

Comparisons

Comparisons with adjectives and adverbs

Equality *as + adjective + as*....
 *as + adverb + as*....

Examples : Your house is as large as mine.
 This pencil is as long as that one.
 He speaks English as well as his friend.
 She drives as carefully as her husband.

Inequality ...*not so / as + adjective + as*...
 ...*not so / as + adverb + as*...

Examples : His report is not so long as mine.
 Your house is not so large as my house. (*or* mine).
 She can't speak English so fluently as her friend.
 He doesn't drive so fast as he did yesterday.

Comparative *Comparative + than (-er than / more than)*

Examples : Her house is larger than his.
 Her car is more expensive than yours.
 He writes more beautifully than his friend.
 I work harder than you.

Superlative adjectives *the -est / the most*

Superlative adverbs *(the) -est / (the) most*

Examples : The Chao Praya is the longest of all rivers in Thailand.
 Samart is the tallest boy in his classroom.
 Of the three boys, Daeng played the piano fastest.
 Narong studies hardest in his class.

Comparisons with nouns

Equality *...as much + uncountable noun + as....*
...as many + plural noun + as....

Inequality *...not so / as much + uncountable noun + as...*
...not so / as many + plural noun + as...

Examples : I don't have so much money as you.
Hens don't have so many legs as buffaloes.
There is not so much water in this glass as in that one.

Comparative *more + plural noun + than*
more + uncountable noun + than
fewer + plural noun + than
less + uncountable noun + than

Examples : There are more students in this room than in that room.
There is more rain in July than in May.
I ate fewer mangoes than my sister this mornings.
There is less traffic at Bangsue than at Yaowarat.

Superlative *the most + plural noun*
the most + uncountable noun
the fewest + plural noun
the least + uncountable noun

Examples : I have the most friends in Chiangmai.
She has the least money on her today.
There are the fewest people coming to the fair.

Note : Her car is **less** expensive than yours.
He writes **less** beautifully than his friend.
Your homework is **a little** easier than mine.
He is **a little** taller than I.
Iron is **much** cheaper than gold.
Margaret is **very much** more beautiful than her sister.
He writes **much** more beautifully than his friend.
I am **junior** to him.
My wife is **senior** to me.
That event is **posterior** to this one.
His strength is **interior** to yours.
You are **two centimeters taller** than I.
She is **five years younger** than I.
Suchat ran **two meters farther** than his friend.
Of the two, John is the taller.
Between Mary and Alice, Mary is the prettier.
The more you learn, the wiser you will get.
The longer she waited, the angrier she become.
You get thinner and thinner every day.
Suthep is **cleverer than any other student** in the class.
No other student in the class is so / as clever as Suthep
(= Suthep is the **cleverest student** in the class.)
Henry is **older** than David.
That is the **oldest** house in the city.
My **elder** brother is now studying in a high school.
My **eldest** sister is now working as a secretary.
He loves you more than I. (Subject)
He loves you more than me. (Object)

This bicycle is **the same price** as that one.

Prathoom is **the same age** as Ladda.

My pen is **the same as** yours.

They are **the same height**.

These shirts are **the same size**.

I **am like** my father.

Your voice is **like** your father's.

Our ideas are **alike**.

Their opinions are **alike**.

My pencil is **similar to** yours.

Your plan is **similar to** my plan (*or mine*).

Our shoes are **the same**.

Our shoes are **similar**.

Our shoes are **alike**.

Jim's rubber and Jane's are **the same**.

Jim's rubber and Jane's are **similar**.

Jim's rubber and Jane's are **alike**.

Comparisons with verbs

... cleans **as much as** ...

... cleans **more than** ...

... cleans **less than** ...

Comparisons with past participles

... is **as well** educated as ...

... is **better** paid than ...

Exercise : Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

Combine each of the following sentences into one sentence, using the given word or words.

Example : Mary is 160 cm. tall. Jane is 160 cm. tall. (*as.....as*)

Answer : Mary is *as tall as* Jane.

1. Mary is interesting. Jane is interesting too. (*as.....as*)

2. Somsri is very happy. Somchai is happy. (*than*)

3. I have sixty baht. She has sixty baht. (*as.....as*)

4. She speaks English well. He speaks English well. (*as.....as*)

5. Smith walked slowly. Mary walked very slowly. (*so.....as*) (*than*)

6. This book is modern. That one is very modern. (*a little less*)

7. Malee is beautiful. Wanida is very beautiful. (*so.....as*) (*less*)

8. She can speak English very clearly. I can't speak English clearly. (*much more*)

9. Dang has ten pens. Dum has ten pens too. (*as.....as*)

10. He is six feet tall. She is five feet six inches tall. (*a little.....than*)

11. He earns more money. He is happy. (*the.....the.....*)

12. He is good. I like him much. (*the.....the.....*)

Write the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjective or adverb.

1. Malai is _____ girl in this room. (beautiful)
2. Betty is _____ than Nancy. (charming)
3. He drove his car _____ than I did. (slow)
4. The Englishman is _____ than a European. (friendly)
5. He is _____ person that I have ever seen. (selfish)
6. Helen writes _____ among her friends. (quick)
7. The more time he spends outside his home, _____ he has for his family. (little)
8. There is _____ rain in my country than in yours. (much)
9. _____ Chinese live in Chicago than in Los Angeles. (few)
10. There is _____ rain of all in Northeastern. (little)

Change the degree of comparison without changing the meaning in the following sentences.

Example : 1) He is taller than I am. = I am not so tall as he is.

2) London is the biggest city in the world. = London is bigger than any other city in the world.

1. Suda is the prettiest of all the students in her class.

2. Gold is the most valuable of metals.

3. A live ass is better than a dead lion.

4. Iron is more useful than any other metal.

5. Bangkok is not so densely-populated as Tokyo.

6. He is wiser than any other boy in his class.

7. He walks more quickly than Suwit.

8. Plastic is not so durable as nylon.



Exercise : Adjectives and Adverbs

DIRECTIONS : Write down the correct form of the word in brackets (adjective or adverb).

1. Tom is (slow) _____.
He works _____.
2. Sue is a (careful) _____ girl.
She climbed up the ladder _____.
3. The dog is (angry) _____.
It barks _____.
4. He acted (excellent) _____.
He's an _____ actor.
5. They learn English (easy) _____.
They think English is an _____ language.
6. Max is a (good) _____ singer.
He sings _____.
7. It's (awful) _____ cold today.
The cold wind is _____.
8. Dogs rely on their noses as they can smell (extreme / good) _____.
If that is true, why does dog food smell so (terrible) _____?
9. The little boy looked (sad) _____.
I went over to comfort him and he looked at me _____.
10. I tasted the soup (careful) _____ but it tasted (wonderful)
_____.

Too / Enough

Too and Enough

Too and *enough* indicate degree. They modify adjectives, adverbs, and nouns.

- *Too* means more than what is needed.
- *Enough* means sufficient.

Examples

- He is *too old* to play football with the kids.
- Dave is *intelligent enough* to do the right thing.
- You're not working *fast enough*
- I don't have *enough time*.
- He has *too many friends*.
- She has got *too much patience*

Use of too and enough

1. *Enough* comes after adjectives and adverbs:

ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH or ADVERB + ENOUGH

Examples:

He isn't *old enough* to watch this program.

We're not walking *quickly enough*.

2. **Enough** may also precede nouns:

ENOUGH + NOUN

Examples:

We have *enough money* .

I have not got *enough money* to buy this computer.

3. **Too** comes before adjectives and adverbs:

TOO + ADJECTIVES or TOO + ADVERBS

Examples:

It's *too hot* to wear that coat.

I was driving *too fast*.

4. **Too** may also come before nouns when it is used with the expressions **too much** and **too many**.

a. **Too much** is used before uncountable nouns.

TOO MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Example:

There is *too much salt* in this food.

b. **Too many** is used before countable nouns

TOO MANY + COUNTABLE NOUNS

Example:

There are *too many students* in this classroom.

Exercise - Too or Enough

Fill in the correct word (*too* or *enough*).

1. I left the coffee for a minute to cool because it was _____ hot to drink.
2. He wasn't strong _____ to lift that heavy box.
3. There aren't _____ policemen in our town.
4. Do you have _____ information to help me with this problem?
5. It is _____ difficult to do for a little child.
6. I do not have _____ much time to prepare dinner
7. I didn't buy the car because it was _____ expensive.
8. He didn't work hard _____ to pass the exam.
9. My mum can't sleep because she drinks _____ much coffee.
10. She isn't old _____ to start driving.

Active and Passive Voice

Active Voice : Subject + Verb + Object

Passive Voice : Subject + Verb to be + V3 + by + object

What is Active Voice?

When the **subject** of a sentence is the **doer** of the verb, the verb is said to be in **Active Voice**. Active voice is more common in speaking and writing. For example;

She writes a letter.

I am reading a book.

What is Passive Voice?

When the effect of the action is received by the **subject**, the verb is said to be in **Passive Voice**. In simple words, When the object of a sentence is the subject of the verb, the verb is said to be in the passive voice.

A letter is written by her.

A book is being read by me.



Passive Voice in English

TENSE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present Simple	I do my homework.	My homework is done .
Present Continuous	I'm doing my homework.	My homework is being done .
Past Simple	I did my homework.	My homework was done .
Past Continuous	I was doing my homework.	My homework was being done .
Present Perfect	I have done my homework.	My homework has been done .
Past Perfect	I had done my homework.	My homework had been done .
Future Simple	I will do my homework.	My homework will be done .
Future Be going to	I'm going to do my homework.	My homework is going to be done .
Modal	I must do my homework.	My homework must be done .
Modal Perfect	I should have done my homework.	My homework should have been done .

Order and Request Sentences

[Let + Object + Be + Verb 3rd form (Past Participle)]

Bring a pencil for drawing. [Active]

Let a pencil be brought for drawing. [Passive]

Complete your work in time. [Active]

Let your work be completed in time. [Passive]

Exercise : Active – Passive Voice

Complete the following passive voice sentences in the tenses suggested.

1. Their books and pens _____ (keep) in the drawer.
(Present Simple)
2. Your examination papers _____ (collect) at the end of the hour. (Future Simple)
3. His shoes _____ (mend). (Present Continuous)
4. Some ink _____ (spill) on the carpet. (Present Perfect)
5. Milk _____ (use) for making butter and cheese.
(Present Simple)
6. These matches _____ (make) in Sweden. (Past Simple)
7. English _____ (speak) all over the world.
(Present Simple)
8. He _____ (never, beat) at tennis. (Present Perfect)
9. My sister _____ (teach) how to cook by the teacher at this time. (Present Cont.)
10. The furniture _____ (move) before the police arrived.
(Past Perfect)
11. The quarrel _____ (forget) in a few years' time.
(Future Simple)
12. A pupil _____ (praise) when he works hard.
(Present Simple)
13. His car _____ (steal) from the garage last night.
(Past Simple)

14. The dog _____ (leave) in the garden before I came back. (Past Perfect)
15. The parcel _____ (usually, tie) up with a string. (Present Simple)
16. The homework _____ (write) in ink. (must)
17. The grass _____ (mow) next Saturday. (to be going to)
18. Diseases _____ (prevent) from spreading. (can)
19. The empty bottles _____ (keep) in a big box. (used to)
20. Those chairs _____ (move) outside. (had to)

Put in the correct form of the verb in Passive into the gaps. Use the verb and the tense given in brackets.

Example : Letters *are written* by Peter. (to write - Simple Present)

1. The words _____ by the teacher today. (to explain - Simple Present)
2. We _____ a letter the day before yesterday. (to send - Simple Past)
3. This car _____ It's too old. (not/to steal - will-future)
4. This street _____ because of snow. (already/to close - Present Perfect)
5. A new restaurant _____ next week. (to open - will-future)
6. He _____ to the party yesterday. (to invite - Simple Past)
7. The blue box _____. (can/not/to see - Simple Present)

8. I _____ the book by my friend last Sunday.

(to give - Simple Past)

9. The dishes _____ by my little brother.

(not/to wash - Present Perfect)

10. I _____ by Robert. (not/to ask – will - future)

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE AND ADJECTIVE PHRASE

ADJECTIVE: the part of speech that modifies a noun or a pronoun. “give additional information about the subject or the object in a sentence”

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE : DEFINITION / FORM / FUNCTION

DEFINITION

Adjective clause is a dependent clause that acts as an adjective. Adjective clauses begin with one of the relative pronouns such as who, whom, whose, that, which, etc. (also called relative clauses).

- The lady **who teaches in Political Science department** is my sister.
- The student **of whom he spoke** was a foreigner

FORM

Adjective clauses begin with one of the relative pronouns such as who, whom, whose, that, which, etc. (also called relative clauses), and always placed in a sentence right after the noun they describe.

- The postcard **which I bought** is pretty.
- The sharks opened their mouths **which were full of sharp teeth** while they swam by the boat.
- I know the student **who is sitting in the front row of the theater**.

FUNCTION

– Noun phrase modifier

- Harry Potter is the boy **who lived in Gryffindor**.
- A book **that you ordered through interlibrary loan** arrived this morning.
- My aunt is the woman **whom you should have emailed the instructions**.

– Subject complement

- The girl **who won the race** is happy.
- The student **who sits next to me** is from China.
- The taxi driver **who took me to the airport** was friendly.

– Object Complement

- I like the woman **whom I met at the party last night**.
- I bought a novel **that was amazing**.
- I liked the composition **which you wrote**.

– Appositive

- The man, **who is hungry and exhausted**, fainted.
- The fire, **that was warm and inviting**, burned brightly in the dark night.
- A stranger, **who is rich and kind**, paid for my dinner.

Two types of Adjective Clause

Restrictive Clause

- My sister **who lives in California** is a doctor.
- The car **that has broken headlights** belongs to my brother.
- The soccer player **who scored the goal** is from Liverpool.

Non-restrictive Clause

- My sister, **who lives in California**, is a doctor.
- The Eiffel Tower has an elevator, **which I rode to the top**.
- Ms. Tan, **who is my English tutor**, went to Korea last winter.

ADJECTIVE PHRASE : DEFINITION / FORM / FUNCTION

DEFINITION

Adjective phrase is a word or a group of related words that does not contain a subject and verb, and it acts as an adjective in the sentence.

- The restaurant served plain, tasteless soup.
- The committee picked somebody stupid for our new leader.
- A stranger, rich and kind, paid for my dinner.

FORM

Most adjective phrases come after the word they describe.

- Mrs. Morris is **tall and slim**.
- This is **the road to Toledo**.

Some adjective phrases come before the word they describe. The words in these phrases are often joined with hyphens.

- An **eight-year-old** child goes to school alone.
- A **well-dressed** lady comes to the party.

FUNCTION

The functions of adjective phrases are:

– Adjective phrase head

- The nearby motel offers **cheap** but comfortable room.
- These are unbelievably **expensive** shoes.

– Noun phrase modifier

- My mother planted **purple** flowers in her garden.
- The **very tiny** puppy barked at the cat.

– Subject complement

- Under the bed is **filthy**.
- The cake tastes **sickeningly sweet**.

– Object complement

- The farmer painted the barn **red**.
- The little girl wanted her room **bright pink**.

– Appositive

- The fire, **warm and inviting**, burned brightly in the dark night.
- A stranger, **rich and kind**, paid for my dinner.

Changing an adjective clause to an adjective phrase

To change an adjective clause with be to an adjective phrase, delete the subject relative pronoun and the form of be.

–The book **which is written in Spanish** is difficult.

➡ The book **written in Spanish** is difficult.

– Any students **who are in this class** can learn to speak English.

➡ Any students **in this class** can learn to speak English.

To form an adjective phrase with a verb other than be, delete the subject relative pronoun and change the verb to its present participle (-ing) form.

– People **who live in big cities** often see new movies.

➡ People **living in big cities** often see new movies.

– My cousin Tina has an apartment **that overlooks the cemetery**.

➡ My cousin Tina has an apartment **overlooking the cemetery**.

If an adjective clause is restrictive, the adjective phrase is restrictive.

– My sister **who lives in California** is a doctor.

➡ My sister **living in California** is a doctor.

If an adjective clause is nonrestrictive, the adjective phrase is nonrestrictive.

– My sister, **who lives in California**, is a doctor.

➡ My sister, **living in California**, is a doctor.

EXERCISES

A. Reduce the adjective clauses into adjective phrases.

1. I know the student who is sitting in the front row of the theater.

2. The girl who was chosen to be the captain has played for three years.

3. John Brown, who is 23, works at Chase Bank.

4. I went to a hotel that was located on 7th and Broadway.

5. Nancy likes restaurants that serve spicy food.

6. The meeting, which was scheduled for last week, did not take place.

7. The plane, which is taking off now, is Boeing 477.

8. The case, which stands in the corner, is for new books.

9. A room, which is painted white, appears to look larger.

10. The soup that I had for lunch was too salty.

11. The people whom Ani is visiting live on A. Yani Street.

12. All people whom I asked to my party was coming.

13. The man that is reading thick book is my roommate.

14. The teacher who motivates us is really kind person.

15. The team who won football competition gets a lot of money.

B. Identify the type of adjective clause: restrictive or non-restrictive adjective, then correct it if it non-restrictive adjective.

1. My father who is the taxi driver doesn't like to exercise.

2. The rice made by your sister yesterday tasted like glue.

3. My girlfriend who is very beautiful loves painting.

4. The words written on the blackboard are very difficult to read.

5. Mia Hamm who is the world's most famous female soccer player played in the World Cup in fall 2003.

Direct and Indirect Speech

วิธีการนำเอาคำพูดที่ได้ยินมากล่าวถึงอีกครั้งในภาษาอังกฤษ สามารถแบ่งออกได้เป็น 2 ประเภทด้วยกัน คือ

Direct Speech คือ การยกคำพูดจริงๆของผู้พูดทั้งหมดมาเล่าให้ฟังโดยไม่เปลี่ยนแปลง โดยอาศัยการนำคำพูดนั้นมาไว้ในเครื่องหมายคำพูด (Quotation Marks (“...”)) โดยมี comma (,) คั่นกลางระหว่างประโยคที่ยกมาพูดถึง และ ประโยคหลัก โดยประธานที่อยู่ในเครื่องหมายคำพูดจะต้องเป็นตัวใหญ่เสมอ เช่น

He said, “I will clean the house.”

หมายเหตุ ประโยค Direct Speech สามารถทำได้อีกรูปแบบ โดยไม่ได้สร้างความหมายที่ต่างกันแต่อย่างใด โดยเราสามารถทำได้โดยการนำ คำพูดนั้นมาไว้ในเครื่องหมายคำพูด (Quotation Marks (“...”)) มาไว้ที่

ต้นประโยค เช่น

“My name is Mike”, he said.

Indirect Speech (Reported Speech) คือ การนำคำพูดมารายงานให้ผู้อื่นฟัง หรือ การดัดแปลงคำพูดมาให้ เป็นคำพูดของผู้เล่านั่นเอง เช่น

He said he would clean the house.

ประโยค **Indirect Speech** แบ่งออกได้เป็น 3 ประเภทด้วยกัน

1. ***Indirect Speech - Statement*** หรือ ประโยคบอกเล่า หรือ ปฏิเสธ ในรูปแบบของ Indirect Speech

2. ***Indirect Speech – Commands, Requests or Suggestion*** หรือ ประโยคคำสั่ง ขอร้อง หรือ ขออนุญาต ในรูปแบบของ Indirect Speech

3. ***Indirect Speech - Question*** หรือ ประโยคคำถามในรูปแบบของ Indirect Speech

ตารางการเปลี่ยน Tense ใน Indirect Speech

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present simple Tense	Past simple Tense
Present continuous Tense	Past continuous Tense
Past simple Tense	Past perfect Tense
Past Continuous Tense	Past Perfect Continuous Tense
Present perfect Tense	Past perfect Tense
Future simple Tense (will)	Future in past forms Tense (would)
Can	Could
May	Might
Shall	Should
Must	Had to

คำระยะเวลาที่ต้องเปลี่ยนรูปใน Indirect Speech

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
ago	before, earlier
a year/month ago	a year/month before, the previous year/month
last... (night/week/month/year)	the...before, the previous...
next... (night/week/month/year)	the following..., the...after
now	then, at that time
the day before yesterday	two days before
the day after tomorrow	later in two days time, two days late
today	that day
tomorrow	the following day, the next day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before, the previous day

คำที่ต้องเปลี่ยนจาก ใกล้ ให้เป็น ไกล ใน Indirect Speech

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
here	there
these	those
this	that

Indirect Speech - Statement หรือ ประโยคบอกเล่าในรูปแบบของ Indirect Speech

หลักการเปลี่ยนจากประโยค Direct Speech-Statement เป็น Indirect Speech-Statement

1. นำเครื่องหมายคำพูด (Quotation Marks (“...”)) และ comma (,) ออก

2. เปลี่ยน
says เป็น says that
say to เป็น tell
said เป็น said that
said to เป็น told

3. เราสามารถที่จะเติม “that” หลัง Reporting Verbs หรือไม่ได้

4. เปลี่ยนสรรพนามให้สอดคล้องกับประธานหลักของประโยค

5. เปลี่ยนคำระบุเวลาต่างๆ และ เปลี่ยนคำที่เป็นระยะ ใกล้ ให้เป็น ไกล เช่น

Direct Speech: He said, “I bought this house 2 years ago.”

Indirect Speech: He said (that) he bought that house 2 years before.

6. เปลี่ยน Tense ให้เข้ากับ Reporting Verbs ซึ่งมีวิธีการเปลี่ยน ดังนี้

- หากกริยาใน Direct Statement อยู่ในรูปของ Present Tense เราไม่จำเป็นต้องเปลี่ยนแปลง Tense ใน Indirect Statement อย่างไรก็ตาม เราจะต้องเปลี่ยนรูปกริยาตามประธานในประโยคนั้นๆ เช่น

Direct Speech: He says, “I like you.”

Indirect Speech: He says (that) he likes me.

- หากกริยาใน Direct Statement อยู่ในรูปของ Past Tense เราจะต้องเปลี่ยนแปลง Tense ใน Indirect Statement

6.1) เปลี่ยนจาก Present Simple Tense เป็น Past Simple Tense เช่น

Direct Speech: Sarah said, “I like Science.”

Indirect Speech: Sarah said (that) he liked Science.

6.2) เปลี่ยนจาก Present Continuous Tense เป็น Past Continuous Tense เช่น

Direct Speech: She said, “I am not shouting.”

Indirect Speech: She said (that) she was not shouting.

6.3) เปลี่ยนจาก Present Perfect Tense เป็น Past Perfect Tense เช่น

Direct Speech: John said, “I have finished my homework.”

Indirect Speech: John said (that) he had finished his homework.

6.4) เปลี่ยนจาก *Past Simple Tense* เป็น *Past Perfect Tense* เช่น

Direct Speech: Jake said, "I cleaned the kitchen."

Indirect Speech: Jake said (that) he had cleaned the kitchen.

6.5) เปลี่ยนจาก *will* เป็น *would* เช่น

Direct Speech: I said, "I will wait for you."

Indirect Speech: I said (that) I would wait for you.

6.6) เปลี่ยนจาก *shall* เป็น *should* เช่น

Direct Speech: They said, "We shall go to the supermarket."

Indirect Speech: They said (that) they should go to the supermarket.

6.7) เปลี่ยนจาก *can* เป็น *could* เช่น

Direct Speech: George and Sarah said, "We can help you."

Indirect Speech: George and Sarah said (that) they could help me.

6.8) เปลี่ยนจาก *may* เป็น *might* เช่น

Direct Speech: He said, "I may not be home tonight."

Indirect Speech: He said (that) he might not be home tonight.

6.9) เปลี่ยนจาก *must* เป็น *had to* เช่น

Direct Speech: The doctor said, "You must stop smoking."

Indirect Speech: The doctor said (that) I had to stop smoking.

Indirect Speech - Requests, Commands, Suggestions หรือ ประโยคขอร้อง คำสั่ง หรือ

แนะนำความเห็นในรูปแบบของ *Indirect Speech*

หลักการเปลี่ยนจากประโยค *Direct Speech-Requests, Commands, Suggestions* เป็น *Indirect Speech-Requests, Commands, Suggestions*

หลักการเปลี่ยนส่วนมากจะคล้ายกับหลักการเปลี่ยนประโยคของ *Direct Speech - Statement* โดยมีข้อแตกต่าง ดังนี้

1. เปลี่ยนกริยาหลักให้เป็นคำดังต่อไปนี้ โดยเปลี่ยนรูปคำให้เข้ากับ Tense นั้นๆ

ask / asked (ขอร้อง)	order / ordered (สั่ง)
advise / advised (แนะนำ)	propose / proposed (เสนอแนะ)
beg / begged (วิงวอน, อ้อนวอน)	request / requested (ขอร้อง)
command / commanded (สั่ง)	tell / told (บอก)
forbid / forbade (สั่งห้าม)	warn / warned (เตือน)

2. ใช้คำว่า “to + V.1” เพื่อบอก / แนะนำ / สั่งให้ทำ

“not to + V.1” เพื่อบอก / แนะนำ / สั่งไม่ให้ทำ

3. ถ้าประโยค Direct Speech นั้นไม่มีกรรม ให้เติมกรรมลงไปประโยค Indirect Speech ด้วย

4. หากมีคำว่า “please” ในประโยค Direct Speech ให้ตัดทิ้ง

ตัวอย่างการเปลี่ยนประโยค Direct Speech-Requests, Commands, Suggestions เป็น Indirect Speech-Requests, Commands, Suggestions

ask / asked (ขอร้อง)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> He <u>asked</u> , “Please let me go to the party.” <i>Indirect Speech:</i> He asked me to let her go to the party.
advise / advised (แนะนำ)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> Mom <u>advised</u> , “Don’t get married.” <i>Indirect Speech:</i> Mom advised me not to get married.
beg / begged (วิงวอน, อ้อนวอน)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> He <u>begged</u> , “Please, don’t leave me alone.” <i>Indirect Speech:</i> He begged her not to leave him alone.
command / commanded (สั่ง)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> The police said, “Stop the car!” <i>Indirect Speech:</i> The police commanded her to stop the car.

forbid / forbade (สั่งห้าม)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> He said, "Please, do not touch it." <i>Indirect Speech:</i> He forbade me not to touch it.
order / ordered (สั่ง)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> The teacher said, "Be quiet!" <i>Indirect Speech:</i> The teacher ordered us to be quiet.
propose / proposed (เสนอแนะ)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> He said, "You should read more books." <i>Indirect Speech:</i> He proposed me to read more books.
request / requested (ขอร้อง)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> The teacher said, "Please, listen to me." <i>Indirect Speech:</i> The teacher requested us to listen to her.
tell / told (บอก)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> He said, "Please, do not touch it." <i>Indirect Speech:</i> He told me not to touch it.
warn / warned (เตือน)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> He said, "Be careful!" <i>Indirect Speech:</i> He warned me to be careful.

Indirect Speech - Questions หรือ ประโยคคำถามในรูปแบบของ Indirect Speech

หลักการเปลี่ยนจากประโยค Direct Speech-Questions เป็น Indirect Speech-Questions

หลักการเปลี่ยนส่วนมากจะคล้ายกับหลักการเปลี่ยนประโยคของ Direct Speech - Statement โดย Indirect Questions สามารถแบ่งออกได้เป็น 2 ประเภทด้วยกัน คือ

1. ประโยคคำถามที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยกริยาช่วย (Yes/No Questions) ซึ่งมีหลักการเปลี่ยนดังนี้

1.) ใช้กริยานำในประโยคหลัก ดังนี้

Ask / asked (ถาม)	Want to know / Wanted to know (อยากรู้)
Inquire / inquired (สอบถาม)	Wonder / Wondered (สงสัย)

2.) ใช้ "if", "whether", "whether or not" หรือ "whether...or not" เพื่อเป็นตัวเชื่อมประโยค

3.) ทำประโยคให้อยู่ในรูปของประโยคบอกเล่า และตัดเครื่องหมาย "?" ออก

ตัวอย่างการเปลี่ยนประโยค Direct Speech-Questions เป็น Indirect Speech-Questions(Yes/No Questions)

Ask / asked (ถาม)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> He asked, “Can I borrow your pen?” <i>Indirect Speech:</i> He asked if he could borrow my pen.
Inquire / inquired (สอบถาม)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> She said to the customer, “Can I have your name, please?” <i>Indirect Speech:</i> She inquired the customer whether or not she could have his name.
Want to know / Wanted to know (อยากรู้)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> He said to me, “Do you have children?” <i>Indirect Speech:</i> He wanted to know whether I had children or not.
Wonder / Wondered (สงสัย)	<i>Direct Speech:</i> He said, “Is it delicious?” <i>Indirect Speech:</i> He wondered if it was delicious.

2. ประโยคคำถามที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย Question Words (Wh-Questions) ซึ่งมีหลักการเปลี่ยนดังนี้

1.) ใช้กริยานำในประโยคหลัก เช่นเดียวกับการสร้าง Indirect Question สำหรับประโยคคำถามที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยกริยาช่วย (Yes/No Questions)

2.) ใช้ Question words ซึ่งได้แก่ Who, Whom, What, Which, When, Why, Where และ How เป็นตัวเชื่อม

3.) ทำประโยคให้อยู่ในรูปของประโยคบอกเล่า และตัดเครื่องหมาย “?” ออก
ตัวอย่าง

- *Direct Speech:* He said to me, “Where are the apples?”

Indirect Speech: He asked me where the apples were.

- *Direct Speech:* He asked, “Where are you going?”

Indirect Speech: He asked where I was going.

- *Direct Speech:* She said to him, “How did you make it?”

Indirect Speech: She asked him how he had done it.

.....

EXERCISE

Choose the best answer.

1. Can you tell me when this bus will leave?
a. that b. if c. no word needed d. whether
2. John us to come at eight.
a. said b. ask c. made d. told
3. We advise you in class.
a. don't sleep b. that not to sleep c. not to sleep d. to not sleep
4. Hehe is still angry.
a. tells b. says c. said d. told that
5. Tell me!
a. why did you cry b. why you cried c. why do you cry d. that why you cried
6. He said he had visited the USA ten years
a. ago b. still c. before d. then
7. They asked _____ I could draw a map.
a. if b. that whether c. that d. what
8. He told me that he _____ .
a. had never smoked b. has never smoked c. never smoke d. never smokes
9. My father _____ he was tired.
a. said b. told c. asked d. talked
10. John wants to know if he _____ write on both sides of the paper.
a. will b. would c. has d. should
11. The director ordered _____ arrive late.
a. that they don't b. not to c. to them not to d. them not to
12. Miss Wilson told us that she _____ able to come to the next meeting.
a. won't be b. wouldn't be c. isn't d. weren't
13. "I have lost my pen."
He said (that) _____ .
a. I have lost my pen b. he had lost his pen
c. he has lost his pen d. he had lost my pen

14. The man said, "I am going to London tomorrow."
- The man said (that) I am going to London tomorrow.
 - The man said (that) I was going to London the next day.
 - The man said (that) he is going to London tomorrow.
 - The man said (that) he was going to London the next day.
15. He said, "Your dog bit me yesterday, Sue."
- He told me (that) your dog bit me yesterday.
 - He told me (that) my dog had bitten him the day before.
 - He told Sue (that) her dog had bitten him the day before.
 - He told Sue (that) my dog had bitten him the day before.
16. "Shall I ever finish this job?"
- She wondered _____.
- if she would ever finish that job
 - that she would ever finish that job.
 - if she should ever finish that job
 - that she should ever finish that job.
17. "Do your homework", John's mother said.
- John's mother wants him to do his homework.
 - John's mother told him to do his homework.
 - John's mother told him if he did his homework.
 - John's mother asked him whether he did his homework.
18. Do you know _____?
- what time does the movie start
 - what time starts the movie
 - what time the movie starts
 - what the movie starts time
19. Mike said that he _____ Mary two days before.
- has seen
 - sees
 - had seen
 - saw
20. The teacher told us that the school _____ the following week.
- would be closed
 - may be closed
 - will be closed
 - was closed

Idioms

Direction : Complete the sentences with the correct idiom and translate them.

the apple of someone eye.

a bird's eye view

added fuel to the fire

let down your hair

pull your socks up

1. After announcing that we would get no pay increase, the boss _____
by increasing our work hours.

Translation _____

2. From the tower of the cathedral, you have _____ of the city.

Translation _____

3. Little Molly is _____ her mother's _____.

Translation _____

4. I could never go to a karaoke night. I need to relax and _____ a bit.

Translation _____

5. The sports teacher says he'll take me off the football team if I don't _____.

Translation _____

Idioms

Directions : Complete the sentences with one of the phrases below.

Fight to the death *Live in fear of*
Scared to death of *Frighten the life out of*

1. I'm _____ snakes
2. The dog next door _____ me every time.
3. I would _____ to protect my family.
4. Villagers near the forest _____ attacks from wolves.

Directions : Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate idioms.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. He _____ me _____ . very late last night. | make out |
| 2. Don't _____ the poor. | put up with |
| 3. I want to be _____ | take to |
| 4. Do you think he will _____ if I give him some whisky. | went over |
| 5. I will _____ you as far as the post office. | come round |
| 6. The police tried to _____ the crime. | come by |
| 7. He _____ the house thoroughly before buying it. | go with |
| 8. Why do people _____ such silly things? | call on |
| 9. Boys _____ girls like fish to water. | get over |
| 10. I can't _____ the meaning of the poem. | drop in |
| 11. You should buy that blouse. It will _____ well _____ your red suit. | look down on |
| 12. I hope that money was honestly _____ | turned out |
| 13. Let's _____ John at John's house. | take out |
| 14. Sompong was really upset when he failed the test.
He thought he would never _____ feeling so stupid. | clear up
come along with |
| 15. Some rich people _____ for a long holiday abroad. | took down |
| 16. She knows how to _____ her father. | called up |
| 17. This school has _____ some first-rate scholars. | get round |
| 18. The students _____ what this teacher lectured. | went away |
| 19. _____ your hands _____ of your pocket. | by myself |
| 20. I thought I'd _____ on you while I was passing. | |

Two Words Verb

Complete the following sentences.

1. The police accused me (to, of, by, on) stealing a car.
2. Steven is accustomed (to, of, with, on) eating Thai food.
3. His knowledge is superior (than, to, at, on) hers.
4. The novel written in U.S.A. is based (on, from, by, in) his experience of life.
5. Let me congratulate you (in, with, on, to) your success.
6. Though I don't allow him to say, but he persists (of, on, at, in) saying.
7. I went to see my friend (of, off, from, in) at Don Muang when he left here for England.
8. My friend boasted (about, on, of, to) his success too much.
9. These foreigners want to exchange dollars (for, in, with, at) Thai money at my office.
10. Can he confess the truth (at, with, on, to) the police?
11. Thai soldiers have to protect their country, and they won't yield (with, to, from, by) the communists.
12. Her means is equivalent (to, with, than, at) yours.
13. Our teacher prohibited us (to, from, about, at) smoking.
14. She is sick (of, to, at, on) living with her husband together.
15. Your manager is never responsible (of, for, to, with) his duty.
16. Somsri was employed (to, of, at, in) washing clothes in my house.
17. His brother disappointed (to, with, for, at) low marks.
18. Our country is famous (for, about, to, at) the fine arts.
19. This television is similar (with, for, about, to) that one.
20. You shouldn't be jealous (of, with, from, to) her beauty.
21. When you get (to, by, off, at) the post office, please lay this letter into the box.
22. Her reason is excellent so I give (on, over, with, up) chatters.
23. After his father had died, he look (on, over, with, up) chattles.
24. He lost his pen and then he went back to look(after, at, for, in) it.
25. She suspected you (to, of, on, in) the thief who stole her diamond ring last night.

Synonym

Choose the alternative that best keeps the meaning of the underlined word (s).

1. The Prime Minister proposed the road map for national reconciliation.
(a) division (b) reunion (c) recommendation (d) interest
2. Kasornkasivit School, a vocational institute aimed at training buffaloes and farmers, was officially launched in March 2009.
(a) inaugurated (b) laid down (c) completed (d) constructed
3. Although Jane's aunt is 60 years old, she still looks well.
(a) attractive (b) fine (c) healthy (d) good
4. The problems of drug and human trafficking along Thai borders need to be resolved.
(a) transportation (b) trade (c) exchange (d) tracking
5. Thailand's stance, which rejected a draft text on climate change, was in line with G 77 countries.
(a) statement (b) discussion (c) opposition (d) position
6. The business companies pledged to freeze prices of basic consumer goods for another 3 months.
(a) promised (b) rejected (c) proposed (d) allowed
7. The World Bank disclosed that China's economic outlook remained favorable.
(a) status (b) performance (c) forecast (d) stability
8. It is doubtful that the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system can help solve traffic congestion in Bangkok.
(a) flow (b) movement (c) digestion (d) jam
9. Farmers are warned to delay their major rice crop cultivation due to widespread dry spell.
(a) drought (b) flooding (c) cold (d) warmth
10. Foreign tourists enjoy a haven of tranquility in northern hilly area in Chiang Mai Province.
(a) transit (b) pleasure (c) calm (d) recreation
