

LESSON I

GREETING, WELCOMING, AND FAREWELL

Part 1. Greeting Dialogue:

Formal Greeting (การทักทาย แบบทางการ)

A : Good morning, Mr. Somchai, how are you?
B : I'm fine, thank you, Mr. Seksan. And how are you?
A : Very well, thank you.



A: Good morning, Mr. Thomas.
B: Good morning, Miss Susan. How are you?
A: I'm very well, thank you. And how are you?
B : Quite all right, thank you.

Informal Greeting (การทักทาย แบบไม่เป็นทางการ)

A : Hello, Bob, how are you today?
B : I'm not very well. I have a headache.
A : Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Have you taken any pills?
B : Yes, I have. Thank you , Manee.



A : Hello, Nan. I haven't seen you for a long time.
How have you been?
B : I'm all right, thanks. And how about you ,Khet?
A : Not too bad, thanks.

A : Hi, Daeng, haven't seen you for months. What's new?
B : Not much. I've been busy with my work. What about you , Boy?
A : So so.

Part 2. Useful Expression

1. Formal Greetings (การทักทาย แบบทางการ)

Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening.

Good day, Sir / Madam (very formal)

How do you do? เป็นการทักทายกันครั้งแรกพบ ที่เป็นทางการมาก และผู้ตอบจะตอบกลับว่า

How do you do? และมีการสัมผัสมือกัน

2. Informal Greetings (การทักทาย แบบไม่เป็นทางการ)

Hi / Hello/ Hey/ Yo	What's up? or 's up?	How are you doing?
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What's new?	What's going on?	What's happening?
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What's doing ?	What's good?	What's the matter?
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*** It's important to note that the question "How are you?" or "What's up?" doesn't necessary need a response. ****

3. Responses (การตอบ)

Very well, thank you. And you? (formal)

Fine (informal)

Great (informal)

Not so bad, thanks. And you?

Very well, thank you.

Fine, thanks.

Not so bad, thanks

Very well, thank you.

I'm fine, thank you.

I'm alright, thank you.

I am good.

ถ้ารู้สึกไม่สบายให้ตอบดังนี้:



ผู้ฟังควรตอบสนองดังนี้:

Not very well. I have a headache.

That's too bad. I hope you feel better soon.

Not so well. I catch a cold.

I'm sorry to hear that. I hope you feel better soon.

Not quite well, I have a backache.

Awful! I have a stomachache.

Pretty bad! I have a fever.

4. Formal Greetings: Departing (การกล่าวอำลา แบบเป็นทางการ)

Good morning / afternoon / evening. After 8 p.m. - Good night.

It was a pleasure seeing you. Goodbye.

5. Informal Greetings: Departing (การกล่าวอำลา แบบไม่เป็นทางการ)

ในกรณีที่จากกันนาน ใช้ Goodbye / Bye.

ในกรณีที่จะมีโอกาสพบกันเร็วๆ นี้ ใช้

See you

See you later.

See you again.

See you around.

See you tomorrow.

Later (very informal)

See you next time.

So long.

Take care.

I'll see you after class.

See you next week

Till we meet again.

6. Well wishes (การกล่าวอวยพร ก่อนจากกัน)

Have a nice weekend. I have to go now. Call me when you have time.
Enjoy your weekend Good bye.
Have a great day. Enjoy your learning
Enjoy your day. Enjoy your visit
Take care and have a nice day. Have a nice trip
Have a pleasant trip.
Have a nice stay in
Enjoy your stay inHave a good time.
Have fun

A: Oh, I'm afraid I'll have to go. I have class at two. See you next Sunday.
B: See you. Bye Bye

WE WILL MISS YOU



A: I'm sorry I have an appointment at four.
B: Really? I hope we'll meet again sometime.
A: I hope so, too. Good-bye.
B: Good-bye.

A : Oh, it's nearly ten. I'd better go now. Thank you for everything.
B : I'm very glad you could come. Thank you. Good night.
A : Good night.

Other Useful expression. (Thanks, Welcoming and Apology)

1. Thanks (การขอบคุณ)

Thank you for

Thank you for your co – operation.	ขอบคุณที่ให้ความร่วมมือ
Thank you for buying me lunch	ขอบคุณที่เลี้ยงข้าว
Thank you for your attention	ขอบคุณที่รับฟัง
Thank you for coming	ขอบคุณที่มา (ร่วมงาน)
Thank you for visiting Lop Buri	ขอบคุณที่มาเที่ยวลพบุรี
Thank you for shopping	ขอบคุณที่มาอุดหนุน
Thank you for not smoking	ขอบคุณที่ไม่สูบบุหรี่
Thank you for not littering	ขอบคุณที่ไม่ทิ้งขยะ

Appreciate

We appreciate your help. เราประทับใจและขอบคุณในความช่วยเหลือของท่าน
We appreciate your donation. เราประทับใจและขอบคุณในการบริจาคของท่าน

2. Welcoming (การต้อนรับ)

Welcome.

You are welcome.

Thepsatri Rajabhat University welcomes all new students.

New students welcome.

Welcome to Lop Buri.

A very warm welcome from Lop Buri Province to all visitors.

Welcome back.

Welcome on board or Welcome a board.

3. Apology (การขอโทษ)

Sorry. I am late.

Sorry. We are closed.

We apologize for any inconvenience.

We apologize for any inconvenience made.

We apologize for any inconvenience caused.

Exercise 1: Fill out the dialogue and practice.

Dialogue: 1

Dang: _____ 1 _____, _____ 2 _____

Big: Good afternoon, Dang. How are you?

Dang: Fine, thanks. And you?

Big: _____ 3 _____, _____ 4 _____.

Dialogue: 2

Samart: Hello, Somsak.

Somsak: _____ 1 _____, _____ 2 _____, _____ 3 _____?

Samart : Good.

Somsak : Did you enjoy your holiday?

Samart: Oh! Yes. I really had a good time.

Dialogue: 3

Joy : _____ 1 _____, Jim. How is everything today?

Jim : _____ 2 _____ Joy. It's fine. How about you ?

Joy : I'm okay, thanks.

Dialogue 4

Weeradech : How do you do ? My name's Weeradech.

Sunee : _____ 1 _____ I'm Sunee.

Weeradech : _____ 2 _____ ?

Sunee: I'm from Rayong.

Weeradech: What do you do?

Sunee : I'm a doctor.

Exercise 2: Make the dialogues about how to greeting by using the situations

Situations: 1. You meet and old friend of your at Big C.
2. You meet the school director at the train station.

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LESSON II

ABOUT MYSELF

Part 1. Conversation

Dialogue 1

Examiner: Hi. What's your name?

Kelvin: My name is Kelvin.

Examiner: Kelvin, OK. So, Kelvin, I'm going to ask you a few questions. I'd like to ask you about your school. So, what subjects do you like most?

Kelvin: I think, I like economics most because I can study different kinds of demand and supply theory and I can use it in my daily life to observe the market. I think that's very interesting, yeah, and very useful.

Examiner: OK. And are there any subjects that you don't like so much?

Kelvin: Actually, I don't like physics too much because I need to calculate many difficult questions and all those mathematics words. I'm not really used to them. So, I don't like physics.

Examiner: I see. All right. Well, how about in the future? Are you hoping to go to university?

Kelvin: Yeah, sure.

Examiner: OK, and what would you like to study there?

Kelvin: I think I would like to study something about business. So, I think nowadays we can only make a lot of money by participating in the financial sectors. So, I would like to study something about financial business. I want to get rich, yes.

Examiner: OK, that's great. Thanks, Kelvin.

Dialogue 2

Examiner: Hi. What's your name?

Melissa: My name is Melissa.

Examiner: Melissa?

Melissa: Yeah.

Examiner: Hi, Melissa. And, can you tell me about your family?

Melissa: I've got no sisters and brothers. I live with my father and mother and my dog.

Examiner: And your dog?

Melissa: Yeah!

Examiner: Great. All right, I'd like to ask you a few questions about your school. So first, what subjects do you like most?

Melissa: I like mathematics the most because I think it's satisfying to calculate the solution.

Examiner: OK. So, mathematics ... is there any other one?

Melissa: And English, I think, because it's fun to learn a language.

Examiner: Great, OK. Which subjects do you think are most useful for you?

Melissa: I think accounting is the most useful because every company needs an accountant and to be an accountant I need to study this subject.

Examiner: Sure, OK. And are there any subjects that you don't like?

Melissa: I hate Chinese because it's difficult to study the passages. Yeah, and I don't really understand what it's about.

Examiner: OK, that's great. Thanks, Melissa.

Exercise 1: Check your understanding:

Circle True or False for these sentences.

1. Kelvin's interested in economics.	True	False
2. Kelvin likes physics.	True	False
3. Kelvin wants to study physics at university.	True	False
4. Kelvin's ambition is to make money.	True	False
5. Melissa's got a pet.	True	False
6. Melissa enjoys studying math.	True	False
7. Melissa thinks it's useful to study accounting.	True	False
8. Melissa likes Chinese.	True	False

Exercise 2: Check your language: ordering – questions Put these words in the correct order to make typical interview questions. Then, try answering them about yourself.

1. name ? What's your

.....

2. spell your you surname ? do How

.....

3. do Where ? you from come
.....
4. you do Where ? live
.....
5. you do to go school ? Which
.....
6. in like you What ? doing do free time your
.....
7. subject What's favourite school at ? your
.....
8. you have sisters How got many brothers and?
.....
9. plans the your What ? for future are
.....
10. about me your best Tell friend
.....

Part 2. Reading Passage

Good morning, I would like to introduce myself. My name is David Johnson and it is nice to meet you. I come from near Cambridge. I live in a small village that is close to the city of Cambridge. I am 20 years old. I am studying history at university and work in a shop at the weekends. I have one brother and one sister. They are both older than me. My sister is 26 years old and my brother is 22 years old. They have both graduated from university and work in London.

Hi, my name is Lucy Spalding and it is great to meet you all. I am really excited to see so many people. I am 24 years old and am an only child. I come from Newcastle, which is in the North of England and a long way away from here. My mother is a teacher and my father works in an office. I finished a degree in Media Studies last year and am unemployed at the moment. I want to move to London to find work sometime.

Hello, it is nice to see you all. I'm Elaine. I come from Cardiff and it is great to be here to meet you all in Reading. I am 42 years old. I am married to my husband, Richard, and have two children. One son called Andrew who is 18 years old and one daughter who is 16 years old and called Tracy. I work in a supermarket and my husband is a police officer. My son wants to study computing at university while my daughter wants to become a singer.

Good morning. It is a pleasure to meet you. Please let me introduce myself to you. I am Hamid and I come from Pakistan. My home town is Islamabad, the capital city. I am 19 years old and have come to the UK to study English. I will stay here for one year. I want to learn a lot. My family is big. I have 3 brothers and 1 sister. I am the oldest and my sister, the youngest, is 11 years old. My father works as a government official and my mother is a housewife. I want to learn English so I can get a good job. I do not work as I spend all my time studying.

Exercise 1: Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

- 1) Where is David Johnson from?
A. London B. Reading C. Cardiff D. Cambridge
- 2) What is the name of Tracy's mother?
A. Elaine B. Lucy C. Richard D. Andrew
- 3) How many brothers does Lucy Spalding have?
A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
- 4) How many siblings does Hamid have?
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- 5) Elaine's children want to do what?
A. Sing and work as police officer
B. Study computing and sing
C. Work as a hairdresser and study media studies
D. The passage does not say

Part 3.

Exercise 1: Read Wendy's letter and fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Hi! My name _____ (be) Wendy Hopkins. I _____ (be) from the Scotland. I _____ (be) Scottish. I _____ (be) 16 years old. I _____ to school. (go) My favorite subjects _____ (be) Literature, English and French. My favorite sport _____ (be) tennis.

I _____ with my family. (live) I _____ a mother, a father and a sister. (have got) My father's name _____ (be) Paul Hopkins. He _____ (be) 50 years old. He _____ (be) a journalist. He _____ in a newspaper. (work) He _____ hard. (work) He _____ back home late in the evening. (come)

My mother's name _____ (be) Lilly Hopkins. She _____ (be) 46 years old. She _____ (be) a teacher. She _____ in a school. (work) She _____ English. (teach) She _____ hard. (work)

My sister's name _____ (be) Angela Hopkins. She _____ (be) 20 years old. She _____ (be) a student. She _____ at University. (study) She _____ hard. (work) She _____ Biology. (study) Her favorite sport _____ (be) tennis, too.

Our family _____ (be) big and friendly. In the evenings we _____ dinner together. (have) At weekends we _____ walking. (go) Sometimes we _____ (be) at home at weekends and _____ TV together. (stay, watch)

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,

Exercise 2: Read Wendy's letter and answer the following questions.

1. How old is Wendy?
2. Where is Wendy from?
3. What is her favorite subject at school?
4. What is her favorite sport?
5. What is her father's name?
6. How old is her father?
7. What is her father's job?
8. What is her mother's name?
9. How old is her mother?
10. What is her mother's job?
11. What is her sister's name?
12. How old is her sister?
13. What is her job?
14. What is her sister's favorite sport?

Exercise 3: Say whether the following sentences are true or false.

1. Wendy has got a mother and a father.
2. Wendy's father works in a bank.
3. Wendy's mother teaches French.
4. Wendy's mother works hard.
5. Wendy's sister works hard.
6. Wendy's sister goes to school.
7. Wendy's sister studies literature.
8. Wendy's mother works in a school.
9. At weekends they never stay at home.
10. At weekends they watch TV together.

Part 4. Let me introduce myself

- Hi, my name's
- I'm from (country)
- I live in (city)
- My birthday is on
- I'm a (job)
- I work for
- I'm (optional - personal info)
- There are ... people in my family.
- They are
- My father is a and my mother a
- My hobby is
- My favorite sport is
- In my free time, I also like
- I don't like
- My favorite food is
- My favorite drink is

Personal info

- single
- married
- married with children
- divorced
- widowed
- single, but live together with ...
- in a long-term relationship with ...
- in a long-distance relationship
- I have a steady girl/boyfriend.
- I live with my parents.

Hobbies - Free time activities

- reading, painting, drawing
- going out with friends
- surfing the Internet
- clubbing, barhopping
- going to the cinema
- playing with my dog
- going to the park/beach/...
- listening to music
- shopping, singing, dancing
- travelling, camping, hiking
- knitting, cooking

Favorite places

- my home
- my living room
- my bedroom
- the beach
- the shopping mall

- My favorite day of the week is because
- My favorite month isbecause
- My favorite singer (or band) is
- I like (movies).
- My favorite place is I like it because
- I (don't) like travelling. I have been to
- The most beautiful place in my country is
- I study English because

Movies

action movie
comedy
romantic comedy
horror movie
sci-fi movie

Because...

- ... I like it a lot.
- ... I think it's important.
- ... I need to use it for work.
- ... there are many things to see and do.
- ... I have to.
- ... I can relax there.
- ... it's relaxing/popular/nice/...
- ... it's the last day of the week.
- ... I'm good at it.

Jobs

teacher	policeman	doctor
nurse	builder	architect
civil servant	engineer	social worker
secretary	businessman	shop assistant
manager	fire fighter	shopkeeper
cleaner	postman	waiter/waitress

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LESSON III

TIME AND NUMBERS

Part 1. Write the time indicated in the below conversation.

Conversation A

Jame: What time do you have?

Ann: **It's eight o'clock sharp.**

Jame: Thanks a lot.

Ann: Don't mention it.

Conversation A.....

Conversation B

Paul: What's the time?

Tom: **It's almost ten.**

Paul: Do you have the exact time?

Tom: Yes, it's two minutes to ten.

Conversation B.....

Conversation C

Lisa: Excuse me. What time is it?

Mark: **It's a quarter past twelve.**

Lisa: I guess my watch is slow then.

Mark: Well, I know mine isn't fast.

Conversation C.....

Conversation D

Pat: What time is it right now?

Ton: **It's seven eleven.**

Pat: I've got seven fifteen.

Ton: You're four minutes fast then.

Conversation D.....

Conversation E

Deer: Do you have the correct time?

Noi: Yes. **It's two minutes to six.**

Deer: Are you sure your watch is right?

Noi: It may be a few minutes slow.

Conversation E.....

Part 2. What time is it?

A: The Use of Past / To and a Quarter

In five minute increments, when it's past the hour (up to 30 minutes past) we say "**past**".

5.05 five past five

5.20 twenty past five

When it's before the hour (after 30 minutes past) we say "**to**".

5.50 ten to six

5.55 five to six

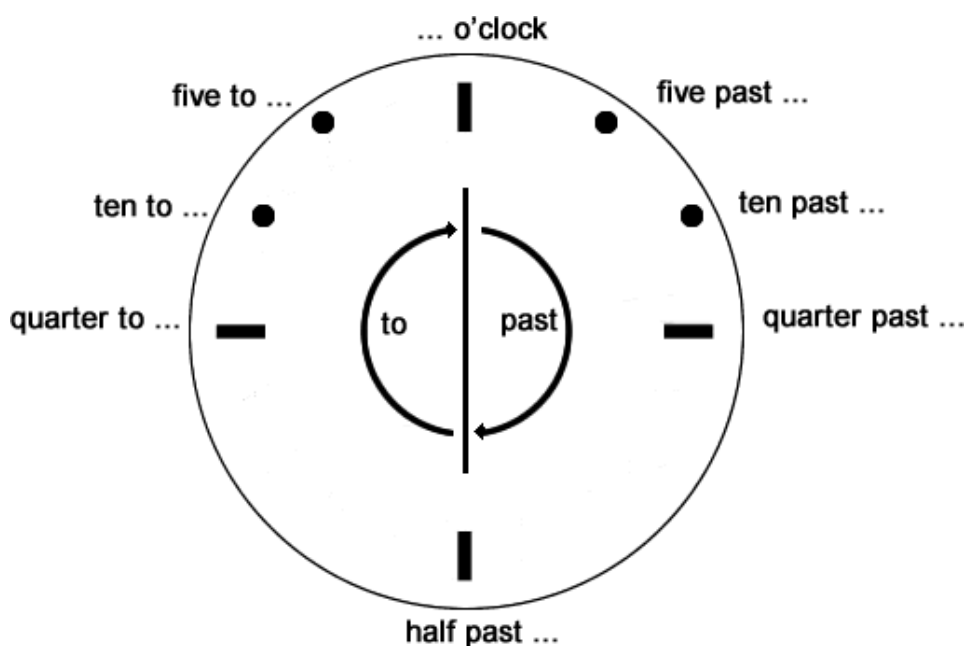
30 minutes is half an hour, we say "**half past**" or "thirty".

5.30 half past five

15 and 45 minutes is quarter of an hour, we say "**quarter past**" or "fifteen" or "**quarter to**" or "forty-five".

5.15 a quarter past five

5.45 a quarter to six



Source: www.tonamorn.com/english/conversation/time/

2. The use of Figures

We use figures reading for telling time formally.

5.05 five oh five

5.15 five fifteen

5.20 five twenty

3. The 24 hours clock

We use 24 hours clock for itineraries and timetable

The train will leave at 18.30.

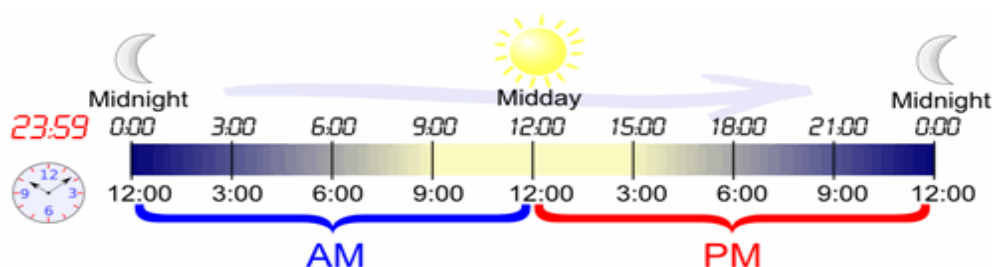
The flight from Bangkok will arrive Lop Buri at 06.45.

B: The use of A.M and P.M.

It's 5.00 a.m.	It's five o'clock. It's five o'clock <u>in the morning</u> .
It's 12.00 p.m.	It's twelve. It's noon.
It's 4.00 p.m.	It's four o'clock. It's four o'clock <u>in the afternoon</u> .
It's 8.00 p.m.	It's eight o'clock. It's eight o'clock <u>in the evening</u> .
	It's eight o'clock <u>at night</u> .
It's 12.00 a.m.	It's twelve o'clock. It's twelve o'clock <u>at night</u> .

a.m. = anti meridian → after midnight to before midday

p.m. = post meridian → after midday to before midnight

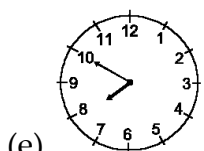
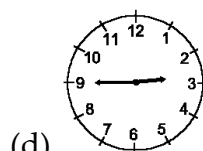
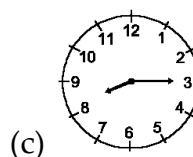
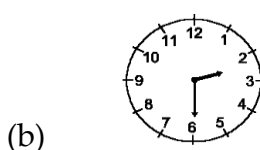
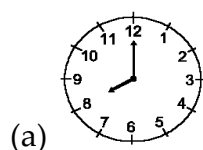


C: WORK TIME

There are some common words and phrases that we use to describe the hours we work.

- ☺ **At work** in the UK, we talk about starting time and leaving time.
- ☺ **Overtime** is the time we work in addition to what is normal. Overtime is either paid, or unpaid.
- ☺ **Full time** (full-time) is the term we use to describe the whole of someone's available working time, typically 40 hours in a week.
- ☺ **Part time** (part-time) is the term we use to describe employment with fewer hours per week than a full-time job.
- ☺ **Time off** is the term we use to describe time for rest or recreation away from one's usual work or studies.
- ☺ **Time in lieu** refers to taking time off instead of, or in addition to, receiving pay for overtime worked or working on public or bank holidays.

Exercise 1: Write the time shown on each of these clocks in words



Exercise 2 : Write these times in words. Don't forget to write a.m. or p.m. Start the sentence with "It's". Don't write the word "minutes"

- (a) 10:30
- (b) 5:00
- (c) 6:25
- (d) 11:45
- (e) 8:35
- (f) 1:05

Part 3. Conversation about time

Jane : What time is it? We are going to be late for the party!

David : It's a quarter past six. We are on time. Don't worry we will be fine.

Jane : But I thought we had to be at Sarah's house by 6:30 for her surprise birthday party. I think we'll never make it as there is a lot of rush hour traffic this evening.

David : Sure we will. We are not far away now. Anyway, the party starts at 7:00., but I do need help with where to park the car. Can you phone her husband and ask him where it is best to park our car?

Jane : OK. I will phone him now.

Part 4. Grammar : Preposition of Time

The use of preposition with day and time

On → Day (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, etc.)
Date (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc)

Example:

Goodbye! See you **on Friday**.

I don't work **on Sundays**.

The concert is **on 22 November**. (November 22nd)

In → Month, Year and Season
Place (large place)

Example

I'm going on holiday **in April**.

Jill left school **in 1998**.

The garden is lovely **in spring**.

Jane lives **in Lopburi, Thailand**.

Notice: British English:	at the weekend, at weekend and at the holidays
American English:	on the weekend, on weekend and on the holidays

At → definite time
small place/ address

Example:

I start work **at 8 o'clock**.

The shops close **at 5.30 p.m.**

I live **at 224 Soi 32 Paholyothin road**.

Exercise 1 : Put *on*, *at* or *in* into the text.

Susan loves sport. Wednesday, she watches football
on television. Susies goes dancing.....Fridays. She usually goes swimming
..... weekends.summer, she plays tennis and.....winter, she
goes skiing. She plays golf.....spring and autumn. ButAugust, she
goesholidays. She relaxes.....Spain and doesn't do any sports.

Part 4. Reading Dates, Day, Month, Year and Season

1 st	= first	6 th	= sixth	12 th	= twelfth
2 nd	= second	7 th	= seventh	13 th	= thirteenth
3 rd	= third	8 th	= eighth	14 th	= fourteenth
4 th	= fourth	9 th	= ninth	15 th	= fifteenth
5 th	= fifth	10 th	= tenth	20 th	= twentieth
		11 th	= eleventh	21 th	= twenty - first

Practice saying these dates.

<i>1 April</i>	<i>2 March</i>	<i>17 September</i>	<i>27 November</i>
<i>25/7/97</i>	<i>2/6/00</i>	<i>15/3/03</i>	<i>28/11/1</i>

Days of the Week

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday	←	Weekdays
Thursday		
Friday		

Saturday		
Sunday	←	Weekend

Months

January	February
March	April
May	June
July	August
September	October
November	December

Years

1999	= nineteen ninety-nine
1985	= nineteen eighty-five
1900	= nineteen hundred
2000	= two thousand
2005	= two thousand and five
2010	= two thousand and ten

Seasons

Summer	June, July, and August
Spring	March, April, and May
Winter	December, January, and February
Fall/ Autumn	September, October, and November

HUNDREDS

Say numbers in the hundreds by beginning with numerals one through nine followed by "**hundred**". Finish by saying the last two digits:

350 – three hundred fifty
425 – four hundred twenty-five
873 - eight hundred seventy-three
112 - one hundred twelve

NOTE: British English takes "**and**" following "**hundred**." American English omits "**and**:"

THOUSANDS

The next group is the thousands. Say a number up to 999 followed by "**thousand**." Finish by reading the hundreds when applicable:

15,560 – fifteen thousand five hundred sixty
786,450 – seven hundred six thousand four hundred fifty
342,713 - three hundred forty-two thousand seven hundred thirteen
569,045 - five hundred sixty-nine thousand forty-five

MILLIONS

For millions, say a number up to 999 followed by "**million**." Finish by saying first the thousands and then the hundreds when applicable:

2,450,000 – two million four hundred fifty thousand
27,805,234 - twenty seven million eight hundred five thousands two hundred thirty-four
934,700,000 – nine hundred thirty-four million seven hundred thousand
589,432,420 - five hundred eighty nine million four hundred thirty-two thousand four hundred twenty

For even larger numbers, first use billions and then trillions in a similar manner to millions:

23,870,550,000 - twenty-three billion eight hundred seventy million five hundred fifty thousand
12,600,450,345,000 - twelve trillion six hundred billion four hundred fifty million three hundred forty-five thousand

Large numbers are often rounded to the next biggest or next smallest number to make things easier. For example, 345,987,650 is rounded to 350,000,000.

Decimals

Speak decimals as the number followed by "**point.**" Next, say each number beyond the point individually:

2.36 - two point three six

14.82 - fourteen point eight two

9.7841 - nine point seven eight four one

3.14159 - three point one four one five nine (that's Pi!)

PERCENTAGES

Speak percentages as the number followed by "**percent:**"

37% - thirty-seven percent

12% - twelve percent

87% - eighty-seven percent

3% - three percent

FRACTIONS

Speak the top number as a cardinal number, followed by the ordinal number + "s:"

3/8 - three-eighths

5/16 - five-sixteenths

7/8 - seven-eighths

1/32 - one thirty-second

Exceptions to this rule are:

1/4, 3/4 - one-quarter, three quarters

1/3, 2/3 - one third, two-thirds

1/2 - one-half

Read numbers together with fractions by first stating the number followed by "and" and then the fraction:

4 7/8 - four and seven-eighths

23 1/2 - twenty-three and one-half

IMPORTANT NUMERICAL EXPRESSIONS

Here are the descriptive names of a number of important numerical expressions:

Speed - 100 mph (miles per hour) Read speed as numbers: *One hundred miles per hour*

Weight - 42 lb. (pounds) Read weight as numbers: *forty-two pounds*

Telephone number - 0171 895 7056 Read telephone numbers in individual numbers: *zero one seven one eight nine five seven zero five six*

Dates - 12/04/65 read dates month, day, and year

Temperature - 72° F (Fahrenheit) Read temperature as "degrees +number": *seventy-two degrees Fahrenheit*

Height - 6'2" Read height in feet and then inches: *six feet two inches*

Price - \$60 Read the currency first then the number: *Sixty dollars*

Express dollars by stating the dollar amount followed by cents:

\$43.35 - forty-three dollars thirty-five cents

\$120.50 - one hundred twenty dollars fifty cents

Native speakers often just say first the dollar number and then the cents number and drop "**dollars**" and "**cents**"

35.80 - thirty-five eighty

175.50 - one hundred seventy-five fifty

Score - 2-1 Read scores as "number + to + number": *Two to one*

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer.

1. Write the number "three hundred eighty one"

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a. 478 | b. 381 |
| c. 277 | d. 194 |

2. Write 1,022 in English.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. one oh two two | b. one hundred and two two |
| c. ten twenty two | d. one thousand and twenty two |

3. Write math symbol $19-4 \times 2 = 30$ in English.

- One nine plus four divide two equal thirty.
- Nineteen minus four multiply two equal thirty.
- One nine four two three oh.
- Nineteen four two thirty.

4. Find the answer of twelve divide six plus eight.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| a. 13 | b. 12 | c. 11 | d. 10 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

5. A : _____ apples do you have? B : I have six.
a. How many b. How much
c. How long d. How tall
6. A : _____ is a kilo of oranges? B : Thirty bath a kilo.
a. How many b. How much
c. How long d. How tall
7. A : _____ water do you want? B : A glass of water.
a. How many b. How much
c. How long d. How tall
8. Look at the picture. What's this?
a. A glass of water. b. A glass of tea.
c. A bottle of sauce. d. A cup of coffee.

From 9-17 write the underline number.

9. Read the address “23 Sukhumvit Road”.
 - a. Two three Sukhumvit Road.
 - b. Twenty three Sukhumvit Road.
 - c. Three two Sukhumvit Road.
 - d. Thirty two Sukhumvit Road.
10. My address is seven hundred forty three Tiwanon Road.
 - a. 374 Tiwanon Road.
 - b. 734 Tiwanon Road.
 - c. 437 Tiwanon Road.
 - d. 743 Tiwanon Road.

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LESSON IV

DAILY LIFE

Part 1. Conversation

Lucy: Hi! Rakib, How are you?

Rakib: Not very good. I'm having problem with my daily routine. Can you share yours with me?

Lucy: Of course. What do you want to know?

Rakib: What time do you get up?

Lucy: I get up at 6 a.m.

Rakib: When do you have your breakfast?

Lucy: I have my breakfast at 7 a.m.

Rakib: When do you go to school?

Lucy: I go to school at 9 a.m.

Rakib: When do you come back home?

Lucy: I come back home at 5 p.m.

Rakib: What do you do then?

Lucy: I do my homework. After that I spend some time with my grandparents.

Rakib: When do you go to bed?

Lucy: I go to bed at 10 p.m.

Rakib: Thank you, it will help me a lot.

Lucy: You are welcome.

Part 2. Grammar Focus

The present simple is used to express:

1. A habit in the present (it always or regularly happens)
I always get up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
2. A fact in the present (it is always true)
I come from Lebanon

Structure	Subject		Verb 1	
Affirmative	I/You/We/They		eat spicy food.	
	He/She/It		reads novels.	
Structure	Subject	do/does	not	Verb 1
Negative	I/You/We/They	do	not	eat spicy food.
	He/She/It	does		read novels.
Structure	Do/Does		Subject	Verb 1?

Interrogative	Do		I/you/we/they	eat spicy food?	
	Does		he/she/it	read novels?	
Structure	Wh questions	do/does	Subject	Verb 1?	
Interrogative Wh-	Why	do	I/you/we/they	eat spicy food?	
	When	does	he/she/it	read novels?	

The spelling rules for the third person singular (he/ she/ it)

1. Most verbs : add(-s)

Work : works

2. Verbs ending in -ch / -sh / -ss/ -o/ -x : add (-es)

go : goes watch : watches wash : washes miss : misses fix : fixes

3. Verbs ending in a consonant + y, change the (y) into (i) and add -es→(- ies)

study : studies fly: flies carry : carries

4. Verbs ending in a vowel + y, only add (-s)

play : plays say : says pray : prays



Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the verbs in brackets in the present simple.

Candy (be) my best friend. We (go) to the same class and (do) similar things. Candy usually (get up) late, at about 8:10, so she (be) always in a hurry. She (have) breakfast with her mum at 8:15. Then she (wash) her face and hands, (brush) her teeth and (comb) her hair. After that she (leave) home for school. We (meet) at the bus stop, but we (not/take) the bus. We usually (walk) to school. It..... (begin) at 9:00, but we (arrive) there before. Candy's favourite subjects (be) maths and geography. At school she (study) and (do) her tasks. She also(go) to the library to borrow books. We (have) lunch at the canteen. After lunch Candy (play) tennis. She (like) sports, but I I..... (be) really into acting.

When Candy (get) home, her parents (be) still at work, so she (do) her homework, (surf) the Internet and (listen) to music. She usually (have) a shower before dinner that (consist) of salad and fish. After dinner, Candy (watch) her favourite TV series and (go) to bed at 10:45 where she (read) until midnight. That (be) why she (wake) up late in the morning!

Exercise 2: Say if the sentences are True or False.

1. Candy gets up early.	True	False
2. She goes to school by bus.	True	False
3. She's late for school.	True	False
4. We have lunch at school.	True	False
5. I love sports.	True	False
6. Candy eats meat for dinner.	True	False
7. She likes reading.	True	False
8. She has a bath after dinner.	True	False

Exercise 3: Answer these questions about the text. Give complete answers.

1. What time does Candy get up?

.....

2. Who does Candy have breakfast with?

.....

3. How does she go to school?

.....

4. What time does school begin?

.....

5. Where does Candy have lunch?

.....

6. When does she do her homework?

.....

7. What does Candy do just before dinner?

.....

8. What does she usually eat for dinner?

.....

9. How many hours does Candy sleep?

.....

10. Why does she get up late in the morning?

.....

Part 3. Reading

A day in the life of Shelley Egg

Shelley Egg is 26 years old. She is an executive assistant at Chicken's Lay Eggs Limited. She works for the Director of the company, Mr. Mc Cluck. In order to get to work by 9am, she sets her alarm for 6:20am. She makes her bed and then brushes her teeth at 6:30am. She washes her face and gets dressed. At 7:00am she cooks her breakfast. She eats her breakfast slowly so that she does not get heartburn. Shelley likes to keep her house tidy. After breakfast she tidies her house. She leaves her house at 8:45am. She walks to work every day except when it rains. Her friend Anne gives her a lift if it rains. One of the jobs she does is to sort papers which she does at 9:50am. At 10:30am she orders Mr. Mc Cluck's lunch from his favorite restaurant. At 11:00am she posts the mail at the red postbox outside the post office which is next door to Nuggets Are Us, which is Mr. Mc Cluck's favorite restaurant. She leaves work at 5:30 pm each day.

Exercise 1: Fill in Shelley's diary use the passage for clues

06:00	*wake up at 06:20am
06:30	
07:00	
07:30	
08:00	
08:30	
09:00	
09:30	
10:00	
10:30	
11:00	
11:30	

Part 4.

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs from the verbs followings

a. get up	b. wash	c. have lessons	d. get on	e. have lunch
f. go to the cinema	g. ride a bicycle	h. brush teeth	i. play basketball	j. get dressed
k. listen to music	l. walk to school	m. take a shower	n. get shaved	o. feed the dog
p. go shopping	q. cook the dinner	r. fight	s. work on the computer	t. do housework

1. Mr. and Mrs. Maddox usually _____ at the weekend. They buy everything they need.
2. Peter _____ the school bus at 8:15 every morning.
3. Jack _____ for the school before breakfast. He wears trousers and a jumper.
4. Jane and Marilyn _____ every Sunday. Jane usually sweeps the floor and dusts the furniture.
5. Joseph _____ in the school canteen every day. He usually eats a hamburger.
6. Thomas _____ for 30 minutes in his bathroom every afternoon.
7. Greg _____ every morning between 8:00 and 9:00. He loves cycling.
8. Mark and Award sometimes _____ each other at school and their teacher gets angry with them.
9. Mr. Potter _____ before he goes to work every morning. He likes his pet very much.
10. I always _____ early in the morning because I sleep early.
11. Adam _____ every day because he doesn't have a bike.
12. Mr. Hardy _____ in his office all day. He is good at using the internet.
13. Henry goes to school on weekdays. He _____ from 9:00 in the morning to 15:00 in the afternoon.
14. Mr. Turner _____ his teeth three times a day.

15. Harry _____ carefully because he doesn't want to cut his face.
16. Brian and Fanny _____ together after they come home from work in the evening.
17. Claire _____ her face with white soap.
18. On Saturdays Tina and Clark _____ and watch a film together.
19. Larry and Angela _____ and dance in their free time.
20. Michael _____ in the school team. He has a nice blue cap.

Part 5. Talk about your day

Example

I'm an English teacher and I have a big family, so I have a very busy daily routine! First, I get up every day at six o'clock, get washed and dressed, and leave for work by seven-thirty. I get to school at eight o'clock. I prepare my lessons and then teach until noon. The other teachers and I always eat lunch and talk together in the teachers' room. I teach again in the afternoon and then I correct my students' homework and tests. After I get back home, I help my kids with their homework. I have three kids in elementary school. Their names are Mathew, Jon and Suzie. Then, I do some exercise, eat dinner with my family and watch TV before I go to bed at about ten o'clock. We love to watch travel shows. Finally, I read in bed for a few minutes before I fall asleep.

LESSON V

AT THE OFFICE

Part 1. On telephone

Receptionist: ABC Company, this is Susan, how can I help you?

Caller: Hello, may I please speak with Stacy?

Receptionist: May I ask who is calling?

Caller: Yes, this is Jennifer from DEF Company.

Receptionist: Stacy is not available at the moment; can I take a message?

Caller: Yes, could you please tell Stacy to send over the invoice for last week?

Receptionist: Sure, I will let Stacy know. And if Stacy has any questions, could she give you a call back?

Caller: Yes, Stacy can call me back at 123-456-7890 until 5 pm today.

Receptionist: Thank you, I will give Stacy your message and she will call you back if she has any questions.

Caller: Thank you!

Receptionist: Have a nice day!



Part 2. Useful expressions

สำนวนเมื่อเริ่มต้นรับสาย

Hello. Good morning/ afternoon/ evening.

This is..... company.

This is 02-3730315.

สำนวนการถามว่าใครโทรมา

– May I ask who is calling, please?

– May I have your name, please?

– Who is this?

สำนวนการถามคนโทรมาว่าต้องการคุยกับใคร

– Who would you like to speak to?

– Who are you calling for?

สำนวนการถามหาคนที่ต้องการสนทนาด้วย

– May I speak to Tony?

– I'd like to talk to Tony.

- Tony, please.
- Is Tony there?

สำนวนการบอกว่าเราเป็นใคร

- Amorn Company, may I help you?
- This is Amorn from Amorn Company.
- This is Amorn.

สำนวนการบอกให้รอสักครู่

- Could you wait for just one moment, please?
- One moment, please.

สำนวนการบอกว่าเขากำลังติดสายอื่นอยู่

- His/Her line is busy right now.
- He/She is on another line right now.
- He/She is not available at the moment.
- He/She is on the phone at the moment.

สำนวนการฝากข้อความ ขอให้โทรกลับ

- Could you please take a message for me?
- Could you ask him/her to call me back?
- May I leave a message?
- Please tell him/her I called.

สำนวนการพูดเมื่อเราโทรกลับไป

- I'm sorry I missed your call this morning.
- I'm returning your call from this morning.
- This is Tony, returning your call from this morning.
- I heard you called me.

สำนวนกรณีมีปัญหา

I'm sorry/ I'm afraid, you have the wrong number.

There is no one by that name here. You must have the wrong number.

No, this isn't the number you want.

I'm sorry I can't hear you.

I'm sorry I couldn't catch that.

I didn't quite catch that.

Would you speak a little louder?

Will you speak up, please?

Please speak more slowly.

Would you kind speaking a bit more slowly?

สำนวนเมื่อสิ้นสุดการสนทนา

Thanks for calling. Goodbye.

Thank you for your call.

Nice talking to you. Goodbye.

Thank you. Good bye.

Part 3.

Exercise 1: Choose the missing words from the box.

after	back	catch	hold the line	in
kept	moment	reach	see	

1. Just a.....please.
2. I'llif she's here.
3. Will you please.....
4. I'm sorry, he's not.....at the moment.
5. Sorry to haveyou waiting.
6. I'm sorry, I didn't quitewhat you said. Could you repeat that, please?

Exercise 2: Fill the gaps using mixed phrase given below.

A. As soon as he gets in	F. let me repeat it
B. Could I speak to	G. See you
C. Expect him back	H. set up a meeting
D. Get in touch	I. speaking
E. Give you my phone number	J. would you like to leave a message

Secretary: Good afternoon. W.D. Company, Margaret Baker 1)

Peter: Hello, this is Peter York from International Data 2)

Martin Jones, please?

Secretary: I'm afraid Mr. Jones is out of the office. 3)?

Peter: Well, I was hoping to 4) with him for next Wednesday. Do you know, what his schedule looks like?

Secretary: Mr. Jones is away on business and we don't 5) until next Thursday, but he could 6) Friday afternoon.

Peter: Unfortunately, I'm unavailable on Friday. Let me 7) and could you ask him to 8) with me as soon as he arrives? My phone number is 456-325-7890.

Secretary: 9) It's 456-325-7890.

Peter: That's right.

Secretary: Fine, I'll ask him to call you. 10)

Perter: Thank you, goodbye.

Exercise 3: Match the phrases with their meaning .

.....1. available
2. Call back.
3. I'm calling about
4. Leave a message
5. Please hold the line
6. Put me through to
7. suit

a. I want to speak about.....
 b. Don't hang up.
 c. Phone again
 d. reachable, ready
 e. Connect me with
 f. Leave a note.
 g. be convenient for

Part 4. Activities

Role-play : on telephone

Student A is a secretary. She answers the phone call from Mr. O'Conner. He works in the same department as she does. He would like to talk to Mr. John. But Mr. John is on another phone.

Student B is a secretary. She answers the phone call from Mr. Nakamura, a customer of the company. He would like to talk to Mr. John. But Mr. John is not in the office and he might not come back to the office today. Ask his telephone number.

LESSON VI

FOOD AND COOKING

Part 1. Conversation at the restaurant.

Situation : A woman and her friend are ordering lunch in Joe's restaurant.

Waiter : Hello, Can I help you?

Kim : Yes, I'd like a table for two, please.

Waiter : Please sit here, ladies. Would you like a food menu?

Kim & Cathy : Yes, please. We'd like to see the specials, too.

Waiter : Are you ready to order?

Kim : Yes, I'd like a bowl of chicken soup to start, please.

Cathy : And I'll have the green salad.

Waiter : And what would you like for a main course, T-bone steak or Salmon steak, perhaps? We also have several different kinds of sandwiches like the vegetarian, the tuna sandwich and the grilled cheese.

Kim : I'd like a grilled cheese sandwich.

Cathy : Make that two, please.

Waiter : Would you like anything to drink? Orange juice, Coke, club soda?

Kim : Yes, I'd like a glass of Coke, please.

Cathy : Just water for me, please.

Waiter : Thank you, ladies. I'll be back in a moment with your drinks. (*Time passes...*)

Waiter : Was everything alright for you?

Cathy : Yes, thank you. It was lovely.

Waiter : Can I bring you anything else? Would you like dessert or coffee?

Kim : No, thank you; just the bill, please.

Waiter : Certainly.

Kim : I don't have my glasses. How much is the bill?

Waiter : That's \$14.25.

Kim : Here you are.

Waiter : Thank you very much. Have a good day.

Exercise 1: Choose the best answer.

1. What are Kim and Cathy doing and where?
 - a. ordering some goods in the store
 - b. ordering some food in a restaurant
 - c. asking the waiter to cook for her
 - d. selling some food in a restaurant
2. What kind of starter does Kim order?
 - a. A chicken salad
 - b. Chicken curry
 - c. Chicken soup
 - d. A bowl of chicken

3. What kind of starter does Cathy order?
 - a. Green peas
 - b. A green menu
 - c. Green tea
 - d. A green salad
4. What kind of main course does Kim order?
 - a. A grilled cheese sandwich
 - b. T-bone steak
 - c. A green sandwich
 - d. She doesn't order anything.
5. What kind of main course does Cathy order?
 - a. A grilled cheese sandwich
 - b. T-bone steak
 - c. A green sandwich
 - d. She doesn't order anything.
6. What does Kim order to drink?
 - a. Water
 - b. Coke
 - c. Pepsi
 - d. Tea
7. What does Cathy order to drink?
 - a. Water
 - b. Coke
 - c. Club soda
 - d. Tea
8. Who pays the bill?
 - a. Kim
 - b. Cathy
 - c. The waiter
 - d. Nobody
9. How much does the food cost?
 - a. \$14
 - b. \$14.25
 - c. \$14.50
 - d. \$40.25
10. Which meal are they eating?
 - a. Breakfast
 - b. Lunch
 - c. Dinner
 - d. Supper
11. What kind of desert do they order?
 - a. Ice cream
 - b. Banana split
 - c. Sugar
 - d. None
12. How many people are there in this conversation?
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5

Part 2. How to make Thai green papaya salad

Preparation time: 10 mins

Cook time: 5 mins

Total time: 15 mins

Recipe type: salad

Cuisine: Thai food

Serves: 1



Thai green papaya salad is an extremely popular dish in Thai cuisine. It's fresh, and balances all the flavors of sweet, spicy, salty, and sour, to perfection on a single plate.

Ingredients

- 2 cloves of garlic
- 5 Thai chillies (up to you how many depending on how spicy you want it)

- 2 tablespoons shelled roasted peanuts
- 1 tablespoon fish sauce
- ½ - 1 tablespoon palm sugar (can also substitute brown sugar)
- 1 - 2 limes (I used about 2, but I like things pretty sour)
- 1 tablespoon of dried shrimp (optional)
- 1 - 2 small tomatoes (the som tam tomatoes in Thailand are different from regular tomatoes - they are known as side tomatoes, but you could use just 1 tomato)
- 1 big handful of slivered green papaya (depending on the size of your papaya, I used only about ⅓ of my papaya in this recipe, but papayas come in many different sizes and shapes)

To garnish

- Long-beans or green beans
- Green cabbage
- Thai sweet basil
- More roasted peanuts

Instructions

1. After washing the green papaya, peel off the skin using a carrot peeler (or a knife will do as well). You can then either use a cheese grater to shave the papaya, or you can do it the traditional way and hack at the papaya with your knife until there are numerous vertical cuts, then shave off the top layer into thin slivers, and repeat. I like the traditional method as you get bigger, un-even, pieces of green papaya. Cut enough green papaya to have a big handful worth for this recipe.
2. Add 2 cloves of peeled garlic and 5 chillies (or however many you like) to the mortar (krok). Pound them for a few seconds until the garlic is crushed and chilies are reduced to small bits.
3. Add ½ tablespoon of palm sugar, 1 tablespoon of fish sauce, and then squeeze the juice from 1 - 2 limes into the mortar. You can always start with less seasoning and add more to your liking.
4. Mix and pound the dressing, making sure the palm sugar gets fully dissolved into the liquid (so no one bites into a chunk of pure palm sugar).
5. Add about 1 tablespoon of roasted peanuts (no need to measure, just grab some with your hand), 1 tablespoon of dried shrimp, and then roughly slice in the tomatoes into the mortar.
6. Pound the mixture for about 30 seconds, lightly breaking up the tomatoes, shrimp, and peanuts. No need to pound too hard.

7. Last step is to toss in a big handful of the green papaya shavings. Mix it all together, doing a combination of using just a spoon and pounding lightly, but no need to pound hard. Make sure the dressing is coating all the green papaya and that the salad is evenly mixed through and through.

Notes

☺ *If you don't have a mortar and pestle, just chop up the garlic and chilies, and prepare everything in a metal or glass mixing bowl.*

☺ *Dish out the green papaya salad onto a plate, and I like to then sprinkle another small handful of roasted peanuts on top.*

☺ *Garnish your green papaya salad with pieces of raw Chinese long-beans or green beans and a wedge of cabbage.*

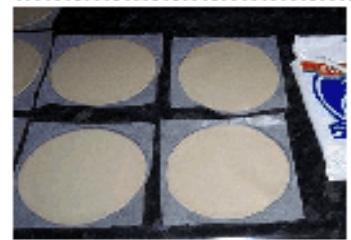
☺ *In Thailand, som tam is eaten with Thai sticky rice. You can grab a small ball of sticky rice in your fingers, dip it into the green papaya salad dressing, and then pop it in your mouth.*

Exercise 2: Match the correct ingredient and step for cooking Pasta.

SMALL PASTIES

INGREDIENTS

Pastry
Olives
Tomato
Boiled eggs
Tuna



STEPS

1. Chop the olives
2. Chop the boiled eggs
3. Flake the tuna
4. Add the tomato
5. Mix everything together
6. Put the filling into one half of the pastry
7. Fold the pastry and cover the filling
8. Seal the pastry



Part 3. Vocabulary

A. Some famous Thai dishes

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. ก๋วยเตี๋ยว - | noodles |
| 2. บะหมี่ | egg noodles |
| 3. เครื่องปรุงก๋วยเตี๋ยว | noodle flavour; fish sauce, vinegar, sugar, chili powder |
| 4. ข้าวผัดใส่ | fried rice, with (chicken, beef, shrimp, pork, crab) |
| 5. ข้าวผัดเหนม | fried rice with fermented sausage |
| 6. ข้าวคดลูกกะปิ | rice stir-fried with shrimp paste, served with sweetened pork and vegetables. |
| 7. ขนมจีนน้ำยา | round boiled rice noodles topped with various curry sauce and eaten with fresh leaves and vegetables. |
| 8. ข้าวมันไก่ | rice steamed with garlic, with boiled chicken, chicken stock and a dipping sauce |
| 9. ต้มยำกุ้ง | hot & sour soup with shrimp |
| 10. ต้มยำทะเล | hot & sour soup with seafood |
| 11. ต้มยำไก่ | hot & sour soup with chicken. |
| 12. แกงเผ็ด | red curry or hot curry |
| 13. แกงเขียวหวาน | green curry |
| 14. ผัดกระเพรา | beef /pork or chicken stir fried with Thai holy basil |
| 15. ทอดมัน | deep fried fishcake |
| 16. ทอดมันปลากวาย | dry curry with knife fish |
| 17. ทอดมันกุ้ง | dry curry with shrimp |
| 18. ส้มตำ | grated papaya salad |
| 19. ส้มตำปู | grated papaya salad with salted black crab |
| 20. ส้มตำไทย | grated papaya salad with peanuts, dried shrimp and palm sugar |
| 21. ส้มตำปลาหัว | grated papaya salad with fermented fish |
| 22. ลาบ | sour minced meat (pork, duck, chicken, fish) salad with onions, chilies, roasted rice powder and garnished with mint |
| 23. ยำ | sour salad |
| 24. ยำวุ้นเส้น | glass noodle salad |
| 25. ยำทะเล | seafood salad |

B. Food Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| baby food = อาหารสำหรับเด็กเล็ก/ทารก | canned food = อาหารกระป๋อง |
| beef = เนื้อวัว | chicken = เนื้อไก่ |
| biscuit = ขนมปังกรอบ | chocolate = ช็อกโกแลต |
| bread and cake = ขนมปังและขนมเค้ก | curry = แกงเผ็ด |

dairy product = ผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารที่ทำ
มาจากนม

dessert = ขนมหวาน

candy = ลูกกวาด ลูกอม

cheese = เนยแข็ง

dry food = อาหารแห้ง

duck = เนื้อเป็ด

egg = ไข่สด

fast food = อาหารจานด่วน

fish = เนื้อปลา

frozen food = อาหารแช่แข็ง

fruit = ผลไม้

fruit juice = น้ำผลไม้

honey = น้ำผึ้ง

jam = แยม

meat = เนื้อสัตว์

milk = นม

noodle = เส้นก๋วยเตี๋ยว บะหมี่

pork = เนื้อหมู

pizza = พิซซ่า

rice = ข้าว

salad = สลัด

sausages = ไส้กรอก

sea food = อาหารทะเล

snack = อาหารว่าง

soup = ซุป

steak = สเต็ก(เนื้อ/หมู/ปลา/ไก่)

sweet = ลูกกวาด ขนมหวาน

vegetable = ผัก

Chinese food = อาหารจีน

Indian food = อาหารอินเดีย

Italian = อาหารอิตาลี

Japanese food = อาหารญี่ปุ่น

Thai food = อาหารไทย

Vegetarian food = อาหารมังสวิรัต

Western food = อาหารของประเทศตะวันตก (อาหารฝรั่ง)

appetizer = อาหารเรียกน้ำย่อย

breakfast = อาหารมื้อเช้า

brunch = อาหารมื้อเช้าควบมื้อกลางวัน

dinner = อาหารมื้อค่ำ/เย็น

supper = อาหารมื้อเย็น อาหารมื้อสุดท้ายของวัน อาหารมื้อดึก

C. How to cook วิธีการปรุง

1. ผัด fried food

- ผัดแบบรวดเร็วใช้ไฟแรง ใส่เครื่องปรุง คนให้เข้ากัน stir fried

- ทอด deep fried

Thai fried noodles (with prawns)

- ผัดกระเพราหมู stir-fried pork with Thai basil

- หมูทอด deep fried pork

- ชีโครงหมูทอด deep fried spare ribs

- กุ้งผัดกระเทียมพริกไทย stir fried prawn with garlic and peppercorns

2. ปิ้งย่าง grilled....., barbequed, roasted.....,

- ไก่ย่าง grilled chicken, barbeque chicken, roasted chicken

- ปลาเผา grilled fish

3. ยำ หรือการเอา ผัก ผลไม้ เนื้อ มาคลุกเคล้ากันด้วยเครื่องปรุง

- ยำทะเล hot and sour seafood salad
- ส้มตำ grated papaya salad

4. ต้มยำ ต้ม soup, boiled.....

- ข้าวต้ม rice soup, soft boiled rice
- ข้าวสวย hard boiled rice
- ต้มยำกุ้ง hot and sour soup with prawns and lemon grass

5. ตุ่น เคี่ยว ต้มนานๆ stewed

- เนื้อตุ่น stewed beef
- ก๋วยเตี๋ยวเนื้อเปื่อย beef stewed with noodles

6. สับละเอียด minced.....

- หมูสับ หมูบะซ่อ minced pork

7. ดอง หมัก pickled....., fermented.....

- กระเทียมดอง pickled garlic
- ปลา ร้า fermented fish

8. นึ่ง steamed.....

- ปู นึ่ง steamed crab
- ข้าวต้มมัด steamed sticky rice with banana
- ห่อหมกปลา curried fish steamed in banana leaf

LESSON VII









GETTING AROUND

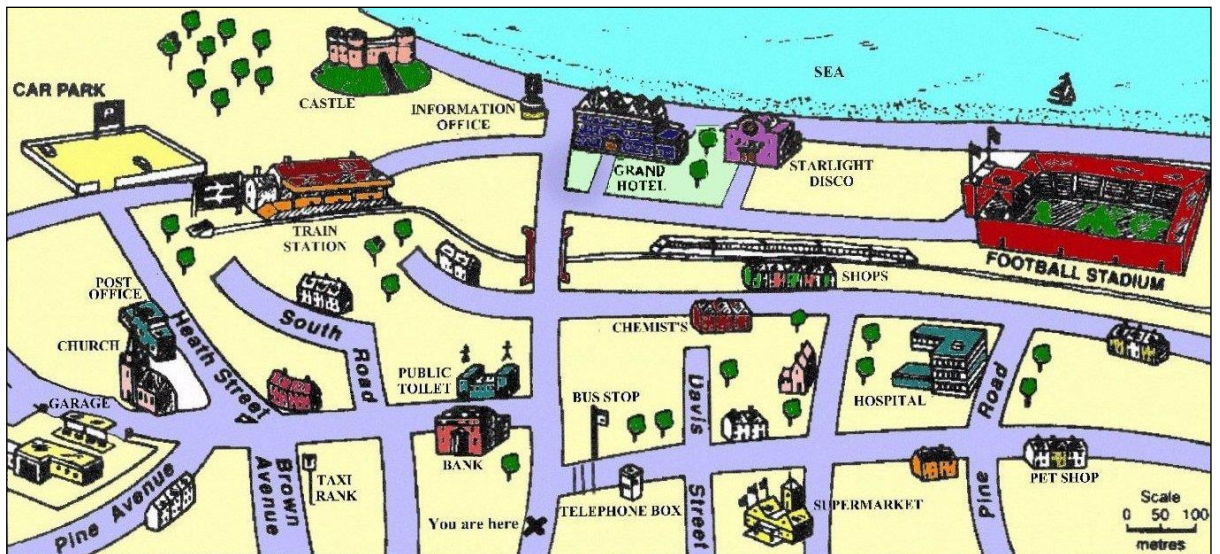
Part 1. Asking for directions:

- Excuse me, where is the bank, please?
- Excuse me, is there a bank near here?
- Excuse me, can you tell me where the bank is, please?
- Excuse me, how can I get to the bank, please?

Giving directions:

- Go straight on.
- Go straight ahead.
- Go along this street. / Go along Oxford street.
- Turn left / right (at the traffic light, at the zebra crossing, ...).
- Turn first (second, ...) left / right.
- Take the first (second) turning on the left / right.
- Go past the supermarket...
- Go across the bridge or Cross the bridge.
- Go through the park
- Go to the end of the street.
- It's on your right/ left.
- It's next to ...
- It's opposite the...
- It's not very far from here.
- You can't miss it.
- It's quite far from here. You should take a bus (taxi, ...).
- I'm sorry. I'm no from here

Giving directions			
			
Turn left (at...)	Turn right (at...)	Go straight on Go along...	-Turn second left -Take the 2 nd turning on the left
			
Go past	Go through	Cross the road	Turn second right



Exercise1: Where are you? Read, look at the map and answer the questions.

1) Go straight on. Turn first left and then turn second right. It's on your left.

=> I'm at the _____

2) Go straight on. Go across the bridge and turn first right. Go till the end of the street.

=> I'm at the _____

3) Go straight on. Go across the bridge and go straight ahead. Turn left at the end. Go past the information office. It's on your left. I'm at the _____

Exercise 2: Complete the dialogues.

1) How to get to the supermarket:

A: Excuse me, can you tell me how _____ to the nearer supermarket?

B: Yes. Go _____ and turn first right. Go past the _____ and turn second right. The supermarket is on the _____. You can't miss it.

A: Thank you very much.

B: That's all right. Bye

A: Bye, bye

2) How to get to the taxi rank

A: Excuse me, is there a _____ near here?

B: Yes. Go _____ and turn first _____. Go past the _____ and turn _____ left. The taxi rank is on your _____. You can't miss it.

A: Thank you very much.

B: _____. Bye

A: Bye, bye

Part 2. Conversation

Directions in Lop Buri City

Situation : A tourist asks Kanya for directions from the Big C Supercenter to the train station in downtown Lopburi.

Tourist: Excuse me, Miss. Do you speak English?

Kanya: Why? Yes, I do. Do you need help?

Tourist: Yes, could you please tell me how to get from here to the train station downtown?

Kanya: How will you be getting there?

Tourist: I have a car here, so I'll just drive myself.

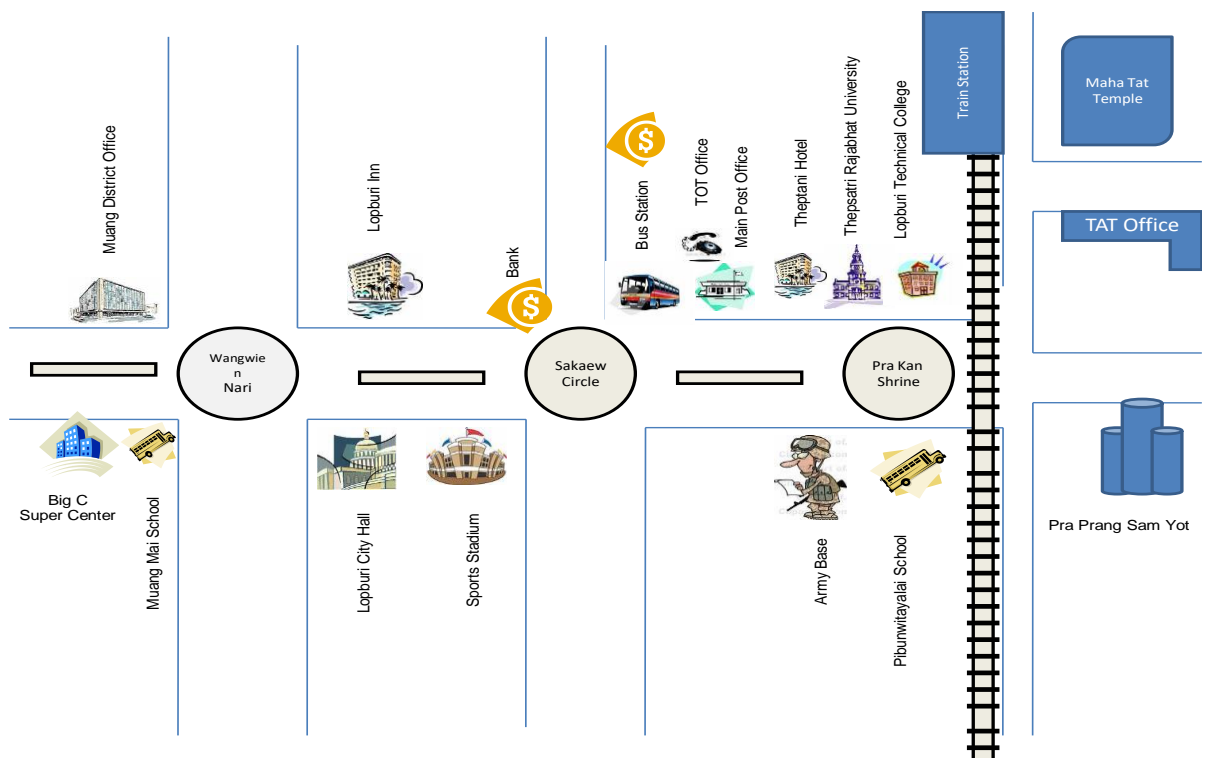
Kanya: Sure, I can help you. We're at Big C now, so the first thing you want to do is exit Big C and turn left onto Paholyothin Rd. As soon as you can you are going to get into the right turn lane so that you can make a U-turn. Then you're going to merge into traffic and continue to head west. You're going to pass Muang Mai School which will be on your right - hand side. Keep going until you come to WongwianNarai (King Narai's Circle) traffic circle. Merge into traffic at the circle and you should see the Lopburi District office and then the police station on your left-hand side. You're going to make a left at the second corner. Keep heading west on Narai Maharaj Road and you will pass the provincial stadium on the right and Lop Buri Inn Hotel on the left. Then you will arrive at Sakaew Circle. Again at Sakaew Circle merge into to traffic and you will see several banks and the bus terminal on your left. You're going to make a left at the second corner and keep heading west. You should see the main post office and the TOT office on your left and the army base on your right. Keep straight and you should pass Theptani Hotel, Rajabhat University, Lop Buri Technical College and Pibulwitayalai School. Next you will reach PraKan shrine. This is the last traffic circle you will see. Merge into traffic at the circle and turn left at Na Pra That Rd. which is the next street after the railroad tracks. Keep on this road until you see the train station which will be on your left-hand side.

Tourist : Okay, I got it. Just go out, turn around and keep straight and make a left the 3rd traffic circle and it's on my left. Correct?

Kanya : That's right.

Tourist : Thank you so much. I really appreciate your help.

Kanya : You're welcome. It's really no problem.



Exercise 1: Answer the following questions.

1. What does the tourist ask Kanya?

2. Is Kanya able to help him? Why?

3. What is the first thing Kanya tells the tourist that he should do?

4. How is the tourist going to travel?

5. What is the first landmark that the tourist will see?

6. What is the name of the first traffic circle that the tourist will come to?

7. How many hotels does Kanya mention?

8. How many schools does Kanya mention?

9. What is the name of the final traffic circle?

10. What landmarks are near the train station?

LESSON VIII

SHOPPING

Part 1. Places to buy items



Department Store

Internet (Online)

Flea market

Television

Where do you like to go shopping?

What do you like to buy?

Who do you like to go shopping with?

How do you like to pay?

Part 2. Items people go shopping for



Clothing

accessories

Shoes

Watches

Mobile Phones

Part 3. Add items to each group

Clothing	Accessories	Electronics	Furniture	Household Items
Shirts	Earrings	Mobile phones	Chairs	Blankets

Part 4. Shopping for males and Females (Write items under males and Females). Use a dictionary if necessary.

♂ Males	♀ Females
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

Part 5. Conversation Shopping

I like that shirt: Listen and repeat.

A: I like that shirt.

B: So do I.

A: How much is it?

B: I don't know. The tag is Missing.

A: Ask the clerk.

B: I will.

A: Oh, look. Here's another shirt just like it.

B: Does it have a price tag?

A: Yes, it does. It's only 199 Baht.

B: That's a great price.

A: I think I'll buy both of them.

B: You'd better try them on first.



Ask 5 friends these questions and write their answers in your note books.

What color shirts do you like?

How much do you usually pay for a shirt?

Where do you buy t-shirts?

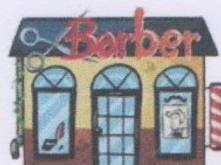
Part 6.

LET'S GO SHOPPING!

Shopping places



bakery



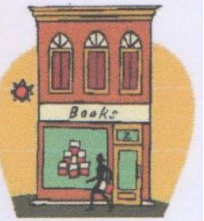
Barber shop



café



burger shop



bookshop



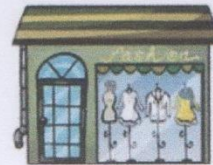
candy shop



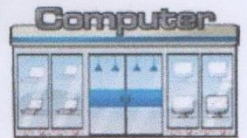
clothes shop



camera shop



boutique



computer shop



butcher's



DVD rental



donut shop



delicatessen



chemist's



greengrocer's



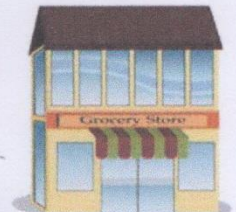
hardware store



florist's



fish & chips shop



Grocery store



Jewellery shop



restaurant



fishmonger's



gift shop



newsagent's



supermarket



pet shop



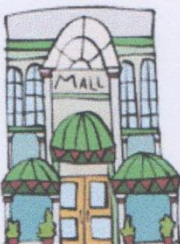
shoe shop



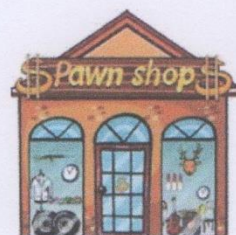
sports shop



toy shop



mall



pawn shop



vintner



e-shop



music shop



market

Part 7. What can people do or buy at these places?

Places	Things to do or buy there
	Verb
1.bakery	Buy cakes, pies and bread
2.Cafe	
3.Butchers	
4.News agent's	
5.Mall (Department Store)	
6.E-shop	
7.Petshop	
8.Restaurant	
9.Barber shop	
10.Florist's	

My shopping list:

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Part 8. Reading

Read the article below and answer the

CLASSIFIEDS

A JR Sports

Sale on NOW

30% 40% 50%
off everything in store

Everything must go!

Hurry, sale ends July 1st!

B FOR SALE

X-station video games console and 5 games. In box. Never been used. Like new. £80.

Email: jamie@com.uk.net

Mobile: 01795 4319765

C TVs 'R' US

Free DVD player

with every new television

Special offer - this week only

D NEW department store

Jack and Jill's

Opens July 22nd

Free parking for customers.

Opening times: 10 a.m. – 10 p.m.

Questions A:

1. Who can I contact to buy an X-station video game console?
2. How much does it cost to park at Jack and Jill's?
3. What is on sale at JR Sports?
4. What is the special offer at TVs "R" US?
5. What time does Jack and Jill's close?

Question B: What would you like to buy from this classified Ad? Why?

Extra Video if needed.

Video Link: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/speaking-skills-practice/shop>

Transcript for At the shop

Shopkeeper: Hi. Can I help you?

Gemma: Hello. How much is this magazine?

Shopkeeper: Let's see... Top Sounds, that's £1.99.

Gemma: OK, can I have the magazine and do you have a bottle of water?

Shopkeeper: Yes.

Gemma: Have you got cold ones?

Shopkeeper: Over there in the fridge. Is that everything?

Gemma: I think so. Oh... and these weets.

Shopkeeper: OK.

Gemma: How much is that?

Shopkeeper: That's £3.40, please.

Gemma: Here you are.

Shopkeeper: Thank you... and there's £1.60 change. Would you like a bag?

Gemma: No, it's fine, thanks. Bye.

Shopkeeper: Bye.

Source: *The British Council*

Exercise 1: Who says it, a customer or a shopkeeper? Put these phrases in the correct group.

A bottle of water, please. How much is this? Do you have a bottle of water? That's £1.99.	Can I help you? Would you like a bag? Can I have a bottle of water? Is that everything?
--	--

A customer	A shopkeeper
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Exercise 2: Circle the correct option.

- Gemma is talking to...
a) a shopkeeper. b) a friend.
- The magazine costs...
a) £0.99. b) £1.99.
- Gemma buys a bottle of ...
a) Water. b) juice.
- Gemma also buys some...
a) chocolate. b) sweets.
- It costs...
a) £3.40 in total b) £4.30 in total.
- Gemma...
a) wants a bag. b) doesn't need a bag.

Exercises 3: Speaking skills practice: At the shop

Complete the dialogue with phrases from the box.

Have you got	Would you like	How much is	Is that everything
No, it's fine	please	Can I help you	that's

Shopkeeper: Hi.1_____?

Gemma: Hello.2_____this magazine?

Shopkeeper: Let's see...Top Sounds,3_____£1.99.

Gemma: OK, can I have the magazine and a bottle of water?

Shopkeeper: Yes.

Gemma: 4_____cold ones?

Shopkeeper: Over there in the fridge.5_____?

Gemma: I think so. Oh...and these sweets.

Shopkeeper: OK.

Gemma: How much is that?

Shopkeeper: That's £3.40,6_____.

Gemma: Here you are.

Shopkeeper: Thankyou... and there's £1.60 change.7_____a bag?

Gemma: 8_____, thanks. Bye.

Shopkeeper: Bye.

Exercise 4: Write a number (1–9)to put these sentences in order.

.....	A: That's £2.00, please.
.....	A: These ones? Let me see ...they're£1.00.
.....	B: Yes, thanks.
.....	B: OK, can I have these sweets and a cola, please?
.....	A: Thanks a lot. Bye.
.....	A: Hi. Can I help you?
.....	A: Of course. Is that everything?
.....	B: Hi, how much are these sweets?
.....	B: Here you are. Thanks.

LESSON X

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Part 1. Conversation (What does the person look like?)

Situation A : A tourist is describing a girl who stole his wallet.

Cap. Narong : What did she look like?
 Tourist : She was in her twenties, rather short about 5 ft. She had short curly black hair.
 Capt. Narong : What about her face?
 Tourist : Her face was round. She had big eyes and a hooked nose.
 Capt. Narong : How was she dressed?
 Tourist : She wore a black skirt and a blue blouse. She also carried a big black bag.

Situation B : Tell me about your girlfriend.

Jane: Tell me about your girlfriend.
 Tarzan: Well, she's very pretty. She's quite tall, slim, and she dresses very nicely. And what 's her hair color?
 Jane: Brown. Dark brown.
 Tarzan: And her eyes?
 Jane: She's got brown eyes. Look. Here's her photo.

Part 2. Useful expression

Age

- A. How old was he/ she?
 B. He/ She was about 35. (*in her thirties, in his fifties, pretty young/ fairly old*)

Height

- A. What was his/ her height?
 B. He/ She was about 6 feet 2 inches tall. (*5 feet 6 inches/ 160 centimeters/ 175 centimeters/ rather short, medium height, tall, fairly tall*)

Weight

- A. What was his/ her weight? Or How much did he/ she weigh?
 B. He/she weighed about 130 pounds. (*150 pounds/ 60 kilograms / 55 kilograms/ quite overweight, slim, skinny/ fat*)

Complexion

- A. What color was his/ her complexion?
 B. He/ she was tan. (*Fair/ Dark-skin/ Light/ Pale*)

Face

- A. What did his/ her face look like
 B. He/ she had a round face. (*A long/ A square/ An oval-shaped/ Thin/ Bony/ Heart-shaped*)

Hair

- A. How was his/her hair?
 B. He/ she had curly long hair. (*Short brown/ Straight dark/ Dark brown/ short Curly / long Fluffy black/ long Straight*)

Dress

- A. How was he/ she dressed?
 B. He wore a white shirt and dark trousers.
 (*A loose shirt and black pants/ A striped T-shirt and blue jeans/ A green and white T-shirt and white shorts*)
 She wore a blue dress.
 (*A pink blouse and brown skirt/ A red top and black trousers/ A low-necked T-shirt and tight blue jeans*)

Part 3. GRAMMAR - Adjective order

Determiners	Observations	Size	Shape	Age	Color	Origin	Material	Noun
a, an, the, my, your, several, etc.	lovely, boring, stimulating, etc.	tiny, small, huge, etc.	round, square, rectangular, ular, etc.	Old, new, etc.	red, blue, green, etc.	British, American, Mexican, etc.	gold, copper, silk, etc.	limiters for compound nouns

Here are some examples:

- The interesting, small, rectangular, blue car is parked in my space.
- We all love our smart, petite, British teacher.
- She owns a stunning, large, old, brown dog named Boris.

Part 4. Drawing a person description

A. Her name is Nancy. She is in her twenties, rather short about 5 ft. She weighs 80 kilograms. She has short curly black hair. Her face is round. She has big eyes and a hooked nose. She is wearing a black skirt and a blue blouse. Her hat is

black. She is wearing black shoes. She is also wearing big eyeglasses. She is carrying a big black handbag. She is waiting for someone at the train station.

B. John is a 50 – year - old worker. He is a big man, about 6 ft. tall and he weighs about 80 kgs. His face is round with a scar on his left cheek. He has short brown hair. He is rather dark. His ears and eyes are big but his nose is quite small and flat. He is wearing old black pants and a plain, but not very white, tight shirt. His hat and shoes are black and dirty. He is standing near the tree. He is smoking a cigarette too.

C. Henry is from Italy. He is my friend. He is about 20, medium height, about 5 feet 8 inches. He weighs about 130 pounds. He has an oval face with a moustache. His hair is black, long and curly. His nose is long and his ears are big. He is wearing glasses. He looks very sloppy. He is wearing old dirty blue jeans and a loose red and blue striped T-shirt. He is now standing at the bus stop. He is carrying a big bag in his hand.

Exercise 1: A witness describing a suspect to a police detective.
Find the word in the box □ to fill in the blank. Put only a, b, c...

a. age b. bald c. blue d. curly e. ear f. early g. earning h. eight
 i. hair j. like k. look l. right m. see n. shorts o. short p. sort
 q. thin r. thin s. wearing t. 20 u. 30 v. about

Detective : What did he like ?

Witness : Will , let me I think he was and very
 he had , umm, light brown

Detective : And what was his hair ?

Witness : It was medium – length and

Detective :?

Witness : I guess thirties

Detective : So he was between and years old ?

Witness : Yes, that ' s right.

Detective : One more question . Do you remember what he was ?

Witness : He had on a and red golf shirt , and knee socks.

Detective : Well , thank you for coming in.

Witness : You're welcome.

Part 5. Vocabulary

Physical characteristics ลักษณะร่างกาย

Face หน้า

Bony หน้ากระดูก

Oval รูปไข่

Square สี่เหลี่ยม

Heart-shaped รูปหัวใจ

Round กลม

Triangular สามเหลี่ยม

Eyes ตา

Big ตาโต

Deeply set ตาลึก

Short-sighted ตาสั้น

Small ตาเล็ก

Nose จมูก

Big ใหญ่ ,โต

Flat แบน

Long ยาว

Small เล็ก

Cross-eyed ตาเหล่

Far-sighted สายตายาว

Slanted ตาเฉียง

Sparkling ตาเป็นประกาย

Crooked จมูกตั้งหัก

Hooked จมูก

Sharp-pointed แหลม

Lips ปาก

Broad, wide กว้าง

Harelip[s] ปากแหว่ง

Thin บาง

Full อิ่ม ,เต็ม

Thick หนา

Hair ผม

Bald ศีรษะล้าน

Fluffy ผมฟู

Kinky ผมหยิก

Short สั้น

Wavy หยิกสลาย

A bun ผมมวย

Bangs ผมม้า

Gray hair ผมหงอก

Shoulders ไหล่

Broad, wide กว้าง

Square สี่เหลี่ยม

Curly หยิก

Greasy ผมมัน

Long ยาว

Straight ตรง

An afro ผมทรงแอฟโร

A pony tail ผมหางม้า

Pigtails [braids] ผมเปีย

Narrow แคบ

Ears หู

Jug หูกาง

Pointed หูแหลม

Figure รูปร่าง

Chubby, fat อ้วน

Heavy built รูปร่างหนา

Plump	ท้วม	Skinny, lean, thin	ผอม
Slim, slender	โปร่งบาง	Well, built	รูปร่างดี
Appearance ลักษณะท่าทาง			
Attractive	มีเสน่ห์	Beautiful, pretty	สวย
Good - looking	หน้าตาดี	Handsome	หล่อ
Plain	เรียบๆ	Rugged-looking	ขมข่อ
Shabby, sloppy, seedy	ขมข่อ	Sexy	เซ็กซี่
Well, dressed	แต่งตัวดี		
Clothes เสื้อผ้า			
Blouse, top	เสื้อ) ผู้หญิง(Chequered shirt	เสื้อเข้ดลายตา
Jacket	เสื้อแจ็กเก็ต	Long-sleeved shirt	เสื้อเข้ดแขนยาว
Low-necked blouse shirt	เสื้อคอลึก	Narrow-striped shirt	เสื้อเข้ดลายทางแคบ
Plain blouse, shirt	เสื้อเข้ดเรียบๆไม่มี ลาย	Polo shirt	เสื้อโปโล
Print shirt	เสื้อเข้ดลายดอก	Shirt	เสื้อเข้ด
Short-sleeved shirt	เสื้อเข้ด แขนสั้น	Sport shirt	เสื้อมีปก
Striped blouse	เสื้อลายทาง	T-shirt	เสื้อยืดคอกกลม
Tank top	เสื้อกล้าม	Wide-striped blouse	เสื้อลายทางกว้าง
Blue-jeans	กางเกงบลูยีนส์	Casual dress	ชุดลำลอง
Dress	กระโปรงชุด	Jumpsuit	เสื้อกางเกงติดกัน) ผู้หญิง(
Pants, trousers	กางเกงขายาว	Safari suit	ชุดซาฟารี
Short	กางเกงขาสั้น	Skirt	กระโปรง
Suit	สูท	Swimsuit	ชุดอาบน้้า
Two-piece-dress	ชุดครึ่งท่อน		
Height ความสูง			
Medium	ปานกลาง	Short	เตี้ย
Tall	สูง		
Special peculiarities คำพิ			
Armless	แขนด้วน	Birthmark	ปาน
Crooked arm	แขนคอก	Distorted leg	ขาเป้
Freckles	ฝ้า , กระ	Harelip[s]	ปากแหว่ง
Mole	ไฝ	Pimple	สิ่ว
Scar	แผลเป็น	Tattoo	รอยสัก
Twisted mouth	ปากเบี้ยว		
Color สี			
Beige	สีน้ือ	Black	สีดำ
Blue	สีด้า	Brown	สีน้้าตาล
Brunette	สีน้้าตาล) ผม (Dark	สีเข้ม
Dark blue	สีน้้าเงินเข้ม	Dark brown	สีน้้าตาลเข้ม
Dark green	สีเขียวเข้ม	Dark red [maroon]	สีแดงเข้ม
Fair, light	สีอ่อน	Green	สีเขียว
Gray	สีเทา	Khaki	สีกาเกี

Navy blue	สีน้ำเงินเข้ม	Orange	สีส้ม
Pale	สีซีด	Pink	สีชมพู
Purple	สีม่วง	Red	แดง
Silver gray	สีเทาเงิน	Violet	สีม่วง
White	สีขาว	Yellow	สีเหลือง
Color of skin/complexion สีผิว			
Average	ผิวสีธรรมดา	Dark	ผิวคล้ำ
Fair, light, skinned	ผิวขาว	Pale	ผิวซีด
Tan	ผิวสีน้ำตาล		