคอลัมน์ A

A

B

..... 1. survive

a. persons coming into the country from abroad to
make his home there

..... 2. self-defence

b. two hundred years

..... 3. medal

c. altar

..... 4. tournament

d. continue to live

..... 5. immigrants

e. small village

..... 6. shrine

f. keep oneself safe from harm

..... 7. hamlet

g. a place where water is stored for a city

..... 8. bicentennial

h. competition, match

..... 9. reservoir

i. start working

..... 10. Initiate

j. big city

k. a coin given to a person for the winning of a game

B. Read the following sentences carefully and answer the questions.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านประโยคต่อไปนี้ แล้วตอบคำถาม

1. It was in 1932 when Thailand became a constitutional monarchy that education was perceived as an essential means for the progress and preservation of a democratic society and for national development.

What happened in 1932?

- a. Thailand declared war.
 - b. Thailand became a constitutional monarchy.
 - c. Thailand began thinking of democracy.
2. Thailand's athlete, Sunisa Pechpongprai, a 21 - years - old from Omkoy, Chiang Mai, won a silver for **the Kingdom** in the toughest event of SEA Games track and field competition, the marathon yesterday.

What does "the Kingdom" refer to?

- a. Chiang Mai
 - b. Omkoy
 - c. Thailand
3. **A motor trip** from Bangkok to Kanchanaburi is now a comfortable one hour and a half's drive, over a new dual highway.
- a. A journey by boat.
 - b. A journey by car.
 - c. A journey by train.
4. The knowledge and art of traditional therapy, once **the main cure** among Thais, may soon be lost along with aging practitioners, it is feared.

What does the "main cure" refer to?

- a. traditional.
- b. aging practitioner.
- c. the knowledge and art.

5. The major problem for farming in **rural areas** all over the country, especially in the northeastern region, is an insufficient supply of water for farming.

What part of a country is the “rural area” ?

- a. big cities.
- b. the capital.
- c. Small villages up country.

บทที่ 1

Some Articles about Education and Economy

สาระสำคัญ

การอ่านตัวเลขที่เป็นข้อมูลสำคัญเกี่ยวกับสถิติ กราฟ และอื่น ๆ นั้น ผู้เรียนจะต้องได้รับการฝึกฝนให้รู้จักอ่าน และใช้คำศัพท์เฉพาะได้ จึงจะได้ข้อมูลที่ถูกต้องตามที่ต้องการ

ผลการเรียนรู้ที่คาดหวัง

ผู้เรียนสามารถ

1. อ่านเนื้อเรื่องที่เกี่ยวกับการพัฒนาการศึกษาของประเทศไทยได้เข้าใจและสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้
2. อ่านสถิติของจำนวนประชากรไทยที่ไม่รู้หนังสือได้เข้าใจ และสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้
3. อ่านสถิติของจำนวนนักเรียนที่เรียนจบระดับประถมศึกษาและไม่ได้เรียนต่อได้เข้าใจ และสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้
4. อ่านสถิติของการเปรียบเทียบจำนวนนักศึกษาผู้ใหญ่ที่สมัครเข้าเรียนต่อ โดยแยกตามประเภทของการศึกษาได้เข้าใจ และสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้
5. อ่านสถิติที่เปรียบเทียบการส่งสินค้าออกภายในกลุ่ม Asean ได้เข้าใจ และสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้
6. เขียนตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้

ขอบข่ายเนื้อหา

- เรื่องที่ 1 : Summary of Educational Development
- เรื่องที่ 2 : Thai Illiterate Population
- เรื่องที่ 3 : Number of Students
- เรื่องที่ 4 : Comparison Between the Number of Adult Learners Enrolled in Continuing Education, Fiscal Years 1988-1992
- เรื่องที่ 5 : Intra - Asean Export

เรื่องที่ 1

Summary of Educational Development

Activity 1

: Read the passages below, Do the exercise.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องต่อไปนี้แล้วตอบคำถาม

*It was in 1932 when Thailand became a constitutional monarchy that education was perceived as an essential means for the progress and preservation of a democratic society and for national development. It has indeed been regarded as one of the important tasks of the government. Consequently, the following year, the first National Education Scheme was formulated to set directions for education development. Then, a few more schemes were revised and put into use in 1936, 1960, 1966 and 1977 respectively and the latest one being implemented is that of 1992. The present scheme, emphasizing education for survival, stability and mutual happiness, aimed at building development of people's awareness of following 4 principle growths and balances so as to produce qualified citizens who can live a helpful life in their society.

the National Education Scheme - แผนการศึกษาชาติ

* Department of Non-Formal Education 1995

Ministry of Education Thailand

Exercise : **Match the words in A with the meanings in B.**

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ในข้อ A กับความหมายของคำศัพท์นั้น ๆ ในข้อ B

A

- 1. to perceive (v.)
- 2. preservation (n.)
- 3. consequently (adv.)
- 4. to formulate (v.)
- 5. to survive (v.)
survival (n.)
- 6. stability (n.)
- 7. mutual (adj.)
- 8. balance (n.)

B

- a. the state of being, conservation
- b. to invent and prepare
- c. the quality of being firm
- d. to notice, to become aware of
- e. equally shared with each one
- f. as a result
- g. equal
- h. to continue to live

Activity 2

: **Complete the following sentences.**

ให้ผู้เรียนเติมประโยคต่อไปนี้ให้ได้ใจความสมบูรณ์ โดยใช้เนื้อหาจากเรื่องที่ได้อ่าน

1. Thailand has become a constitutional monarchy in the year
2. The first National Education Scheme was formulated in the year
3. A few more National Education Schemes were revised and used in the year
..... and
4. The latest National Education Scheme and being used is that of

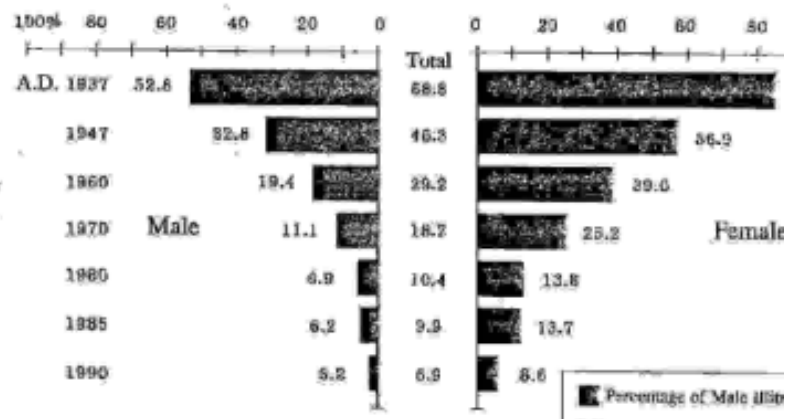
เรื่องที่ 2

Thai Illiterate Population

Activity 3 : Read the following statistic on Thai illiterate population. Answer the questions.

สถิติข้างล่างนี้เป็นจำนวนประชากรไทยที่ไม่รู้หนังสือระหว่างปี ค.ศ. 1937-1990 ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านสถิติข้างล่างนี้ แล้วตอบคำถาม

***Percentage of Thai Illiterate Population Aged more than 10 Years.**



Remark : Number of Illiterate Population More Than 6 Years of Age in 1990

Source : Population Census, National Statistical Office.

***Department of Non-Formal Education 1995**

Ministry of Education Thailand

Questions

1. In 1990, what percentage of Thai male illiterate was ?

The percentage of Thai male illiterate in 1990 was
.....

2. In 1937, what percentage of Thai female illiterate was?

.....

3. Was the percentage of male illiterate more than that of female illiterate in 1980?

.....

4. Was the percentage of female illiterate more than that of male illiterate in 1970?

5. What was the illiterate population aged in 1990?

.....

เรื่องที่ 3

Number of Students

Activity 4

: Read the following information in the table, Do the exercise.

ตารางตัวเลขข้างล่างนี้เป็นจำนวนนักเรียนที่จบการศึกษาระดับประถมศึกษา ประจำปีการศึกษา 2537 (ค.ศ. 1994) และจำนวนผู้ที่ไม่ได้เรียนต่อ โดยแยกออกเป็นเพศชาย-หญิง ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านตารางตัวเลขดังกล่าว แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

***Information on number of students who completed primary education and do not continue their studies year 1994**

Location	No of Students Completed			No of Students do not			Percentage		
	Primary education			Continue Students					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Regional Areas	459,497	445,372	904,869	100,960	91,946	192,906	20.60	19.56	20.08
Bangkok Metropolis	4,225	3,681	7,906	50	34	84	1.18	0.92	1.06
Total	463,722	449,053	912,775	101,010	91,980	192,990	21.78	20.48	21.14

Source : The Ministry of Education's Office of Policy and Planning

***Department of Non-Formal Education 1995**

Ministry of Education Thailand

Exercise : Complete the following sentences.

ให้ผู้เรียนใช้ข้อมูลจากการอ่านตารางตัวเลขเติมลงในประโยคต่อไปนี้ให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์

1. The number of male students who completed primary education in 1994 in regional areas was
2. The number of female students who did not continue studies in 1994 in Bangkok Metropolis was
3. The percentage of male students who did not continue studies was
4. The percentage of total students who did not continue studies was
5. The total number of students in 1994 all over the country was

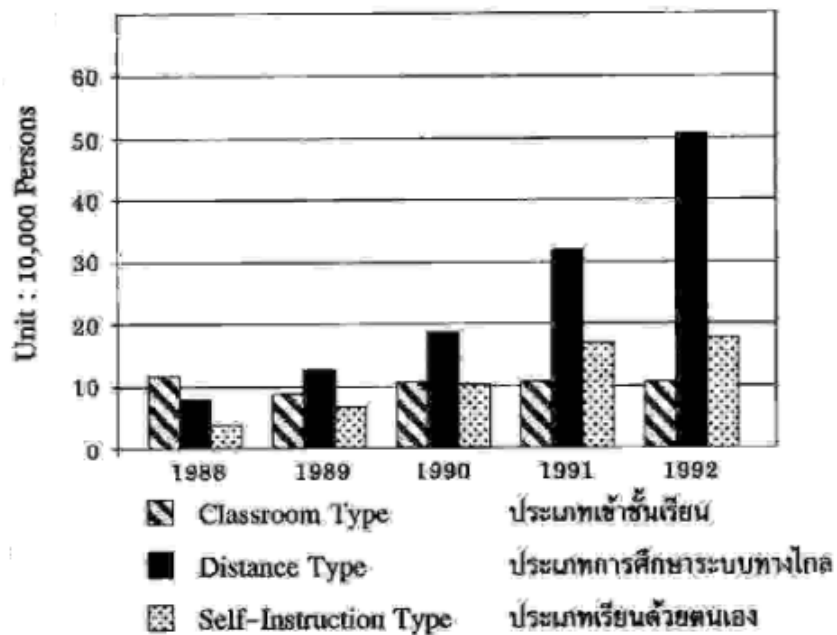
เรื่องที่ 4

Comparison Between the Number of Adult Learners Enrolled in Continuing Education, Fiscal Years 1988-1992

Activity 5

: Read the following information in the graph, Do the exercise.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านกราฟข้างล่าง ซึ่งเปรียบเทียบจำนวนผู้เรียนผู้ใหญ่ที่สมัครเข้าเรียนการศึกษาแบบต่อเนื่อง ในระหว่างปีงบประมาณ พ.ศ. 2531-2535 (ค.ศ. 1988-1992) โดยแยกตามประเภทของการศึกษา



*Department of Non-Formal Education 1995

Ministry of Education Thailand

Exercise : Answer the questions.

ให้ผู้เรียนตอบคำถามต่อไปนี้

1. Which type of education did students enroll most in 1988?
 - a. Classroom Type.
 - b. Distance Type.
 - c. Self-Instruction Type.

2. How many students approximately enrolled in Distance Type in 1991?
 - a. About 180,000.
 - b. About 120,000.
 - c. About 343,924.

3. Which type of education has become the most popular among adult students?
 - a. Classroom Type.
 - b. Distance Type.
 - c. Self-Instruction Type.

เรื่องที่ 5

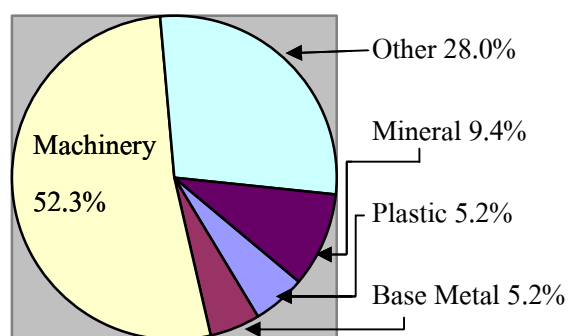
Intra-Asean Export

Activity 6

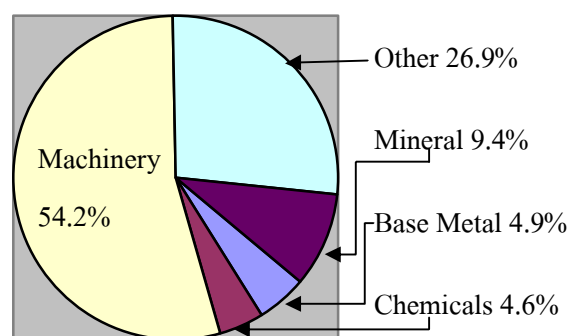
: Read the following information. Do the exercise.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านข้อมูลข้างล่างนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

*Intra-Asean export in 1995



Intra-Asean export in 1996



Source : Asean Secretariat

POST graphics

Asean - The Association of Southeast Asian Nations

*Bangkok Post, Sunday February 15,1998.

Exercise : Say which is T (true) or F (False) according to what you have read.

- 1. "Intra-Asean export" means the goods which is traded among Asean members.
- 2. The main export among Asean members in 1996 was chemicals.
- 3. The main export among Asean members in 1995 was machinery.
- 4. Plastic was one of the exports in 1996.
- 5. Goods, exported among Asean members in 1996, were classified into 5 categories.

บทที่ 2

สาระสำคัญ

คำศัพท์ จำนวน และประโยคที่เกี่ยวกับกีฬาในภาษาอังกฤษนั้นมีใช้แตกต่างกันไปตามลักษณะของกีฬา ซึ่งผู้เรียนจะต้องได้รับการฝึกฝนใช้ให้ถูกต้องด้วยการให้อ่านบทความหรือเนื้อเรื่องที่มีเนื้อหาแตกต่างกันไป เพื่อฝึกการใช้ให้ถูกต้อง

ผลการเรียนรู้ที่คาดหวัง

ผู้เรียนสามารถ

1. อ่านเนื้อเรื่องที่เกี่ยวข้องกับกีฬาได้เข้าใจ และสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้
2. เข้าใจคำศัพท์เฉพาะ จำนวน และประโยคเฉพาะเกี่ยวกับกีฬา และสามารถนำไปใช้ได้
3. เขียนตอบคำถามที่เกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้

ขอบข่ายเนื้อหา

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| เรื่องที่ 1 | : | Thai Sports |
| เรื่องที่ 2 | : | Athletic Asian Marathon Championships |
| เรื่องที่ 3 | : | Soccer / 54 th Chula – Thammasat Traditional Match |
| เรื่องที่ 4 | : | Shooting – Asian Championships and Other Games |

ใบความรู้

คำว่า “กีฬา” ในภาษาอังกฤษมี 2 คำ คือ Sport หมายถึง กีฬาทั่ว ๆ ไป และ Game หมายถึง กีฬาที่แยกออกเป็นประเภท, ชนิด เช่น a football game, the Asian Games, the Olympic Games

คำศัพท์บางคำที่เกี่ยวกับกีฬา

the competition	-	การแข่งขัน to compete (v.)
the athletics	-	การกรีฑา an athlete (n.)
the race	-	การแข่งขันที่ใช้ความเร็ว เช่น การแข่งขันวิ่ง horse racing : การแข่งม้า
the event (happening)	-	การแข่งขันในแต่ละครั้ง เช่น It was her first event in the SEA Games, : เป็นการแข่งครั้งแรกของเธอ
a match	-	การแข่งขันที่มีผู้แข่งขันเป็นคู่ เช่น a football match
a track	-	ลู่วิ่ง, บางครั้งแปลว่า การวิ่งแข่ง (ในลู่วิ่ง)

เรื่องที่ 1

Thai Sports

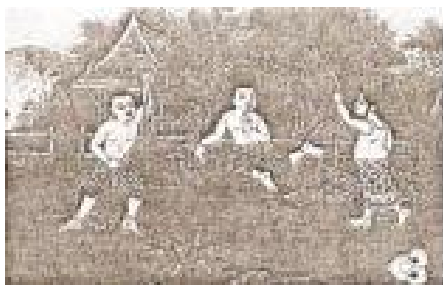
Activity 7

: I. Traditional Thai Sports

- A. Look at the pictures below. They are some traditional Thai children's games. What are the names of these games?

ภาพต่อไปนี้เป็นการเล่นกีฬาเก่าแก่ของเด็กไทย ให้ผู้เรียนเขียนชื่อของกีฬาเหล่านี้ โดยเลือกจากข้อ a, b, c, d หน้า 20

1.



.....

2.



.....

3.



.....

4.



.....

Traditional Thai children games

- a. **Banana stem horse**, is still popular in rural areas, in which the stem cut from a banana plant is shaped to become a hobby horse.
- b. **Rope jumping**, a variation of one popular around the world. Children compete to see who can skip longest, without tripping.
- c. **Snake eats tail**. One child becomes “mother snake”, another “father snake”. All the others hold on behind “mother”, who runs and weaves to protect them, while “father” tries to snatch them from the line.
- d. **Relay wheel race**. Traditional Thai game for two teams of children, each racing with a circular bamboo hoop, KRADONG, by hitting the edge with a stick. The winner is the team which finishes first without their hoop falling over.

* ภาพและเนื้อเรื่อง Traditional Thai Children Games ทั้งหมดนี้ได้มาจากฝากล่องอาหารของ
บริษัทการบินไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) ขอขอบพระคุณมา ณ โอกาสนี้ด้วย - ผู้เขียน

B. Read the “Traditional Thai children games” again. Answer the questions.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่าน “Traditional Thai children games” อีกครั้ง แล้วตอบคำถาม

a. What is the main part of the “Banana stem horse” game?

.....

b. Who is the winner of the “Rope jumping” game?

.....

c. What is the “mother snake” trying to do in the “Snake eats tail” game?

.....

d. What do the racing teams do in order to win in the “Relay wheel race” game?

.....

Activity 8

: II. Read the following short passages. Do the exercise.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านข้อความสั้น ๆ ต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

1. * Thai Boxing

Thai Boxing was developed as a form of self-defence during the Ayutthaya period (1350-1767). Boxers are forbidden to wrestle or bite. However, they may kick, shove or push and unreservedly use bare feet, legs, elbows and shoulders, besides fists, to batter each other into submission. Thai boxing is featured throughout the week at Bangkok’s Ratchadamneon Stadium (Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday) and Lumpini Stadium (Tuesday, Friday and Saturday)

Exercise :

A. Match the words in A with the meaning in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ในข้อ A กับความหมายของคำนั้น ๆ ในข้อ B

A

B

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. self-defence | a. surrender, yield |
| 2. to wrestle | b. keep oneself safe from harm |
| 3. to shove | c. to beat hard and repeatedly |
| 4. To batter | d. to fight by holding and throwing the body |
| 5. Submission | e. to push in a rough or careless way |

B. Complete the following sentences.

ให้ผู้เรียนเติมประโยคต่อไปนี้ให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์

- a. Thai Boxing has been a Thai sport since
- b. Boxers must not
- c. While fighting on the stage, Thai boxers do not wear
- d. We can watch Thai Boxing at

C. Write a few sentences about Thai Boxing and universal boxing.

Thai boxers can kick but universal boxers

.....

.....

Activity 9 : III Kite Fighting

In Thailand, we can see kite fighting during Hot Season months, particularly March and April. The kite is more than a popular children's plaything. Dating back to the 13th century, kite fighting is a true sport, one recognized by the Thai Sports Association which has counted Kings among the participants. Some of the best displays in Bangkok can be seen at the Pramane Ground against a spectacular backdrop of the Royal Palace and Emerald Buddha Temple. The two types of fighting kite represent the age-old tussle between male and female. The seven-foot-long "chula", or male kite, is seven times the length of its female opponent, "the pakpao", Soaring and spinning high in the sky, each seeks to cause the downfall of the other : the male by sheer size, the female by speed and greater agility.

Exercise
A. Match the words in A. with the meaning in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ในข้อ A. กับความหมายของคำนั้น ๆ ในข้อ B

A

B

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. date back to (prep., v) | a. persons who take part in |
| 2. to count (v.) | b. to fly or go up high in the air |
| 3. participants (n.) | c. include |
| 4. spectacular (adj.) | d. to have lasted since |
| 5. tussle (n.) | e. a person against whom he fights |
| 6. opponent (n.) | f. quick moving active |
| 7. to soar | g. to twist, to whirl |
| 8. to spin | h. have a hard fight |
| 9. agility (n.) | i. attracting public attention |

B. Answer the questions.

ให้ผู้เรียนตอบคำถาม

a. When did the “Kite Fighting” begin?

.....
.....

b. Why did we say “Kite Fighting” is a true sport?

.....
.....

c. Can we watch the “Kite Fighting” all the year round?

.....
.....

d. Where can we see the “Kite Fighting”?

.....
.....

e. Why do we call the “Kite Fighting”?

.....
.....

f. How long is “chula”, the male kite?

.....
.....

เรื่องที่ 2

Athletics Asian Marathon Championships

Activity 10

: Read the “Athletics Asian Marathon Championships” below. Do the exercise.

Exercise : Match the words in A with the meaning in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำในข้อ A กับความหมายของคำนั้น ๆ ในข้อ B.

A

- 1. marathon (n.)
- 2. amateur (n.)
- 3. dethrone (v.)
- 4. vie (v.)
- 5. host (v.)
- 6. endurance (n.)

B

- a. to remove from power
- b. to entertain guests
- c. a running race of about 26 miles
- d. the power of bearing
- e. a person who takes part in sports, plays, painting
for enjoyment
- f. to compete

***ATHLETICS ASIAN MARATHON CHAMPIONSHIPS**

World champ Suzuki among stars expected in Ayutthaya

PREECHACHAN WIRIYANUPAPPONG

The Nation

WORLD women's marathon champion Hiromi Suzuki is expected to run in the Asian Marathon Championships to be held in Ayutthaya on Feb 8, 98.

Pol Col Siroj Pianskool, the technical committee chairman of the Amateur Athletics Association of Thailand (AAAT) and competition director of the championships, said yesterday that well-known Asian marathon runners including Japanese world champion Suzuki, who dethroned defending champion Portuguese Manuel Machado at the Athens-hosted World Athletics Championships last August, are expected to vie for the top honours of the events, which is to take place in Ayutthaya on Feb 8.

"After Indonesia hosted the last Asian Marathon Championships some five or six years ago, no country showed any further interest in the event," Siroj said.

"With the Kingdom about to host the Asian Games from Dec 6 to 20, the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) also approved Thailand as hosts of the sixth edition of the event."

"The organization of the competition will help the AAAT to test the Thai runners in preparation for the Asian Games while Ayutthaya should prove a very suitable location for the event."

"Apart from showing visitors to the championships the area's beautiful scenery and historical tourist attractions, it will help promote the "Amazing Thailand" campaign. Seeing the benefit of hosting the competition, the provincial sports committee members displayed a very serious determination to host the 42,195 km marathon event," he added.

According to the AAAT vice-president, the championships will also serve as a pre-Asian Games tune-up for the leading long distance runners of Asia who will have their endurance tested before Asian Games competition. The 29-year-old Japanese runner, Suzuki, is the favourite to win the women's event. She made a great success of her third marathon at the World Championships in Athens by dethroning defending champion Manuel Machado of Portugal in a winning time of 2hr 29.48sec.

***The Nation**

“Thailand are to field four runners. They will include the top duo of Jirattikarn Boonma, third-place finisher at last year’s Bangkok Marathon, and Jakarta SEA Games silver medallist Sunisa Petchpongprai. The remaining two runners will be announced shortly.” Siroj said.

“Our runners are unlikely to figure in in the top three finishers. This is because all the participating countries will be fielding their best hopes for the Asian Games as the championship course is the same as that for the Asiad.”

“I think Suzuki will win the women’s crown, while Korean, Taiwanese and Chinese runners are likely to battle it out for the men’s title. Nevertheless, our runners could finish among the top six,” he added.

The 42.195 km championships, jointly promoted by the AAAT, Ayutthaya, the Asian Amateur Athletics Federation (AAAF) and the Veerada Group, will take place on Feb 8 from in front of Wat Phrasi Sanpetch in Ayutthaya.

Activity 11

: Read the paragraphs again. Do the exercise.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านข้อความอีกครั้งหนึ่ง แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

Exercise : Complete the following sentences.

ให้ผู้เรียนเติมประโยคให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์

1. The Athletics Asian Marathon Championships will be held in
on
2. The AAAT is a short name for
3. The world women’s marathon champion is
4. The Fifth Asian Marathon Championships were held in
.....
5. Hiromi Suzuki won her third marathon at the word Championships in Athen by
.....

Activity 12

: Read the following passage. Do the exercise.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านข้อความต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

***MARATHON**

**Great effort by Sunisa
as she battles for silver**

Heat gets to her

in grueling race

Edward Thangarajah

Jakarta

Thailand's Sunisa Pechpongprai, a 21-years-old from Omkoy, Chiang Mai, won a silver for the Kingdom in the toughest event of the SEA Games track and field competition, the marathon yesterday.

She complained the water stations placed en route weren't visible and she had to run with a parched throat for long distances.

"I saw the first water station only after eight kilometres. There were so many on the road and they were all cheering Indonesia's Ruwiyati. Once she took water from the stations, people rushed in and didn't allow me to have water," said Sunisa.

"But I didn't give up. I stuck behind the Indonesian, hoping to launch a late sprint. But it was too hot and humid," she said after finishing the distance in 2:48:27 behind Ruwiyati.

The Indonesian who set the SEA Games record in Chiang Mai in 1995 also returned a poor time. She was clocked in at 2:46:20, which was over 13 minutes off her Chiang Mai record of 2:34:29, and that tells the story of this grueling event.

Sunisa was told by the Thai coaches, headed by Supanas Ariyamongkol, to stay behind Ruwiyati, which she faithfully did for the first 10 kilometres. At one stage the Thai was breathing down the neck of the Indonesian star, but thereafter the pace got hotter and the Thai dropped behind, though she remained in second position.

Sunisa did well to beat another experienced marathon runner from Singapore, Liang Toh So who stopped the clock at 2:53:22, while Indonesia's second runner, Hilda Napitupulu who was expected to slot into second place behind Ruwiyati, fell behind and finished fourth.

The Indonesians completed the coveted double by winning the men's marathon as well.

A young runner Eduardus Nabunome, one of those handpicked and trained by the famed German coach, Gunter Lange who has trained some of the world's best long-distance runners from China, ran a race of his own and made it a pillar to post win.

Exercise : The four winners in the women's SEA Games Marathon at Indonesia were as follows:-

The 1st winner (Gold Medal) :

The 2nd winner (Silver Medal) :

The 3rd winner (Bronze Medal) :

The 4th winner :

เรื่องที่ 3

SOCCKER/54th Chula – Thammasat Traditional Match

ใบความรู้

คำศัพท์ และประโยคที่จำเป็นเกี่ยวกับกีฬาฟุตบอล

football (footer)	กีฬาฟุตบอล แบ่งออกเป็น 3 ชนิด คือ 1. association football บางทีก็เรียก soccer 2. rugby football – รักบี้ 3. American football – อเมริกันฟุตบอล
footballer	นักฟุตบอล
midfield	กองกลาง
forward	กองหน้า
back	กองหลัง
skipper, captain	กัปตัน
goalkeeper, goalie	ผู้รักษาประตู
substitute	ตัวแทน, ผู้ที่เข้ามาเล่นแทน, ตัวสำรอง
a draw	(ผลการแข่งขัน) เสมอกัน e.g. scoreless draw ผลการแข่งขันเสมอกัน
to foul	ฟาวล์, เล่นผิดกฎ
to dribble	เลี้ยงลูกฟุตบอล
to beat	เอาชนะ e.g. The Irish have not beaten their rivals since 1988.
a penalty	ลูกโทษ, ตรงจุดโทษ e.g. The Irish scored a penalty try converted by David Humphreys who struck two penalties and a drop goal.
a free kick	ลูกโทษ, ลูกกินเปล่า

Activity 13

: Read the following paragraphs “Soccer/54th Chula – Thammasat Traditional Match”. Do the exercise

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องที่เป็นเรื่องเกี่ยวกับการแข่งขันฟุตบอลประเพณี ครั้งที่ 54

ระหว่างจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย กับมหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

Exercise : Find the words from the passages which have the same meanings as the following words.

ให้ผู้เรียนหาคำศัพท์จากเนื้อเรื่องที่อ่านที่มีความหมายอย่างเดียวกันหรือใกล้เคียงกันกับคำต่อไปนี้

1. football =
2. happening =
3. goalkeeper =
4. game =

***SOCCER/54th CHULA-THAMMASAT**

TRADITIONAL MATCH

Rivals battle to another scoreless draw

Unlucky Chula fail

to find scoring touch

Tor Chittinand

Chulalongkorn and Thammasat universities battled to yet another draw in the 54th meeting of their traditional soccer match at the National Stadium yesterday.

The 0-0 scoreline between the old rivals meant it was the 24th time the fixture has been drawn, with Thammasat winning 20 and Chula 10.

Her Royal Highness Princess Bhajrakitiyabha, a freshman at Thammasat’s Faculty of Law, joined the parade prior the match.

It was a closely fought affair although Chula held the upper hand throughout and had the best chances, hitting the woodwork twice and missing a couple of golden chances.

The first half nearly got off to a shock start in the opening minute when the Chula goalkeeper Yodchai Chaisuthimethikul dropped a harmless high ball but the Thammasat forwards could not capitalise on the mistake.

Chula proceeded to have most of the territorial play, without really threatening, while Thammasat looked dangerous on the breaks, mainly down the right wing.

However, despite promising approach work both sides were let down by woeful finishing from their forwards and neither goal keeper was called upon to make a worthwhile save.

In a half marred by far too many fouls, Chula dominated more and more but still could not make a break-through with their shooting way off target.

They were almost rewarded for their pressure just before half-time when a tremendous 35-yard free kick by defender Sajja Siriket was brilliantly tipped onto the bar by the Thammasat keeper.

In the second half Chula continued to dominate proceedings but once again failed to find the back of the net.

Perhaps the best opportunity of the game fell to Chula's national forward Kiatisak Senamuang when he was put through with only the goalkeeper to beat in the 53rd minute but his shot hit the goalie and went for a corner.

Shortly after, another star player Surachai Jaturapattarapong missed a good opportunity when he blasted the ball into the side netting from close range.

Chula's best effort came with about seven minutes left when substitute Nawee Hattakriengkrai let fly with a great left footer but the ball crashed against the upright.

The organizers said proceeds from the event of two million baht will be donated to the "Thai Help Thai" campaign.

Activity 14

: Write T in front of the items that are correct and F in front of the items that are incorrect.

ให้ผู้เรียนเขียน T หน้าข้อความที่ถูกต้อง และ F หน้าข้อความที่ผิด

- 1. Chula and Thammasat have fought in the traditional football games for 55 times.
- 2. Among those matches, Thammasat won 20 times.
- 3. Kiatisak Senamuang played for Chula.
- 4. Surachai Jaturapattarapong scored a goal in this match.
- 5. The match finished with a scoreless draw.

Activity 15

Exercise : Read the following short passages. Answer the questions.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องสั้น ๆ ต่อไปนี้ แล้วตอบคำถาม

(1)

EGYPT produced a stunning upset last night to upstage the Danes in the National Stadium with a giant-killing 2-0 victory for a place in the King’s Cup final against South Korea on Saturday.

Who was the winner of this match?

.....
.....

(2)

SOUTH KOREA scored a comfortable 2-0 win over Thailand at the National Stadium last night to reach the final of the 29th King’s Cup soccer tournament final.

How many goals did Thailand score in the match?

.....
.....

(3) MIDFIELDER Andy Moeller and libero Matthias Sammer both scored twice as Germany took a confident stride towards next year's European championship finals with a 6-1 mauling of Moldova on Sunday.

How many goals did Andy Moeller and Matthias Sammer score?

.....
.....

(4) ERIC Cantona could miss next weekend's English premier league derby against Manchester City after injuring his right knee in Saturday's reserve match with Leeds.

Why could Eric Cantona miss the next weekend's English premier against Manchester City?

.....
.....

(5) ITALY had stand-in goalkeeper Luca Bucci sent off after just nine minutes in their European championship group four qualifier against Croatia on Sunday but held on for a 1-1 draw.

Who was Luca Bucci?

.....
.....

(6) TAB Ramos scored a goal and then made two others as the United States stormed back from three goals down to score a 4-3 victory over Saudi Arabia in Sunday's international football friendly here.

Did Saudi Arabia win in this match?

.....
.....

เรื่องที่ 4

Shooting – Asian Championships and Other Games

ใบความรู้

Sports

การเรียกชื่อ กีฬา (Sports) มีหลายประเภท ประเภทแรกจะเป็นพวกชื่อเฉพาะ เช่น

soccer (ฟุตบอล)	gymnastics (ยิมนาสติก)
basketball (บาสเกตบอล)	archery (ยิงธนู)
tennis (เทนนิส)	etc.

แต่มีบางประเภทที่มีรูป “คำกริยา + ing” เช่น

shooting (กีฬายิงปืน)	cycling (การแข่งขันจักรยาน)
wresting (กีฬามวยปล้ำ)	fencing (กีฬาฟันดาบ)
rowing (กีฬาแข่งพายเรือกรรเชียง)	
weight lifting (กีฬายกน้ำหนัก) etc.	

สำหรับคำกริยาที่ใช้กับการเล่นกีฬาเหล่านี้ ถ้าเป็นประเภทแรกจะใช้ “to play” เช่น

to play football	to play tennis
------------------	----------------

ส่วนประเภทที่ 2 จะใช้คำกริยาของคำนามนั้น ๆ เช่น

to shoot (shooting)	to cycle (cycling)
to wrest (wresting)	to box (boxing)

Activity 16: **Read the following passages. Do the exercise.**

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องสั้น ๆ เกี่ยวกับกีฬาประเภทต่าง ๆ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

SHOOTING –Asian championships*China, S. Korea share honours**

Jakarta, AP

CHINA and South Korea shared the glory on the sixth day of the Asian Shooting Championships, each claiming one gold and one silver and setting new records in Sunday's single event.

Kazakhstan shooters led by Melsitov Alexander took all the day's bronzes.

Ning Lijia shot home a winning score of 1,256.6 to win the individual gold in the men's smallbore free rifle three-position event, while the silver went to South Korean Lee Eun-chul with 1,253.8.

Ning and Lee tied at 1,159 in the qualifying round for a new Asian record, one point better than the old record set by Beljaeb Sergei of Kazakhstan.

However, Ning and teammates Zhang Zhihua and Li Haicong lost the team's gold with a 21 point difference to South Korea's Lee, Sae Sung-duk and Cha Young-chul, whose winning score of 3,461 was two points ahead of the old Asian record, also set by a Korean team.

Melsitov won the individual bronze with a score of 1,251.2 and helped his teammates claim the team's bronze with a total score of 3,432.

Asian sports powerhouse China has already secured the overall championship in the competition, which ends Monday, with 20 golds, 12 silvers and six bronze medals.

South Korea trails in second with 5-5-8, Japan is in third with 2-4-5, and Kazakhstan is fourth with 1-4-3

***Bangkok Post**

Exercise I**A : Match the words in A with the meaning in B.**

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายใน B



- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. glory (n.) | a. single |
| 2. Individual (adj.) | b. a coin given to person for the winning of a game |
| 3. medal (n.) | c. honour |
| 4. trails (n.) | d. tracks |

B : Complete the following sentences.

ให้ผู้เรียนเติมประโยคต่อไปนี้ให้ได้ใจความสมบูรณ์

1. China and South Korea each won
2. Kazakhstan team's leader was He won
3. For the men's free rifle, the gold medal went to He scored
The silver medal went to He scored
4. The overall championship competition ended with gold medals,
silver medals and bronze medals.

CYCLING*Champ's bitter pill for rival****REUTERS in Bergamo, Italy**

Italy's Michele Bartoli won the 1997 World Cup when he finished fourth in the Tour of Lombardy, ousting Denmark's Rolf Sorensen from the top of the overall standings.

Bartoli had entered the final event of the series needing a top-five finish to overhaul the Dane, who missed the 250-kilometre race from Varese to Bergamo owing to injury.

The Italian ignored several breaks from the peloton as it wound eastwards through the northern Italian lake district over the tough Colle Brianza and Colle Valpiana climbs.

Thirty kilometres from the finish, Bartoli, sensing that Laurent Jalabert was the man in form, stuck to the Frenchman's wheel when he broke from the peloton.

Italy's Paolo Lanfranchi and Francesco Casagrande went with them on the descent into Bergamo.

The pack failed to respond and the four riders opened up a minute's lead, giving Bartoli the space he needed to assure himself overall World Cup victory.

When the group approached the finish, the 27-year-old from Pisa left the other three riders to contest the sprint while he free-wheeled home.

Jalabert won the sprint to claim his second victory in Italy in four days after his success in the Milan-Turin race.

Lanfranchi pipped Casagrande for second, with the first three riders all clocking five hours, 48 minutes and 45 seconds – a record for the Tour of Lombardy.

The result was a bitter blow for Sorensen, who has twice before finished third in the World Cup.

He built up a commanding lead in the rankings in the summer, but fell in a minor race just before the Paris-Tours classic this month, injuring his hand.

Exercise II**A : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.**

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายใน B

A

B

..... 1. to oust (v.)

a. last event

..... 2. final event (n.)

b. to spot

..... 3. to overhaul (v.)

c. to expel

..... 4. to pip (v.)

d. to examine thoroughly and repair it

B : Answer the question.

ให้ผู้เรียนตอบคำถาม

1. Who won the 1997 World Cup?

.....

.....

2. Whom did the winner expel from the top?

.....

.....

***SNOOKER / BONSON & HEDGES MASTERS**

Doherty dumps Wattana

London

Ken Doherty of Ireland produced a workmanlike rather than spectacular performance to beat James Wattana 6-1 in the quarter-finals of the Benson & Hodges Masters at Wembley yesterday.

Even Doherty conceded, "that wasn't pretty to watch, I had to grind out a result. But to beat James like that considering the way he played against John Parrott in the previous round, has to be a good result."

Wattana will next play the Scottish Open at Aberdeen where he will face Wayne Brown or Shokat Ali next Sunday for a place in the last 32.

***Bangkok Post**

Exercise III

A : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายใน B

A

B

..... 1. to dump (v.)

a. to admit

..... 2. to concede (v.)

b. to produce continuously

..... 3. to grind out (v.)

c. to drop

B : Answer the question.

ให้ผู้เรียนตอบคำถาม

How did Ken Doherty beat James Wattana?

.....
.....

***TENNIS**

Majoli beats Pierce to win first title

Zurich, Reuters

CROATIA'S Iva Majoli won her first tour title when she upset Australian Open champion Mary Pierce 6-4 6-4 in the European women's indoor tournament final on Sunday.

Seventh seed MaJoli, who defeated Pierce in this year's French Open, repeated the trick against the Canadian-born French player, the second seed, to win the \$148,500 first prize in the \$806,000 event.

It was the first victory in five tour finals for the 18-year-old from Zagreb, who had accounted for Czech top seed Jana Novotna in the quarter-finals.

Majoli dropped her opening service game but broke back in the seventh game with a scorching service return on her first break point. She broke again in the ninth game with two fine volleys and clinched the first set in 45 minutes.

Pierce dropped her own opening service of the second set, tamely netting two returns and hitting another long.

She broke back to 3-3 with two whipping backhand returns but, with Majoli now dictating play, conceded her service again in the ninth game. Majoli clinched the title on her second match point to win in 80 minutes.

Exercise IV**A : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.**

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายใน B

A

..... 1. tournament (n.)

..... 2. scorching (adj.)

..... 3. whipping (adj.)

B

a. lashing

b. competition, match

c. burning

B : Answer the question.

ให้ผู้เรียนตอบคำถาม

Who won and who lost in the match?

.....

.....

บทที่ 3

Amazing Thailand

สาระสำคัญ

การอ่านบทความหรือเรื่องราวเกี่ยวกับประเทศไทย สถานที่ต่าง ๆ ที่น่าท่องเที่ยว อนุรักษ์ รวมทั้งประวัติศาสตร์ของประเทศไทย เป็นสิ่งที่คนไทยทุกคนควรได้อ่านและทำความเข้าใจอย่างลึกซึ้ง เพื่อที่จะได้สามารถเผยแพร่ให้ชาวต่างประเทศได้ร่วมชื่นชมกับเราได้

ผลการเรียนรู้ที่คาดหวัง

ผู้เรียนสามารถ

1. อ่านบทความหรือเรื่องราวที่เกี่ยวกับประเทศไทย สถานที่ที่น่าสนใจในเมืองไทยได้เข้าใจ และสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้
2. ให้คำศัพท์ สำนวน และประโยคที่มีความหมายเฉพาะเรื่องในการสนทนาได้ตอบกับชาวต่างประเทศได้
3. เขียนตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้

ขอบข่ายเนื้อหา

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| เรื่องที่ 1 | : | History of Thailand |
| เรื่องที่ 2 | : | Bangkok “City of Angels” |
| เรื่องที่ 3 | : | “Bridge Over the River Kwai”, Kanchanaburi |
| เรื่องที่ 4 | : | Sukhothai and Some Interesting Cities |

เรื่องที่ 1

History of Thailand

Activity 17

: Read the following passages. Do the exercises.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านข้อความต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

*History

Archaeological discoveries around the northeast hamlet of Ban Chiang suggest that the world's oldest Bronze Age civilisation was flourishing in Thailand some 5,600 years ago.

Successive waves of immigrants, including Mons, Khmers and Thais, gradually entered the land mass now known as Thailand, most slowly travelling along fertile river valleys from southern China. By the 11th and 12th centuries, Khmers ruled much of the area from Angkor.

By the early 1200s, Thais had established small northern city states in Lanna, Phayao and Sukhothai. In 1238, two Thai chieftains rebelled against Khmer suzerainty and established the first truly independent Thai Kingdom in Sukhothai (literally, "Dawn of Happiness").

Sukhothai saw the Thais' gradual expansion throughout the entire Cho Phraya River basin, the establishment of Theravada Buddhism as the paramount Thai religion, the creation of the Thai alphabet and the first expression of nascent Thai art forms, including painting, sculpture, architecture and literature.

Sukhothai declined during the 1300s and eventually became a vassal state of Ayutthaya, a dynamic young kingdom further south in the Chao Phraya River valley. Founded in 1350, Ayutthaya remained the Thai capital until 1767 when it was destroyed by Burmese invaders.

During Ayutthaya's 417 years as the capital, under the rule of 33 kings, the Thais brought their distinctive culture to full fruition, totally rid their lands of Khmer presence and fostered contact with Arabian, Indian, Chinese, Japanese and European powers.

Ayutthaya's destruction was as severe a blow to the Thais as the loss of Paris or London would have been to the French or English. However, a Thai revival occurred within a few months and the

***Exotic THAILAND Travel Guide Tourism Authority of Thailand**

Burmese were expelled by King Taksin who later made Thon Buri his capital. In 1782, the first king of the present Chakri dynasty, Rama I, established his new capital on the site of a riverside hamlet called Bangkok (Village of Wild Plums).

Two Chakri monarchs, Mongkut (Rama IV) who reigned between 1851 and 1868, and his son Chulalongkorn (Rama V, 1868-1910) saved Thailand from western colonization through adroit diplomacy and selective modernization.

Today, Thailand is a constitutional monarchy. Since 1932, Thai kings including the present monarch, H.M. King Bhumibol Adulyadej have exercised their legislative powers through a national assembly, their executive powers through a cabinet headed by prime minister, and their judicial powers through the law courts.

Exercise : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายของคำศัพท์นั้น ๆ ในข้อ B

A

B

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. hamlet (n.) | a. following one after the other |
| 2. to flourish (v.) | b. independent state |
| 3. successive (adj.) | c. small village |
| 4. immigrants (n.) | d. persons who attack another city in order
to take control |
| 5. chieftain (n.) | e. to prosper |
| 6. vassal (adj.) | f. clever |
| 7. invaders (n.) | g. the leader of a tribe, group |
| 8. fruition (n.) | h. concerning the making of law |
| 9. adroit (adj.) | i. fulfillment |
| 10. legislative (adj.) | j. persons coming into a country from abroad to make
his home there |

Activity 18

: Re-arrange the following sentences in correct order.

ให้ผู้เรียนเรียงลำดับประโยคตามลำดับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดในเนื้อเรื่อง เขียนเฉพาะ
ตัวอักษร a, b, c, ... หลังตัวเลข 1, 2, 3, ... ที่บอกลำดับที่

1. Thai had founded small northern city states in Lanna, Phayao and Sukhothai in 1200s.
2. Sukhothai became an independent state of Ayutthaya.
3. In 1238, Thai rebels against Khmers.
4. Ayutthaya was destroyed by the Burmese.
5. Groups of Mons, Khmers and Thais travelled along the river from southern China and settled in the land under Khmer ruler.
6. Sukhothai became the first independent Thai Kingdom.
7. The first king of the present Chakri dynasty Rama 1, founded Bangkok.
8. King Taksin made Thon Buri his capital.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |

Activity 19

: Choose the words in brackets to fill in each blank.

ให้ผู้เรียนใช้คำที่ให้ไว้ในวงเล็บเติมลงในช่องว่างของประโยคให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์

(hamlet, immigrants, established, Thai alphabet, constitutional monarchy)

1. King Ram Kamhaeng the great invented the in Sukhothai.
2. Now there are waves ofincluding Cambodians, Burmeses, Laotians, coming to work in Thailand.
3. Bangkok was a riverside when King Rama 1 founded it as the capital.
4. King Rama VIChulalongkorn University.
5. Thailand is a

เรื่องที่ 2

Bangkok “City of Angels”

Activity 20

: Read the following passages. Do the exercises.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเรื่องเกี่ยวกับกรุงเทพฯ “เมืองของเทพธิดา” แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

*BACKGROUND OF BANGKOK

Bangkok celebrated her bicentennial in 1982. The Thai people call their capital city “KRUNGTHEP” since the day the city was proclaimed the new capital of the Thais in 1782 by King Rama I, the founder of the capital and the first King of the present Chakri Dynasty.



Bangkok was originally a hamlet 20 kilometers upstream from the mouth of the Chao Phya River, Foreign trading vessels passed the hamlet on their regular runs upriver to the former capital of Ayutthaya, about 80 kilometers to the north. The name of Bangkok has thus got stuck on international navigation charts and become known the world over as the capital city of Thailand, notwithstanding the official Thai name.

Determining to perpetuate the heritage of the Thai nation, King Rama I devoted himself to recreate the splendor of Ayutthaya, the former capital, by scouring the country for master craftsmen to rebuild the magnificent palaces and monasteries of the former capital in Bangkok. The royal dedication paid off in the beautiful Thai architectures standing proudly in Bangkok in present days.

Taking over from Ayutthaya, Bangkok had entered into the international trading communities since her early days. Thailand’s traditional trade had been formerly with China and expanded to European countries and Japan as far back as the 15th century. Trade with the United States began during the reign of King Rama III of Bangkok in the middle of the 18th century.

***Highlights of Thailand : Happy Touring with Thai Farmers Bank**

Late in the 18th century, overseas trade had stepped up with various European trading partners. A bustling European business community had grown up on the Chao Phya River south of Bangkok near the wharves handing freight and goods from the trading vessels. Several stately 18th century European style buildings still stand on the bank of the Chao Phya River today, among them is the original **Oriental Hotel**, now acclaimed as the world's best hotel for ten years' running.

Waterways had been the main transportation routes in the old days. Since the construction of the capital, a system of canals had been dug for the city transportation system as well as for defense. Pre-W.W.I. visitors to Bangkok became to fascinated by Bangkok's bustling canal traffic that they started calling the city "Venice of the East." Several of those canals have already been filled in the turned into roads to serve Bangkok's growing land traffic. However, in the old city area, the original canals, which served as the city moats surrounding the inner city, are still preserved together with parts of the city walls and forts.

THE CHAKRI DYNASTY

Since Bangkok was founded as the new capital of Thailand, the nation has been blessed with wise and able rulers who succeeded each other on the throne of the Chakri Dynasty. From the days of absolute monarchy to the present constitutional monarchy system, the king of the Chakri Dynasty had successively led the country on a safe and sound journey. Through history, Thailand succeeded in consolidating the country from severe war destruction, fending off colonialization by Western powers, emerging relatively unscathed from two world wars, neutralizing a Communist-backed rebellion and launching an extensive national development project.

H.M. KING BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ

Ascending the throne on May 5, 1948, His Majesty the King became the longest reigning monarch in Thai history on July 2, 1988. On that day, the longevity of the current reign had extended over that of King Rama V, His Majesty's own grandfather, who ruled the country for 42 years.

Ever since his coronation, when he solemnly vowed "We will reign with righteousness for the benefits and happiness of the Thai people", H.M. the King works ceaselessly, never sparing himself.

He regularly attends a super-human's list of state functions. Yet, he devoted all his available time and energy visiting remote areas all over the country to personally start and monitor *rural development projects. The Thai people respond to their King with a devotion no human being has ever been accorded. As such, H.M. the King has, through Thailand's difficult times, been the omnipotent unifying force against divisive elements from within and without.

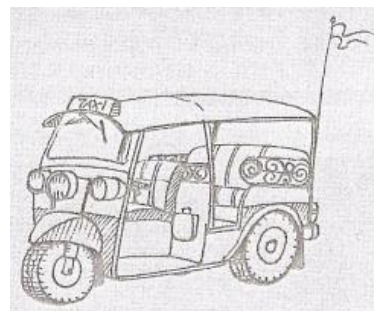
H.M. the King has closely been supported in his public work by the members of the Royal Family. H.M. the Queen is constantly by his side, wherever he goes. H.R.H. Prince Vachiralongkorn, the Crown Prince, has gradually been relieving his Royal Father of some of his state functions. H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthorn is the tireless personal assistant with all His Majesty's public projects. And, H.R.H. Princess Chulabhorn has been active in raising funds for large charity projects.

BANGKOK TODAY

Physically, Bangkok is a spread out metropolis of glittering temples, high-rise building, crowded streets, serene canals and beautiful river. In the new areas, large avenues lead through towering office condos, colossus department stores, modern shopping malls, and posh restaurants. In the old city section, the skyline proudly displays *the magnificent sparkling spires and gables of the Grand Palace, the centuries old temples and stupas.

Since her establishment over 200 years ago, Bangkok has continuously been the seat of government. Lately, she has become the hub of the country's burgeoning industries. The metropolis, with daytime population of over 5 million, has expanded to an extent that it would take a trip of 60 kilometers driving from one end of the city to the other.

Public transportation in Bangkok is by bus, taxi regular four-wheel automobile, mostly with airconditioning; and Bangkok's own motor tricycle of "Tuk-Tuk", a colorful three-wheel vehicle with seat for two or three passengers. However, as the Chao



Phya River flows through Bangkok, commuters and wise travelers take advantage of the uncongested waterway by taking the river transportation. Regular express river-buses speed through the 37 main boat-stops along the scenic route. These boat-stops are within easy reaches of most of the city destinations.

Another popular river transportation that should be unique for foreign visitors is the “**long-tailed boat**”, a sleek and graceful long-boat made of teak or other handsome hardwood, seating up to 20 passengers. The boat is powered by outboard motor made of converted old auto mobile engine mounted on a swivel rack on the stern of the boat.

A long propeller shaft reaches out from the engine to the water and the boat is driven much the same as an outboard motor. The long-tailed boats are everywhere on the Chao Phya River and her canals, sending up plumes of white sprays as they dash hither and thither, raising criss-cross patterns on the brown water.

Bangkok’s Don Muang airport is centrally located for regional air traffics. Flying times from Bangkok to Hong Kong, Singapore and Manila are between 90 to 150 minutes.

Bangkok, being the hub of airline communication of Asia, is a convenient stopover city for travelers on business or pleasure. Businessmen on extended trips prefer to have a layover time in the Thai capital, where they can enjoy cosmopolitan facilities, or spend a day or two at the many world-famous Thai resort towns.

*the rural development project

- โครงการพัฒนาชนบท

*the magnificent sparkling spires and gables of the Grand Palace

- ยอดแหลมของหน้าจั่วของพระบรมมหาราชวังที่ส่องแสงเป็นประกายอย่างน่าอัศจรรย์

ใบความรู้	
การอ่านคำย่อบางคำและความหมาย	
H.M. the King	- His Majesty the King พระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัว
H.M. the Queen	- Her Majesty the Queen สมเด็จพระนางเจ้าพระบรมราชินีนาถ
H.R.H. Prince Vachiralongkorn, The Crown Prince	- His Royal Highness Prince Vachiralongkorn สมเด็จพระบรมโอรสาธิราชฯ สยามมกุฎราชกุมาร
H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthorn	- Her Royal Highness Prince Maha Chakri Sirithorn สมเด็จพระเทพรัตนราชสุดาฯ สยามบรมราชกุมารี
The Chakri Dynasty	- พระราชวงศ์จักรี
The Absolute Monarchy System	- ระบบการปกครองแบบสมบูรณาญาสิทธิราช
The Constitutional Monarchy System	- ระบบการปกครองแบบประชาธิปไตย โดยมีพระมหากษัตริย์ทรงเป็นพระประมุข

Exercise : Choose the meaning of a word from a or b or c.

ให้ผู้เรียนเลือกความหมายของคำศัพท์จาก a หรือ b หรือ c ให้วงกลมล้อมรอบข้อที่ถูก

- Bangkok celebrated her **bicentennial** in 1982. "bicentennial" means
 - one hundred years
 - two hundred years
 - three hundred years
- Foreign trading **vessels** passed the hamlet on their regular runs upriver to "vessels" means
 - a ship, a large boat
 - a cart
 - a big bus

3. Determining **to perpetuate** the heritage of the Thai nation, “to perpetuate” means
 - a. to destroy
 - b. to run a way
 - c. to preserve, caused to be remembered
4. Late in the 18th century, **overseas** trade had stepped up with “overseas” means
 - a. foreign
 - b. on the seas
 - c. in the country
5. However, in the old city area, the original canals, which served as the city **moats** surrounding the inner city, “moats” is something like
 - a. canals
 - b. rivers
 - c. roads
6. Physically, Bangkok is a spread out **metropolis** of glittering temples, “metropolis” means
 - a. small town
 - b. town
 - c. capital
7. Bangkok, being the **hub** of airline communication of Asia, “hub” means
 - a. head
 - b. center
 - c. last

Activity 21

: Answer the questions.

ให้ผู้เรียนตอบคำถาม

1. What is “Bangkok” called in Thai?

What does it mean?

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

2. When was Bangkok established?

By whom?

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

3. How far is Bangkok from Ayutthaya?

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

4. What country did Thailand first have a traditional trade with?

When country did Thailand start overseas trade with Europe?

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

5. What were the purposes of digging the canals in Bangkok in the old days?

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

6. What day is the “H.M. the King’s Coronation Day.” For how long has he been our beloved King?

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

Activity 22

: Write a few sentences about the followings :-

ให้ผู้เรียนเขียนบรรยายเกี่ยวกับสิ่งต่อไปนี้สั้น ๆ ประมาณ 2-3 ประโยค

1. The Chakri Dynasty

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

2. The original Oriental Hotel

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

3. “Venice of the East”

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

4. “Tuk Tuk”

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.....
.....

5. The “long tailed boat”

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

เรื่องที่ 3

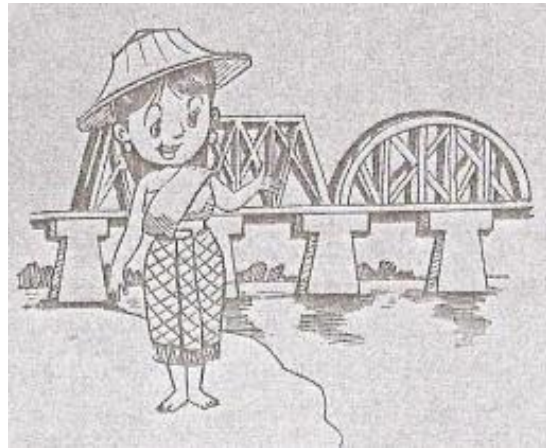
“Bridge Over the River Kwai”, KANCHANABURI

Activity 23

: Read the following passages. Do the exercises.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องเกี่ยวกับจังหวัดกาญจนบุรี แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

*Kanchanaburi is a province of lush, green jungle, and beautiful rivers. Its mountainous terrain makes it an ideal dam country. The construction of several large and small dams in the province created an assortment of picturesque reservoirs that have been turned in popular tourist resorts.



Kanchanaburi provincial city is 129 kms. Northwest of Bangkok. The province itself borders with Burma in the west.

It was in the mid'50s that the W.W.II movie, 'Bridge Over the River Kwai' came out upon the world. Kanchanaburi then gained the dubious distinction as being the locality of the infamous 'Death Railway' which claimed the lives of over 16,000 Allied Prisoners-Of-War and 49,000 impressed Asiatic laborers, forced to build the railway through the rugged Kanchanaburi jungle to Burma by the Japanese Army.

The old railway bridge over the River Kwai, as described by Pierre Boule's novel, is just outside Kanchanaburi town. Not far from the bridge are two Allied war cemeteries containing the remains of 8,732 Allied P.O.W.'s, and a memorial shrine for the Japanese dead. After the movie became world-famous, international tourists visiting Thailand made it a point to include Kanchanaburi in their tour programs - to visit the Bridge over the River Kwai, the Allied cemeteries, and the Japanese War Memorial Shrine.

A motor trip from Bangkok to Kanchanaburi is now a comfortable one hour and a half's drive, over new dual highway. Entering to town of Kanchanaburi, the first outstanding building that catch the visitors's eyes will be the Tourism Authority of Thailand Office, on the right hand side of the road, just before the first intersection. Here, information, sightseeing maps, accommodations at jungle resorts, advices on excursion arrangements, etc., can be readily obtained.

These days, Kanchanaburi has several other attractions to offer her visitors on top of the famous bridge and the war cemeteries. There are beautiful waterfalls, caves, interesting archaeological sites, exotic tropical jungle resorts and a fascinating variety of activities to fill up a whole tour program, whether a one-day program of sightseeing; or a week's stay in a jungle resort deep in the wilderness.

During the construction of the 'Death Railway', a Dutch P.O.W dug up a piece of Neolithic remains in a village called Ban Kao, on the bank of the Kwai River.

A Thai – Danish expedition retraced the discovery record after the war and unearthed a number of specimens to confirm the Dutch P.O.W's find as a Neolithic burial site. It was a major historic find, and a small museum was built to exhibit some specimens at the Ban Kao site. In the town, there is also an interesting W.W. II museum, showing actual photos, and illustrations of the living conditions of the P.O.W.'s camp.

Two small rivers, Kwai Noi and Kwai Yai, flow down from the mountainous, jungle terrains in the north of the province for a distance of over a hundred kilometers each, and meet just above Kanchanaburi, forming the main Mae Klong River, which passes through the province down the southwest plain to the sea.

The constructions of two all-season country-roads along the northern banks of these two rivers have just been completed. The roads open up fertile land for farming, and also provide accesses to many scenic natural spots. Many recreation facilities and activities have subsequently been developed for the enjoyment of the newly – accessed jungle environments, *Among the popular recreation accommodations are raft houses on remote jungle river banks, or at isolated reservoir locations reputed to be the country's best fresh water fishing ground; or even an exotic jungle hotel*

on the bank of Kwai Noi River, where many scenes from the famous movie 'Deer Hunter' were filmed.

A unique tour is rafting up or down stream on the wild waters of the two rivers, which run through gorges, passing waterfalls. *Sometime, while silently floating down stream, a tourists raft may be rewarded by the sight of wild animals coming down to the water, looking may be at their first sights of human beings.*

A large portion of Kanchanaburi still lies in the jungle or rugged terrains that defy human penetration. Thus, the leading souvenirs of Kanchanaburi still are jungle products and gems dug from the Kanchanaburi mines. The gems—blue sapphires, topaz, etc. are mostly of excellent grade. The better quality ones come with qualified assessor's certificates. A Kanchanaburi source maintains that court ladies and socialites from Bangkok are their regular customers.

Exercise : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายของคำศัพท์นั้น ๆ ในข้อ B

A

- 1. lush (adj.)
- 2. terrain (n.)
- 3. reservoir (n.)
- 4. dubious (adj.)
- 5. allied (adj.), ally (n.)
- 6. cemetery (n.)
- 7. remains (n.)
- 8. shrine (n.)
- 9. archaeology (n.)
archaeologic (adj.)
- 10. neolithic (adj.)
- 11. exotic

B

- a. a place where water is stored for a city
- b. altar
- c. growing very well, thickly and healthily
- d. doubtful
- e. an area of ground for burial of dead people
- f. dead body
- g. the latest period of the Stone Age
- h. foreign, alien
- i. ground
- j. the study of buried remains of ancient time e.s.
houses, pots, tools, etc.
- k. a country that is joined to one's own by political
agreement

เรื่องที่ 4

Sukhothai and Some Interesting Cities

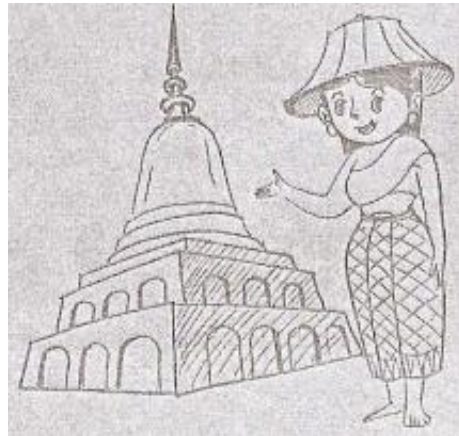
Activity 26

: Read all the passages A, B, C, D, E. Do the exercises.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องที่เกี่ยวข้องกับจังหวัดต่าง ๆ ในข้อ A, B, C, D, E แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

A. *Loy Krathong At Sukhothai

Sukhothai, the first capital of the Thai nation and the cradle of Thai civilization, lies 440 kms. north of Bangkok. Magnificently restored ruins of palaces and temples now preserved as **the National Historical Park** dramatically unfold to the visitors the grandeur that was Sukhothai. Here Thai alphabets, architecture, arts and national culture were born and passed down



through history. *Established in 1238*, Sukhothai thrived until 1365, when the seat of political power shifted to Ayutthaya, which carried on as the second capital of the Thai nation.

Sukhothai's magnificent palaces and temples were thereafter left to deteriorate. The restored ruins still show evidence of the outstanding and refined aesthetic sense of the Sukhothai architects. Of special note was the masterful composition of a building's position in relationship with the environment, such as temples with well-positioned reflecting ponds, or on elevated high-ground.

It was in Sukhothai that the national annual festival, 'Loy Krathong' had its origin. *On the full moon night in November, the Thai people will set float upon the water artificial lotus blossoms bearing lighted candles and joss sticks. The gesture is both to pay homage to the goddess of water and also to float away all bad luck.* Now as the old city of Sukhothai has been restored and turned into a historical park, the reflecting pond in the Royal Palace area has become the official venue of 'Loy Krathong Festival' attended by high-ranking officials, Thais from everywhere and foreign visitors. The festival is a top tourist attraction annually.

BACKGROUND

The Thai race has been traced back 4,500 years to the *Ulthai Mountain* of present day Mongolia. Gradually, the race migrated south. While some Thai tribes can still be found in North India, Burma and Laos, the main stream had come down the Indochinese Peninsula. They formed a growing settlement in the present north of Thailand sometime around the latter part of the 12th century.

The area at that time was under the domination of the powerful Khmer empire. Thai freedom fighters under two great leaders successfully drove off Khmer's hold on the territory and *Sukhothai*, the "*Dawn of Happiness*" was established as the first kingdom of the independent Thai nation in 1238. One of the two leaders then became the first king of Thailand with one royal title of *Phor Khun (King) Sri Intharathit*.

His son, *Phor Khun Ramkamhaeng*, who ruled first him, was given the honorary distinction "**The Great**" by historians for his illustrious reign. He invented the Thai alphabet, introduced the free trade system, promulgated civil laws, personally dispensed justice, and promoted Buddhism. Under him, Sukhothai blossomed into a fabulous city of grand palaces and magnificent temples.

B. *A World Famous Resort “PATTAYA”

A perfect mixture of propitious ingredients makes Pattaya the world famous sea-side resort she is.

The idyllic tropical sea side environs. The abundant international standard facilities for relaxation, recreation and the pursuit of pleasures.

The fabulous entertainments. The perpetually festive atmosphere.



A mere thirty years ago, Pattaya was a fishing village on an unspoilt natural harbor bay, just over 100 kms. from Bangkok. A group of yacht club in the bay. The yacht set, in those days, was naturally the equivalent of present day's jet set. Affluent Bangkokians followed behind the yachtmen and built their villas and beach houses, transforming the area into a sort of a **millionaire's playground.**

The Vietnam War, then, changed the scenarios of Pattaya for good. Thailand, being a free democratic country and having a spot of bother with North Vietnam supported guerrillas, fought along side the free world force, and entered into war-time economy herself. Military spending from outside gave the Thai economy a quick boost, especially true for many localities near military installations.

Pattaya was one. A large **US Airbase** was built at Utapao, a mere 50 kms. further east from the resort town. And so, being conveniently near the airbase, Pattaya, with her natural charms, and already developed facilities, became a tourist boomtown overnight. Endless plane loads of war-weary soldiers disembarked at the airbase for R&R in Pattaya. From the sea, waves upon waves of GIs and sailors, sailing from nearby Cam Ranh Naval Base, hit the beach to snatch interludes of pleasure.

All types of tourist businesses sprang up in profusion to haul in the war dollars. The placid bay shore became a bustling bazaar of the pleasure trade. Gradually, the affluent settles from Bangkok pulled up roots to find more serene pastures. Their residences were replaced by larger and larger hotels commanding scenic spots along the beach.

By the time the Vietnam War was over, Pattaya had become known world-wide. Press stories and words-of-mouth accounts spread the wonders of Pattaya around the world by visitors who came, saw the were conquered by Pattaya's natural beauty and vacation facilities.

Not long after the Vietnam War, regular vacationers from Europe and the United States began to arrive. Pattaya's resort facilities then rapidly developed from war-time establishments to international class hotels, restaurants and entertainment venues, which can offer a good match for any international resort in terms of amenities and services.

PHYSICAL PATTAYA

Pattaya Bay is divided in to northern, central and southern areas. The north adjoins the Naklua Beach area, where the native Pattaya folks mostly have their homesteads. The Naklua beach is a stretch of about three kilometers. Along Pattaya-Naklua Road, the tourist facilities, such as hotels and restaurants are moderately priced. Northern and Central Pattaya are affluent country with large, deluxe hotels standing side-by-side. Pattaya Beach Road runs one-way a kilometer along the open beach front from Northern to Central Pattaya area and then enter the Southern Pattaya crowned fun town, where the street's name is changed appropriately into *Sunset Avenue*.

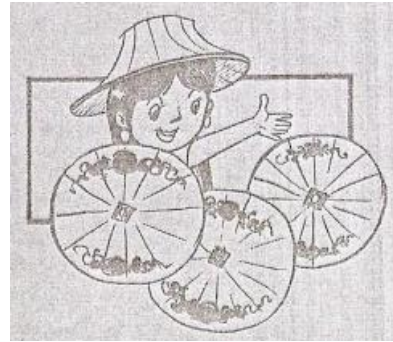
On the seafront, the central Pattaya beach is bordered by a promenade lined with shady trees. Thatched mushroom shades are set up at intervals along the beach providing sun-shelter under which rental desk-chairs are grouped.

Just south of Pattaya is Jomtien, another popular beach less than two kilometers away. Jomtien is the windsurfing center of Thailand, for years producing surfing aces, who compete regularly in international trials up to the previous Olympic Games. Jomtien used to be a deserted bay area with palm lined beach some four kilometers long.

Now with the ambitious Eastern Seaboard Development Project putting up a deep-sea port installation 20 kms. north of Pattaya, and petrochemical plants in nearby Rayong, the Pattaya enclave is booming with modern new office buildings for development-related businesses and luxury villas for their high-income workers. Jomtien Beach has become a growing community of highrise condotels and residential estates.

C. *The Second Largest City in Thailand “CHIANG MAI”

Next to Bangkok, *CHIANG MAI* in the northern highland, 700 kms. away, is the second largest metropolitan city of Thailand. However, while Bangkok is surrounded by spreading communities of housing projects and factories, the countryside around



Chiang Mai city is still resplendent with refreshing rustic, environs. To an average southern Thai, the word Chiang Mai would conjure up visions of wild orchid growing profusely in the evergreen jungle and a land of cultured, genteel people.

GEOGRAPHICAL CHIANG MAI

Chiang Mai, 710 kms. north of Bangkok, lies at an elevation of 305 meters above sea-level. The area, comprises fertile valley land and jungled mountains, topped by the country's highest mountain peak, Doi Inthanon, height 2,599 meters above m.s.l. The average temperature is cool and pleasant from October to February, at an average of 20 degrees celsius, hot during March and May at around 30 degree; and wet during June and September with warm temperature around 25 degrees. Because of its central location, Chiang Mai is the center of the northern highway system and air transportation.

SIGHTSEEING IN CHIANG MAI

Popular sightseeing programs in Chiang Mai are visits to temples, cottage industry, hilltribe villages, elephant training camp, waterfalls etc. Then, there is trekking over the highlands, or rafting down scenic mountain rivers. For extended tours of the north, Chiang Mai is a convenient base to make trips to other interesting provinces, such as to **Chiang Rai** to see the *Golden Triangle, the notorious opium territory on the joint Burmese, Lao and Thai borders*, or to **Lamphun** and **Lumpang** for their ancient temples.

In the countryside of Chiang Mai, several tribes of hill people lead comfortable existence on the surrounding mountains. The tribes are, by nature, shy and clannish. Those living near town may have taken up some of the more modern ways. However, most of the hill people prefer to settle in isolated areas above 1,000 meters altitude, and cling to primitive customs and beliefs bordering on animism. The hilltribes of Chiang Mai are mostly the **Meo** people. Their exotic ways and colorful dresses are also main tourist attractions.

WAT PRATHAD DOI SUTHEP, PHUPING PALACE, AND MEO HILL TRIBE

A first for most sightseeing programs in Chiang Mai. *Wat Prathad Doi Suthep*, literally means *‘the monastery housing the Load Buddha’s relic’*, situated atop Suthep Mountain Doi Suthep is some seven kms. out of town, reached by Huay Keow Road. From the foothill up to the monastery, the road winds upward for some 12 kms. through green jungle.

The mountain-top monastery is at an altitude of 1,080 meters above mean sea level. From the entrance, *a huge stairway with mythical naga balustrade leads 290 steps up to the monastery*. Up on top, a golden chedi, or stupa, shoots its dazzling spire up into thin air. The chedi contains a relic of the Lord Buddha, which accounts for a monastery being the most sacred in Chiang Mai.

Inside the chapel, there are fine mural paintings, which depict the life of the Lord Buddha. Outside, the paved clearing around the monastery offers excellent bird’s-eye view of Chiang Mai. However, one of the impressive sights is the look of devotion on the faces of the local pilgrims, young and old, who labor up the steep stairway to make their worship.

Four kms. further up the mountain road lies *PHUPING PALACE*, *the official winter palace of the Royal Fam*. When the Royal Family is not in resident, the palace is open to the public. *One of the most beautiful flower gardens in the country*, the multi-level palace ground is laid out in successive rows and plots of beautiful flowers that appear to be constantly in full bloom.

The visitors’ path leads through the palatial garden right up to the garden walk of the royal residence. *Being high up on the mountain, in the cool season, parts of the ground are often covered by low lying cloud, in floating masses of white mist.*

D. *To Korat - The Gateway

NAKORN RATCHASIMA, better known by her folk name as '**Korat**', is the gateway to the Northeastern region of Thailand, a land of ancient civilizations, natural wonders and friendly people.



The land mass of the Northeast accounts for one-third of the total area of the country. The northern part of the region reaches up to the middle

of the Mekong River, sharing the international waterway with Laos, while the eastern shoulder borders with Cambodia.

Artifacts from archaeological excavations established that a 5,000-6,000 years old civilization used to flourish in the Northeast, in point of time well before the pyramids of Egypt were conceived. Once under the domination of the more recent Ancient Khmer empire some 10 centuries ago, the region is now strewn with ruins of their castles and holy temples.

*The Royal Thai Fine Arts Department, with the co-operation of many international archaeological institutions, has finalized restoration work on many of the important ruins, such as *Korat's Phimai Stone Castle*, and the world-famous *Phanom Rung Sanctuary* in Buriram, an hour's drive from Korat. The Northeast has thus come to be the only area where magnificent, well-preserved ruins of the fascinating ancient Khmer architecture can be viewed in comfort and safety outside war-torn Cambodia.

Beside prehistoric artifacts and ancient architectures, the region has several natural attractions. Many high jungles, with their refreshing wilderness and wildlife, have been strictly conserved as national parks.

At present, the agricultural area is under intense development process to rectify the marginal arable condition, characterized by dryness and infertile sandy soil. Produces of the land have

short in feeding her 19 million inhabitants, or one-third of the Thai population. The abundant farm productivity in other parts, however, has succeeded in keeping her North-easterners adequately fed.

In return, the Northeast provides the country with industrious, low-cost manpower to drive the various booming economic sectors—from fishing fleets to textile towns, from the rubber plantations and tin mines of the South to the industrial hubs of the central region and beyond. It will be the Northeasterners who will power Thailand's surge ultimately to a NIC status.

The Northeasterners are basically a contented and peace-loving people. Stocky in built with good-natured facial features, the people are gregarious, pleasure-loving with their own delightful way-of-life and customs, handicrafts, and cultural heritage.

TO KORAT - THE GATEWAY

Korat is the first Northeastern province en route from Bangkok at a road distance of 256 kms. Korat town is the junction, where the railroad and highway from Bangkok meet the two pairs of main regional railroads and highways - one pair runs Northeast to the Thai-Laos border, another goes due east towards the Thai-Khmer frontier.

Korat township is credited with better accommodation, food and entertainment facilities than most Northeastern cities. The city is therefore favored as a stop-over point for travelers with business in the nearby provinces, including tourists who come for the natural and cultural attractions of the city and the region.

*The Royal Thai Fine Arts Department - กรมศิลปากร

E. Holidays in the Romantic Andaman Sea “PHUKET”

*Phuket Island lies in the romantic Andaman Sea. Blessed with mild weather and sunshine most of the year, the island is shrouded in verdant vegetation and ringed by scenic beaches. Rubber and coconut plantations cover most of the cultivated area of the island and still leave a major portion of woodland in its natural state.



The local trade and livelihood has traditionally been in tin, rubber and coconut. Phuket had once flourished as a major tin trading center of the south half a century back. The island population is concentrated mainly in the vicinity of town, leaving her natural beaches and bays in remote areas untampered through times.

About ten years ago, the pristine beaches and placid bays of Phuket were discovered by international tourism. Rapidly, the island has grown to be one of the world's top tourist destinations. There are now a score of new, five-stars international class hotels on the many beaches around Phuket. However, hardly anyone of these hotels is located near another. In fact, most hotels can literally claim that they have their own private beach for the guests.

Phuket's real attraction is, in fact, its idyllic tropical island setting. *The secluded bays and fine beaches of white powdery sand have to match anywhere in the world. The seawater around the island is crystal clear, down to the very depth. On the sea bottom coral gardens, a variable Eden for scuba divers.* Off her shores, many sparsely inhabited islands nearby offer spectacular scenery for sightseeing cruises.

Phuket is of the same size as Singapore. It is the biggest island of the country with the status of a full province. The island lies off the southwest coast of Phang Nga province, linked together by a concrete bridge. The highway distance from Bangkok is 921 kilometers, an hour's flying time on a regular commercial flight, or an overnight bus ride.

Recently completed is the new ring-road system which links together all the beautiful beaches of Phuket. The drive winds along a scenic coastal route, a good part of the way along verdant cliffs overlooking the Andaman Sea.

THE MAJOR BEACHES

Most of the resort beaches are on the west side of the island facing the Indian Ocean. Starting from the north tip of the island is the big *MAI KHOA BEACH*, 30 kms. north of town, near the airport. The beach is lined with rows of casuarinas. Here giant sea turtles come ashore to lay eggs between November and February.

NAI YANG BEACH, further on south and 34 kms. from town, has beautiful coral garden just off the beach and is a National Park. Breath-taking garden, excellent for snorkeling.

Next on down the coast is *SURIN BEACH*, 24 kms. from town with the only public golf course in Phuket. The nine hole fairways run parallel to the beach.

On a cliff side along Surin Beach is deluxe resort complex, the **Amanpuri**. Individual units of Thai style mansion are built into the cliff face, offering the ultimate in luxurious relaxation.

Around Surin Beach are *PANSEA BAY*, *SING CAPE* and *KAMALA BEACH*, which offer secluded coves for sun-bathers to lounge. Swimming in this area is not advised because of dangerous undertows. The Pansea Bay ringed by an isolated coconut plantation near Surin Beach is the site of the unique Pansea Hotel, a cluster of thatched cabins, nestling in coconut groves on a hillside overlooking the bay, catering to a constant stream of '*get-away from it all*' clientele. The guests usually do not budge from Pansea Bay, from check-in to check-out.

PATONG BEACH, 17 kms. from town on the west coast is the main resort area of Phuket. Hotels of medium to high fares line the sea front the whole four kilometer stretch of fine beach. Here, a boom town of shops, seafood restaurants, bars and nightclubs, has sprung up to make Patong Beach the center of entertainment and action in Phuket. Gregarious people will enjoy the atmosphere and the actions.

Exercise : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายของคำศัพท์นั้น ๆ ในข้อ B โดยแยกตาม A, B, C, D และ E

A

B

Passage A

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to preserve | a. made by man, not natural |
| 2. artificial | b. to regard |
| 3. to pay respect to | c. to protect |

Passage B

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. mere (adj.) | a. mart, market |
| 2. affluent (adj.) | b. only, simply |
| 3. bazaar (n.) | c. abundant |

Passage C

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. artifact (n.) | a. the work of putting old buildings into
the original state |
| 2. restoration (n.) | b. living in groups |
| 3. gregarious (adj.) | c. anything made by man |

Passage

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. to shroud | a. neighborhood |
| 2. vicinity (n.) | b. rural |
| 3. idyllic (adj.) | c. to cover and hide |

Activity 27

: Answer the questions.

ให้ผู้เรียนตอบคำถามต่อไปนี้

Passage A

For how long had Sukhothai been the capital of Thailand before it moved to Ayutthaya?

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

Passage B

How many areas is Pattaya divided? What are they?

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

Passage C

What is the Phubing Palace? Where is it situated?

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

Passage D

Why do we say “Korat is the junction”?

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

Passage E

What is the size of Phuket? How far is it from Bangkok?

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

Activity 28

: Fill in each blank with the information from the passages you have read.

ให้ผู้เรียนเติมข้อมูลที่ได้อ่านจากเนื้อเรื่องลงในช่องว่างของแต่ละหัวข้อให้ถูกต้อง

Passage A

City Name : **Sukhothai**

Thai Meaning : **Dawn of Happiness**

History : **the first capital of the Thai nation**

Distance from Bangkok :

Well-known as :

Annual Festival :

Two famous leaders in the past :

Passage B

City Name :

The world famous city as :

Distance from Bangkok :

The status of Pattaya thirty years ago :

Event that changed the scene of Pattaya :

Distance between Pattaya and Utapao :

Passage C

City Name :

Location :

Distance from Bangkok :

City Size :

Tourist Attractions :

Hill tribes :

Average Temperature :

Passage D

City Name :

Folk Name :

It is better known as :

Distance from Bangkok :

Location :

Tourist Attractions :

Natural Attractions :

The City is favored as :

Passage E

City Name :

Well-known as :

Location :

City Size :

Distance from Bangkok :

Linked to Phang Nga by :

Major Beaches :

Fastest Transportation from Bangkok :

บทที่ 4

Short Stories and Some Interesting Articles

สาระสำคัญ

การอ่านเรื่องสั้นทั้งที่เป็นของไทยและต่างประเทศ จะทำให้ผู้อ่านได้ความรู้เกี่ยวกับขนบธรรมเนียม ประเพณี แนวคิดของคนชาตินั้น ๆ และความรู้เกี่ยวกับคำศัพท์ สำนวน และประโยคที่อยู่ในบทความที่อ่าน จะช่วยให้ผู้อ่านสามารถใช้ภาษาอังกฤษได้อย่างถูกต้องตามสมัชานิยม

ผลการเรียนรู้ที่คาดหวัง

ผู้เรียนสามารถ

1. อ่านเรื่องนิยายปรัมปราของไทยได้เข้าใจ และสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้
2. อ่านนิยายเรื่องสั้นของต่างประเทศได้เข้าใจ และสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้
3. อ่านบทความที่น่าสนใจได้เข้าใจ และสามารถตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเนื้อเรื่องที่ได้
4. เขียนตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่ได้

ขอบข่ายเนื้อหา

- เรื่องที่ 1 : Tales and Stories from Thailand
 เรื่องที่ 2 : Fictions and Short Stories Abroad
 เรื่องที่ 3 : Some Interesting Articles

เรื่องที่ 1

*Tales and Stories From Thailand

Activity 17

: Read the passages below. Do the exercises.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

A. *THE LOVER'S CLIFF

In the Kingdom of Larnna, a long time ago, a young man fell in love with the king's beautiful daughter. The princess and the young man met secretly every day.

Someone told the king that his daughter loved the young man. The king was very angry because he wanted his daughter to marry a prince. He didn't want her to marry a common man. The lovers decides to run away so that they could be together.

They decided to leave on New Year's Eve, because they knew that everyone else would be busy celebrating then. That night they went to the palace stable to get a horse, but the doors were locked. They looked around outside the stable and finally found a mare with her colt. The lovers got on the mare and rode out of the city. The colt ran behind its mother.

The guard at the city gate saw them leaving, and he sent a message to the king. When the king read the message, he called his soldiers and said, " We must find the princess. She's running away." And the king and his men rode after the princess and the young man

At dawn, the lovers came to a cliff. The Ping River was far below at the bottom of the cliff. They turned their horse. Then they saw the spears of the king's soldiers behind them.

They did not know what to do. If the king caught them, the princess would have to marry someone else. They were so much in love and so broken-hearted that they decided not to go back.

The young man tried to make the mare go forward over the cliff, but it was afraid. The princess tied her scarf over the mare's eyes so that the mare could not see. When the young man hit the mare the second time, it ran over the cliff, taking them to their death. The colt followed its mother and was also killed.

People named that cliff Paa Wing Chu, "the place where the lovers jumped." They said that the colt and its mother became rocks in the middle of the Ping River.

Today we can see the cliff in Chiangmai Province in the district of Hod. One rock in the river below the cliff is called Kang Og Ma, “the horse chest rock.” The smaller rock near it is call Kang Og Ma Noi, “the little horse chest rock.”

คำไทยที่ปรากฏในเรื่อง

The Kingdom of Larnna	-	ราชอาณาจักรลันนา
The Ping River	-	แม่น้ำปิง
Paa Wing Chu	-	ผาวิ่งชู
Kang Og Ma	-	แก่งอกม้า
Kang Og Ma Noi	-	แก่งอกม้าน้อย
district of Hod	-	อำเภอฮอด

Exercise : Read the sentences carefully and match the meaning with the word or phrase bold.

Mark ✕ in front of the letter that you choose.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านประโยคต่อไปนี้อย่างละเอียดแล้วเลือกคำที่มีความหมายตรงกับคำที่เน้นในประโยค ทำเครื่องหมาย ✕ หน้าข้อที่เลือก

1. The King was very angry because he wanted his daughter to marry a prince. He didn't want her to marry **a common man**.
 - a. an ordinary man
 - b. a man in the same rank
 - c. a man who likes the same thing as her

2. They decided to leave on **New Year's Eve**, because they knew that everyone else would be busy celebrating then.
 - a. 1st January
 - b. 2nd January
 - c. 31st December

3. That night they went to the palace **stable** to get a horse, but the doors were locked.
 - a. a field where horses are kept
 - b. a building where horses are lodged and fed
 - c. a farm where grass is kept for horses

4. Then they saw **the spears** of the King's soldiers behind them.
 - a. weapons
 - b. hats
 - c. clothes

5. The young man tried to make the mare go forward over **the cliff**, but it was afraid.
 - a. deep and wide river
 - b. steep face of rock at the edge of the river
 - c. sands in the river

Activity 30

: Complete the following sentences.

ให้ผู้เรียนเติมข้อความต่อไปนี้ให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์ตามเนื้อเรื่อง

1. “The Lovers’ Cliff” is the story about the love between
2. The King was very angry because
3. The two lovers decided to run away on New Year’s Eve because
4. They were killed by
5. People named the cliff “.....”, which means “.....”,
One rock in the river below the cliff is called “.....”, which means
“.....”, The smaller rock near it is called “.....”,
which means “.....”.

Activity 31

: Fill in each blank with a word given in the bracket.

ให้ผู้เรียนใช้คำที่ให้ไว้ในวงเล็บเติมลงในช่องว่างให้ถูกต้อง คำบางคำอาจใช้มากกว่า
1 ครั้ง

(in, on, of, over, into, where, and, by, near)

“Pha Wing Chu” is the name(1)..... a cliff(2)..... the Ping River(3).....
the district(4)..... Hod. People have been told that it was the place(5)..... a young man
.....(6)..... a princess killed themselves(7)..... jumping(8)..... a houseback
.....(9)..... the cliff(10)..... the River Ping.

Activity 32

: Read the passages below. Do the exercise.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

B. TWO FLOWERS

Long ago two rich families lived in northeastern Thailand. Both wives of these families were going to have babies. They hoped that one of the babies would be a boy, and that the other would be a girl, and that they would marry when they grew up.

Before the babies were born, one wife visited the other wife. They talked for a while. Then the first wife was angry, and she asked, "May I have one of your oranges?"

"They aren't ripe yet," said the second wife. "They aren't good for you to eat."

"But I like green oranges," replied the first wife. "I won't get sick."

"No," said the second wife, "I know you'll get sick. I won't give them to you."

The first wife was angry. She said, "You always think you know everything. I don't want your oranges. I'm going home and I'll never come to your house again!"

The first woman had a baby boy. She named him Tao Kulu. The second wife had a baby girl. She named her Nang Aua. The children never met because their families did not speak to each other.

The children grew up. Tao Kulu was a handsome man, and Nang Aua was a beautiful young woman. One day they met at a festival and fell in love. Several days later Tao Kulu said to his mother and father, "I want to marry Nang Aua. Please speak to her parents for me."

Tao Kulu's mother and father were angry. "No," they said, "We will not speak to them."

Nang Aua's family said, "You must never see Tao Kulu again. We want you to marry another man."

Nang Aua's parents were afraid that Nang Aua would run away with Tao Kulu. They began to prepare for her wedding to another man.

Nang Aua thought, "I can't marry another man. I love only Tao Kulu. If I must marry another man, I'll kill myself."

On the day of the wedding, Nang Aua took her yellow scarf and hanged herself from the tree.

Tao Kulu heard that Nang Aua was died. He did not believe it, so he went to her home. When he saw Nang Aua dead, he took his sword and killed himself.

The two families were very unhappy. They wanted to do something good for Tao Kulu and Nang Aua, so they buried them together.

In the place where they buried the boy and girl, two white flowers grew. Today one of these flowers is called Dok Nang Aua. People say that the yellow stem of this flower is the yellow scarf of Nang Aua. The other flower is called Dok Kulu. It has a small stem in the middle. Some people say that this is the sword Tao Kulu used to kill himself.

These two flowers always grow together. They grow during the rainy season in Ubol, Udorn, Mahasarakham, and other provinces in northeastern Thailand. The smell of the flower is especially lovely in the evening.

Exercise : Fill in each blank with a word given in the bracket.

ให้ผู้เรียนใช้คำที่ให้ไว้ในวงเล็บเติมลงในช่องว่างของประโยคให้ถูกต้อง

(burry, festival, handsome, wedding)

1. We call a good-looking man, a man.
2. We celebrate Songkran on 13th April.
3. Nang Aua killed herself on her day.
4. People a dead body in a graveyard.

Activity 33

: Answer the questions.

ให้ผู้เรียนตอบคำถาม

1. Where did the story take place?

.....

2. What made the two family quarrel?

.....

3. What were the names of the two children?

.....

4. What did they want to do when they grew up?

.....

5. What did they do when their parents did not agree?

.....

Activity 34

: Describe about the two flowers “Dok Nang Aua” and “Dok Kulu” by filling the blanks with a word/words.

ให้ผู้เรียนบรรยายเกี่ยวกับดอกนางอ้วและดอกกุหลาบ โดยการเติมคำ/กลุ่มคำลงในช่องว่าง

Dok Nang Aua and Dok Kulu always(1).... together. They grow during the(2)..... Season in Ubon, Udorn, Mahasarakham and(3)..... in(4)..... Thailand. They are(5)..... flowers. People say that the yellow stem of this flower is the(6)..... . And the small stem in the middle of Dok Kulu is the (7)..... . The smell of these flowers is(8)..... .

Activity 35

: Read the passages below. Do the exercise.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

C. MAHOSOTH

There was a time when the Lord Buddha was born as the son of the rich merchant named Siritwathaka. For a long time before the birth, Siritwathaka had had a headache. He had tried every medicine, but none had helped him. When then child was born, there was a medicinal stick in his hand. Siritwathaka used the medicine, and his headache was cured. He names his son Mahosoth, which means “the great medicine.”

Mahosoth grew up to be a wise man. When people had problems, they often went to him for help.

One day two women were arguing about a baby. “I am the baby’s mother,” said one woman.

“No!” argued the other. “The baby is mine!”

No one knew the true mother. Finally the people said, “Let’s ask Mahosoth’s house. Mahosoth spoke quickly to them. “Be calm,” he said. “We will have a contest to tell us who the true mother is. Put the baby between you. Now each of you pull the baby towards yourself.”

One woman pulled hard, but the other did not pull at all. She only cried. Mahosoth smiled at the crying woman. “You must be the baby’s mother. You would not hurt your own child.”

The story of Mahosoth’s wisdom was told even at the palace of the king. When King Viteharaj heard this story, he decided to test the wisdom of Mahosoth. He sent for the headman of Mahosoth’s village. “I want the bulls in your village to have calves,” he said.

The headman went at once to Mahosoth for advice. “What can we do?” he cried.

Mahosoth had an idea. The next day he sent a man to the king. The man was crying. “Please help me,” he begged. “My father is going to have a baby, and I don’t know what to do.”

“That’s impossible!” exclaimed the king. “No man can have a baby.”

Then the man said to the king, “That’s correct, and in my village the bulls cannot have calves.”

The king knew that this was Mahosoth’s answer to the test, and he was pleased. He asked Mahosoth to become one of the advisors.

King Viteharaj already had four advisors, and they were jealous of Mahosoth. They lied to the king and said that Mahosoth was an evil man. Finally the king believed them and made Mahosoth leave the city.

Some time later the king learned that his advisors had lied. He called Mahosoth and the advisors to the palace. To the advisors he said, “I know you have lied to me, so you must be killed.”

Mahosoth’s kindness was as great as his wisdom. He said, “Please forgive them. Let them live.”

The king listened to Mahosoth and forgave the advisors.

For the rest of his life, Mahosoth continued to be kind and wise and helpful to other people, a good example for all other people to follow.

Exercise : Find the contrast words of the following words.

ให้ผู้เรียนหาคำที่มีความหมายตรงกันข้ามของคำต่อไปนี้จากเรื่องที่อ่าน

1. foolish ≠ **wise**
2. push ≠
3. loudly ≠
4. good ≠
5. possible ≠
6. helpless ≠

Activity 36

: Complete the following sentences.

ให้ผู้เรียนเติมประโยคต่อไปนี้ให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์ตามเนื้อเรื่องที่ได้อ่าน

1. Mahosoth was the son of
2. His name means
3. He was given the name because
4. Mahosoth was a
5. He became one of the King's

Activity 37

: In the story you have just read, there are 3 words which are names of the same kind of animals. What are they? Read the passages below. Do the exercise.

ในเนื้อเรื่องที่คุณเรียนเพิ่งอ่านจบ มีคำอยู่ 3 คำ ซึ่งเป็นสัตว์ชนิดเดียวกัน (แต่เป็นตัวผู้ ตัวเมีย และลูก) ให้เขียนคำเหล่านั้นลงในช่องว่างข้างล่าง

1.
2.
3.

Activity 38

: Read the following passages. Do the exercise.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

D. THE TREE THAT CRIED

Once a man called Ta Ta lived in a small village in the province of Saraburi. He was a woodcutter who did his well.

One day a man from the king came to Ta Ta's village. He said, "The king is going to have a new palace built. He will need many large logs to build it. You are the best woodcutter in the province. Can you find good logs for the palace?"

"I will find the best logs in Saraburi," replied the woodcutter.

For many weeks he cut down trees to make logs for the king's new palace. One afternoon he saw a tall, beautiful takien tree. He thought, "This tree will be just right for the king's palace."

There was another man nearby who saw Ta Ta looking at the tree. He said to the woodcutter, "You must not cut down that tree, because a spirit lives in it. The spirit has killed every man who has tried to cut it down."

Ta Ta listened to the man's words, but he still wanted the tree for the king's palace. So he decided to pray to the spirit:

Takien spirit, great and good,
Let me take your finest wood.
It will be the fairest thing
In the palace of our king.
Men will come from far to see
The wood of such a lovely tree.

The spirit understood Ta Ta and agreed with him. Then it left the tree and came to Ta Ta as a young woman. "You may cut down the takien tree for the king's palace," the young woman said.

Ta Ta was pleased. He cut down the takien tree and put it in the river with his other logs. Down the river he went, floating his logs to the king.

When the other woodcutters saw Ta Ta's fine logs, they were jealous of Ta Ta. They wanted to take the logs to the king themselves. The men decided to steal the logs from Ta Ta. That night the jealous men killed Ta Ta and threw his body into the river. The men began a float the logs down the river, but one log would not move. It was the best log-the log from the takien tree. The woodcutters tried to make it move, but they could not. Finally the log sank. It sank where Ta Ta had died.

Since then the people in Ta Ta's village have often heard a woman crying at night. They say it the spirit of the tree crying because Ta Ta is dead. Today the Thai people call his takien tree "sao hai" which means the crying log, and the village where Ta Ta lived is also called Sao Hai.

คำไทยที่ปรากฏในเรื่อง

Ta Ta	-	ดาดดา
takien tree	-	ต้นตะเคียน
sao hai	-	เสาไห้

Exercise : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายของคำศัพท์นั้น ๆ ในข้อ B

A

B

..... 1. log (n.)

a. soul

..... 2. province (n.)

b. timber

..... 3. spirit (n.)

c. launch

..... 4. to float (v.)

d. town

Activity 39

: Answer the questions.

ให้ผู้เรียนตอบคำถามต่อไปนี้

1. Where did Ta Ta live? What was he?

.....
.....

2. What was he asked to do for the King?

.....
.....

3. Who lived in the takien tree?

.....
.....

4. How did Ta Ta take the logs to the King?

.....
.....

5. What happened to Ta Ta? Why?

.....
.....

Activity 40

: Write about "Sao Hai" by filling each blank with a word/words.

ให้ผู้เรียนเขียนเรื่องเกี่ยวกับอำเภอเส้าไห้ด้วยการเติมคำจากเรื่องทีอ่านลงในช่องว่าง

Sao Hai

"Sao Hai" is a village in(1)..... "Sao Hai" means.....(2).....
People believe that it was the village where Ta Ta(3).....
Ta Ta cut a takien tree for the king to(4)..... He was killed while
floating(5)..... The takien log(6).....
It sank where(7)..... The spirit of the tree is crying because
.....(8)..... So people call the village where Ta Ta lived ".....(9).....".

เรื่องที่ 2

Fictions and Short Stories Abroad

-A-

Activity 41

: Read the following short story. Do the exercises.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเรื่องสั้นต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

*5 minute FICTION

Samantha Benson's 13th birthday was one she would never forget. The day had started out in the same old humdrum manner; her mother calling out, "Come on, Sam, you'll be late for school!"

Samantha, pulling the covers over her head, tried to snatch a few more precious seconds in bed, snuggling up against Lexi, the little ginger cat who was curled into a ball next to her.

Lexi had been her birthday present the year before ... When Samantha's mother and father had still been together, both waiting for her to come downstairs and open her presents.

But not this year.

This year everything would be separate. Separate presents. Separate time spent with each parent. Separate love that she hadn't yet managed to separate from the united family love she remembered so wistfully.

"Sam!"

"Okay, okay." Samantha pushed back the covers. She couldn't seem to summon the enthusiasm she knew she should be feeling on this momentous occasion.



Today she was 13. Her mother had finally given in and promised to buy her a make-up kit. It was her first step to womanhood.

But all Samantha could think about was that it was her first birthday without both her parents. They should be together, warming her heart as they always had with the loving smiles and secret glances that they so often exchanged.

Why had it all gone so wrong? A stupid argument about her mother going back to work. And then another stupid argument about her father refusing to resign from the police force when there were less dangerous jobs he could do.

If only there was a way in which she could make them talk sensibly to one another again ...

“Sam!”

“I’m coming.” Samantha hurriedly donned her school uniform. She had just had a brilliant idea. If it worked, it would be the best birthday present ever. She raced down the stairs, and hurled herself into her mother’s arms. “It’s a fantastic day, Mum!”

“For you maybe,” Trish Benson smiled indulgently. “Open your presents while you’re eating. I have to leave for the office soon.”

Samantha swallowed some orange juice. “You’ll be here when I get home from school, won’t you, Mum?”

Her mother frowned and said, “I thought you were having afternoon tea with your father.”

Samantha tore some wrapping off a present. “I forgot to tell you. Dad can’t make three o’clock, so we’re having lunch instead.”

One tiny lie couldn’t hurt.

“Well, I-“

“Oh, wow! It’s the best make-up kit, Mum! Thanks! You will be here when I get home, won’t you?”

“I guess so, since it’s your birthday.”

“Fantastic!”

At just after three o'clock, Samantha climbed into the back seat of Daniel Benson's car and learned to kiss his cheek. "Hi, Dad!"

"Happy 13th birthday, sweetie." He turned to look at her. "What are you doing there? Come and sit by me."

"I need to fossick in my schoolbag, Dad. It's easier if it's on the seat next to me."

He shrugged. "Just be careful of my jacket, okay?"

Oh, yes. She'd be careful. It was his blue jacket that had lured her to the back seat. More specifically, something in one of the pockets ... yes!

"Can we go home first, Dad? I want to change out of school uniform."

A few minutes later, the car rolled smoothly to a halt by her mother's sedan. Just the way it should be, thought Samantha with a little smile.

Daniel frowned. "I'll wait here," he said.

"No, come in, Dad. Please, I've got a present for you."

"Oh, all right. But be quick, eh?"

Inside, the air was thick with tension. Samantha had to act fast!

"Mum, Dad ... I've got a surprise present for you both. Stand close together and turn your backs."

For one awful moment she thought they'd refuse. They glared at each other, then Daniel shrugged and stood beside Trish.

Samantha unzipped her bag. If this didn't bring them together, nothing would. She walked up behind her parents and in one swift movement fastened the bracelets on their wrists.

Daniel spun around the instant he heard the familiar click "Samantha Jane Benson, unlock these hand cuffs right now!" he roared, but Samantha had moved quickly to the door.

"I'll be back."

It was almost a plea for understanding in the face of her father's anger and mother's stunned disbelief. And before she could do something stupid like change her mind, Samantha hastily retreated ...

Fear over what she had done prompted her to return earlier than she had planned. But she needn't have worried because, when she sneaked back inside the house, Samantha found her parents locked in a loving embrace ...

By Pam Robertson

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Exercise : Read the sentences carefully and match the meaning with the word or phrase underlined. Mark ✗ in front of the letter that you choose.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านประโยคต่อไปนี้ แล้วเลือกคำที่มีความหมายตรงกับคำที่ขีดเส้นใต้ในประโยค ทำเครื่องหมาย ✗ หน้าข้อที่เลือก

- Samantha Benson's 13th birthday was one she would never forget. The day had started out in the same old humdrum manner: her mother calling out, "Come on, Sam, you'll be late for school."
 - excitement
 - without variety of change
 - unhappiness
- She couldn't seem to summon the enthusiasm she knew she should be feeling on this momentous occasion.
 - temporary importance
 - of very great importance
 - endless happiness
- "I'm coming." Samantha hurriedly donned her school uniform.
 - took off
 - brought
 - put on

Activity 42

: Answer the following questions.

ให้ผู้เรียนเขียนเรื่องเกี่ยวกับอำเภอสายให้ด้วยการเติมคำจากเรื่องทีอ่านลงในช่องว่าง

1. How did Samantha feel on her 13th birthday? Why?

.....
.....

2. What did she get for her birthday present last year? What does her mother promise to give her this year?

.....
.....

3. “She had just had a **brilliant idea**. If it worked, it would be the best birthday present ever.” What is her “brilliant idea?”

.....
.....

4. Did the story end Happily?

.....
.....

Activity 43

: Write 4-5 sentences about Samantha Benson. Use the given word/words in the sentence.

ให้ผู้เรียนเขียนเรื่องของ Samantha Benson ประมาณ 4-5 ประโยค โดยใช้คำที่กำหนดไว้ในประโยคเหล่านั้นด้วย

Samantha Benson’s 13th birthday // she / unhappy / her father / not stay with them // she / want / family / stay together // when her father / come home with her / meet her mother // she / fasten the bracelets on their wrists / move out of the room // she // come back / she / see / her parents / lock in a loving embrace // .

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

-B-

Activity 44 : Read the following short story. Do the exercise.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเรื่องสั้นต่อไปนี้ แล้วตอบคำถาม

***SHARE & SECRET**

His family shame

MY FATHER was killed when I was only two. It happened while he was overseas on a business trip. The nature of my father's professional meant that much of his work on these trips overseas was "hands-on".

It seemed clear that he died as a direct result of poor management and maintenance, but the firm employing him did not agree.

My mother, who was already caring for her elderly father, now found himself with two young children to support and no income or assistance from her husband's company.

The insurance company told her that his life insurance would not be paid until fault was established and his employer steadfastly refused to take blame. The firm even went as far as to use its resources and lawyers to try intimidate my mother out of making a fuss.

I don't really know what happened during the next few years. But I do know they were tough and I know that, all alone, my mother battled against the might of lawyers, insurance companies and internal investigation committees - and all this after having recently lost her husband.

***Woman's Day January 26, 1998**

I remember hearing her sob quietly at night. I remember her being very tense and jumpy before she went out, yet again, all dressed up. Yet she never burdened my sister or me with it all.

Through all the years and all the stress, as my sister and I grew up, we never knew the behind-the-scenes reasons for Mum's anxiety.

Financially we struggled. We moved from a house to a flat to a caravan. But, slowly, Mum was determined to work up back into a house. Then, she had some sort of windfall.

Suddenly we had a nice house again and a pet; my sister and I were able to buy tuck shop lunches at school and drink real orange juice. Mum told us it was our father's gift to us.

The years passed and my sister's and my memories of those hard times faded. My mother finally remarried and was happy again. But whenever we asked about our father's death, she told us where all the court files were held and that, if we wanted to, when we were old enough we could go through them and find out what happened. But she herself was unable to talk about the whole affair.

I had always been tempted to look at the documents. But I realised that even when I found out what had happened, I'd have no-one to whom to talk about it, as neither my mother nor my sister were prepared to discuss it. So, for years, I let it rest.

In time my sister and I both finished our university degrees. I went on to work and study further, but my sister is a real homemaker at heart and soon found a man who appeared to love her as much as my mother and I did.

As their wedding preparations were under way, I began to feel the absence of my father more and more. So, in order to find out more about him, I decided to take a look at all those court files.

I was deep into all the paperwork when I discovered something truly horrifying. My sister's fiancé, the man she loved and intended to marry, was the sole heir and executive of the company that was responsibility and tried to intimidate my mother into dropping her claims for insurance and damages.

Of course, he hadn't been personally involved in any of this, but his father certainly had been.

Well, the wedding is coming up and, despite what I now know, I haven't yet managed to find a way to broach any of this with my mother, and she hasn't let on to anyone what she knows. Now I have this secret and don't know if I should tell my sister.

Exercise : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายของคำศัพท์นั้นๆ ในข้อ B

A

B

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. overseas (n.) | a. keeping in good condition |
| 2. professional (n.) | b. foreign, abroad |
| 3. management (n.) | c. as regards money |
| 4. maintenance (n.) | d. vocation, trade |
| 5. to insure (v.)
insurance company | e. a shop at a school where sweets and cakes are sold |
| 6. to investigate (v.)
investigation company | f. the act of controlling business |
| 7. financially (adv.)
finance (n.) | g. to frighten |
| 8. tuck shop (n.) | h. to examine the reasons for something |
| 9. to intimidate (v.) | i. to introduce as a subject of conversation |
| 10. to broach (v.) | j. to protect oneself against loss of life, money |

Activity 45

: **Re-arrange the following sentences into correct order which really happened in the story you have just read.**

ให้ผู้เรียนเรียงประโยคใหม่ตามลำดับของเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในเรื่องที่ได้อ่าน

- a. The firm where my father worked did not give any support to our family.
- b. My mother remarried.
- c. My father died overseas when I was 2 years old.
- d. My sister decided to marry a young man.
- e. The insurance company did not pay for my father's life insurance.
- f. I wished my mother could share the secret of my sister's fiancé's family shame.
- g. I found that my sister's fiancé was the son of the company owner where my father worked.
- h. My sister and I finished our university degrees.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |

Activity 46

: **Fill in each space with a suitable word given in the bracket in order to make sense.**

(overseas, fiancé, university degree, shame, life insurance company)

1. It's a to tell a lie.
2. A helps to protect ourselves against loss of life and money.
3. Tom engaged Mary last month. He is hernow.
4. I started working after I had finished my
5. Wichai does not live in Thailand. He lives with his family.

Activity 47: **Read the following short story. Do the exercise.**

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเรื่องสั้นต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

C. THEY STOLE MY IDENTITY**She lost her wallet in a nightclub and someone took her cards – and her good name!****Now innocent Patricia has a police record**

MY BODY trembles with fear every time there is a knock on the front door. “Is it the police?”

I think to myself. “Are they here to arrest me and lock me up in some horrible jail?”

I’m living in constant terror, forever looking over my shoulder my nerves are shot to pieces and I can’t sleep.

I feel like a hardened criminal – but I’ve never broken the law!

At 24, my life has been turned upside down, all because I lost my wallet containing my driver’s licence, bank keycard and Medicare card.

My nightmare started last April after my wallet went missing while I was at a Gold Coast blues club. I went to nearby Southport police station, but I was out of luck – no-one had handed it in.

I cancelled my cards and put the incident behind me until I received a letter from Tweed Heads Local Court, demanding the I pay \$260 or face criminal charges.

I burst into tears.

After my parents has calmed me down, I rang the court and Tweed Heads police to straighten it out.

My hands were shaking as I told the police my story.

They said that on April 23 a woman calling herself Patricia Doherty had been arrested and charged with shoplifting from a Tweed Heads supermarket.

The thief had hoodwinked police and used my lost identification cards.

The police advised that a fast and easy way to clear my name would be go to the station and give my fingerprints. “We need your prints to show they don’t match the impostor’s,” an officer told me. Of course they didn’t.

While I was there, I asked a police officer to type me a letter, proclaiming my innocence, because I was worried the thief might still have my personal cards and do the same thing again.

The police gave me a note which said: "It appears that an unknown female has possession of Patricia Doherty's Medicare card, keycards and other forms of identification."

"It was this woman and not Doherty who was charged with stealing at Tweed Heads on April 23. Patricia was not the woman in question and comparison fingerprints were taken."

The police told me my "nightmare" was all over and they would clear up the matter with the court.

Despite my niggling suspicions, I silently prayed that this would be the end of the matter. But it's wasn't.

A few days later, another letter from the court arrived. I rang them, but was told that in their eyes I was still guilty.

The police finally did contact the court, which has promised not to sent any more letter, but the police still refuse to clear my record.

One officer said that because my cards are not recovered, my name must still be recorded as one of the thief's aliases, so my "criminal record" remains.

If I has done something wrong. I could understand it, but I'm innocent. I'm only 24 – I should be enjoying life, but I don't feel like doing anything while the police have my name on record.

My parents can't believe what I'm going through. I'm terrified that there might be a stuff-up and I'll be arrested, handcuffed and put behind bars.

It sounds like a joke – and would be, if it weren't so serious. I don't know what this thief looks like and I don't care. But she must have been hungry to steal a tin of Spam and a meat tray.

I pray constantly for an end to this whole sorry saga. I just want to put it behind me and get on with my life.

Story : Warren Gibbs

Identity / Identity Card / Identification Card	-	บัตรประจำตัว
Medicare Card	-	บัตรรักษาพยาบาล
Driver licence	-	ใบขับขี่
Bank keycard	-	บัตรธนาคาร

Exercise : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายของคำศัพท์นั้น ๆ ในข้อ B

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (A) | (B) |
| 1. nightmare (n.) | a. to give up, to call off |
| 2. wallet (n.) | b. to steal from a shop |
| 3. to cancel (v.) | c. epic, a long story |
| 4. crime (n.) | d. to trick or deceive |
| criminal (adj.) | e. an unpleasant and terrible dream |
| 5. to shoplift (v.) | f. to declare officially |
| shoplifting (n.) | g. metal rings joined together for fastening the wrist
of a criminal |
| 6. to hoodwink (v.) | h. an offence which is a punished by law |
| 7. to proclaim (v.) | i. a small flat leather case |
| 8. handcuffs (n.) | |
| to handcuff (v.) | |
| 9. saga (n.) | |

Activity 48

: Complete the sentences in A with a word/words in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนเติมข้อความในข้อ A ด้วยคำหรือข้อความในข้อ B ให้ได้ตามเนื้อเรื่อง
ที่ได้อ่าน

A

1. I was terrified whenever
2. I lost my wallet, my cards and
3. I got a letter from a court
4. The police did contact the court but
5. My criminal would remain so long as

B

- a. a woman got them, used my identity card.
- b. refused to clear my record.
- c. I heard a knock on the front door.
- d. my cards were not recovered.
- e. demanding that I pay \$260.

Activity 49

: Fill in each blank with a correct form of the word in brackets.

ให้ผู้เรียนเติมช่องว่างในประโยค โดยเลือกใช้คำที่ให้ไว้ในวงเล็บท้ายประโยค

1. It is very to write Japanese. (hard, harden)
2. I exercise every morning to my body. (hard, harden)
3. She is wearing a very skirt. (short, shorten)
4. The days are beginning to in autumn. (short, shorten)
5. The bag is as as a feature. (light, lighten)
6. They are going to the ship of her cargo. (light, lighten)
7. She has, not curly hair. (straight, straighten)
8. Your room is very untidy, please it up. (straight, straighten)
9. I want to my pencil. (sharp, sharpen)
10. Please don't let small children use a knife. (sharp, sharpen)

เรื่องที่ 3

Some Interesting Articles

-A-

Activity 50

: Read the following story. Do the exercises.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

HEALTH

*NGOs aim to revive traditional therapy

Interest in herbal

medicine increasing

Aphaluck Bhatiasevi

Nan

The knowledge and art of traditional therapy, once the main cure among Thais, may soon be lost along with aging practitioners, it is feared.

To prevent that, local communities and NGOs in Nan recently joined forces to revive the knowledge by encouraging traditional healers who have retired for 10-15 years to start practicing herbal therapy again.

The Hak Muang Nan (Love Nan) Group, a network of local communities, religious institutions, NGOs and academics, started getting involved in traditional medicine recently.

Phra Khru Pithak-nanthakun of Wat Aranyawat, who chairs the group, said traditional healing used to be rejected by the authorities on grounds it lacked scientific evidence to prove its effectiveness.

“Only recently has the interest in herbal medicine been revived, and this has led to the beginning of our involvement in traditional medicine,” he said.

The group’s activities in traditional medicine cover three main areas – reviving the practice among aged healers, conserving rare herbs, and reviving relevant knowledge.

Samruay Padpol, deputy chairman of the group, said since traditional healers had stopped practising for up to 15 years due to the increasing use of modern medicine, it was necessary to encourage them to revive their old knowledge.

He pointed out it was difficult to conserve herbs because traditional healers, after years of retirement, were finding it difficult to identify several species.

Low earnings from herbal therapy have also discouraged villagers from growing herbs, turning instead to more profitable crops.

To increase herbal cultivation, the group has joined with local people to grow herbs in community forests. Nan currently has 39 community forest plots on some 5,000 rai of land.

Mr. Samruay said the group had no intention to replace state authorities in forest administration; all it wanted to do was to enable communities to take care of their natural resources.

He pointed out it was very difficult to revive the knowledge of traditional medicine because information was either transferred verbally through generations or written in the ancient Lanna language which few people could read.

“Those who could read these medical formulas have become very old and are now finding it difficult just to see the texts,” he said.

Phra Khru Pithak-nanthakun said though the communities and state authorities had worked closely together to revive herbal therapy, he hoped to see more recognition among younger generations.

Sujinan Kwanthongma is one of the few young people interested in herbal medicine.

The 17 years, old girl has joined a group of about 80 other youngsters in Santisuk district to learn more about traditional medicine in their spare time.

Anong Padpol, 27, is another young hope for the Hak Muang Nan Group. Having a traditional healer as her grandfather, she has been influenced by traditional ways of healing from childhood.

She said it has become more difficult to find medicinal plants these days due to the shrinking of forest land.

Worse than that, she said, the number of old people who could read prescriptions traditionally written on palm leaves was getting smaller and smaller.

“If we don’t begin lighting new candles, the old ones that have been in use for a long time will soon fade away and we will have no light left,” she said.

Usually, when a traditional healer dies his personal belongings, including *palm-leaf books of medicine, are burned along with his body.

Despite being a student of modern technology at Rajabhat Institute in Lampang, Santiphap Poolsaeng, or “Moh (Doctor) Khaek”, has been practising traditional healing over the past few years.

Santiphap, 21, said he started getting interested in traditional medicine since childhood because an elderly relative he was fond of was a traditional healer.

“I often spent my time at her place and listened to her stories. Initially, I didn’t know what herbs she was referring to,” he said.

His growing interest encouraged him to begin treating neighbours, and as time went by more and more people came to seek his help.

*NGO = Non-Government Organization	-	องค์กรเอกชน (องค์กรที่ไม่ได้ดำเนินการโดยรัฐบาล)
*traditional therapy	-	การรักษาแผนโบราณ
*palm-leaf books	-	สมุดใบลาน

Exercise : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายของคำศัพท์นั้น ๆ ในข้อ B

A

- 1. herbs (n.)
herbal medicine (adj.)
- 2. therapy (n.)
a therapist (n.)
- 3. to heal (v.)
a healer (n.)
- 4. to earn (v.)
low earning (n.)
- 5. crops
- 6. to cultivate (v.)
cultivation (n.)
- 7. authorities (n.)

B

- a. to cure
- b. plants, plant product
- c. plants used for making medicine
- d. persons with power or right to control
and command
- e. the treatment of illness of the mind and body
- f. to get in return for work
- g. to prepare land for crops

-B-

Activity 53: **Read the following article. Do the exercise.**

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องต่อไปนี้ แล้วทำแบบฝึกหัด

***New Theory : Now Life in Korat**

“...New theory ...a new way to help people make a living on subsistence level. They might not be that rich but they would not starve either.”

“...An integral part of this program is the division of land into 3 parts, one for rice farming, another for gardening and the last portion for water storage...”

The major problems for farming in rural areas all over the country, especially in the northeastern region, is an insufficient supply of water for farming. This problem seems to occur again and again with-out any solution.

But when the “New Theory” project was introduced to the Northeast, people began to see new direction and hope in their lives.

The New Theory was first started in Nakorn Katchasima Province, after His Majesty the King graciously initiated a pilot project on a piece of land donated by Mrs. Chanya Phandee. The land, which covers an area of 21 rai 3 ngan 39 square-wah (approximately 3.36 ha), has been used to implement His Majesty’s concept of the New Theory. This small scale demonstration project will serve as a model to assist the local people in carrying out their occupation.

The project site is situated in Moo 14, Baan Chatmongkol, Thongchai Nua Sub-district, Pakthongchai District, Nakorn Ratchasima Province. It is about 3 km away from the Pakthongchai District to the northwest direction. The entrance into the project area is about 1 km from road no. 304 Nakorn Ratchasima-Kabin Buri Route. The area is located outside of the irrigation network. Even though there is a natural stream about 1 km west, that has become shallow and exploited into paddy fields. Thus farmers have to rely solely on rainwater for agriculture.

The soil is mostly friable and sandy. The land contours are a combination of highlands and plains. but in general, the lie of the land is flat. the steepness is about 1 degree and drainage capacity is poor. Under this condition, it is easily flooded because the soil is not absorbent.

However, the soil is still good enough to grow rice as well as dig a pond to store water. Since it is mostly composed of clay with low absorbent capability, the soil is not suitable for growing field crops and fruits because of poor natural drainage. Cultivation of field and fruit crops can be possible by raising earthbanks.

Soil conditions can be improved by using certain types of green manure such as African Sesbanic or Sunnhemp which will help increase the organic content and also restore physical properties in the soil.

Representatives of different government agencies which participated in the implementation of this project agreed that the land is suitable for the kind of farming recommended in “New Theory” demonstration project. They recommended that the land should be divided in to 2 parts.

The first part covers about 15 rai of land and is used as a site for the “New Theory” Demonstration Project in which the farmers can apply to their own land. The area is planned for the following activities. There is a water pond that is 2 rai (0.32 *ha) wide, 4 meters deep and able to store about 10,000 cubic meters of water.

An area of about 5 rai (0.8 ha) is set aside for rice farming, about 7 rai (1.12 ha*) for fruit and field crops, and the area on the banks of the ponds is for horticulture. Details can be found below.

- Rice Farming: In 1997-1998 rice farming season, there will be two types of rice planted. The first in Na Prang which is a method of rice farming suitable for planting on the land with over supply of water; and the other is Na Pee which is the regular annual rice farming system.

*ha = hectare 10,000 sq. metres = 1 hectare (2.471 acres)

- Garden Crops: There are two types of fruit trees. The first group includes perennial tree such as “santol, jackfruit and mango.

The second group includes those that can bear fruit in 1-2 years, such as guava, banana and custard apple, which are planted between main fruit crops. Flowers and other seasonal crops can also be grown around the pond.

- After the harvest season, various kinds of dry season field crops such as peanuts, soy beans and corn can be grown by using water from the pond if necessary. Fish are raised in the pond and simple method of raising animals is promoted. Vetiver Grass is grown around the pond to prevent erosion. Green manure is used to improve and nourish the soil.

About 1 rai of land is reserved for a residential area in which a small technical study center has been built to provide information to visitors.

The second piece of land, which covers about 6 rai (0.96 ha), is used for traditional farming – 3 rai (0.48 ha) for rice farming and the other 3 for fruits and field crops. The objective of this demonstration is to compare productivity from this area and that from the “New Theory” demonstration area so that farmers will observe tangible results and follow the good model to apply on their own land.

The rest of the land (about 1 rai or 0.16 ha) is used for roads and tracks to bring produce to the market.

If implementation of the “New Theory” is successful, it will be used as a pattern for villagers in nearby areas to follow in starting similar projects on their own land. Consequently, people will be able to generate more income all year round without having to migrate to the cities after harvest season in order to work.

The project will provide a real solution to problem of insufficient water resources. It is a project gives a new direction in the lives of farmers in the Northeast.

* santol – ฝรั่งท้อ

Exercise : Match the words in A with the meanings in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนจับคู่คำศัพท์ใน A กับความหมายของคำศัพท์นั้น ๆ ในข้อ B

A

- 1. subsistence (n.)
- 2. integral (adj.)
- 3. initiate (v.)
- 4. irrigation (n.)
- 5. exploit (v.)
- 6. friable (adj.)
- 7. manure (n.)
- 8. horticulture (n.)
- 9. perennial (adj.)
- 10. tangible (adj.)

B

- a. supplying water to dry land
- b. easily broken into small powder
- c. necessary to complete something
- d. fertilizer
- e. real, clear and certain
- f. to start working
- g. the science of growing fruit, flowers and vegetables
- h. trees that live for more than two years
- i. to utilize
- j. the ability to live

Activity 54

: Complete the following sentences in A by choosing the word/words in B.

ให้ผู้เรียนใช้คำหรือข้อความในข้อ B เติมท้ายประโยคในข้อ A ให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์ตามเนื้อเรื่องที่ได้อ่าน

A

1. The new theory “New Life in Korat” is
2. The main problem for farming in rural areas is
3. The New Theory was first started in
4. The project site is situated in
5. The area is located
6. The soil is mostly
7. Soil conditions can be improved by
8. The land for the “New Theory” should be divided
9. There are two typed of rice planted, the first is Na Prang, the other is
10. The “New Theory” will provide a real solution to

B

- a. an insufficient supply of water for farming.
- b. Moo 14, Baan Chatmongkol, Tongchai Nua sub-district, Pakthongchai District, Nakorn Ratchasima Province.
- c. crumbly and sandy.
- d. the problem of sufficient water resources.
- e. a new way to help people making a living on subsistence level
- f. outside of the irrigation network.
- g. using certain types of green manure.
- h. Nakorn Ratchasima Province by H.M. the King on a piece of land donated by Mrs. Chanya Phandee.
- i. into two parts.
- j. Na Pee.

บทที่ 5

Writing

สาระสำคัญ

การเขียนเป็นทักษะสำคัญทักษะหนึ่ง que แสดงถึงความสามารถในการใช้ภาษาอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ ผู้เรียนจึงควรได้รับการฝึกฝนที่ถูกต้องตามขั้นตอนและควรฝึกฝนการเขียนอย่างสม่ำเสมอ การอ่านบทความหรือเนื้อเรื่อง que เขียนอย่างถูกต้อง จะช่วยให้ผู้เรียนนำเอาแนวคิดมาเรียบเรียงเขียนเรื่องของตนเองได้

ผลการเรียนรู้ที่คาดหวัง

ผู้เรียนสามารถ

1. เขียนเรียงความสั้น ๆ ตามแนวทางที่กำหนดให้ได้
2. เขียนบันทึกย่อได้
3. เขียนจดหมายเชิญได้
4. เขียนจดหมายส่วนตัวได้
5. เขียนจดหมายธุรกิจได้

ขอบข่ายเนื้อหา

- | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------|
| เรื่องที่ 1 | : | Composition |
| เรื่องที่ 2 | : | Short Notes |
| เรื่องที่ 3 | : | Invitation Notes |
| เรื่องที่ 4 | : | Personal Letters |
| เรื่องที่ 5 | : | Business Letters |

เรื่องที่ 1

Composition (การเขียนเรียงความ)

Writing Assignment

A. Read the paragraph below. Write the form of the verb “TO BE” and the verb “TO HAVE” in the blanks

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านข้อความข้างล่าง แล้วเติมรูปคำกริยา “TO BE” และ “TO HAVE” ลงในช่องว่างให้ถูกต้อง

Thai's Flag

Every country its own flag. Each flag different colours and shapes which different meanings. We, Thai, call our flag “Trai Rong” “Trai” means “three” “Rong” means “colour”. Our flag rectangular. There five horizontal stripes which go across from one end to the other end of the flag. There three different colours : two red stripes, two white stripes and one big blue stripe in the middle. The red colour represents our nation. The white colour represents our religion and the blue colour represents our beloved King who always among our hearts, Thai people. Our flag raised in front of the schools and offices from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. everyday. We love and admire our flag very much.

B. Shi Li Min is a student from the People is Republic of China. He is going to write about his national flag.

Here are some information about China’s national flag which Shi Li Min can use is his writing.

The Flag of the People’s Republic of China

call the “Five Stars Red Flag” // oblong // colour / red // five yellow stars in the upper left corner of the flag // one of the stars / large / the others / small // The large star / in the center / the others / surround // the red / stand for / socialism in P.R.C. / the yellow stars / mean that / the Chinese / yellow people //

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Flag of the People’s Republic of China</i></p> <p>The flag of the People’s Republic of China (P,R.C.) is called</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>..... means that the Chinese are a yellow people,</p>

เรื่องที่ 2

Short Notes (การเขียนบันทึกย่อ)

Writing Assignment

Read the following passages. Fill in the short note with the information from the passage.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านข้อความต่อไปนี้ แล้วนำข้อมูลไปเติมในบันทึกย่อให้ได้ความสมบูรณ์

Peter Corp Dyrendal, the hottest teen idol around, has no illusions about his debut hit album. “I know my album isn’t perfect, but I can take the criticism,” he says firmly. “Constructive criticism, that is. Without it, how can I expect to improve? it’s all a matter of attitude.”

The album, Hin Pha, Ka, Darb, may be topping the charts, but several pundits have dubbed Peter a “one-album wonder”, crediting his meteoric rise to a combination of good looks and the Grammy PR machine.

The 22-year-old superstar shrugs off the remarks. The son of a half-Danish/half-German father and a Thai mother, he was born and raised in Denmark. He first got seriously involved in music back in high school, playing the guitar in a band he formed with friends.

Three years ago, he moved to Thailand. “A friend of my cousin who is in a magazine business invited me to come over and work as a model. I wasn’t planning on making a career out of it, but before I knew what was happening, I was accepting offers from other publications.” His face breaks into the grin that has won so many teenage hearts. “I guess there must be something about the way I look.”

Peter denies accusations that he has used his popularity as a model to spearhead his entry into the music business. “I understand why people think that way, but it wasn’t like that at all,” he explains. “I’m a singer because I like music. Music has been part of my life for as long as I remember. But I certainly didn’t come to Thailand with the intention of going into the entertainment business.”

He is still surprised at his good fortune. “When Grammy [Entertainment] approached me last year about recording an album, I had my doubts. Then I thought, why not? Life’s all about change and adapting to new situations.”

The task proved more difficult than he had anticipated.

“In the beginning, I really had problems with my voice. It just didn’t suit the songs that had been chosen for the album. I know my voice is powerful and I thought I had to make the most of that power to get the emotions across. I was wrong. All it did was give me a sore throat. It didn’t produce any solid song.”

“Fortunately, the producers were very patient. They arranged for voice training and encouraged me to practice. Even now I still set aside a couple of hours a day to work on my voice and I think I’m getting better.”

He roars with laughter when asked why Grammy chosen the buffalo as the theme for “Chao Thui Yoo Nai (Where is Chao Thui?)”, one of the most popular songs on the album.

“I think the idea was that when people saw a buffalo, they would immediately think of me.” (Chao thui is slang for buffalo).

Peter dreamt up the album title himself: Hin, Pha, Ka, Darb (literally “a stone from a cliff, a crow and a sword”). It’s a play on his name. “In ancient Greek, Peter means a stone, while Corp and Dyrendal are the Viking words for crow and sword.” He also penned “An Angel In My Life” and contributed a touch of Danish-style rap to “Keb Raeng Wai”.

His favourite bands are Nirvana and Gun’n’ Roses: “Although the first song I learned to play on the guitar was John Lennon’s ‘Imagine’.”

“I can’t argue with critics who say I project a ‘foreign’ image. I grew up in Denmark, and my style is typically Danish- casual, comfortable, and a little adventurous. Okay, my trousers may not be fashionable by Thai pop star standards, but I like these baggy pants with large side pockets because they’re comfortable and I can carry my favourite things around. Part of my agreement with Grammy allows me the final say on concept and image.”

Comments about his music carry more weight, but Peter already knows he has work to do in that area.

“I realize I’m very much a beginner. if I want to make singing my profession, I’ll have to work at developing my range.”

Name : Age :

Father's nationality :

Mother's nationality :

Birth Place :

Moved to Thailand :

First career in Thailand :

Recorded first album with :

First album :

Meaning of the album name :

One of the most popular songs in the album :

Favourite bands :

Critics about his image :

Comments about his music :

เรื่องที่ 3

Invitation Notes (การเขียนจดหมายเชิญ)

สิ่งที่ควรรู้ก่อนเขียน

ประเภทของงานสังสรรค์ มีมากมาย เช่น

- a birthday party (งานเลี้ยงวันเกิด)
- a New Year party (งานเลี้ยงวันปีใหม่)
- a farewell party (งานเลี้ยงอำลา)
- a house warming party (งานเลี้ยงขึ้นบ้านใหม่)
- a wedding reception (งานเลี้ยงรับรองวันสมรส)
- etc.

สำนวน/ประโยคที่ใช้ในการเชิญ

- Would you like to
- Will you be able to
- Could you have with me next Sunday?
- Are you free on
- If you are not busy

การตอบรับคำเชิญ

- Thank you for
- Thanks a lot for your invitation.
- Thank you for the invitation.
- It's very kind of you to invite me.
- I'd love to
- I'd like very much to
- I'd be happy to

การตอบปฏิเสธคำเชิญ

I'm sorry I can't go. I have another engagement.

I'd like very much to go, but I have a class.

I wish I could go but I have to go to

I'm afraid I can't go. I have an appointment.

writing Assignment

A. Look at the invitation notes and the replies. Fill in the blanks by the correct phrases given.

ให้ผู้เรียนใช้กลุ่มคำที่ให้ไว้เติมลงในช่องว่างของจดหมายเชิญและจดหมายตอบรับคำเชิญให้ได้ความและถูกต้อง

Dear Mary,

..... on Saturday night? I'm going to at Sala Thai Restaurant, Silom at 7.00 p.m. to come?

Yours,

Wanida.

Dear Wanida,

..... to invite me to your farewell party on Yes, so much.

Yours,

Mary.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. would you like | d. hold a farewell party |
| b. I'd love to go | e. Thanks |
| c. It's nice of you | f. Are you free |

Dear John,

..... *have dinner with us*
 *at eight o'clock*

Hoping so much to see you then.

Yours,

Pranee.

Dear Pranee,

..... *for your invitation to dinner at*
your house. We *as*

Thank you anyway.

Yours,

Anne & John

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. at our house | d. on the fourteenth of February |
| b. Will you and Anne | e. Thank you very much |
| c. We're sorry we can't go | f. we have another appointment |

B. Read the invitation note below. Write two notes to your friend:

1. Accepting the invitation.

2. Declining the invitation. Think of any reason.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านจดหมายเชิญของเพื่อน แล้วตอบคำเชิญ 2 ฉบับ คือ

1. ตอบรับคำเชิญ
2. ตอบปฏิเสธคำเชิญ โดยอ้างเหตุผลด้วย

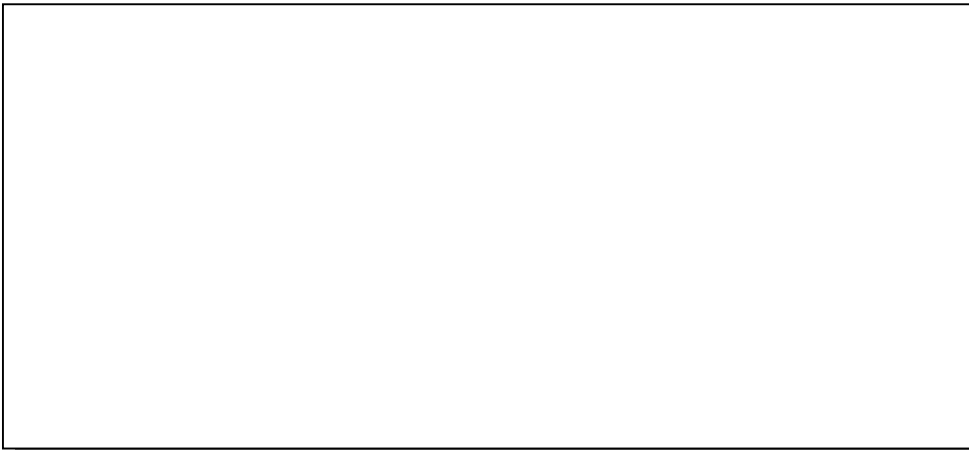
Invitation Note

Dear Peter,

Just a note to say we're having a house warming party on Friday, the sixth of February, at 6 o'clock at night. We wish you could come and join us.

Yours,

Somchai & Noi.

(a) A Note of Acceptance (จดหมายตอบรับ)**(b) A Note of Declining (จดหมายตอบปฏิเสธ)**

เรื่องที่ 4

Personal Letter (การเขียนจดหมายส่วนตัว)

Read a letter from Japan. Kyoko Okada, a Japanese girl, write letter to her Thai friend, Salin Chintana. Here is her letter.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านจดหมายของ Kyoko Okada สาวชาวญี่ปุ่นที่เขียนถึงเพื่อนคนไทย สลิล จินตนา

1-12-410 Chitose cho,
Nishinomiya City,
Hyogo, Japan.

September 20, 1997.

Dear Salin,

How are you? I haven't written to you for quite a long time as I was busy studying.

On the first Sunday of October, we are going to celebrate the "Japanese Rice Harvest." We are going to have a big festival at our local shrine on that day. There will be many booths along the path to the shrine. People will buy food and cakes and enjoy eating. At home, we'll prepare our special dinner, generally "Sushi" is the main dish. All our relatives will come together and celebrate the festival. The children will sing and dance joyfully. We'll have a very good time on this special day.

How about Thailand? Do you have any special and joyful festival like ours? Please tell me about it.

Look forward to hearing from you very soon.

Yours sincerely,

Kyoko.

You are "Salin Chintana". Write a letter to "Kyoko Okada", telling her about "Songkran Festival". Use the information given below.

ให้ผู้เรียนเป็น “สลิค จินตนา” เขียนจดหมายตอบ Kyoko Okada เกี่ยวกับเรื่อง “วันสงกรานต์” โดยใช้
ข้อมูลต่อไปนี้ช่วยในการเขียน

- the traditional Thai New Year
- a national holiday
- April 13-15
- a joyful festival and religious merit making
- the weather is very hot
- people dress beautifully and colourfully
- water throwing, dancing, singing
- etc.

57/7 Nawamin Road
Bangkhum,
Bangkok 10230

October 2, 1997.

Dear Kyoko,

Thank you very much for your letter. I enjoy reading about the “Japanese Rice Harvest”. It is very interesting to share our experience between us.

Thailand also has a mery and happy festival like Japan. It is the “Songkran Festival”.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

Yours sincerely,
Salin.

เรื่องที่ 5

Business Letter (การเขียนจดหมายธุรกิจ)

สิ่งที่ควรรู้ก่อนเขียน

โครงสร้างของจดหมาย ประกอบด้วยส่วนสำคัญดังต่อไปนี้

1. **Heading** – ที่อยู่ของผู้ส่งจดหมาย และวันเดือนปีที่ส่ง เดือนต้องเขียนตัวเต็มเสมอ อย่าเขียนคำย่อ เช่น 13th January 1998. ถ้าเป็นแบบอเมริกันจะเขียนเดือนก่อนวันที่ เช่น January 13, 1998.

2. **Inside Address** – ที่อยู่ของผู้รับ ซึ่งจะมีชื่อผู้รับพร้อมคำนำหน้า Mr./Mrs. ... และสถานที่ประกอบกิจการของผู้รับด้วย

3. **Salutation (Greeting)** – เว้นช่องว่างระหว่าง Inside Address และ Salutation

ถ้าทราบชื่อผู้รับให้ใช้

Dear Mr. ... / Dear Mrs. ... / Dear Miss ...

ถ้าไม่ทราบชื่อผู้รับให้ใช้

Dear Sir, / Dear Madam, / Dear Sir or Madam, Gentlemen (คุณผู้ชาย/ผู้หญิง) / Dear Sirs

(บริษัทห้างร้าน, องค์กร)

4. **Body of the Letter** – ใจความสำคัญของจดหมายเขียนให้สั้น กระชับ แต่ได้ใจความครอบคลุมเนื้อหาทั้งหมดที่ผู้รับจำเป็นต้องทราบ

5. **Closings** – คำลงท้าย

Your sincerely, / Sincerely yours,

Yours truly, / Truly yours,

Yours very truly, / Very truly yours,

6. **Signature** – ลายเซ็น ให้เขียนด้วยลายมือเสมอ พิมพ์ชื่อเต็มต่อท้าย ผู้ชายไม่ต้องใช้ Mr. นำหน้าชื่อ แต่ผู้หญิงอาจจะเขียน Miss/Mrs. ใส่ในวงเล็บนำหน้าชื่อ อาจเติมตำแหน่งได้ชื่อเต็มนี้ได้

Writing Assignment

You are the manager of the Emerald Hotel, Bangkok. You have received a room reservation. Write a letter to confirm the reservation.

Read the letter of reservation then reply it.

ให้ผู้เรียนอ่านจดหมายข้างล่างนี้ แล้วเขียนตอบ

*Opal Fields Ltd.,
155 George Street,
The Rocks, Sydney,
Australia.*

12th April 1998.

*The Manager,
The Emerald Hotel,
99/1 Ratchadapisek Road,
Bangkok.*

Dear Sir,

I should like to reserve a single room with both for our manager, Mr. Smith, for the night of 10th and 11th May. If possible he would like a room on the second floor, with balcony. He hopes to arrive at 7.30 p.m. and would like dinner.

I shall be glad if you will let me know whether you have a suitable room available and how much the stay may cost.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

E. Browns

Miss E. Browns,

Secretary to Mr. Smith.

*the room rate for a single room is 1900 baht a night including V.A.T. and a service charge. Breakfast is not included.

The reply from the manager of the hotel

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

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

Dear Miss E. Browns,

Thank you for your letter of I confirm that we have reserved a roomfor the nights of

The price of a single room is

This price does notbreakfast.

.....

(.....)

Manager.

เฉลยแบบทดสอบก่อนเรียน-หลังเรียน

- A.**
1. d
 2. f
 3. k
 4. h
 5. a
 6. c
 7. e
 8. b
 9. g
 10. i

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

เฉลยกิจกรรม

บทที่ 1**Activity 1 :**

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. f | 4. b |
| 5. h | 6. c | 7. e | 8. g |

Activity 2 :

- | | | |
|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 1932 | 2. 1933 | 3. 1936, 1951, 1960, 1966 and 1977 |
| 4. 1992 | | |

Activity 3 :

1. 5.2
2. It was 85.1 per cent.
3. No, it was not.
4. Yes, it was.
5. More than six years of age.

Activity 4 :

- | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. 459,497 | 2. 34 | 3. 21.78 |
| 4. 21.14 | 5. 912,775 | |

Activity 5 :

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. b |
|------|------|------|

Activity 6 :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|

บทที่ 2

Activity 7 :

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

B. a. A stem which is cut from a banana plant.

b. The winner is the one who can skip longest without tripping.

c. The mother snake is trying to run and weave to protect her children.

d. The team will race while hitting the edge of a circular bamboo hoop with a stick.

The winner is the team which finishes first without their hoop falling over.

Activity 8 :

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

B. a. the Ayutthaya period (1350-1767).

b. wrestle or bite.

c. shoes.

d. Bangkok's Ratchadamneon Stadium (Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday) and Lumpini

Stadium (Tuesday, Friday and Saturday).

Activity 9 :

A. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. i 5. h

6. e 7. b 8. g 9. f

B. a. It began since the 13th century.

b. Because it is recognized by the Thai Sports Association which has counted Kings among participants.

c. No.

d. At the Pramane Ground.

e. Because it is the fighting between two types of kite, each seeks feet long. (It's seven times the length of its female opponent.)

Activity 10 :

1. c 2. e 3. a 4. f 5. b
6. d

Activity 11 :

1. in Ayutthaya on Feb 8, 98.
2. the Amateur Athletics Association of Thailand.
3. Hiromi Suzuki.
4. Indonesia.
5. dethroning defending champion Portuguese Manuel Machado (at the Athen hosted World Athletics Championships last August.)

Activity 12 :

- Gold Medal : Ruwiyati
Silver Medal : Sunisa Pechpongprai
Bronze Medal : Liang Toh So
The 4th Winner : Hilda Napitupulu

Activity 13 :

1. soccer 2. event 3. goalie 4. match

Activity 14 :

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

Activity 15 :

- (1) Egypt.
- (2) None.
- (3) Six.
- (4) Because his right knee was injured.
- (5) He was a stand-in goalkeeper.
- (6) No.

Activity 16 :**Exercise I**

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d
- B. 1. one gold (medal) and one silver (medal).
 2. Melsitov Alexander, bronzes.
 3. Ning Lijia, 1,256.6, South Korea Lee Eun-chul, 1,253.8.
 4. 20 – 12 - six

Exercise II

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b
- B. 1. Italy's Michele Bartoli did.
 2. Denmark's Rolf Sorensen.

Exercise III

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b
- B. He beat James Wattana 6-1 in the quarter finals.

Exercise IV

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a
- B. Majoli won.
 Pierce lost.

บทที่ 3

Activity 17 :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. a | 4. j | 5. g |
| 6. b | 7. d | 8. i | 9. f | 10. h |

Activity 18 :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. a | 3. c | 4. f | 5. b |
| 6. d | 7. h | 8. g | | |

Activity 19 :

1. Thai alphabet
2. immigrants
3. hamlet
4. established
5. constitutional monarchy

Activity 20 :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. c | 4. a | 5. a |
| 6. c | 7. b | | | |

Activity 21 :

1. It is called “Krungthep” in Thai. It means “City of Angels.”
2. Bangkok was established in 1782 by King Rama 1.
3. About 80 kilometers to the north.
4. Thailand’s traditional trade had been formerly with China and expanded to European countries in the 15th century.
5. For the city transportation system as well as for defense.
6. It is on May 5. He has been the King for 50 years.

Activity 23 :

- | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. i | 3. a | 4. d | 5. k |
| 6. e | 7. f | 8. b | 9. j | 10. g |
| 11. h | | | | |

Activity 24 :

1. car, one hour and a half's drive.
2. "Bridge Over the River Kwai".
3. the " Allied Prisoners-of-War".
4. wrote a novel called "Bridge Over the River Kwai".
5. over 16,000 Allied Prisoners-Of-War and 49,000 impressed Asiatic laborers.
6. the main Mae Klong River.
7. rafting up or down stream on the wild waters the two reivers, Kwai Noi and Kwai Yai.
8. jungle products and gems dug from the Kanchanaburi mines.

Activity 25 :

ให้เขียน โดยใช้ข้อมูลจากเนื้อเรื่องที่อ่าน "Bridge Over the River Kwai, Kanchanaburi"

Activity 26 :

- | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|
| Passage A | 1. c | 2. a | 3. b |
| Passage B | 1. b | 2. c | 3. a |
| Passage C | 1. c | 2. a | 3. b |
| Passage D | 1. c | 2. a | 3. b |
| Passage E | 1. c | 2. a | 3. b |

Activity 27 :

- Passage A Sukhothai had been the capital for 127 years before it moved to Ayutthaya.
- Passage B Pattaya is divided into 3 areas. They are northern, central and southern areas.
- Passage C It is the official winter palace of the Royal Family. It is situated on the mountain in Chiang Mai
- Passage D Because Korat is the place where the railroad and the highway from Bangkok meet the two pairs of main regional railroads and highways.
- Passage E Phuket is of the same size as Singapore. The highway distance from Bangkok is 921 kilometres.

Activity 28 :

ให้เขียนโดยใช้ข้อมูลจากเนื้อเรื่องที่อ่านจาก Passage A – E ในเรื่องที่ 4

บทที่ 4

Activity 29 :

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

Activity 30 :

1. a princess and a young man.
2. he want his daughter to marry a prince.
3. they knew the everyone else would be busy celebrating then.
4. jumping over the cliff into the river.
5. “Paa Wing Chu”, “the place where the lovers jumped”, “Kang Og Ma”, “the horse chest rock”, “Kang Og Ma Noi”, “the little horse chest rock”.

Activity 31 :

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1. of | 2. near | 3. in | 4. of | 5. where |
| 6. and | 7. by | 8. on | 9. over | 10. into |

Activity 32 :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 1. handsome | 2. festival | 3. wedding | 4. burry |
|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|

Activity 33 :

1. It took place in the northeastern Thailand.
2. They quarreled over the green oranges.
3. Tao Kulu and Nang Aua.
4. They wanted to get married.
5. They killed themselves.

Activity 34 :

1. grow
2. rainy
3. other provinces
4. northeastern
5. white
6. yellow scarf of Nang Aua
7. sword Tao Kulu used to kill himself.
8. especially lovely in the evening.

Activity 35 :

- | | | |
|---------|---------------|------------|
| 1. wise | 2. pull | 3. quietly |
| 4. evil | 5. impossible | 6. helpful |

Activity 36 :

1. a rich merchant named Siriwathaka.
2. the great medicine.
3. there was a medicinal stick in his hand when he was born.
4. wise man.
5. advisors.

Activity 37 :

1. a bull
2. a cow
3. a calf

Activity 38 :

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

Activity 39 :

1. Ta Ta lived in a small village in the province of Saraburi. He was a woodcutter.
2. He was asked to cut down trees to make logs for the king's new palace.
3. A spirit lived in a takien tree.
4. He floated the logs along the river to the King.
5. The other woodcutters were jealous of Ta Ta and one killed him.

Activity 40 :

1. Saraburi province.
2. “the crying log”.
3. lived.
4. build a new palace.
5. the logs down the river to the King.
6. did not move.
7. Ta Ta had died.
8. Ta Ta is dead.
9. “Sao Hai”.

-A-

Activity 41 :

1. b
2. b
3. c

Activity 42 :

1. She felt very dull because there was nothing new.
2. She got a cat, Lexi. Her mother promises to give her a make-up kit.
3. She could make her father come home and stay with them.
4. Yes, it did.

Activity 43 :

การเขียนเรื่องมีแนวคล้าย ๆ เรื่องต่อไปนี้ อาจเพิ่มเติมรายละเอียดตามเนื้อเรื่องที่ได้อ่าน

Sumantha Benson’s 13th birthday was one she would never forget. She was (felt) unhappy because her father did not stay with them. She wanted her family to stay together. When her father came home with her and met her mother. She fastened the bracelets on their wrists. She moved out of the room. When she came back, she saw her parents being locked in a loving embrace.

-B-**Activity 44 :**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. f | 4. a | 5. j |
| 6. h | 7. c | 8. e | 9. g | 10. i |

Activity 45 :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. a | 4. b | 5. h |
| 6. d | 7. g | 8. f | | |

Activity 46 :

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. shame | 2. life insurance | 3. fiancé |
| 4. university degree | 5. overseas | |

-C-**Activity 47 :**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. i | 3. a | 4. h | 5. b |
| 6. d | 7. f | 8. g | 9. c | |

Activity 48 :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. e | 4. b | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Activity 49 :

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. hard | 2. harden | 3. short | 4. shorten | 5. light |
| 6. lighten | 7. straight | 8. straighten | 9. sharpen | 10. sharp |

-A-**Activity 50 :**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. a | 4. f | 5. b |
| 6. g | 7. d | | | |

Activity 51 :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. e | 4. b | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Activity 52 :

เขียนตามแนวคิดของตนเอง โดยอาจใช้คำศัพท์และแนวคิดจากเรื่องที่ได้อ่าน

-B-**Activity 53 :**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. j | 2. c | 3. f | 4. a | 5. i |
| 6. b | 7. d | 8. g | 9. h | 10. e |

Activity 54 :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. e | 2. a | 3. h | 4. b | 5. f |
| 6. c | 7. g | 8. i | 9. j | 10. d |

Activity 55 :

เขียนตามแนวที่ให้ไว้ โดยอาจใช้คำศัพท์เพิ่มเติมจากเนื้อเรื่องที่ได้อ่าน

บทที่ 5

เป็นการฝึกเขียนตามแนวที่กำหนดให้ (Guided Writing) จึงไม่มีเฉลยคำตอบ เมื่อผู้เรียนเขียนเสร็จแล้ว
ควรให้ครูประจำกลุ่มหรือผู้รู้ช่วยตรวจให้

ขอขอบคุณ

1. หนังสือพิมพ์ Bangkok Post
2. หนังสือพิมพ์ The Nation
3. วารสาร Asia week
4. วารสาร Asia Magazine
5. วารสาร Woman's Today, Australia
6. Tourism Authority of Thailand "Exotic Thailand Travel Guide"
7. Supervisory Unit, Teacher Training Department, Ministry of Education "Tales And Stories From Thailand"
8. "Kinnaree" Thai Airways International Domestic Inflight Magazine
9. "Sawasdee" Thai Airways International
10. Department of Non-Formal Education 1995 Ministry of Education of Thailand
11. The Chaipattana Foundation Journal Decembet 1997
12. Thai Farmers Bank, "Highlights of Thailand"

ที่ผู้เขียนได้ใช้เนื้อหาบางส่วนจากเอกสารเหล่านี้ในบทฝึกอ่านในเอกสารเล่มนี้

คณะผู้จัดทำ

ชุดวิชาการอ่าน-เขียน 6 (Reading-Writing 6)

คณะที่ปรึกษา

ดร. ทองอยู่	แก้วไพเราะ	อธิบดีกรมการศึกษานอกโรงเรียน
ดร. กล้า	สมตระกูล	รองอธิบดีกรมการศึกษานอกโรงเรียน

คณะกรรมการชุดวิชา

ดร. สมบัติ	สุวรรณพิทักษ์	ประธาน
นางนันทวัน	ไตรย์เทน	รองประธาน
นางสมถวิล	ศรีจันทิก	ผู้เชี่ยวชาญเนื้อหา/ผู้เขียน
นางพรทิพย์	กล้ารบ	นักวัดผล
นายสุรพงษ์	มันมะโน	นักเทคโนโลยี
นางเดือนใจ	แก้วโอภาส	บรรณาธิการ
นางรัชฎาภาวดี	เหล่าพาณิชย์	เลขานุการ

คณะผู้บรรณาธิการ
เพื่อเป็นหนังสือเรียนรายวิชาการอ่าน – เขียน 6 (เลือก)

ที่ปรึกษา

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--|
| 1. นายประเสริฐ | บุญเรือง | เลขาธิการ กศน. |
| 2. นางสาวศุภินี | งามเขตต์ | ผู้อำนวยการกลุ่มพัฒนาการศึกษาออกโรงเรียน |

คณะทำงาน

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. นายสุรพงษ์ | มันมะโน | กลุ่มพัฒนาการศึกษาออกโรงเรียน |
| 2. นายศุภโชค | ศิริรัตนศิลป์ | กลุ่มพัฒนาการศึกษาออกโรงเรียน |
| 3. นางสาวสุกลาง | เพชรสว่าง | กลุ่มพัฒนาการศึกษาออกโรงเรียน |
| 4. นางสาวเบญจวรรณ | อำไพศรี | กลุ่มพัฒนาการศึกษาออกโรงเรียน |
| 5. นางสาวชมพูนท | สังข์พิชัย | กลุ่มพัฒนาการศึกษาออกโรงเรียน |