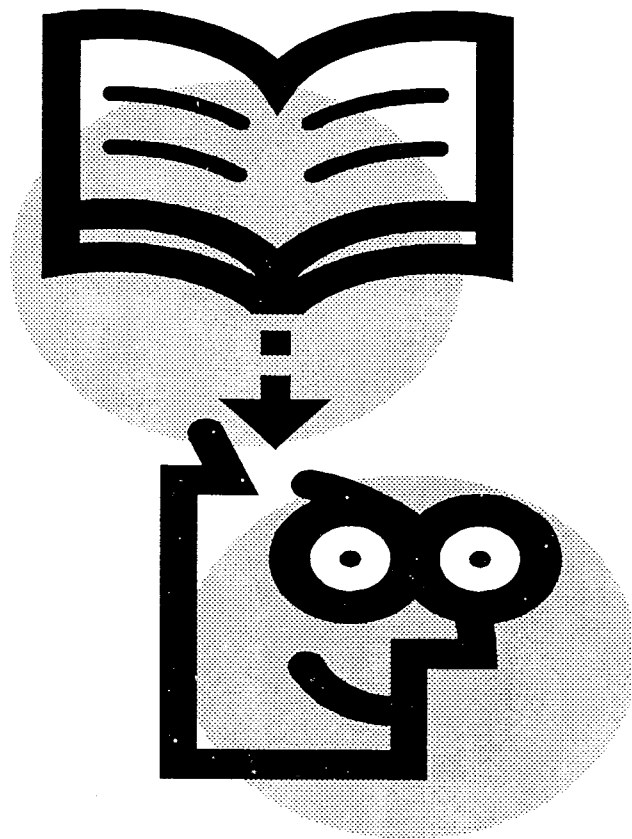


**ENGLISH FOR ADVANCED STUDIES
(STRUCTURE)**



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Chapter I

Tenses

ภาษาอังกฤษใช้รูปคำกริยา (verb forms) หลายแบบเพื่อแสดงให้เห็นถึงความแตกต่างของเวลา เช่น

I work there.

I worked there.

รูปคำกริยาที่แสดงให้เห็นว่าเวลาที่เหตุการณ์เกิดขึ้นนั้นต่างกัน เรียกว่า 'tenses' tenses สร้างขึ้นโดยการเปลี่ยนรูปคำกริยา เช่น sing, sang, sung, play, played หรือโดยการเติมกริยาช่วย เช่น will study, had studied

tenses ในภาษาอังกฤษมีหลายชนิด จะขอก้าวโดยสรุปตามความถี่ในการใช้ดังต่อไปนี้

Past Simple Tense

A: Did you see Tom last night?

B: No, I didn't.

A: What happened?

B: I waited in the pub for an hour, but he didn't come.

Form กริยาช่องที่ 2 (Simple Past)

ข้อสังเกต

1. เหตุการณ์เกิดขึ้น 'last night'
2. เหตุการณ์เกิดขึ้น 'in the past'
3. เหตุการณ์เสร็จสิ้น 'last night'
4. มีค่าแสดงเวลา 'for an hour' ซึ่งเทียบเท่ากับเวลาส่วนหนึ่งของ 'last night'
5. ข้อความดังกล่าวนี้ กล่าวถึงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในเวลาเฉพาะในอดีต ซึ่งไม่มีความเกี่ยวข้องสัมพันธ์กับเวลาในปัจจุบันขณะที่พูด



Now cover the right hand side of the page and answer the following questions:

- a. When did it happen? - It happened last night.
- b. Did it happen in the past? - Yes, it did.
- c. Are A and B talking about something connected with the present moment? - No, they aren't.
- d. Are they talking about when the action took place? - Yes, they are.
- e. What did you do last night? - I _____,
and I _____,
and then I _____,
and finally I _____.
- f. All the things which we have just talked about happened last night. Are they connected moment?

จะเห็นได้ว่า Past Simple Tense ซึ่งใช้มากที่สุดเมื่อกล่าวถึงเหตุการณ์ในอดีต ใช้กับเหตุการณ์หรือการกระทำที่เกิดขึ้นในช่วงเวลาสั้น ๆ และเสร็จสิ้นอย่างรวดเร็ว แต่ก็สามารถใช้ได้กับเหตุการณ์หรือการกระทำที่เกิดขึ้นเป็นช่วงเวลายาวนาน หรือเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นอย่างซ้ำซากแต่ต้องเป็นเวลาในอดีตด้วย

He walked into the bar and ordered a vodka and tonic.

I lived in Chiangmai until I was seventeen.

When I was a child we always went to the seaside in April.

เมื่อเราใช้ Past Simple Tense เราจะสนใจเฉพาะเวลาที่เหตุการณ์นั้น ๆ เกิดขึ้น เราจะไม่สนใจช่วงเวลาที่เหตุการณ์นั้นเกิดขึ้น

ใช้ Past Tense เมื่อมีคำบอกเวลาต่อไปนี้

yesterday

yesterday morning

yesterday at noon

yesterday afternoon

yesterday evening

last night

the day before yesterday

the night before last

the day before yesterday in the morning/ afternoon/ evening

last Monday

the Monday before last

last January

the January before last

last Christmas

the Christmas before last

last week

last week before last

last month

last month before last

last year

the year before last

last century

the century before last



นอกจากนี้ใช้ Past Tense กับคำบอกเวลาที่ประสมกับ 'ago' เช่น two years ago, six months ago, ten minutes ago, a long time ago etc. และมักใช้ Past Tense เมื่อมี 'when' โดยเฉพาะในคำถามและคำตอบ เช่น

When did you learn about it?

When I saw it in the papers.

I drank tea with breakfast when I was in England.

Past Tense มิได้ใช้กับคำพูด เหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีตอย่างเดียว ยังสามารถใช้ในสถานการณ์อื่น ๆ ได้อีก คือ

1. Past Tense ใช้เป็นคำขอร้องอย่างสุภาพ มักใช้คำกริยา 'hope, think, wonder'
I wonder if you could give me a lift.
I wondered if you could give me a lift.

2. Past Tense หลังคำว่า if และคำแสดงเงื่อนไขอื่น ๆ ในเวลาปัจจุบันและ

อนาคต

If I had that sum of money now, I'd buy a car.

Suppose we spent next weekend in Phuket?

If only I had more time.

You look as if you were just about to scream.

3. ใช้ Past Tense หลังคำว่า It's time, It's high time, It's high noon, would rather, wish โดยความหมายของประโยคเป็น Present หรือ Future มิใช่ Past
Ten o'clock - it's time you went home.
Don't come and see me today - I'd rather you came tomorrow.
I wish I had a better memory. *condition*

4. กริยาช่วยในรูปอดีต ได้แก่ could, might, would, และ should มักจะมีความหมายเป็นปัจจุบัน หรือ อนาคต

Could you help me for a moment?

I think it might rain soon.

Would you come this way, please?

Alice should be here soon.

Exercise I

Ana's learning English in England, and her friend Hans has just spent the weekend with her, Help her to complete her letter by filling in with the verbs in the boxes.

<u>Irregular Verbs</u>	
think	thought
see	saw
dream	dreamt
write	wrote
fall	fell
drink	drank
fly	flew
give	gave

<u>Regular Verbs</u>
cry
remember
play
cook
post
wonder
laugh



5 Beefeater Terrace

London W2

26th October 20__

Dear Hans,

What a wonderful time we had together last weekend! I'm sorry you had to go back to Germany so soon.

When you _____ back to Munich last Monday I _____ life would be very dull without you. When I _____ your plane take off I _____ when I would see you again. Last night I _____ for a long time. When I finally got to sleep I _____ that we were getting married in a big church. Did you _____ me when you _____ the cassette I _____ you _____ one to me last night. If you did perhaps I'll get it tomorrow morning.

What a funny film we _____ together! Do you remember how we _____ when the man _____ into the water at the end? Do you remember how much champagne we _____ after dinner? I had a bit of a headache the next morning; I was quite surprised when you _____ the break for me.

That's all for now. If you _____ the letter last night I'll probably get it first thing tomorrow.

Much love,

Ana

Now complete Hans' reply the same way.

<u>Irregular Verbs</u>	
read/ ri:d/	read/red/
buy	bought
drive	drove
take off	took off (2)
drink	drank
say	said
meet	met
go into	went into
give	gave

<u>Regular Verbs</u>
turn
receive
dance
cry
land (2)
phone
ask (2)
laugh

Munchausenstr. 6,

Munich, Germany.

28th October 20__

Dear Ana,

Thank you so much for your letter which I received this morning. Yes I _____ too when the plane _____ from Heathrow. I _____ the newspaper on the plane but I couldn't concentrate on it because my thoughts _____ to you and the wonderful weekend we had together. When the plane _____ I _____ Heinrich and he _____ to the airport and took me home. He _____ me a lot of questions about you and _____ when I told him you wanted to get married. He said we were too young and I'm afraid he's right.

While I was waiting for him at the airport I _____ a friend of mine who was going to London. I _____ the airport shop and _____ a beautiful doll and _____ it to him to take to London. I _____ him to phone you when he _____. I hope he has been to see you and given you the present.

Just before the plane _____ from London you _____ that John had asked you out to dinner. Did you have a nice evening with him? I expect you _____ all night. Don't worry. I'm not jealous! The coffee we _____ at his flat was horrible, wasn't it? Did you go back there after your evening out with him?

Much love and write again soon.

Hans

Exercise II

Complete the following newspaper report with the past simple.

One minute Mr. Jack Jones was using his huge mechanical digger to clear sand which had blown up against the foreshore at Swansea. The next his mighty machine had scooped up a breathless police sergeant and a constable who _____ (order) him to follow a man running along the beach.

With the two determined lawmen crouching in the bucket, the digger _____ (reach) its top speed of 10 mph as it _____ (advance) on the fugitive. When the digger _____ (be) level with the man, the two law officers _____ (leap) out of the bucket and _____ (make) their arrest. But as Mr. Jones _____ (watch) in horror the 10

ton digger _____ (sink) deeper and deeper into the sand. His efforts to free it _____ (be) fruitless and soon the tide _____ (come) in and _____ (submerge) it.

Last night after a five-hour rescue operation. Mr. Mervyn Owens, head of the company which own the digger _____ (say) "We have been landed with a repair bill of at least \$6,000."

Present Perfect Tense

A: Have you seen Mary?

B: No, I haven't seen her since yesterday.

Form

have
has } + กริยาช่องที่ 3 (Past Participle)

ข้อสังเกต

1. คำถามเน้นที่การเห็น 'if' ไม่ใช่ 'when'
2. ผู้ถามต้องการทราบว่า B พบ Mary บ้างหรือไม่ ไม่ใช่พบเมื่อไหร่
3. A ไม่สนใจถึงเวลาเฉพาะเจาะจงในอดีต
4. B อาจจะพบ Mary หรือไม่ก็ได้ในช่วงเวลาหนึ่ง จนถึงขณะที่พูด ซึ่งเป็นเวลาที่ A คิดถึงอยู่ในใจ

ตัวอย่างเพิ่มเติม

Have you been to the cinema this week?

- No, I haven't. I have been too busy.

Have you had any holidays this year?

- Yes, I have had three weeks altogether.

Have you ever had any accidents in your life?

(= Have you ever had any accidents?)

Have you ever been to Rome?

- No I've never been to Rome, but I have been to Paris.

Have you had a nice breakfast?

(It has just finished now.)

Have you passed your exam?

(I suppose you've just got the news.)

การใช้ Present Perfect Tense

1. ใช้กับเหตุการณ์หรือ การกระทำที่เริ่มในอดีต และดำเนินต่อเนื่องมาจนถึงเวลาที่พูด

I've been here since April 27th.

We've known each other for a long time.

2. ใช้กับเหตุการณ์หรือการกระทำที่เสร็จสิ้นสมบูรณ์ไปแล้ว แต่ยังมีผลสำคัญต่อปัจจุบัน มักไม่ระบุเวลาแน่นอนลงไป แต่จะเข้าใจกันว่าเหตุการณ์นั้น ๆ เพิ่งเกิดขึ้นเมื่อไม่นาน

Have you passed your driving test?

(It is asked after the test you've just taken.)

The President has been assassinated.

(= The President is dead.)

Utopia has declared war on Fantasia.

(Utopia and Fantasia are at war.)

I cannot go on holiday because I have broken my leg.

(= My leg is broken.)

3. ใช้ Present Perfect Tense เมื่อมีคำบอกเวลาต่อไปนี้

since, for, just, yet, already, never, ever, before
(now), recently, lately, It's the first time, so far,
so far this morning, up till now, up to the present,
all this year, all my life, during the 20th century.

ตัวอย่างการใช้คำบอกเวลาที่ใช้ Present Perfect Tense

She has worked here since 1980.

She has worked here for ten years.

Where's Mary? - She has just gone out.

Have you been to the bank yet?

- No, not yet.

- Yes, already.

She has never eaten a mango before.

Have you ever eaten a mango?

Mayuri hasn't appeared on TV before now.

He's recently arrived from Leoi.

Somchai has seen a lot of Alice lately.

It's the first time I've drunk champagne.

The company has made a large amount of profit so far.

แต่ถ้าระบุเวลาเจาะจงในอดีต เช่น yesterday, last weekend, then,
in 1989 จะใช้ Present Perfect Tense ไม่ได้ โปรดเปรียบเทียบ

The President has been assassinated.

The President was assassinated last night.

Utopia has declared war on Fantasia.

Utopia declared war on Fantasia yesterday.

I have been all over Songkhla.

I went all over Songkhla in 1985.

4. ใช้ Present Perfect Tense กับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้น ๆ ซาก ๆ มักมีคำบอกจำนวนครั้งไว้ด้วย เช่น once, twice, three/four/several times หรือคำบอกความถี่ เช่น often, frequently
I've watched him on TV several times.
5. มักใช้ Present Perfect Tense กับการรายงานข่าวในวิทยุกระจายเสียงหรือหนังสือพิมพ์
Interest rates rose again today and the price of gold has fallen by \$10 an ounce.
Industrial leaders have complained that high interest rates will make borrowing expensive for industry.
6. ใช้ Present Perfect Tense ในจดหมาย หรือบัตรไปรษณีย์
We've just arrived in Hong Kong, and though we haven't had time to see much yet, we're sure we're going to enjoy ourselves.

Present Perfect Progressive Tense

Form	have	}	+ been + Ving
	has		

- การใช้
- ใช้เพื่อเน้นความต่อเนื่องของเหตุการณ์ที่กำลังดำเนินอยู่ตลอดเวลาหนึ่ง โดยเหตุการณ์นั้น จะดำเนินต่อมาจนถึงขณะที่พูด เช่น
We've been learning this language for 10 years.
(and are still learning it)
 - ใช้เพื่อแสดงถึงเหตุการณ์ที่เพิ่งเสร็จสิ้นไม่นาน
I've been living in Sally's flat.
The streets are flooded. It has been raining hard.
Some has been using my typewriter and has torn the ribbon.
 - คำกริยาที่จะทำเป็น Present Perfect Progressive ได้ต้องเป็นคำกริยาที่แสดงความต่อเนื่อง (Prolonged action) เช่น learn, lie, live, rain, sit, sleep, stand, study, wait, work, talk, read, rest, etc.

Exercise I

Complete the sentences with the simple or progressive form of the present perfect tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ (write) the letter, so perhaps you would post it for me.
2. For the last two years, he _____ (write) a history of the Civil War.
3. A: What you _____ (do) for the last half hour?
B: I _____ (sit) here working at this problem.
4. We always _____ (live) in bungalow, so it will seem strange when we move into a house.
5. How you _____ (keep)? Well, I hope.
6. You look very upset. What _____ (happen)?
7. He shouldn't drive this evening. He _____ (drink).
8. I'd better not drive. I already _____ (drink) quite a lot.
9. The meat must be nearly ready. It _____ (cook) for nearly an hour.
10. You _____ (not finish) that book yet? You _____ (read) it for more than a week.
11. I wonder if John _____ (forget) my number. I _____ (expect) him to call for the past two hours.
12. I'm sorry we're late. You _____ (wait) long?
13. A: How long _____ (know) you the truth?
B: I only just _____ (find out), but I _____ (find out) a lot of other things just recently.
14. If he _____ (ask) me that question once, he _____ (ask) me a dozen times.
15. Go out and get some fresh air! You _____ (sit) there reading all morning.

Exercise II

Change the infinitives in brackets into either the (active or passive) Past Simple or the Present Perfect, according to what is required in English usage.

1. What a nuisance! I _____ (forget) my keys again!
2. When we first _____ (come) to this town, it _____ (be) relatively easy to find a parking place near our house. Now it _____ (become) a big problem.
3. Midnight - and my husband _____ (not arrive) home and _____ (not telephone)! I'm beginning to be very worried. He _____ (say) this morning that he would be home for dinner as usual.
4. We're lucky to have Jackson. He is the best Maths teacher this school ever _____ (have).
5. Do you remember the drive we _____ (take) through the Loire Valley five or six years ago? I think we _____ (take) a lot of photographs, but I can't find them. I _____ (look) in the album but there's nothing there. Have you any idea where they _____ (put)?
6. A hole _____ (appear) in each elbow of this jacket. I _____ (buy) some leather patches on the way home yesterday. Could you sew them on for me, please?
7. Oh, hello, Miss Richards. How nice that you _____ (come) to our party. A lot of people _____ (ask) whether you were coming. They all _____ (say) they want to meet you.

8. There _____ (be) a terrific uproar in Parliament yesterday. Many Members _____ (be) very angry about the answer the Prime Minister _____ (give) to a question. The P.M. _____ (say), however, that she _____ (not be) in the least surprised or disturbed.
9. I _____ (finish) this work at last, thank God! I _____ (not expect) that it would be so difficult.
10. They _____ (start) to build this motorway three years ago, and they still _____ (not finish) it.
11. We _____ (go) to the Rex Cinema last Saturday. What a stupid film it _____ (be)! We _____ (waste) both our time and money. I'd like to know something about the film that is there this week. Have any of you _____ (see) it?
12. You _____ (ask) whether we're going to that lecture. We don't know. In any case, we _____ (not receive) an invitation.
13. Don't be surprised when you see how thin Olaf is. He _____ (be) extremely ill.
14. Neil's first book _____ (be) very successful and _____ (sell) nearly a hundred thousand copies before it _____ (go) out of print. His second book is still doing well and already _____ (sell) almost as many.
15. The man who _____ (escape) last night from Dartmoor Prison _____ (make) his get-away, and _____ (would) two others at the time he _____ (capture). It is suspected that the gun he _____ (use) _____ (bring) to him by a recent visitor.

Exercise III

Directions: Complete the letter of application with the verbs in brackets. You have to use Past Tense or Simple Perfect Tense.

20th July 20__

To : The Managing Director
Cybertech Ltd.

Dear Sir,

I wish to apply for the post of Senior Executive as advertised in the Evening Times on 14th July.

With regard to qualifications. I can confirm that I _____
(obtain) a science degree from Cambridge University and that I _____
(reach) the age of 30.

I _____ (have) practical experience in the assembly of microprocessors and _____ (conduct) recent research into mass-production methods. A paper of mine on "Dust-Suppression Techniques in the Manufacture of Microprocessors" _____ (be published) recently and I _____ (have) extensive experience in three different factories. Although I _____ (be born) in Germany, I _____ (hold) an American Citizenship for the last 15 years. I _____ (previously have) two posts as Director of Research in the field of computer assembly.

I am happy to say that I _____ (not suffer) any serious illness during the last 15 years. I am at your disposal should you wish to interview me and enclose a copy of my complete curriculum vitae.

Yours faithfully,

Jan Semetana

(Dr. Jan Semetana)

Past Perfect and Past Perfect Progressive Tense

Mrs. Brown stated that before the crash occurred she had been driving normally, and that the car in front had stopped very suddenly.

ข้อสังเกต

1. ข้อความข้างบนเป็น reported speech
2. Mrs. Brown กล่าวเน้นถึงเหตุการณ์ที่เธอกระทำอยู่ก่อน (had been driving) ด้วย Past Perfect Progressive Tense และกล่าวถึงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นภายหลัง (occurred) ด้วย Past Tense
3. Mrs. Brown กล่าวถึงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นก่อนอย่างกระทันหัน (had stopped) ก่อนรถชนกันด้วย Past Perfect Tense

Past Perfect Tense

Form had + past participle (V₃)

การใช้

1. เมื่อกล่าวถึงเหตุการณ์ในอดีต เราจะใช้ Past Perfect กับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นก่อนอีกเหตุการณ์หนึ่ง (an earlier past)
I explained that I had forgotten my keys.
I could see from his face that he had received bad news.
2. Past Perfect ทำหน้าที่เหมือนรูปอดีตของ Present Perfect ด้วย
Mary is excited because she has never been to a dance before.
Mary was excited because she had never been to a dance before.
3. ใช้กับคำบอกเวลาเช่นเดียวกับ Present Perfect เช่น already, ever, for, since, just, never, never before เพื่อแสดงลำดับของเหตุการณ์ว่า เหตุการณ์ใดเกิดขึ้นก่อนหรือหลัง
When I rang, Jim had already left.
The boys loved the zoo. They had never seen wild animals before.

4. ใช้กับคำสันธาน เช่น when, after, as soon as, by the time that
 We cleared up as soon as our guests had left.
 When I had written my report, I did some gardening.
5. ใช้กับคำสันธาน no sooner ----- than, hardly/scarcely/barely -----
 when
 Mrs. Smith had no sooner left the room than they began to gossip
 about her.
 Mr. Thompson had hardly/scarcely/ barely begun his speech when
 he was shot.
6. ใน reported speech หลังคำกริยารูปอดีต เช่น said, told, asked,
 explained, thought, wondered, etc. จะใช้ Past Perfect เพื่อแสดง
 ให้เห็นถึงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นก่อนเรียบร้อยแล้วก่อนการสนทนา
 I told them that I had done enough work for one day.
 She wondered who had left the door open.
 I thought I had sent the cheque a week before.
7. ใช้หลัง wish, if only, would rather, และ if เพื่อแสดงถึงเหตุการณ์
 ที่ไม่ได้เกิดขึ้นในอดีต
 I wish I had washed the dog.
 If only you'd told me before.
 I would rather you had told her the truth.
 If Bernard hadn't been careless, everything would have been
 all right.
8. ใช้กับสำนวน This/that/it was the first/second/third/fourth etc
 This/that/it was the only
 This/that/it was the best/finest/worst/most interesting etc
 It was the third time (that) he had been in love this year.
 This was the only party (that) I had enjoyed in my life.



Past Perfect Progressive Tense

Form had + been + Ving

การใช้ 1. ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นเป็นเวลานาน และดำเนินต่อเนื่องมาตลอด จนถึงเวลาที่อีกเหตุการณ์หนึ่งเกิดขึ้น ในอดีตเช่นกัน

When she arrived I had been waiting for three hours.

I realized that I'd been overworking, so I decided to take a couple of days' holiday.

2. คำกริยาที่ไม่สามารถใช้ใน Progressive Tense ไม่สามารถใช้ใน Past Perfect Progressive Tense ด้วยเช่นกัน

I felt as if I had known her all my life.

3. ใช้เน้นเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นบ่อย ๆ ซ้ำซากในอดีต

Jenny was annoyed. John had been phoning her every night for a whole week.

4. ใช้แสดงผลการสรุปจากประจักษ์พยานที่มีอยู่

Her eyes were red. It was obvious she had been crying.

Exercise I

Complete the sentences with the present perfect progressive or past perfect progressive of the verbs in the list.

ask	expect	fly	give	learn	listen	look
operate	point out	say	see	wait	work	

- At last you're here! I _____ for you for over twenty minutes.
- He knows quite a lot of English. He _____ for six years.
- She finally said 'Yes'. He _____ her to marry him for years.
- I think I need a break. I _____ solidly for the last three hours.

5. You _____ to a word I _____, have you?
6. For some time now, world leaders _____ the necessity for agreement on arms reduction.
7. The police, who _____ trouble during the civil rights demonstration, were surprised by the eventual absence of violence.
8. The manager went down with pneumonia. He _____ unwell for several days.
9. The chairman said that the Board of Directors _____ serious thought to the possibility of entering the American market.
10. At the inquiry into the plane crash, the pilot said in evidence that he _____ this type of aircraft for ten years.
11. I know why you're having nightmares. You _____ too many horror films recently.
12. The new one-way scheme _____ for just over twelve months, and traffic has improved considerably as a result.

Simple Present Tense

A : What do you do on Sundays?

B : Oh, I always visit Auntie Mary.

Form

กริยาช่องที่ 1 (Simple Form)

ข้อสังเกต

1. เป็นการกระทำที่เป็นปกตินิสัย
2. เป็นการกระทำที่สม่ำเสมอ
3. เป็นเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นเป็นประจำ
4. เป็นเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นวันอาทิตย์ก่อน และจะเกิดขึ้นอีกในวันอาทิตย์หน้า
เรื่อยไปจนกว่า B หรือ Auntie Mary จะเสียชีวิต

A : What do you do for a living?

B : Oh, I teach English. And what do you do?

A : I sell cars.

ข้อสังเกต

1. ต่างเป็นงานประจำ ต้องทำทุกวัน
2. ต่างก็ทำงานของตนมานานแล้ว และคงจะทำไปเรื่อย ๆ จนกว่าจะเกษียณ

ตัวอย่างเพิ่มเติม

I work five days a week.
 I live in Bangkok.
 I like pop music.
 I enjoy cold weather.
 I go to bed at midnight.
 I drink quite a lot of juice.
 I have eggs and bacon for breakfast.
 I smoke a pipe.
 It rains quite a lot in Thailand.

การใช้ Simple Present Tense

1. ใช้กับสิ่งที่เป็นจริงอยู่เสมอ (permanent truths)
 Summer follows spring.
 Gases expand when heated.
2. ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ การกระทำ หรือสถานการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในปัจจุบัน โดยอาจจะเกิดขึ้นซ้ำซากตลอดเวลาหรือในเวลาหนึ่ง และจะดำเนินต่อไปเรื่อย ๆ ไม่เจาะจงเวลา (general time)
 My father works in a bank.
 My sister wears glasses.
3. ใช้กับการกระทำที่ทำเป็นประจำเป็นปกตินิสัย (habitual actions)
 I go running three times a week.
 John smokes a lot.
4. ใช้เมื่อมีคำบอกเวลาต่อไปนี้
 - always
 - almost always, nearly always
 - generally, normally, regularly, usually
 - frequently, often

- sometimes, occasionally
- almost never, hardly ever, rarely, scarcely ever, seldom
- never

รวมทั้งวลีบอกเวลา

- once, twice three/several times (a day/week/month/year etc.)
- hourly/daily/weekly/fortnightly/monthly/yearly/annually
- every + eg. day/week/month/year; + morning/afternoon/evening/night หรือ every other day, every 3 years, every few days etc.
- again and again, at times, every so often, from time to time, once in a blue moon etc.

ตำแหน่งของคำบอกเวลา จะอยู่หลังกริยาช่วยหรือหน้ากริยาแท้ เช่น

You can always contact me on 2126111

Gerald often make unwise decisions.

We don't usually get up before nine on Sundays.

ถ้าต้องการเน้นคำบอกเวลาบางคำ เช่น frequently, generally, normally, occasionally, sometimes, usually สามารถวางไว้หน้าประโยคได้

Sometimes we get a lot of rain in August.

Quite often the phone rings when I'm in the bath.

วลีบอกเวลามักจะวางไว้ท้ายประโยค

There's a collection from this letter box twice daily.

We spend our holidays upcountry every summer.

5. ใช้ Present Tense กับตารางเวลา โปรแกรมต่าง ๆ ที่กำหนดวันเวลาแน่นอน แม้จะเป็นเหตุการณ์ที่จะเกิดในอนาคต

The exhibition opens on January 1st and closes on January 7th.

The concert begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.30.

We leave tomorrow at 11.15 and arrive at 17.50.

6. ใช้ Tense นี้กับคำบรรยาย คำประกาศ เช่น

Harrison shoots, but the ball hits the post and Jackson clears.

I declare this exhibition open.

และยังใช้กับ Here come(s) และ There go(es) Look! here comes
your husband.

There goes our bus; we'll have to wait for the next.

Exercise I

Complete the sentences, using the present simple or past simple of the verbs suggested.

1. I understood exactly what he _____ (mean).
2. I _____ (not believe) everything he tells me.
3. Listen! I _____ (think) there's someone at the door.
4. Five plus five _____ (make) ten.
5. His tie _____ (not match) his suit.
6. John _____ (resemble) his mother when he was young.
7. Who this eraser _____ (belong) to?
8. The tank _____ (hold) ten gallons.
9. How he _____ (know) where I lived?
10. Do you think the winner _____ (deserve) so much applause?
11. You _____ (see) what I see?
12. This wine _____ (taste) sour.
13. How do I look in this dress? It _____ (suit) me?
14. He _____ (understand) English better than he speaks?
15. What exactly the mixture _____ (consist) of?



Present Progressive Tense

A: What do you do for a living?

B: Well, of course, I'm living in England at the moment and studying Education, but I teach English in a school and live in Bangkok.

Form

Verb to be + Ving

ข้อสังเกต

1. คำถามของ A เป็นการถามถึงงานประจำการของ B โดยอาจจะถามเพียงว่า What do you do?
2. ถ้า A จะถามว่า B กำลังทำอะไรในขณะนั้น ก็ต้องใช้คำถามว่า What are you doing at the moment?
3. คำตอบของ B มีทั้งสิ่งที่กำลังทำในขณะนั้น "I'm living in England at the moment and studying Education" และสิ่งที่ B ทำเป็นงานถาวร I teach English in a school and live in Bangkok."

ตัวอย่างเพิ่มเติม

1. Bob doesn't work here any more. I think he's having a holiday before he starts his new job.
2. I normally have all my meals at home, but I'm dining out today.
3. All governments make exaggerated promises, but the present one is promising the moon and the stars.
4. Hi, where are you going?
 - I'm going to the races.
 - You don't usually go to the races, do you?
 - No, I don't, but I've put some money on a horse and I'm going to watch it win.
5. Why don't you work harder?
 - What do you mean? I work as hard as I can.
 - But you're not working hard now.
 - No, I'm not working hard at the moment.
 - Why aren't you?
 - I'm just a bit tired, that's all.

6. Hello, what are you doing in Bangkok?
 - Oh, I'm visiting my cousin.
 Don't you normally work in Songkhla?
 - Yes, I do.
7. I don't generally drink, but today is my birthday so
 I'm having a glass of champagne with my lunch.
8. I usually smoke about 20 cigarettes a day, but today
 I'm not smoking at all because I've got a bad cough.

หลักการใช้

Present Progressive Tense

- ใช้กับเหตุการณ์หรือสถานการณ์ที่กำลังดำเนินอยู่ขณะที่พูด
 Hurry up! We're all waiting for you.
 Why are you crying? Is something wrong?
- ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นเพียงชั่วคราวหรือชั่วคราว (temporary) ไม่ใช่
 เหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นถาวรเป็นประจำ (permanent)
 Why's that girl standing on the table?
 The palace stands on a hill just outside the town.
 I think the dog is going mad.
 I go to the seaside about twice a year.
- ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่กำลังเปลี่ยนแปลง แสดงถึงแนวโน้มในปัจจุบัน
 The weather is getting better and better.
 People are becoming less tolerant of smoking these days.
- ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่จะเกิดขึ้นในอนาคตอันใกล้ที่วางแผนไว้
 We're probably spending next weekend at home.
 What are you doing this evening?
- ใช้เน้นเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นอย่างซ้ำ ๆ ซาก ๆ โดยใช้ adverb : always,
 constantly, continually, forever, repeatedly
 มักเป็นเหตุการณ์ที่ไม่คาดคิดหรือน่ารำคาญ
 She's always borrowing money and forgetting to pay me back.
 I'm repeatedly hearing strange stories about him.

6. มักใช้กับคำกริยา arrive, come, go, leave ที่แสดงถึงการเดินทางที่วางแผนไว้ในอนาคต (arrival and departure)
- He is arriving tomorrow morning.
- When are you leaving for Japan?
7. มีคำกริยาหลายคำที่ไม่สามารถใช้แสดง Progressive Tense ได้ ได้แก่
1. be, have
 2. dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish
 3. astonish, impress, please, satisfy, surprise
 4. believe, doubt, feel (= have an opinion), guess, imagine, know, mean, realize, recognize, remember, suppose, think (= have an opinion), understand
 5. hear, see, measure (have length), taste (= have a flavour), smell (= give out a smell), sound, weigh (= have weight)
 6. belong to, concern, consist of, contain, depend on, deserve, fit, include, involve, lack, matter, need, owe, own, possess
 7. appear, resemble, seem

แต่บางครั้งคำกริยาข้างต้นอาจจะใช้ใน Progressive Tense ได้แต่ในความหมายเฉพาะอย่างออกไปโปรดเปรียบเทียบ

Go away. We are busy.

Wait for me. You are being impatient. (= acting impatiently)

I'm still having my breakfast. Mary has a little lamb.

What are you thinking about?

I think you're right.

I'm feeling fine.

I feel we shouldn't do it.

Why are you smelling the meat? Is it bad?

The meat smells bad.

What are you doing with my whisky?

I'm just tasting it.

It tastes wonderful.

The scales broke when I was weighing myself this morning.

I weighed 68 kilos three months ago – and look at me now!

Why's that man measuring the street?

I measure 23 inches round the waist.

I'm seeing Philip tomorrow.

I see what you mean.

Exercise I

Complete the sentences with the present simple or present progressive tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ (think) you already _____ (know) my views on the matter.
2. I'm tired of working in an office. I _____ (think) of changing my job.
3. I just _____ (smell) your roses. They _____ (not smell) wonderful?
4. I gradually _____ (forget) all the physics I ever learnt at school.
5. You _____ (see) that house over there? No, not there!
You _____ (not look) where my finger _____ (point).
6. I _____ (not hear) anything. You just _____ (imagine) things.
7. The court _____ (hear) this particular part of the evidence in private.
8. I just _____ (taste) the cocktail to see if there's enough gin in it.
Here! How it _____ (taste) to you?
9. I _____ (think) my daughter _____ (see) too much of that young man these days, and I _____ (not approve) of it, (not think) he really _____ (know) what he _____ (say).
10. Don't take his remarks too seriously. He's so upset that I _____ (not think) he really _____ (know) what he _____ (say).
11. The monument _____ (stand) on a hill overlooking the town.
12. You _____ (realize) that you _____ (stand) on my toe?
13. The town _____ (have) a population of 50,000.
14. The resort _____ (have) a big influx of foreign visitors this year.

Past Progressive Tense

A: What were you doing at the time of the murder?

B: I was having lunch at a restaurant.

A: So, the manager was shot while you were having lunch?

B: Yes, that's right. When the manager was shot, I was having lunch.

Form

was	}	+ Ving
were		

ข้อสังเกต

1. ความตายของผู้จัดการเป็นเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นอย่างกะทันหัน ปัจจุบันทันด่วน ไม่กินเวลานาน
2. การรับประทานอาหารกลางวันเป็นเหตุการณ์ที่กินเวลานานต่อเนื่องกัน
3. จากสองเหตุการณ์นี้จะเห็นว่าเหตุการณ์หนึ่ง (the death) เกิดขึ้นแทรกอีก เหตุการณ์หนึ่งที่กำลังดำเนินอยู่ (having lunch)

การใช้ Past Progressive Tense

1. ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่กำลังดำเนินอยู่อย่างต่อเนื่อง ในช่วงเวลาใดเวลาหนึ่งในอดีต เน้นถึงเหตุการณ์ที่กำลังเกิดขึ้นเท่านั้น ไม่สนใจเวลาสิ้นสุดของเหตุการณ์
 I was living abroad in 1987, so I missed the general election.
 What were you doing yesterday at 7 p.m.?
2. Past Progressive มักใช้คู่กับ Past Simple โดย Past Progressive ใช้กับ เหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นก่อน กินเวลานาน และกำลังดำเนินอยู่ ส่วน Past Simple ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นภายหลัง เป็นเหตุการณ์สั้น ๆ ที่เกิดขึ้นสอดแทรก มักจะเชื่อมด้วยคำสันธาน (Conjunction) เช่น when, as, just as, while
 Just as I was leaving the house, the telephone rang.
 Columbus was trying to find a new route to India when he discovered America.
3. ใช้กับการกระทำหรือเหตุการณ์ตั้งแต่ 2 อย่างขึ้นไปที่กำลังดำเนินอยู่พร้อม ๆ กัน (Parallel actions) ในอดีต
 While I was working in the garden, my wife was cooking dinner.
 While I was cooking an omelette, Mary was making a salad.

4. ใช้แสดงการขอร้องหรือแนะนำอย่างสุภาพในสำนวน I was wondering,
I was hoping, I was thinking.
I was wondering if you could give me a lift.
I was hoping if you'd like to come out with me one evening.

Exercise I

Complete the sentences with past simple or past progressive to the verbs in brackets. In Nos. 7 and 9, you will need to use either the simple or progressive form of infinitive.

1. Who was that girl you _____ (talk) to when I _____ (pass) you in the street?
2. He _____ (sleep) soundly when he _____ (awaken-passive) by a noise. He _____ (go) downstairs to find out what _____ (happen). He _____ (know) something must be wrong because the dog _____ (bark) furiously.
3. He _____ (not take) my remarks seriously. In fact, he _____ (think) I _____ (joke).
4. A storm _____ (break) while the golfers _____ (approach) the half way stage in the competition. They _____ (take) shelter _____ (stop).

Future Tense

A: When'll you be back?

B: Oh, I won't be away long and I'll see you as soon as I get back.

A: Take your umbrella. It's going to rain.

B: D'you think so? I think it's going to be a lovely day.

Form

I]	+ shall
We		

You, He, She, It, They + will

แต่ American English จะใช้ I, we + will เป็นส่วนมาก

- ข้อสังเกต**
1. แม้จะไม่มีคำที่แสดงเวลาในอนาคต แต่คู่สนทนาต่างก็กำลังคิดถึงเหตุการณ์ที่จะเกิดขึ้นในอนาคต
 2. A และ B ใช้ 'going to' แสดงการคาดคะเนถึงเหตุการณ์ที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นในอนาคต (prediction) โดยเป็นเหตุการณ์ที่จะควบคุมไม่ได้

ตัวอย่างเพิ่มเติม

The train is very slow. I'm going to be late.

Mary is going to have a baby.

John is going to be unemployed next year.

Jim is going to retire next year.

We're going to get a big electricity bill next month.

Food prices are going to rise.

There's going to be a shortage of oil.

I think I'm going to be sick.

หมายเหตุ 'going to' ยังใช้กับสิ่งที่ตั้งใจจะกระทำในอนาคตด้วย (intention) เช่น

A: I'm going to buy a new car.

B: Oh, really? When?

A: Oh, I don't know - soon, I expect.

B: As soon as you've got enough money, you mean!

ตัวอย่างเพิ่มเติม

I'm going to learn German.

I'm going to write a letter to my friend.

I'm going to make dinner now.

I'm going to make an appointment with the dentist.

I'm going to see who's at the door.

I'm going to watch the match on the T.V. this afternoon.

I'm going to try and help you with your English.

การใช้ will/shall future

1. ใช้แสดงสิ่งที่เราคิดว่าจะเกิดขึ้นในอนาคต

Our match will win on Saturday.

We'll be in Lopburi before ten, I expect.

2. ใช้แสดงการสัญญา (promise)
I'll buy you a bicycle for your birthday.
I will write to you soon.
 3. ใช้แสดงการขอร้อง (request)
Will you hold the door open for me please?
Will you kindly be quiet?
 4. ใช้แสดงการเชิญ (invitation)
Will you come and have tea with me?
Will you come to dinner this evening?
 5. ใช้แสดงการเสนอให้ความช่วยเหลือ (offer)
Shall I open the window?
Shall I give you a hand?
 6. ใช้แสดงการแนะนำ (suggestion)
Shall we go for a swim tomorrow?
Shall we go to the movies this evening?
 7. มักใช้ Future หลังคำเหล่านี้
assume, be afraid, be sure, believe, doubt, expect, hope, suppose,
think, perhaps, possibly, probably, surely
I hope she'll get the job she's applied for.
Ask him again. Perhaps he'll change his mind.
 8. ใช้ Future หลังคำบอกเวลาต่อไปนี้
tomorrow/ morning, at noon, afternoon, evening,
night/ the day after tomorrow, the night after next,
at 4 o'clock/before Friday etc.
I'll meet you at 4 o'clock.
I'll see you next week.
- สรุป การกล่าวถึงเหตุการณ์ในอนาคตมี 5 วิธี
1. George will leave tomorrow.
 2. George is going to leave tomorrow.
 3. George is to leave tomorrow.
 4. George is leaving tomorrow.
 5. George leaves tomorrow.

Exercise I

Which of the categories : offering, suggestion, inviting or requesting do the following belong to? Put the appropriate answer opposite each one.

CATEGORIES

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Will you give me your name, please? | _____ |
| b. Will you make less noise? | _____ |
| c. Shall we go to bed? | _____ |
| d. Shall I put the light on? | _____ |
| e. Will you have another cup of tea? | _____ |
| f. Will you please not smoke? | _____ |
| g. Will you put that cigarette out, please? | _____ |
| h. Will you come to the cinema tonight? | _____ |
| i. Will you phone me tomorrow, please? | _____ |
| j. Shall we dance? | _____ |
| k. Shall we give you a hand? | _____ |
| l. Will you give me your name and address, please? | _____ |
| m. Shall we have dinner at the Ritz? | _____ |
| n. Shall I tell you what happened yesterday? | _____ |

Exercise II

Rewrite the sentences, using the imperative or a future form in one clause, and the present perfect in the other.

- I _____ (let) you know as soon as I _____ (finish).
- _____ (Not start) on Section 2 until you _____ (complete) all the questions in Section 1.
- _____ (Not make up) your mind until you _____ (have) a chance to give the matter some thought.
- I _____ (be) ready for some lunch by the time I _____ (finish) digging the garden.

5. We're going to Scotland next summer. It _____ (be) the first time we _____ (spend) a holiday there.
6. You _____ (get) used to our methods when you _____ (work) here a bit longer. And once you _____ (get) used to our methods, you _____ (find) the job a lot easier.
7. The builders _____ (start) work as soon as the plans _____ (approve-passive).
8. He _____ (make) a very fine tennis player when he _____ (have) a little more competitive experience.
9. As soon as we _____ (thrash out) this problem we _____ (be able) to go ahead.
10. Please _____ (not smoke) until after the plane _____ (take off).

Exercise III

Complete the sentences with the present simple tense or a future form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Thousands of vending machines _____ (have) to be converted before the new coins _____ (come) into circulation.
2. The employers _____ (start) negotiations as soon as the men _____ (return) to work.
3. The Government _____ (have) to decide what to do about these naval bases before the present treaty _____ (expire).
4. What he _____ (do) when he _____ (leave) school?
5. As soon as there _____ (be) even a temporary break in the weather, these climbers _____ (renew) their attempt to reach the summit.
6. After the monsoon _____ (set) in, no further attempts _____ (be) possible.
7. Many familiar faces _____ (be) absent from parliament when the new session (open) next Thursday.

6. If we _____ (not leave) soon, the party _____ (be) over by the time we _____ (get) there.
9. If you _____ (wait) much longer before you _____ (make) up your mind, it _____ (be) too late.
10. We _____ (have to) buy new carpets and curtains when we _____ (move) into our new house.
11. The new boy soon _____ (settle down) once he _____ (get) to know the others in his class.
12. We _____ (interrupt) our programmes the moment we _____ (have) any further news of the situation.
13. If you _____ (not tell) him everything now, he simply _____ (keep on) pestering you until you _____ (do).
14. As soon as we _____ (hear) from the suppliers, we _____ (let) you know when the goods _____ (be) in stock.

Future Progressive Tense

Form Will/shall + be + Ving

ข้อสังเกต

1. ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่กำลังดำเนินอยู่ในเวลาเฉพาะเจาะจงในอนาคต
 This time tomorrow I will be lying on a beach in Phuket.
 Don't telephone after eight - I 'll be having a dinner party.
2. ใช้แสดงเหตุการณ์ที่กำลังดำเนินอยู่ในอนาคตทั้งใกล้และไกล
 Hurry up! The guests will be arriving at any minute!
 A space vehicle will be circling Jupiter in five years' time.
3. ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่วางแผนไว้หรือกำหนดไว้แน่นอนในอนาคต โดยเฉพาะเกี่ยวกับการเดินทางเหมือนกับ Present Progressive
 We'll be spending the winter in Australia.
 (= are spending)
 Professor Lowe will be giving a lecture on management tomorrow evening.
 (= is giving)

4. ใช้ถามถึงแผนการณ์ การตัดสินใจของผู้หนึ่งผู้ใดถึงเหตุการณ์หรือ การกระทำในอนาคตอย่างสุภาพ

When will you finish this letter?

(e.g. boss to assistant)

When will you be seeing Mr. Chip?

(e.g. assistant to boss)

Future Perfect Tense

Form Will/shall + have + Past Participle

การใช้ 1. ใช้แสดงเหตุการณ์ที่จะเสร็จสิ้นสมบูรณ์ในเวลาที่กำหนดแน่นอนในอนาคต โดยมักแสดงด้วย by + คำบอกเวลา

By the end of this month, I will have worked for the company for 20 years.

The painters say they'll have finished the downstairs room by Friday.

2. มักใช้หลังกริยา believe, expect, hope, suppose โดยแสดงถึงเหตุการณ์ในอนาคต

I expect you will have changed your mind by tomorrow.

Future Perfect Progressive Tense

Form Will/shall + have + been + Ving

การใช้ ใช้เพื่อเน้นถึงความต่อเนื่องของเหตุการณ์ที่จะเสร็จสิ้นสมบูรณ์ ในเวลาที่กำหนดไว้แน่นอนในอนาคต

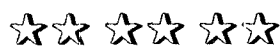
By the end of this month, I will have been working for this company for 20 years.

I'll have been teaching for 20 years this summer.

Exercise I: Complete the blanks with suitable Tense and Voice.

I The great ship, Titanic, _____ (sail) for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She _____ (carry) 1,316 passengers and a crew of 891. Even by modern standards, the 46,000 ton Titanic _____ (be) a colossal ship. At that time, however, she _____ (be) not only the largest ship that _____ (ever build), but _____ (regard) as unsinkable, for she _____ (have) sixteen water-tight compartments. Even if two of these _____ (flood) she would still be able to float. The tragic sinking of this great liner _____ (always remember), for she _____ (go down) on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.

II The old lady _____ (be) glad to be back at the block of flats where she _____ (live). Her shopping _____ (tire) her and her basket _____ (grow) heavier with every step of the way home. In the lift her thoughts _____ (be) on lunch and a good rest; but when she _____ (get out) at her own floor, both _____ (forget) in her sudden discovery that her front door _____ (be) open. She _____ (think) that she must reprimand her daily maid the next morning for such a monstrous piece of negligence, when she _____ (remember) that she _____ (go) shopping after the maid _____ (leave) and she _____ (know) that she _____ (turn) both keys in their locks.



Chapter II

Articles

ปัญหาการใช้

1. จะใช้ a/an หรือ the
2. จะใช้ a/an หรือ ∅
3. จะใช้ the หรือ ∅

คำตอบ

1. คำนามนั้นนับได้หรือไม่ได้
2. ข้อความนั้นพูดอย่างกว้าง ๆ หรือเจาะจง
3. เราพูดถึงสิ่งที่ผู้ฟัง หรือผู้อ่านรู้ว่าเป็นอันไหน สิ่งไหนหรือไม่ ทั้งนี้ต้องจำไว้ว่า
 1. a/an ใช้นำหน้านามเอกพจน์ที่นับได้ เช่น a bag
 2. the ใช้นำหน้า นามเอกพจน์นับได้ เช่น the car
นามพหูพจน์นับได้ เช่น the cars
นามนับไม่ได้ เช่น the air
 3. ∅ ใช้นำหน้า นามนับได้พหูพจน์ เช่น cars
นามนับไม่ได้เอกพจน์ เช่น air

	a/an	the	no article
singular countable	a car	the car	
plural countable		the cars	cars
uncountable		the air	air

ตัวอย่าง

The man who lives next door is a reporter.

My brother is an engineer.

The architect who designed this house won a prize.

The architects who designed this house won a prize.

The sugar you bought yesterday has got damp.

The people who work next door are architects.

Sugar is bad for you.

การใช้ a และ an

a วางไว้หน้าคำนามที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยเสียงพยัญชนะ (ไม่ใช่ตัวสะกด)

an วางไว้หน้าคำนามที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยเสียงสระ (ไม่ใช่ตัวสะกด)

ตัวอย่าง (This is) a B, C, D, G, J, K, P, Q, T, U, V, W, Y, Z

(This is) an A, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, X

Compare : a fire but an F a noise but an N
 a house but an H a radio but an R
 a liar but an L a sound but an S
 a man but an M a xylophone but an X
 an umbrella but a uniform
 an unusual case but a union
 a year, a university, a European, but an eye, an ear
 a hall but an hour
 a hot dinner but an honour
 a hotel but an heir
 a historian but an honest man

a/an มีความหมายไม่เฉพาะเจาะจง นั่นคือ คน สัตว์ หรือ สิ่งของที่เรากล่าวถึงไม่เป็นที่รู้จัก
 ของผู้ฟัง ฉะนั้น a/an = any or can't/won't tell you which or it doesn't matter which

หลักการใช้อ a/an

1. ใช้นำหน้าคำนามทั้งคน สัตว์ สิ่งของ โดยหมายถึงนามนั้นทั้งหมด เพราะเป็นเหมือนตัวอย่างของนามประเภทนั้น ๆ มีความหมายคล้ายกับ any

A clever politician never promises too much.

An architect is a person who designs building.

A cat is a domestic animal.

A baby deer can stand as soon as it is born.
2. ใช้นำหน้านามที่ใช้ในการแบ่งแยกคนในแบบต่าง ๆ ได้แก่

Origins : He's a Frenchman/an American.

Occupation : She's a clerk/He's an electrician.

Religion : She's a Buddhist/He's an Anglican.

Politics : He's a Socialist/a Democrat.

ใช้ในการแบ่งแยกประเภทของสัตว์ และสิ่งของด้วย

Objects : It's a (kind of/sort of/type of) bottle-opener.

Insects : It's a (kind of/sort of/type of) beetle.

Plants : It's a (kind of/sort of/type of) rose.
3. ใช้นำกับคำนำหน้า Mr., Mrs, Miss etc. เมื่อพูดถึงบุคคลที่ไม่รู้จัก

A Mr. Dooley phoned and left a message for you.

A Mrs Tercy is waiting to see you.
4. ใช้อ a/an บอกปริมาณ = only one

I'd like an apple (i.e. only one, it doesn't matter which)

Let me buy you a drink.

ถ้าเป็นพหูพจน์ ให้ใช้ some or any

I'd like some apples. I don't want any apples.
5. ใช้อ a/an เมื่อกล่าวถึงสิ่งใดสิ่งหนึ่งเป็นครั้งแรก และผู้พูดคิดว่าผู้ฟังไม่ทราบว่าจะหมายถึงอันไหน สิ่งไหน

I looked up and saw a plane. (Mentioned for the first time and you don't know which plane I mean.) The plane flew low over the trees. (you know exactly which plane I mean and the plan is, in the sense, identified.)

6. a/an ใช้ในหน่วยการวัด แต่ถ้าต้องการจะเน้น 'each' ให้ใช้ per แทน a/an
 Price in relation to weight : 80 baht a/per kilo
 Distance in relation to speed : 40 km. an/per hour
 Distance/fuel consumption : 30 miles a/per gallon
 Frequency/time : twice a/per day
7. ใช้ a/an กับคำนามนับได้เมื่ออยู่หลัง 'what' ในประโยคอุทาน
What a surprise!
What an interesting story!
What a lot of flowers!
What a lot of troubles!
 ใช้ a/an หลัง 'such' เมื่อต้องการเน้น
 The child is such a pest!
 My boss is such an idiot!
8. สิ่งของที่ใช้คู่กันเสมอ ให้ใช้ a/an หน้าคำนามตัวแรกเท่านั้น เช่น a cup and saucer, a hat and coat, a knife and fork
 It's cold outside. Take a hat and coat with you.
 แต่ถ้าเป็นสิ่งที่ไม่ใช่คู่กันเสมอ ให้ใส่ a/an หน้าคำนามตัวแรกและตัวหลัง
 When you go on holiday, take a raincoat and a camera.
 แต่จะตัด a/an ทิ้งเมื่อสิ่งของที่กล่าวคู่กัน เป็น double expression อยู่ตามหลัง
 preposition : with knife and fork, with hat and coat, from top to bottom, on land and sea, arm in arm with, day after day

หมายเหตุ

- การใช้ article กับอาการเจ็บป่วย (illnesses) แบ่งเป็น 4 ประเภท
- อาการเจ็บป่วยที่ต้องใช้ a/an เช่น a cold, a headache, a sore throat
 I've got a headache/a cold.
 - อาการเจ็บป่วยที่อาจจะใช้หรือไม่ใช้ a/an ก็ได้ เช่น catch(a) cold, have(a) backache/stomachache/toothache, (an) earache
 I've had (a) toothache all night.
 - ไม่ต้องใช้ article กับโรคที่เป็นพหูพจน์ เช่น measles, mumps, shingles
 - ไม่ต้องใช้ article กับคำนามที่นับไม่ได้ เช่น flu, gout, hepatitis,
 I was in bed with flu for ten days.
 บางครั้งอาจใช้ the กับบางโรค เช่น flu, gout, hepatitis
 He's got the flu/the measles/the mumps.

หลักการใช้ the

1. ใช้หน้าคำนามโดยหมายถึงนามนั้นทั้งพวก เช่น
The cobra is dangerous. (เป็นการแยกประเภทออกมาจากพวกอื่น เช่น the grass snake)
 แต่ตั้งได้กล่าวมาแล้วในเรื่อง a/an เราอาจใช้ a/an แสดงถึงการกล่าวถึงแบบกว้าง ๆ ทั่วไปได้
 A cobra is a very poisonous snake.
 หรืออาจจะใช้รูปพหูพจน์แสดงถึงประเภทได้
Cobras are dangerous.
2. ใช้แสดงถึงเชื้อชาติ เป็นการกล่าวรวม ๆ เช่น the British, the Chinese, the Europeans
The British and the Americans have been allies for a long time.
The Japanese admire the traditions of the Chinese.
3. the + plural names เป็นการกล่าวรวมทั้งกลุ่ม the police, the public, the Beatles, the unions
The Liberals want electoral reform.
4. the ใช้กับคำนามที่กล่าวถึงแล้ว ทั้งผู้พูดและผู้ฟังเข้าใจตรงกันว่าสิ่งที่พูดถึงเป็นคนไหน อันไหน สิ่งไหน
 Pass me the fish sauce, please.
 Tasai is a quiet village near Muang District. The village has a population of a few hundred people.
5. ใช้ the กับคำนามที่มี clause หรือ phrase ขยาย
The Smith you're looking for no longer lives here.
The goods on the shelf are on sale.
6. ใช้ the กับสถานที่ เช่น She's gone to the butcher's/the doctor's/the supermarket/the cinema/the country/the mountains/the seaside/the sea
 รวมถึงสิ่งที่มีอยู่เพียงหนึ่ง เช่น
 the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon, the solar system, the galaxy, the universe

7. ใช้กับคำบอกเวลา the beginning, the middle, (in) the end, the first/
last, the next, the following day, the present, the past, the future,
at the moment, for the time being, date (when they are spoken),
in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening etc.
In the past, Thai people normally travelled by boat.
I'll see you on March 12 th. (spoken as the 12th of March)
I'm afraid Mr. Brown can't speak to you at the moment.
แต่จะไม่ใช่ the กับ next week, on Monday, last year, season
8. ใช้ the กับสิ่งที่มีอยู่เพียงสิ่งเดียว (unique items) ในสิ่งของจำพวกนั้น ได้แก่
Institutions and Organization: the boy scout, the United Nations
Historical events: the French Revolution, the Victorian Age
Ships: the Titanic, the Queen Elizabeth, the Discovery
Documents and official titles : the Great Charter, the Queen
Political Parties : the Democrat Party, the Conservative Party,
the Labour Party
Public bodies : the Army, the Government, the Police
The Press : The Bangkok Post. The Times, The New Yorker,
The Economist แต่บางฉบับไม่มี the เช่น Life, Newsweek,
Punch, Time
Titles : (books, films etc.). The Odyssey, The Graduate, The Forum,
The Reader Digest
Climate : the climate, the temperature, the weather
ใช้กับนามเอกพจน์ ซึ่งเป็นสิ่งของทางวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยี
Galileo claimed that he had invented the telescope.
I hate the telephone.
The whale is a mammal, not a fish.
9. การเปรียบเทียบขั้นสุด
It's the worst play I've ever seen.
10. ใช้กับเครื่องดนตรี
Tom plays the piano/the flute/the violin.

11. ใช้ใน pattern the the (ยิ่ง ยิ่ง)

The sooner the better.

The more we learn, the less we know.

การละ article

1. ไม่ใช่ article กับนามพหูพจน์ทั่วไปที่ไม่เฉพาะเจาะจง
Women are fighting for their rights.
Cats are domestic animals.
2. ไม่ใช่ article กับนามนับไม่ได้ ซึ่งเป็นรูปเอกพจน์เสมอ
 We need beer, sugar, butter, eggs, rice and toilet paper.
3. ไม่ใช่ article กับตำแหน่ง เมื่ออยู่หลัง Linking Verbs หรือเมื่อมีความหมาย as แฝงอยู่
 Buch became President of the U.S.A.
 Buch was elected President of the U.S.A.
4. ไม่ใช่ article กับชื่อวิชา
English is a difficult subject to learn well.
 Thai students must study mathematics.
5. ไม่ใช่ article กับวัน เดือน ฤดู เทศกาล เวลา (ซึ่งอยู่หลัง at, by, after, before)
 เช่น at dawn/daybreak, by day/night, before morning
Spring is a lovely season.
Christmas is the time for family reunions.
 We got up at dawn to climb to the summit.
6. ไม่ใช่ article กับมื้ออาหาร ยกเว้นที่เจาะจง
Dinner is served.
 Michael is at lunch
 That was a very nice dinner.
The breakfast I ordered still hasn't arrived.
7. ไม่ใช่ article กับคำนาม เช่น bed, church, class, college, court, hospital, market, prison, school, sea, town, university, work ซึ่งมักใช้ร่วมกับ be, in/at, have been/gone to เมื่อกล่าวถึงสิ่งนั้นในความหมายเฉพาะ
 He was sent to prison for 10 years.

He's in bed.

But Your bag is under the bed.

There's a meeting at the school at 6.

8. ไม่ใช่ article กับสำนวนการเดินทาง เช่น by plane, by air, by train, by ship, by sea, on foot etc.

Travellers like to travel all over Europe by bus.

9. ไม่ใช่ article กับคำนาม 2 ตัว ที่ใช้คู่กัน เชื่อมด้วย and เช่น day and night, father and son, husband and wife, night and dark, young and old, pen and ink, sun and moon

This business has been run by father and son for 20 years.

10. ไม่ใช่ article กับคำบอกเล่าชื่อสถานที่ (แต่บางคำต้องใช้ the) เช่น bay, canal, channel, gulf, kingdom, ocean, republic, river, sea, strait, union etc.

People like to fish at Shark Bay in spite of its danger.

The slave states of the South American used to be called the Cotton Kingdom.

	<u>Zero</u>	<u>the</u>
Continents	Africa, Asia	
Geographical areas	Central Asia, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Upper Austria	the Arctic, the Equator, the Middle East, the North Pole, the West
Historical references	Ancient Greece, Medieval Europe, pre-war/post-war Germany	the Dark Ages, the Renaissance, the Stone Age
Lakes	Lake Geneva	
Oceans/seas/ivers		the Pacific, the Nile, the Suez Canal
Mountains	Everest, Mont Blanc	the Alps, the Himalayas

	Zero	the
Islands	Phuket Island	the Isle of Capri;
Deserts		the Gobi, the Sahara
Countries	Thailand, Germany (Most Countries)	the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Argentina, the Netherlands, the Vatican
Cities	Bangkok, London (Most Cities)	the Hague, the City (of London)
Universities	Cambridge University	the University of Cambridge
Streets	Oxford Street, Madison Avenue (Most Streets)	the High street, the Drive
Parks	Central Park, Hyde Park	
Buildings	Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey	The British Museum, The Library of Congress
Bridges	London Bridge	The Golden Gate Bridge
Cinemas		The Odeon
Hospitals		The London Hospital
Hotels		The Hilton

Exercise I

A. Insert **a**, **an**, or **the**, where needed, in the blanks before the singular countable nouns in the following sentences.

1. Do you usually eat _____ egg for breakfast?
2. Do you want me to make _____ reservation for you on _____ next plane to Chicago?

3. Have you studied _____ lesson for today?
4. Did you read _____ book that I recommended to you?
5. We want to buy _____ lamp that she liked for her birthday.
6. There is _____ piano in _____ auditorium.
7. Is there _____ radio in _____ kitchen?
8. There is some paper and _____ bottle of ink on _____ desk in my room.
9. I must have _____ extra key made for _____ front door.
10. I received _____ letter this morning; _____ letter was from my brother.

B. Insert the, where needed, in the blanks before the plural countable nouns and the noncountable nouns in the following sentences.

1. Our instructor has not returned _____ assignments that we turned in last week.
2. Ernest likes to watch _____ football on television.
3. Mr. Olsen likes _____ sugar, but not _____ cream, in his coffee.
4. I have plenty of _____ time but not enough money.
5. I have to go to _____ town this afternoon to pick up _____ supplies that I ordered by telephone this morning.
6. Today there will be a lecture on _____ history of Mexico.
7. Have you enjoyed _____ baseball games that you've gone to this year?
8. _____ meat that we bought yesterday has spoiled.
9. _____ roses in your garden look healthier than mine.
10. Would you like to have _____ dinner in _____ town with us tonight?

C. Insert the, where needed, in the blanks before the proper names in the following sentences.

1. Do you know where _____ Caroline Islands are?
2. _____ Tunisia is located in _____ North Africa.
3. _____ Max's Cafe is located in _____ Tower Building at the corner of _____ Scott Street and _____ Tenth Avenue.
4. Mr. Hale did his undergraduate work at _____ University of Virginia, and he went to law school at _____ Columbia University.
5. _____ Lake Eric is smaller than _____ Lake Michigan. They are two of _____ Great Lakes located between _____ Canada and _____ United States.
6. _____ Professor Johnson was elected president of _____ Chemical Society of America.
7. Panama Canal, Which connects _____ Atlantic Ocean and _____ Pacific Ocean, was built on land leased from _____ Republic of Panama.
8. _____ Charter of the United Nations was signed at _____ San Francisco Conference on June 26, 1945.
9. _____ Kelley owns a summer cottage at _____ Crater Lake.
10. They usually stay at _____ Baltimore Hotel when they are in Los Angeles.

Exercise II

In the following sentences, place a, an, or the in the blanks if an article is needed. If an article is not needed, leave the space blank.

1. I saw _____ friend on the way to _____ school today.
2. Is _____ fourteenth chapter long?
3. Were you able to get _____ books that you needed?
4. Would you care for _____ cup of coffee and _____ pieces of cake?

5. Mr. Cotton bought _____ new car _____ last week.
6. _____ President likes to play _____ golf.
7. I'm going to take _____ course in economics and _____ art course that is given by Professor Schaffer this semester.
8. He isn't _____ professional musician, but he plays _____ violin very well.
9. Mr. Preston collects _____ stamps from _____ Oriental countries.
10. Last night we saw _____ movie that was filmed in _____ Tahiti.
11. The professor said that _____ student who wrote this paper had _____ mediocre mind.
12. Thailand was called _____ Siam before _____ World War II.
13. Take _____ Fifth Avenue bus at _____ next corner.
14. _____ government of _____ United States is one of divided powers and separated authority.
15. _____ Los Angeles River seldom has _____ water in it.
16. _____ people have always had to face many problems during _____ life.
17. Mr. Peters is _____ writer. He has recently written _____ book on fishing.
18. Do you remember _____ name of _____ store which advertised a sale of men's shoes?
19. Modern art is _____ non-realistic type of art.
20. _____ strong wind has been blowing from _____ north all day.
21. Canada is _____ member of _____ British Commonwealth of Nations.
22. In 1922, Albert Einstein was awarded _____ Noble Prize for his work on _____ quantum theory.
23. _____ Amazon River originates in the Perruvenn Andes and flows east to _____ Atlantic.

24. Helen put _____ package that _____ postman brought on _____ dining room table.
25. In _____ days of Copernicus, everybody believed that _____ earth was _____ center of the universe.
26. _____ Irish emigrated to _____ United States in large numbers after _____ potato famine in the 1840's
27. _____ Secretary of Labor will give a speech in Dallas on _____ Labor Day.
28. Maria wants to learn _____ French language before she goes to _____ Europe next year. She already speaks _____ Spanish and _____ German fluently.
29. This morning _____ sailor and _____ soldier were sitting across from me on _____ streetcar; _____ soldier was showing _____ picture of his wife to _____ sailor.
30. It is generally believed that _____ giraffe is _____ voiceless animal; however, a professor from _____ University of Capetown recently reported that, when he was doing research in the Transvaal, he heard _____ bull giraffe growl.



Chapter III

Conditional Clauses, Wish

Subjunctive, Linking Verbs, Adjective

If all the world were paper,
And all the seas were ink,
If all the seas were bread and cheese,
What would we have to drink?

Conditional clauses คือ adverbial clauses ที่เริ่มต้นด้วย if หรือตัวเชื่อมอื่น ๆ ที่มีความหมายคล้ายคลึงกัน ได้แก่ unless, suppose, supposing (that), provided (that), providing (that), on condition (that), so (as) long as

Conditional clauses แบ่งได้เป็น 3 ประเภท คือ

Type I

if + present	will or imperative
If it rains,	we'll stay at home.
If you park your car there,	the police will tow it away.
If you park your car there,	look it.
If you see Tim,	give my love to him.

ทั้งนี้อาจจะใช้ can, may หรือ must แทน will ได้ตามความเหมาะสม

If you finish your work, you can leave the room.

If it's fine tomorrow, we may go out.

ใน if clause อาจมี should + something that may happen

ซึ่งแสดงความสงสัยอยู่ด้วย

If he should call, tell him I'll ring back.

If you should be interested, I will send you a copy of my book.

if clause ชนิดนี้อาจจะย้าย should มาขึ้นต้นประโยคแทนที่ if ในภาษาที่เป็นทางการ เช่น จดหมายธุรกิจ ไม่ใช้ในการสนทนาในชีวิตประจำวัน

Should you be interested, I will send you a copy of my book.

Should you see him, please give him my regards.

แต่ถ้าข้อความที่พูดเป็นสิ่งที่จริงเสมอ หรือเป็นจริงทางวิทยาศาสตร์ ไม่ต้องใช้กริยาช่วยใน

main clause

Should you see him, please give him my regards.

If you heat ice, it melts.

If I make a promise, I keep it.

Type II

if + past

would

If you took a taxi,

you'd get there quicker.

If I were taller,

I would become a policeman.

If he were here,

he might help us.

อาจใช้ were แทนที่ if ในภาษาที่เป็นทางการ

Were I taller, I would become a policeman.

Were it not for your help, I would still be homeless.

Were the government to cut value added tax, price would fall.

Type III

if + past perfect

would have

If I had lost any job,

I would have gone abroad.

If he had had any sense,

he would have kept quiet about it.

อาจย้าย had ไปแทนที่ if ได้เมื่อเขียนแบบเป็นทางการ

Had the management acted sooner, the strike wouldn't have happened.

Had you informed us earlier, we would have taken the necessary steps.

ตัวอย่างการใช้คำเชื่อมประเภทเดียวกัน if

You won't catch the train if you don't hurry.

unless you hurry.

I will let you drive

[on condition (that)
= provided (that)
= providing (that)
= so long as
= as long as]

you have a valid
licence.

Suppose

= Supposing (that)

I [had
an accident, who would pay?
were to have

Conditional Clauses ทั้ง 3 ชนิด อาจใช้ผสมกันได้ตามเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้น

Type 2

Type 3

If you knew me better, you wouldn't have said that.

Type 3

Type 2

If I had had your advantages, I'd be better off now.

Type 2

Type 1

If he missed the bus, he won't be there on time.

Exercise I (present time)

Write sentences like the example:

We don't have any wood, so we can't light a fire.

If we had some wood, we could light a fire.

1. Since she doesn't love him, she won't marry him.

ถ้าเธอไม่รักเขาเลย เธอจะไม่แต่งงานกับเขา

2. Our teacher explains things clearly, so we understand his lessons.

ถ้าครูอธิบายอย่างชัดเจน เราก็เข้าใจบทเรียน

3. As I don't have a watch, I can't tell you the time.

4. Thailand doesn't export enough, so she has a constant balance of payments problem.

ประเทศไทยส่งออกไม่พอ เธอจึงมีปัญหาดุลการชำระเงิน

5. Since I know the meaning of the word, I don't have to look it up.

6. This is easy, so everyone will get the correct answers.

นี่เป็นเรื่องง่าย ทุกคนจะได้คำตอบที่ถูกต้อง

7. I know the answer so I can tell you.

ฉันรู้คำตอบแล้ว ฉันสามารถบอกคุณได้

8. We don't have any money, so we can't buy any food.

เราไม่มีเงินเลย เราจึงไม่สามารถซื้ออาหารได้

Exercise II (past time)

Write sentences like the example:

As you didn't explain your problem to me, I wasn't able to help you.

If you had explained your problem to me. I would have been able to help you.

1. He didn't give me his number, so I couldn't telephone him.

If he had given me his number, I would have been able to telephone him.

2. As the sun was in the right direction, the photographs came out very well.

If the sun had not been in the right direction, the photographs would not have come out very well.

3. The shop didn't pack the goods properly, so they got damaged.

If the shop had packed the goods properly, they would not have got damaged.

4. He didn't remember what had been said because he wasn't paying attention.

If he had been paying attention, he would have remembered what had been said.

5. He wasn't able to answer all the questions, so he didn't pass the examination.

If he had been able to answer all the questions, he would have passed the examination.

6. She didn't take the medicine because it tasted awful.

If the medicine had not tasted awful, she would have taken the medicine.

7. The rocket didn't go into orbit so it didn't mark a step forward in space research.

If the rocket had gone into orbit, it would have marked a step forward in space research.

Exercise III (Inversion)

An inversion of subject and verb may be used instead of 'if' in the conditional clause of some types of sentences.

1. If you should need my help again, just give me a ring.
= Should you need my help again,
2. If the government were to go back on this election pledge, there would be a revolt among back-benchers.
= Were the government to go back on this election pledge,
3. If I had known you were ill, I would have visited you.
= Had I known you were ill,

Exercise IV

Rewrite the sentences, marking an inversion in the conditional clauses, as in the examples above.

1. If you should need to consult me again, you can contact me at this number.
Should you need to consult me again, you can contact me at this number.
2. The hospital can switch to an emergency generator if the need should arise.
Should the need arise, the hospital can switch to an emergency generator.
3. If you should be late once again, you'll lose your job.
Should you be late once again, you'll lose your job.
4. If it were not for the fact that his father is on the board of directors, he would never have got the job.
Were it not for the fact that his father is on the board of directors, he would never have got the job.
5. If such a merger were ever to be proposed, it would undoubtedly be referred to the Monopolies Commission.
Were such a merger ever to be proposed, it would undoubtedly be referred to the Monopolies Commission.
6. If it were one for the expense involved, I would go there by air.
Were it one for the expense involved, I would go there by air.

7. If it hadn't been for your laziness, you could have finished the work by now.

Had it not been for your laziness, you could have finished the work by now.

8. If he had taken a little more time to think, he might have acted more sensibly.

Had he taken a little more time to think, he might have acted more sensibly.

9. If the attempted assassination had succeeded, there would almost certainly have been civil and political chaos.

Had the assassination succeeded, there would almost certainly have been civil and political chaos.

10. If the driver of the train hadn't reacted so quickly, the accident would have been much worse.

Had the driver of the train not reacted so quickly, the accident would have been much worse.

Exercise V

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, following any correct sequence of tenses.

1. If only you acted (act) sensibly, you wouldn't now be in such a difficult position.

2. If my bank manager should call/call (call), tell him I'm out.

3. If the Rolls Royce had not stopped (not stop) so suddenly, I wouldn't have run into the back of it.

4. If that little Citroen had had (have) decent brakes, it wouldn't have run into me.

5. If Miss Smith had kept her distance, the accident would not have happened (not happen).

6. Had it been anyone but you that spoke to me in such a way, I would never have forgiven (never forgive) them.

7. As long as you follow the instructions carefully, you will not have (not have) any problems.

8. If he didn't have (not have) his wife's constant support, he would never have achieved his ambition.
9. If I were you (be) you, I would take more exercise.
10. Provided that the weather were it (be) favourable, we will attend the concert.
11. You won't get (not get) a loan unless you are able to (be able to) offer some security.
12. If you had got (get) home earlier, it would not have been (not be) so hard to get up this morning.
13. If you had not had (not have) too much to drink last night, you would have knocked (not knock) the milk bottles over.
14. There would not have been (not be) so many burglaries, if people had asked (ask) their neighbours to keep an eye on their homes while they were away.
15. I will let (let) you have the book on Monday, if I will (finish) it by then.

Wish

I. Wish + to = want (formal style)

I wish to see the manager, please.

(More informal : I want to see I'd like to see)

II. Wish + (that) clause ซึ่งต้องใช้คำกริยาที่มีรูป tense แบบ 'more past'

situation : will

wish : would

She will sing in the contest.

I wish she would not sing in the contest.

We can't cross it.

I wish we could cross it.

situation : present

wish : past

I'm not handsome.

I wish I were handsome.

The road is closed.

I wish it were not closed.

situation : past

wish : past perfect

She said something unpleasant.

She wishes she hadn't said it.

He lost his car key.

He wishes he hadn't lost it.

เราอาจใช้ If only แทน wish ได้ เช่น

I wish I knew the answer to your question.

= If only I knew the answer to your question.

I wish the sun were shining at this moment.

= If only the sun were shining at this moment.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1. I wish we _____ (get) together next weekend.
2. I wish I _____ (be) younger.
3. She wishes her parents _____ (approve) of her boyfriend.
4. I wish I _____ (be) here yesterday. You all seem to have had such a good time.
5. I wish the accident _____ (not happen).
6. I wish you _____ (stop) making so much noise.
7. I wish you _____ (not smoke) at table.
8. I wish I _____ (know) his opinion.
9. I wish you _____ (keep) it a secret.
10. We wish the house _____ (not be) on fire.

Subjunctive

Subjunctive คือ คำกริยาพิเศษกลุ่มหนึ่งที่แสดงถึงเหตุการณ์ที่ผู้พูดไม่แน่ใจว่าจะเกิดขึ้นหรือไม่ แต่เป็นสิ่งที่ผู้พูดคาดหวังหรือต้องการให้เกิดขึ้นเช่นนั้น เป็นวิธีการพูดแบบเป็นทางการ

We suggest that Mr. Brown wait for the headmaster.

I propose that Mr. Brown be dismissed.

The judge recommended that he not be released for at least ten years.

รูปแบบของ Subjunctive

1. to be : I be, you be, he be, we be, they be
2. other verbs เป็นรูป infinitive : I pay, you pay, he pay etc.

การใช้ Subjunctive

1. หลังคำกริยาต่อไปนี้ : order, command, demand, request, ask, recommend, insist, propose, suggest, advise, move, prefer, require, urge
2. หลังกลุ่มคำต่อไปนี้ : It is important/vital/essential/necessary/desirable/advisable/appropriate/compulsory/crucial/imperative/obligatory/preferable/strange/proper (that)

รูปแบบของ Subjunctive จะเป็นเช่นเดียวกันเสมอ ทั้งใน present และ past

We insist that the meeting be held as soon as possible.

The committee recommended that the company invest in new property.

It is essential that every child have the same educational opportunities.

It was important that every member submit his subscription by the end of the month.

Give the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Some of the verbs are passive.

1. I suggested that he _____ (take) legal advice.
2. Factory inspectors recommended that new safety rules _____ (introduce).
3. The judge ordered that the court _____ (adjourn) for lunch.
4. He insisted that the new baby _____ (name) after his grandfather.
5. It is essential that pollution _____ (control) and eventually _____ (eliminate).
6. The speaker asked that the MP _____ (withdraw) his remark.
7. The Colonel commanded that his troops _____ (attack) at dawn.
8. Shareholders demanded that the Board _____ (give) more detailed information about profits.
9. The employers urged that the men _____ (return) to work so that negotiations could begin.
10. The magistrate moved that the man _____ (release).

11. The leader proposed that they _____ (make) a decision.
12. Her advisor recommended that she _____ (take) five courses.
13. It is crucial that you _____ ^(be not) ~~(permit)~~ to change my class.
14. I requested I _____ ^{be} (permit) to change my class.
15. The director insisted that everything about his productions _____ (be) authentic.

Linking Verb

คำที่ใช้กับคำกริยาปรกติจะเป็น adverb แต่มีคำกริยาประเภทหนึ่งที่ต้องใช้กับ adjective เพราะคำที่นำมาใช้กับคำกริยานั้นขยาย subject ของประโยค ไม่ใช่ action ของคำกริยา

You look well. (well = in good health เป็น adjective)

You play well. (well เป็น adverb ขยาย play)

คำกริยาประเภทนี้จะเป็นคำกริยาที่เกี่ยวกับประสาทสัมผัส (verbs of perception)

มีความหมายและหน้าที่ของคำเหมือน 'be' ได้แก่ appear, become, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste, fall, get, go, turn, lie, stand

She is nice.

She seems nice.

She sounds nice.

She smells nice.

She feels nice.

That pie looks good but it tastes awful.

Scratch my back there please. Ah! that feels better.

มีคำกริยาบางคำที่ต้องใช้กับ adjective เพราะมีความหมายขยาย subject เช่น

break loose, die/marry young, keep/sit still, live close to, remain open, ring true/false

Many famous poets have died young.

It's impossible for young children to sit still.

The murder was not solved and the case remains open.

The crowd stood silent at the end of the ceremony.

แต่คำกริยาเหล่านี้บางคำมี 2 ความหมาย โปรดเปรียบเทียบ

The problem appeared impossible.

Laura suddenly appeared in the doorway.

Your girl friend looks angry.

She is looking at you angrily.

The curry tastes wonderful.

The tourist tasted the curry suspiciously.

My skin feels rough.

The doctor felt my arm carefully.

Exercise

Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. The police become (suspicious, suspiciously) of the man.
2. She fell (unconscious, unconsciously) on the floor.
3. The valley lay (quiet, quietly) and (peaceful, peacefully) in the sun.
4. We looked at the handbag (careful, carefully).
5. She sat (motionless, motionlessly) waiting for their decision.
6. They pulled the victim (hurried, hurriedly) from the pond.
7. It's getting (dark, darkly).
8. The sea smells (selt, salty).
9. We couldn't keep the clothes (dry, drily) in the rain.
10. That girl seemed (nervous, nervously) and (anxious, anxiously) about something.
11. Food goes (bad, badly) in hot weather.
12. The leaves turn (yellow, yellowly) in fall.
13. I can't pronounce this word, it sounds (strange, strangely).
14. Vinegar always tastes (sour, sourly).
15. Though I scolded her, she remained (quiet, quietly).

Adjective

Adjective หรือ คำศัพท์ เป็นคำที่บอกลักษณะหรือขยายคำนามหรือสรรพนามให้ได้ความชัดเจนยิ่งขึ้น ตำแหน่งของ Adjective โดยทั่ว ๆ ไปจะมี 2 แห่ง คือ

1. ใช้คู่กับคำนาม โดยมีจะวางไว้หน้าคำนาม

The new manager admires you.

She had an appointment with an outstanding business man.

Please send me all the important information.

2. วางไว้หลัง Verb to be และ Linking Verbs เช่น be, seem, look, become etc.

The soup is wonderful.

He look rich.

Could you tell me if Mr. Smith is available?

ถ้า adjective ที่ขยายคำนามหนึ่งมีหลายตัว จะต้องเรียงลำดับให้ถูกต้อง ดังนี้

quality	size/age/shape	colour	origin	participle	noun	Head Noun
a beautiful	old	brown	French	handmade	teak	cupboard
an expensive	large antique	black	German		beer	mug
		and				
		white				

ตำแหน่งของ noun ที่มาประกอบ noun ด้วยกัน วางไว้ได้หลายแบบ คือ

1. วางไว้หน้า Head Noun ทำหน้าที่เหมือน Adjective เช่น car door, cassette box, table leg, ring finger, horse-race, race-horse etc.

2. วางไว้หน้า Head Noun โดยใช้รูป possessive เช่น

my sister's car a bird's nest the prisoner's demand
cow's milk

3. ใช้ preposition เช่น

the top of the page a man from Chiang Mai
a book on 18th-century music

ข้อสังเกต ถ้าคำแรก ๆ เป็นคำที่แสดงเวลามากใช้ possessive

yesterday's paper today's news
tomorrow's programme next week's arrangements
an hour's delay a night's sleep
two days' journey ten minutes' walk

ถ้าเป็น noun ที่แสดงเวลา ระยะทางหรือเงิน และมีตัวเลขข้างหน้าอาจวางไว้ในรูปแบบ adjective และต้องเป็นรูปเอกพจน์

a ten-minute rest a five-day week
a three-mile walk a five-pound note

แต่ในสำนวนต่อไปนี้ให้ใช้รูป possessive

a pound's worth

three dollar's worth

a stone's throw (= a short distance away)

ในบางกรณี adjective อาจอยู่ตามลำพังได้ เช่น

1. ในภาษาพูด มักจะละ noun เมื่อพูดถึงสิ่งที่ต้องเลือกจาก noun หลาย ๆ ชนิดที่แตกต่างกัน

"Pint of milk, please."

"I've only got sterilized."

We've just bought a new car. It's an automatic.

2. Superlative adjective มักใช้ตามลำพัง

I'm the oldest in my family.

Which one shall I get?

The cheapest.

3. the + adjective หมายถึงกลุ่มหรือประเภทของคน

He's collecting money for the blind.

The unemployed are losing hope.

noun ประเภทที่มีความหมายเป็นพหูพจน์ เช่น

the dead = the dead people, all dead people, the dead men

noun จาก adjective ที่พบอยู่เสมอ

the blind, the deaf, the sick, the mentally ill, the handicapped, the poor,

the unemployed, the old, the dead, the rich, the accused

4. adjective ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับเชื้อชาติที่ลงท้ายด้วย -sh, -ch หรือ -ese ทำหน้าที่เป็น

noun ได้ เช่น British, Irish, Welsh, English, Scotch, Spanish, Dutch,

French, Japanese, Chinese, Lebanese

The British are very proud of their sense of humour.

5. noun ที่ใช้ขยาย noun โดยมีความหมาย "with or having" ให้เติม -ed

เมื่อเปลี่ยนเป็น adjective

wheeled transport

a one-eyed sailor

a broad-shouldered truck-driver

Choose the best answer

1. My mother has _____ .
 - a. a pretty very blue necktie Korean
 - b. a very pretty blue Korean necktie
 - c. a blue Korean very pretty necktie
 - d. a Korean blue necktie very pretty

2. My close friend lives in the _____ .
 - a. house with large French old bricks
 - b. house with large old brick French
 - c. large old French brick house
 - d. old French large brick house

3. The accident took place near a _____ .
 - a. big gray luxurious beauty shop
 - b. shop big luxurious gray beauty
 - c. gray luxurious big shop beauty
 - d. luxurious big gray beauty shop

4. Please buy me _____ on your way back home.
 - a. a today's paper
 - b. a today paper
 - c. a today-paper
 - d. a paper for today

5. This diamond ring is _____ .
 - a. one thousand pound worth
 - b. one thousand pound's worth
 - c. one thousand pounds worth
 - d. one thousand pounds' worth

6. There are some _____ in that series.
 - a. forty-eight-inch televisions set
 - b. forty-eight-inches television set
 - c. forty-eight-inch television sets
 - d. forty-eight-inches television sets

7. I sat at the _____ and watched _____ from the working girls on the streets.
- bus back, today fashions
 - bus back, today's fashions
 - back of the bus, today fashions
 - back of the bus, today's fashions
8. Please close the _____ gently. It's _____.
- car door, my father's car
 - car's door, my father car
 - car door, my father car
 - car's door, my father's car
9. On the _____ was a beautiful _____ girl.
- airport's bus, blue-eyed girl
 - airport's bus, blue-eye girl
 - airport bus, blue-eyed girl
 - airport bus, blue-eye girl
10. I saw _____ buying _____.
- a six - foot man, a ninepenny stamp
 - a six - foot man, a ninepence stamp
 - a six - feet man, a ninepence stamp
 - a six - feet man, a ninepenny stamp
11. We didn't have _____ in _____.
- twenty-five-cent coins, Henry the Eighth's reign
 - twenty-five-cent coins, Henry Eight's reign
 - twenty-five-cents coins, Henry the Eighth's reign
 - twenty-five-cents coins, Henry Eight's reign
12. Because of the strong gale, the sick _____ to the _____ and drove away.
- were moved, ten-wheeled truck
 - was moved, ten-wheels truck
 - were moved, ten-wheels truck
 - was moved, ten-wheeled truck

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Chapter IV

Infinitive, Gerund

Infinitive มี 2 ชนิดคือ With/Without 'to'

Form ของ Infinitive

	active	passive
present infinitive	(to) ask	(to) be asked
present progressive infinitive	(to) be asking	-
present or past perfect infinitive	(to) have asked	(to) have been asked
present/past perfect progressive infinitive	(to) have been asking	-

I decided not to become an astronaut.

It's nice to be sitting here with you.

She said she was sorry to have dismissed you.

He seems to have been working all night.

I didn't expect to be invited.

Nothing seems to have been forgotten.

การใช้ Infinitive without 'to'

1. หลังกริยาช่วย เช่น will, shall, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought to รวมทั้ง would rather, had better, need, และ dare เมื่อทำหน้าที่เหมือนกริยาช่วย

I must go now.

Can you help me?

I will leave soon.

I'd rather go alone.

You'd better see what she wants.

Need I do the washing up?

How dare you call me a liar?

People ought not to drive like that.

2. หลัง let, make, see, hear, feel, watch, notice, help, have, know

She lets her children stay up very late.

Let's take a taxi.

Let's not argue about it.

I made them give me the money back.

I didn't see him come in.

I heard him say that he was fed up.

Did you help me unload the car?

Could you help me unload the car?

Have the next patient come in now please, nurse.

I've never known him (to) pay for a drink.

แต่ถ้าคำกริยาเหล่านี้ใช้ในรูป passive ให้ตามด้วย 'to'

He was made to work ten hours a day.

She was heard to say that she disagreed.

3. หลัง Why (not)

Why pay more at other shops? We have the lowest prices in town.

Why not take a holiday?

4. ถ้า Infinitive 2 ตัว เชื่อมด้วย and, or, except, but, than ให้ละ 'to' ใน Infinitive ตัวที่สอง

I'd like to lie down and go to sleep.

Do you want to have lunch now or wait till later?

We have nothing to do except (to) look at the posters outside the cinemas.

I'll do anything but work on a farm.

It's easier to persuade people than (to) force them.

5. ใช้ Infinitive หลัง rather than

Rather than wait any more, I decided to go home by taxi.

การใช้ Infinitive with 'to'

1. วางไว้หน้าประโยค ทำหน้าที่เหมือน Subject

To accept their offer would be foolish.

(It would be foolish to accept their offer.)

To make mistakes is easy.

(It is easy to make mistakes.)

2. วางไว้หลังคำกริยาซึ่งทำหน้าที่เหมือน object คำกริยาที่ต้องตามด้วย Infinitive with 'to' ได้แก่

afford	agree	appear	arrange	ask	attempt
bear	beg	begin	care	choose	consent
dare	decide	determine	expect	fail	forget
happen	hate	help	hesitate	hope	intend
learn	like	love	manage	mean	neglect
offer	prefer	prepare	pretend	promise	
propose	refuse	regret	remember	seem	start
swear	trouble	try	want	wish	

I hope to see you soon.

I want to speak to the director.

แต่มีคำกริยาบางตัว เช่น ask, beg, choose, expect, hate, help, intend, like, love, need, prefer, prepare, promise, want, wish อาจมี noun หรือ pronoun มาแทรกหน้า Infinitive ได้

I like to keep everything tidy.

I like you to keep everything tidy.

I want to come back early.

I want her to come back early.

3. Verb + object + Infinitive

คำกริยาบางพวกต้องมี noun หรือ pronoun มาแทรกหน้า Infinitive ได้แก่

advise	allow	ask	bear	beg	cause
command	compel	encourage	expect	forbid	
force	get	hate	help		
instruct	intend	invite	leave	like	mean
need	oblige	order	permit	persuade	prefer
press	recommend	request	remind	teach	tell
tempt	trouble	want	warn	wish	

I advise you to leave.

I didn't ask you to pay for the meal.

4. Adjective + Infinitive

- a. วางไว้หลัง adjective ทันที

She was upset to hear that the profits had fallen.

She's very nice to talk to.

- b. It + be + adjective + of noun + infinitive

It was kind of her to help us.

It was silly of us to believe him.

- c. ใช้กับ the first, the most suitable และ superlative

เช่น the best, the most suitable และ the only

He is always the first to arrive and the last to leave.

He is the best person to carry on this work.

You're the only person to refuse.

- d. ใช้กับ too, enough, so as to

My mother is getting too old to travel.

Would you be kind enough to open the window?

Would you be so good as to let me know as soon as possible?

5. วางไว้หลังคำนามบางตัว

They wish to succeed. _____ It's their wish to succeed.

She refused to help. _____ Her refusal to help surprised us.

We decided to wait. _____ Our decision to wait was wise.

I need a key to unlock this door.

Have you anything to cure a bad cough?

I gave her a comic to read.

Can you give me some work to do?

6. ใช้ Infinitive หลัง interrogative conjunction ได้แก่ how, what, who, where, when, whether

Can you tell me how to get to the station?

Show us what to do.

I don't know whether to answer his letter.



Gerund

Gerund คือคำกริยาที่ลงท้ายด้วย -ing และทำหน้าที่เหมือนคำนาม เช่น Smoking is bad for you.
หน้าที่ของ Gerund

1. เป็น Subject ของประโยค

Beating a child will do more harm than good.

Dancing is fun. I love it.

Dickens often gave readings of his work. They were very popular.

2. เป็น Object ของประโยค

I hate writing letters.

I've finished working.

3. เป็น complement ของ Verb to be

One of my bad habits is biting my nails.

His favourite pastime is bird-watching.

4. เป็น Object of a preposition

He insisted on coming.

The soldier was accused of having betrayed his country.

ข้อสังเกตในการใช้ Gerund

1. Gerund อาจมี article, คำแสดงเจ้าของ, adjective และอื่น ๆ นำหน้าได้ เช่นเดียวกับคำนามอื่น ๆ

The sinking of the Titanic has never been forgotten.

I enjoy a little light reading.

I hate all this useless arguing.

Your quick thinking saved us all.

I did some/a lot of/a little shopping this morning.

Do you mind my making a suggestion?

I'm annoyed about John's forgetting to pay.

แต่ใน Informal English มักนิยมใช้รูปกรรมแทนคำแสดงเจ้าของ

Do you mind me making a suggestion?

I'm annoyed about John forgetting to pay.

แต่ถ้าคำกริยาตัวหน้าเป็น see, hear, smell จะไม่ใช่รูป possessive

I saw him getting out of his car.

2. มีคำกริยาพวกหนึ่งซึ่งต้องตามด้วย Gerund เสมอ ได้แก่

admit	appreciate	avoid	consider	contemplate	
delay	deny	detest	dislike	endure	enjoy
escape	excuse	face	feel like	finish	forgive
give up	can't help	can't stand	imagine	involve	leave off
mention	mind	miss	postpone	practise	
put off	resent	resist	risk	can't stand	
suggest	understand	It's no good	It's no use	It's not worth	

I really appreciate having time to relax.

Have you considered getting a job abroad?

Imagining not knowing the answer to such an easy question!

prevent ต้องมี object คั้น

There's nothing to prevent him (from) taking the money.

Gerund ต้องใช้ตามหลังกริยาต่อไปนี้เช่นกัน

a. to burst out crying/laughing

to go swimming/shopping/fishing/sailing/climbing/hunting/
riding/skiing

to spend/waste time/money doing something

to keep (on) doing something

I don't know what's wrong with me today: I keep breaking things.

b. Gerund ที่มีความหมายเป็น passive

หลังคำกริยา need, require และ want Gerund จะมีความหมายเป็น passive

Your hair needs cutting. (=---- to be cut)

The garden needs watering. (=---- to be watered)

Does your suit require pressing, sir?

The car wants servicing.

c. Gerund หลัง preposition

ใช้ Gerund หลัง preposition ทั้งหมด รวมทั้ง 'to' ที่เป็น preposition
จะใช้ infinitive ไม่ได้

You should check the oil before starting the car.

You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.

We got the job finished by working sixteen hours a day.

He's always talking about moving to the country.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Do you object to working on Sundays?

I'm not used to driving in Bangkok.

I prefer riding to walking.

I'm accustomed to driving on the left.

In addition to sitting in the exam, you have to present a report in class.

3. มีคำกริยาบางพวกที่อาจตามด้วย gerund หรือ infinitive โดยมีความหมายต่างกัน ได้แก่

advise	allow	attempt	can't bear	begin	hear
continue	forbid	forget	go on	hate	propose
intend	like	love	permit	prefer	try
regret	remember	see	start	stop	watch

- a. Remember + -ing = remember what one has done, or what has happened

I shall always remember meeting you for the first time.

Remember + infinitive = remember what one has to do

Remember to go to the post office, won't you?

- b. Forget + -ing = forget what one has done, or what has happened

I shall never forget seeing the Queen.

Forget + infinitive = forget what one has to do

She's always forgetting to give me my letters.

- c. Stop + -ing = stop what one is doing, or does

I really must stop smoking.

Stop + infinitive = make a break or pause in order to do something

Every half hour I stop work to smoke a cigarette.

- d. Go on + -ing = continue what one has been doing

How long do you intend to go on playing those records?

Go on + infinitive = change, move on to something new

He welcomed the new students and then went on to explain the college regulations.

e. Regret + -ing = be sorry for what has happened

I don't regret telling her what I thought, even if it upset her.

Regret + infinitive = be sorry for what one is going to say

I regret to inform you that we are unable to offer you employment.

f. Like + -ing = enjoy

I like walking in the rain.

Like + infinitive = choose to; be in the habit of; think it right to

I like to get up early so that I can get plenty of work done before lunch.

I heard you talking and I didn't like to disturb you, so I went away.

Note that 'would like' means 'wish' or 'want' and is always followed by the infinitive.

What would you like to do tomorrow?

g. love, hate และ prefer ใช้ infinitive กับเหตุการณ์เดี่ยวเฉพาะเจาะจง ส่วน Gerund จะมีความหมายทั่ว ๆ ไป

I love lying/to lie on my back and staring/to stare at the sky.

Some people hate working/to work in the early morning.

Personally, I prefer working/to work in the early morning.

h. allow, advise, forbid และ permit ตามด้วย Gerund แต่ถ้ามี object ให้ใช้ infinitive

Sorry, we don't allow smoking in the lecture room.

We don't allow people to smoke in here.

I wouldn't advise taking the car - there's nowhere to park.

I wouldn't advise you to take the car.

i. see, watch และ hear, ใช้ Gerund แสดงถึงเหตุการณ์ที่กำลังเกิดขึ้น เป็นการเน้นว่า เหตุการณ์กำลังดำเนินอยู่ แต่ infinitive แสดงถึงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นอย่างสมบูรณ์ ตั้งแต่ต้นจนจบ

When I walked past his house I heard him practising the violin.

I heard Okstrakh play the Beethoven violin concerto last week.

When I glanced out of the window I saw Mary crossing the road.

I watched him step off the pavement, cross the road, and disappear into the post-office.

j. Try + -ing = make an experiment; do something to see what will happen

I tried sending her flowers but it didn't have any effect.

Try putting in some more vinegar – that might make it taste a bit better.

Try + infinitive = make an effort: attempt to do something difficult

Please try to understand.

I once tried to learn Japanese.

Exercise I

Complete the sentences with the gerund of a suitable verb.

1. The newspaper's financial editor advised his readers not to buy speculative shares unless they were prepared to risk _____ their money.
2. This room will look very cheerful once you've finished _____ it.
3. I wish you wouldn't keep _____ me what I already know all too well.
4. It is difficult to see how the company can avoid _____ another loss this year.
5. It was so ridiculous that I couldn't resist _____ outright.
6. The secretary asked if I would mind _____ for a few minutes.
7. The way to learn a language is to practise _____ it as often as possible.
8. Everyone said how much they had enjoyed _____ to the speech.
9. When you've finished the book, you can tell me if it's worth _____.
10. He was very lucky to escape _____ (passive) to prison.
11. You should stop _____ about the examination.
12. She was so upset that she couldn't help _____.
13. The job will entail your _____ to different parts of the country, often at short notice.
14. The teacher said he wouldn't tolerate my _____ late every day.
15. The question was so trivial, it hardly justifies our _____ up any more time discussing it.

Exercise II

Decide whether 'to' is functioning as a preposition or as part of an infinitive, and then complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive of the verbs in brackets.

1. The speaker said he would confine himself to _____ (try) to _____ (answer) four questions.
2. By selling council houses, we are able to devote more to _____ (build) fresh properties.
3. Hard work is the key to _____ (pass) examinations.
4. The idea of a laboratory permanently in space is moving rapidly nearer to _____ (become) a reality.
5. Having suggested the scheme myself, I now feel committed to _____ (try) to _____ (make) it work.
6. I think that is what he said, but I can't swear to _____ (have) heard him correctly.
7. He used to _____ (dislike) London, but he now seems resigned to _____ (live) there.
8. Jones came very close to _____ (win) a gold medal for Britain in the Olympics.
9. It might be better to _____ (try) to _____ (discuss) it in his own language, as he isn't used to _____ (speak) English.
10. Most educationalists agree that no teacher's duties should be limited solely to _____ (teach).
11. Unreliable delivery dates are one of the most important obstacles to _____ (increase) our exports.
12. Since the introduction of new services, many businessmen have taken to _____ (travel) by train for journeys between 100-200 miles.

Exercise III

Complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive of the verbs in brackets, using the correct form of any pronouns that are included.

1. If the Government's policy is to succeed, they must try _____ (keep) prices in check.
2. The shareholders all think they know what should be done, but the board still needs _____ (convince)
3. Let's invite him. I'm sure he would love _____ (come).
4. Someone in the office had made a mistake, and the firm regretted _____ (cause) the customer inconvenience.
5. We plan _____ (take) our holidays abroad this year.
6. The teacher doesn't permit _____ (smoke) during the lessons.
7. I vaguely remember _____ (he, say) something like that.
8. Come over here! I'd like _____ (you, see) this.
9. I always try _____ (be) punctual, but I don't always succeed.
10. It's a tricky problem. I recommend _____ (you, consult) an expert.
11. He'd prefer _____ (you, go) to his place, if that's convenient.
12. A membership card authorizes _____ (the holder, use) the club's facilities for a period of twelve months.
13. For the second time this year, Miss Black will attempt _____ (swim) the Channel in less than five hours.
14. Children should start _____ (learn) a foreign language at primary school.
15. The film was so terrifying that she could hardly bear _____ (watch) it.
16. The new committee member did not venture _____ (speak) at his first meeting.
17. They began _____ (drive) at six in the morning, and were still on the road ten hours later.

18. The union leaders urged _____ (their members, think) again before _____ (decide) _____ (strike).
19. He remembered _____ (pass) on most of the information, but omitted _____ (mention) one or two of the most important facts.
20. The reporters asked many questions which the freed men declined _____ (answer).

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Chapter V

Clauses

Clause คือ กลุ่มคำที่ประกอบด้วย

Subject + Finite Verb + (Object or Complement)

ประโยคที่มี clause เดียว เรียกว่า Simple Sentence

Steve apologized at once.

ถ้าประโยคมีมากกว่าหนึ่ง clause และเชื่อมด้วย and, but, or, nor, yet, for, so etc.

โดยแต่ละ clause มีความสำคัญเท่าเทียมกัน เรียกว่า Compound Sentence

Steve realized his mistake and (he) apologized at once.

ถ้าประโยคมีมากกว่าหนึ่ง clause และแต่ละ clause มีความสำคัญไม่เท่าเทียมกัน โดยมีหนึ่ง clause เป็น independent (or 'main') clause และ clause ที่เหลือหนึ่ง clause หรือมากกว่านั้น เป็น dependent (or 'subordinate') clause และถ้าเราแยกประโยคออกแล้ว main clause สามารถอยู่ได้ตามลำพัง เราเรียกประโยคชนิดนี้ว่า Complex Sentence โดยตัวเชื่อม clause ทั้งหลายอาจเป็น Conjunctions หรือ Relative Pronoun หรืออาจใช้ Infinitive Phrase หรือ Participial Phrase มาเชื่อม

When he realized his mistake, Stephen apologized at once.

Realizing his mistake, Stephen apologized at once.

To get into university, you have to pass a number of examinations.

Subordinate Clause แบ่งได้เป็น 3 ประเภท คือ

1. Adjectival (or Relative) Clause
2. Adverbial Clause
3. Noun Clause

Adjectival Clause

โปรดเปรียบเทียบ

Crowded holi day resorts are not very pleasant.

Holi day resorts which are crowded are not very pleasant.

'crowded' ในประโยคแรกเป็น adjective ส่วน 'which are crowded' เป็น clause เพราะมี finite verb: 'are' clause นี้ ทำหน้าที่เหมือน adjective เพราะบอกลักษณะ 'holiday resorts' เราจึงเรียก clause ชนิดนี้ว่า adjectival clause หรือ relative clause เพราะสัมพันธ์กับ noun

Adjectival Clause มี 2 ชนิด คือ

1. Defining (หรือ Restrictive หรือ Identifying) Relative Clause เป็น clause ที่ชี้เฉพาะตัดทิ้งไม่ได้ เพราะให้ข้อมูลที่จำเป็น เกี่ยวกับ subject หรือ object ทำให้รู้ว่าเป็นคนไหน อันไหน สิ่งไหน ไม่มีเครื่องหมาย comma คั่น clause แบบนี้ จำเป็นต้องเก็บไว้ เพราะถ้าตัดทิ้งแล้ว จะทำให้ข้อความไม่ชัดเจน เช่น ถ้ามีผู้กล่าวว่า
'Is that the woman?
เราอาจจะไม่เข้าใจชัดเจนว่า เขากำลังพูดอะไรอยู่ ฉะนั้นข้อความนี้จึงต้องมี defining relative clause มาขยายเป็น
'Is that the woman who wants to buy your car?'
2. Non-defining (หรือ Non-Restrictive หรือ Non-Identifying) Relative Clause เป็น clause ที่ให้ข้อมูลเพิ่มเติม ตัดทิ้งได้ เพราะถึงจะไม่มีเราก็ก็น่าจะเข้าใจว่าเป็นคนไหน อันไหน สิ่งไหน จึงไม่ได้ช่วยชี้เฉพาะ subject หรือ object
I've just met Mrs. Powel, who wants to buy your car.
ถึงแม้ว่า non-defining relative clause จะถูกตัดทิ้ง เราก็ก็น่าจะเข้าใจว่าเป็นใคร
The government, which promises to cut taxes, will be popular.

Sentence-relative clause

บางครั้ง relative clause ไม่ได้ขยายความ noun ที่อยู่ข้างหน้าเพียงตัวเดียว แต่เป็นการขยายความ main clause ที่อยู่ข้างหน้าทั้งหมด มีเครื่องหมาย comma คั่นเสมอ ต้องใช้ "which" ใช้ "that" ไม่ได้ (which ในที่นี้สามารถแทนได้ด้วย and this หรือ and that)

โปรดเปรียบเทียบ

He showed me a photo that upset me.

He tore up my photo, which upset me.

จะเห็นได้ว่า "that upset me" ขยายความ "a photo" คือ the photo that was upsetting ในขณะที่, "which upset me" ไม่ได้หมายความว่าถึง "the photo" แต่ขยายความ "He tore up my photo"

He asked me a lot of questions, which was none of his business.

He wore his swimming things in the office, which shocked his boss a great deal.

Relative Pronoun

Relative pronoun ทำหน้าที่ 2 อย่างพร้อมกัน คือ ใช้เป็น subject หรือ object เหมือน Pronoun อื่น ๆ และขณะเดียวกันก็เชื่อม clauses เข้าด้วยกัน

โปรดเปรียบเทียบ

What's the name of the blonde girl? She just came in.

What's name of the blonde girl who just came in?

Form : Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns as subject :

People : He is the man who (or that) lives next door.

Things : This is the photo which (or that) shows my house.

Possession : He is the man whose car was stolen.

Relative pronouns as object :

People : He is the man who/whom/that I met on holiday.

Things : This is the photo which/that I took.

Possession : It was an agreement the details of which could not be altered.

Relative pronoun ที่ทำหน้าที่ object ใน defining relative clause สามารถตัดทิ้งได้ แต่ใน non-defining relative clause จะตัดทิ้งไม่ได้

The author (who(m)/that) I met at a party last week proved to be a well-known journalist. → defining สามารถ omit relative pronoun

Mr. Johnson, who(m) I met at a party last week, proved to be a well-known journalist. → Non-defining ตัดออก (,) ไม่ได้

ถ้า defining relative clause มี preposition

He is the man to whom I gave the money.

(ใช้ that แทนในที่นี้ไม่ได้)

or : He is the man (who(m)/that) I gave the money to.

The agency from which we bought our tickets is bankrupt.

or : The agency (which/that) we bought our tickets from is bankrupt.

ถ้า non-defining relative clause มี preposition

The hotel manager, to whom I complained about the service, refunded part of our bill.

or : The hotel manager, who (m) I complained to about the service, refunded part of our bill.

จะใช้ that ไม่ได้ ใน non-defining relative clause

The Acme Travel Agency, with which our company has been dealing for several years, has opened two new branches.

or : The Acme Travel Agency, which our company has been dealing with for several years, has opened two new branches.

Relative clauses of time, place and reason

ให้ใช้ when, where, why หลัง noun แทนคำ at which, in which, for which โดย noun เหล่านี้จะบอกถึง time, place, reason เช่น

Can you suggest a time at which it will be convenient to meet.

Can you suggest a time when it will be convenient to meet.

This is the place in which I grew up.

This is the place where I grew up.

I don't know the reason for which he dislikes me.

I don't know the reason why he dislikes me.

* ถ้ามีคำต่อไปนี้ให้ใช้ relative pronoun "that" เท่านั้น

all every (thing) some (thing) any (thing) no (thing)

none little few much only

superlatives / It is (was) ที่ใช้นั้น (แต่ถ้า all, few ใช้แทน)

คนให้ใช้ "who") และนับเป็น defining relative clause เท่านั้น

All that remains for me to do is to say goodbye.

Everything that can be done has been done.

I'll do anything (that) I can.

The only thing that matters is to find our way home.

It's the silliest argument (that) I've ever heard.

God bless this ship and all who sail in her.

It was my mother that threw an egg at the Minister of Education yesterday.

* ใน non-defining relative clause ถ้ามีคำที่แสดงปริมาณ ขั้นสุด และตัวเลข เช่น some, any, none, all, both, several, enough, many, few, either/neither, the largest/the smallest, the oldest/the youngest, a number, half, a quarter, the majority ให้ตามด้วย of whom เมื่อแทนคน และ of which เมื่อแทนสิ่งของ

It's a family of eight children, all of whom are studying music.

Both players, neither of whom reached the final, played well.

They picked up several refugees some of whom had been at sea for two months.

We've thirty types of boots, none of which is completely waterproof.

Note : relative pronoun ที่ใช้แทน manner, time, place อาจใช้ "that" แทน why, in which, when, where หรือละ "that" เฉพาะใน defining clause

I didn't like the way (that) she spoke to me. (หรือ to which)

I'll never forget the Sunday (that) you first arrived. (หรือ when)

Do you know anywhere (that) I can get a drink?

That wasn't the reason (that) he lied to you. (หรือ why)

ความสอดคล้องระหว่าง noun และ relative pronoun

It is I who am responsible for the organization.

It is you who are leader.

แต่ในภาษาพูดจะใช้คำกริยาที่ใช้กับบุรุษที่ 3

It is I who is responsible for the organization.

You're the one that knows where to go.

Relative clause สามารถตัดให้สั้นเป็น "apposition" คือ Noun Phrase ซึ่งทำหน้าที่ขยาย noun ข้างหน้าเหมือนเดิม ใช้ได้ทั้งใน defining และ non-defining relative clause

My neighbour Mr. Watson never misses the opportunity to tell me the latest news.
 Mr. Watson, a neighbour of mine, never misses the opportunity to tell me the latest news.

Exercise I

Complete the sentences with relative pronoun, using *who*, *which*, *whom*, *when* or *where*.

1. That evening we went to the cinema, _____ we met a group of friends.
2. He had intended to buy the goods before seeing them, _____ would have been advisable.
3. I had almost given up expecting him, _____ he suddenly turned up.
4. The Queen was, after all, unable to attend the charity concert, _____ was a great disappointment to the organizers.
5. The father left his business to his son, _____ immediately began planning a major reorganization.
6. The campers moved on without extinguishing their fire, _____ was an act of almost criminal negligence.
7. The man dived fully clothed into the river to save the boy, _____ he later received a bravery medal.
8. We were beginning to think that our view from the mountainside would be cloud, _____ the sun unexpectedly broke through.
9. Last year we spent our holiday in Austria, _____ was a new departure for us.
10. I gave the message to Peter, _____ was supposed to pass it on to you.
11. In some cinemas, smoking is prohibited, _____ has been welcomed by anti-smoking campaigners.
12. Last night we went to the opera at Covent Garden, _____ we saw the much-publicized new production of the Trojans.
13. The letter I received was in fact intended for John, to _____ I sent it on.
14. The contractors have now sent a satisfactory estimate for building the school, on the basis of _____ the school governors have now authorized work to begin.

15. He missed a lot of work through his absence from school, to make up for _____
his parents engaged a private tutor.

Exercise II

Join the sentences by changing the second sentence of each pair into a relative clause. Use contract clauses (i.e. omit the relative pronoun) if the relative pronoun is not the subject of its clause.

The aims are very laudable. The society is pursuing these aims.

The aims the society is pursuing are very laudable.

1. The pipeline has been severed. It carries the town's water supplies.

2. The exhibition was not very interesting. My friend took me to see it.

3. One of the chief things is to save money, manpower, and time. A computer can do this thing.

4. Immigration is an issue. This issue raises strong emotions.

5. Paintings by Renoir realized record prices in the sale. The sale took place at Sotheby's London yesterday.

6. There is evidence that many men were in fact willing to accept the Company's revised pay offer. These men went on strike.

7. The pools winner used a system. This system, he said, had won him several small amounts ever the years.

8. The gales caused widespread damage. They swept across southern England last night.

9. British shipyards are now quoting prices. These prices compare favourably with foreign competitors.

10. Is the offer still open? You made the offer last week.

Exercise III

Join the pairs of sentences by using relative clause.

Example

The firm's latest product has already captured a significant share of the market.

It was launched only six months ago.

The firm's latest product, which was launched only six months ago, has already captured a significant share of the market.

1. The National Motor Show attracts enormous numbers of visitors. It is held every year in autumn.

2. The present house stands on the site of a much earlier building. It still bears the same number.

3. There are more than fifty proposals. They will be discussed at the conference.

4. The chemist gave her the tablets. She was to take three times daily.

5. This new hostel will be opened next month. It accommodates 200 students.

6. A significant point is that people want to become house owners.
The point has emerged from the survey.

7. The invasion was completed within a matter of days. It was carefully planned and skillfully executed.

8. Do you remember the name of the place. We stayed at the place two years ago?

9. I am prepared to agree to anything. You might like to suggest anything.

10. Typhoon "Ida" left a trail of destruction in its wake. It swept the country from coast to coast.

Exercise IV

Combine these pairs of sentences by using Sentence-Relative Clause.

Example

Carol disregarded the instructions on the medicine bottle.

This almost killed her.

Carol disregarded the instructions on the bottle, which almost killed her.

1. The policeman was unwilling to listen to the old lady's explanation.

This made her very angry.

2. I obeyed your instructions very carefully. This brought about a perfect result.

3. My parents obviously did not like my new boyfriend. This prevented me from inviting him home very often.

4. The tree grew rapidly. This was partly the result of our constant care of it.

5. My brother feared heights. This was well known to me.

6. Jackson disobeyed an order from an officer. This caused his arrest.

7. She believed in me. This encouraged me in spite of much difficulty.

8. We have discovered uranium on our land. This may make us rich.

9. That nurse was terribly careless. This cannot be excused.

10. The Army does not approve of long hair. This surprises very few people.

Adverbial Clause

I stood up in order that I could see the parade. “in order that I could see the parade”
เป็น adverbial clause เพราะไปขยายความ “stood up”

Adverbial clause คือ clause ที่ขยาย verb หรือ main clause เหมือน adverb เป็น clause ที่ชี้ชัดได้จากการถาม-ตอบ คำถาม When? Where? Why, How? เช่นเดียวกับ adverb

Time	Tell him <u>as soon as he arrives.</u>	(When?)
Place	You can sit <u>where you like.</u>	(Where?)
Manner	He spoke <u>as if he meant business.</u>	(How?)
Reason	He went to bed <u>because he felt ill.</u>	(Why?)

Conjunction ที่ใช้นำหน้า Adverbial Clause

Time	when, whenever, while, as, since, after, before, until, as soon as, once, now (that), the moment (that)
Place	where, wherever
Manner	as, as if
Comparison	as, than, the the
Reason	because, as, since
Purpose	so that, in order that, for fear that, lest, in case
Result	so (that), so + adjective + that, such that
Condition	if, unless, whether, provided that, supposing, on condition that, as (so) long as, assuming (that)
Concession	although, though, even though, even if, while, whatever, wherever, no matter, whereas, however

Adverbial clause of time

เป็น clause ที่ตอบคำถาม “When” ถ้าอยู่ส่วนหน้าของประโยคให้ใช้ comma คั่น

You didn't look very well when you got up this morning.

After he got married, Peter changed completely.

I pull a muscle as I was lifting a heavy suitcase.

Once you've seen one penguin, you've seen them all.

He hasn't stopped complaining since he got back from his office.

We always have to wait until the last customer has left.

ข้อสังเกต จะไม่ใช่ future tense ใน time clause แม้ว่าจะกล่าวถึงเหตุการณ์ในอนาคต ให้ใช้
เพียง simple present tense และใช้ present perfect แทน future perfect

The Owens will move to a new flat when their baby is born.

(or has been born)

ให้ใช้ present perfect หลัง once หรือ now that

Once (= when) we have decorated the house, we can move in.

Now that we have decorated the house, we can move in.

Adverbial Clauses of Place

clause ชนิดนี้ ใช้ตอบคำถาม "Where?" มักวางไว้หลัง main clause

You can't camp where/wherever/anywhere you like these days.

แต่ถ้าจะเน้น สามารถวาง everywhere หรือ wherever ขึ้นต้นประโยคได้

Everywhere Jenny goes, she's mistaken for Princess Diana.

wherever, anywhere และ everywhere = any place

With a special train ticket you can travel wherever/anywhere/

everywhere you like in Europe for just \$100.

Adverbial Clause of Manner

clause ชนิดนี้ ใช้ตอบคำถาม "How?" มักวางไว้หลัง main clause

Tape this again as I showed you a moment ago.

(i.e. in the way I showed you)

This fish is cooked as I like it.;

(i.e. the way I like it)

clause ที่ใช้ as if, as though จะวางไว้หลังคำกริยา be, act, appear, behave,
feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste

I feel as if/as though I'm floating on air.

It sounds as if/as though the situation will get worse.

She acted as if she were mad.

Adverbial Clause of Comparison

เป็น clause ที่ใช้แสดงการเปรียบเทียบ นอกจาก as, than, the the แล้ว ยังรวมถึง as + adjective + as (as quick as), as + adverb + as (as quickly as)

He is as quick in answering as his sister (is).

He answers as quickly as his sister (does).

He is not so/as quick in answering as his sister (is).

His sister is quicker than he (is).

He moves more slowly than his sister (does).

* The more you practice, the better you get. ✓

Adverbial Clause of Reason

เป็น clause ที่ใช้ตอบคำถาม "Why"

As/Because/Since there was little support, the strike was not successful.

I'm afraid we don't stock refills for pens like yours because there is little demand for them.

now that และ inasmuch as ใช้แทน because ได้แต่เป็น formal language

Now that the semester is finished, I'm going to take a trip.

Inasmuch as the two government leaders could not reach an agreement, the possibilities for peace are still remote.

Adverbial Clause of Purpose

clause ชนิดนี้ใช้ตอบคำถาม "What for?" และ "For what purpose?"

ใน clause ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย so that, in order that ต้องมีกริยาช่วย เช่น may, can, will, might, could, would, should

I've arrived early so that/in order that I may/can/will get a good view of the procession.

มักนิยมใช้ so as to, in order to หรือ to เพราะโครงสร้างง่ายกว่า แต่ไม่ใช่ clause

I went to live in France to/in order to/so as to learn French.

She was sent to England to/in order to/so as to be educated.

I bought the car at once for fear (that) he might change his mind.

We have a memorial service every year lest we (should) forget our debt to those who died in battle.

สำหรับ lest ตัด should ings ได้ เพราะสามารถใช้เป็น subjunctive

I avoided mentioning the subject lest he be offended.

Adverbial Clause of Result

clause ชนิดนี้ใช้บอกถึงผลจากการกระทำและจะต้องมีกริยาช่วยเสมอ

We arrived early, so (that) we could get good seats.

(i. e. we got good seats as a result of arriving early)

Or: We arrived so early that we got good seats.

His reactions are so quick (that) no one can match him.

He reacts so quickly (that) no one can match him.

He is such a marvellous joker (that) you can't help laughing.

They are such wonderful players (that) no one can beat them.

There was such a lot of rain that we couldn't go out.

แต่ถ้ามีคำว่า much, many, little, few อยู่ด้วยให้ใช้ so ... that แทน such that

She made so many mistakes that she failed the exam.

He has so few friends that he is always lonely.

She has so much money that she can buy whatever she wants.

He had so little trouble with the test that he left half an hour early.

Adverbial Clause of Condition

เป็น clause ที่แสดงเงื่อนไขตั้งที่กล่าวมาข้างต้นในบทที่ 3

Adverbial Clause of Concession เป็น clause ที่แสดงความขัดแย้ง

Although/Even though/Though I felt sorry for her, I was secretly pleased that she was having difficulties.

We intend to go to Japan, even if the air fare goes up again.

While I disapprove of what you say, I would defend your right to say it.

However far it is, I intend to drive there tonight.

no matter + question words ใช้แสดงความขัดแย้งได้

No matter where you go, you can't escape from yourself.

question words + -ever = No matter ซึ่งใช้แสดงความขัดแย้งเช่นกัน

Whatever I say, I seem to say the wrong thing.

(No matter what)

However brilliant you are, you can't know everything.

You may leave whenever you wish.

She can go wherever she wants to go.

You can watch whichever program you prefer.

การทำให้ Adverbial Clause สั้นลง

Clause หลายประเภทสามารถย่อรูปลงได้โดยตัด Subject และ Verb to be ที่

Time While (she was) at college, Delia wrote a novel.

Place Where (it is) necessary, improvements will be made.

Manner He acted as if (he was) certain of success.

Condition If (it is) possible, please let me know by this evening.

Concession Though (he was) exhausted, he went to bed very late.

Exercise I

Complete the sentences with conjunctions used to introduce adverbial clauses.

1. The book was so boring but I gave up reading it half way through.
2. Because I had too much work to do at home, I didn't have time to come.
3. He speaks English much better than he writes it.
4. Although they're very well off, they live very simply.
5. Whenever you live a little nearer to us, I shall expect to see you more often.
6. The more I see of him, the more I like him.
7. They decided to climb the mountain when the weather improved.
8. We left the car where we generally leave it.
9. We arranged to hire a coach so we could all travel together more easily.
10. He did the job as quickly as he could.

Noun Clause

โปรดเปรียบเทียบ

He told me about the cancellation of the match.

He told me that the match had been cancelled.

‘cancellation’ เป็น noun ส่วน ‘that the match had been cancelled’ เป็น clause เพราะมี finite verb: ‘had been cancelled’ จะเห็นว่า clause นี้ทำหน้าที่เหมือน noun จึงเรียกว่า noun clause

Noun Clause ทำหน้าที่เหมือน noun จึงสามารถทำหน้าที่เป็น Subject, object, Reference to the Grammatical Subject “It”, complement และ in Apposition

Noun Clause ทำหน้าที่เป็น Subject ของประโยค

Money doesn’t grow on trees.

This should be obvious.

= That money doesn’t grow on trees should be obvious.

จะเห็นได้ว่าการทำ noun clause วิธีหนึ่ง คือ วาง that ไว้หน้าประโยคก็จะได้ noun clause ซึ่งบางครั้งอาจเรียกว่า ‘that’ clause โดย ‘that’ clause นี้จะละ ‘that’ ไม่ได้เมื่อทำหน้าที่เป็น subject แต่ถ้าทำหน้าที่เป็น object ก็สามารถตัด ‘that’ ทิ้งได้

Everybody knows (that) money doesn’t grow on trees.

การใช้ noun clause ทำหน้าที่ subject มักไม่เป็นที่นิยม มักนิยมใช้ ‘It’ ขึ้นต้นประโยคตามด้วย Verb to be หรือ Linking verb และ ‘that’ clause ซึ่งอาจแทนที่ grammatical Subject ‘It’

It is obvious (that) money doesn’t grow on trees.

หรืออาจจะใช้ ‘the fact that’ หรือ ‘the idea that’ นำหน้า noun clause ที่ทำหน้าที่เป็น Subject ก็ได้ (แต่ noun clause ชนิดนี้ทำหน้าที่เป็น in apposition)

The fact that his proposal make sense should be recognized.

The idea that everyone should be required to vote by law is something I don’t agree with.

‘the fact that’ สามารถวางไว้หลัง preposition ได้ เช่น หลัง because of, in view of, on account of, owing to, due to, in spite of, despite, notwithstanding

His love of literature was due to the fact that his mother read poetry to him when he was a child.

In spite of/Despite the fact that hotel prices have risen sharply, the number of tourists is as great as ever.

‘that’ clause สามารถวางไว้หลัง adjective ที่บอกความรู้สึกและความแน่ใจ เช่น afraid, glad, happy, pleased, sorry, certain, sure โดยอาจจะ ‘that’ ได้

I'm afraid (that) we've sold out our tickets.

แต่ ‘that’ clause จะใช้ตามหลัง preposition ไม่ได้

He boasted about his success.

= He boasted that he was successful.

He insisted on his innocent.

= He insisted that he was innocent.

I had no idea of her state of mind.

= I had no idea that she was unhappy.

I wasn't aware of the time.

= I wasn't aware that it was so late.

การทำ noun clause อีกวิธีหนึ่งคือ แทนที่จะทำจากประโยคบอกเล่าแบบ ‘that’ clause ก็ทำจากประโยคคำถาม ทั้งแบบ Yes/No question และ question-word questions

Yes/No questions คือประโยคคำถามที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยกริยาช่วย เช่น

Has he signed the contract?

ประโยคคำถามนี้ ถ้าใส่ ‘if’ หรือ ‘whether’ ข้างหน้าประโยคและเปลี่ยนการเรียงลำดับ ประโยคเป็น Subject + Verb แทน Verb + Subject ก็จะได้ noun clause แทนที่ เช่น

Whether he has signed the contract (or not) doesn't matter.

I want to know whether/if he has signed the contract (or not).

question-word questions คือ ประโยคที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย who(m), what, which, when, where, why และ how เช่น

When did he do it?

ประโยคคำถามนี้สามารถทำเป็น noun clause ได้โดยการเรียงลำดับประโยคเป็นแบบ ประโยคบอกเล่า ให้ subject วางไว้หลัง question-word และตามด้วยกริยาแท้ก็จะได้ noun clause แทนที่

When he did it is a mystery.

I wonder when he did it.

Tell me where you went.

noun clause ทำหน้าที่เป็น complement วางไว้หลัง Verb to be และ Linking Verb

The question is whether he has signed the contract.

สำหรับ noun clause ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย question word สามารถวางไว้หลัง Preposition ได้

I often think about when I was young.

I'll vote for whoever promises to reduce taxes.

In my dream, I had a very vivid picture of where we used to live.

I'm worried about whether she is happy.

มักนิยมใช้ 'what' แทน 'the thing (s) that' เมื่อเปลี่ยน Adjectival Clause เป็น

Noun Clause เพื่อให้ประโยคสั้นกระชับยิ่งขึ้น

I gave just the money that she needed.

I gave her just what she needed.

The thing that I'd like is a digital watch.

What I'd like is a digital watch.

Do you want to hear the words that he said?

Do you want to hear what he said?

noun clause ยังสามารถทำหน้าที่เป็น in apposition

The rumour is unbelievable.

There will be a coup.

= The rumour that there will be a coup is unbelievable.

The suggestion is very useful.

The rotation of crops helps to control diseases.

= The suggestion that the rotation of crops helps to control diseases is very useful.

สรุป คำที่ใช้นำหน้า Noun Clause

1. that
2. whether
- if

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---------|
| 3. question words: | when | who (m) |
| | where | whose |
| | why | which |
| | how | what |

Exercise I

Replace the underlined words by 'what'.

1. The thing that the speaker said next was lost in general uproar.

2. Why don't you explain the idea that that you have in mind?

3. The teacher tested the students to see if they remembered the things which they had learned.

4. The thing that you're asking me to do is out of question.

5. He's something that's known as a "bellyacher" -he's always complaining about something.

6. What a nuisance! That's just the thing which I didn't want to happen.

7. The thing that amazes me is where he gets all his energy from.

8. Would this be the thing that you're looking for?

9. Mind the things that you say to him; he's very sensitive!

10. The leader of the expedition marked out something that seemed to be the best route.

Exercise II

Identify the function of each noun clause.

- _____ 1. It wasn't at all easy for the audience to follow what the speaker said.
- _____ 2. The fact that the Prime Minister was seriously ill at the time of the crisis is now generally known.
- _____ 3. What is being discussed at this conference is of direct concern to the country.
- _____ 4. He rarely succeeds in achieving what he sets out to do.
- _____ 5. Why we were to meet again so soon wasn't made clear at the time.
- _____ 6. It isn't yet known where the pilot finally managed to land.
- _____ 7. I asked the waiter if there was any fish on the menu.
- _____ 8. The writer deplored the fact that moral standards were declining.
- _____ 9. That the unions should take stronger measures to control their members is accepted.
- _____ 10. His argument is that it would be better to leave things as they are.

Exercise III

Complete each sentence with conjunctions used to introduce noun clauses.

1. It was generally agreed _____ the two parties.
2. I now remember _____ he disappeared so suddenly.
3. No one seemed to know _____ the train was due to arrive.
4. _____ was even more surprising was the fact _____ no one foresaw.
5. Exactly _____ the climbers met their deaths.
6. The experts couldn't agree as to _____ of the two paintings was the original.
7. _____ he was very dissatisfied with the outcome was clear from his subsequent remarks.
8. Pointing out _____ production costs had risen considerably, the manufacturers said they could give no assurance _____ prices wouldn't rise again in the near future.
9. It hasn't yet been discovered precisely _____ originated the plan.
10. It was a matter of disagreement _____ the company should promote the new product.

Exercise IV

Join the sentences, using noun clauses, and giving alternative constructions where indicated,

e.g.

He was taking a risk. He fully realized this.

He fully realized that he was taking a risk.

1. The sun sometimes shines in England. He seems surprised to discover this.

2. There is to be tougher action against drinking and driving. Most people welcome the fact.

3. He hadn't telephoned his girl friend. His girl friend later understood why.

4. Your bank manager won't lend you money without security. Don't run away with the idea that he will.

5. The law student was destined for a brilliant career at the bar. This was clear to everyone. (a. It was _____: b. That _____)

6. He didn't even apologize. This made me really angry. (a. It was _____
b. What _____)

7. The boy should be sent to a boarding school. This was the parents' view. (a. It _____: b. The parents' view _____)

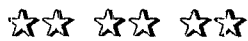
8. Children nowadays get too much pocket money. This is my opinion.

(a. It _____; b. My opinion _____)

9. He says one thing in private. He does another thing in public. The two things are inconsistent with each other. (What _____)

10. He manages to reconcile the two things. I just don't know how he does it.

(a. I _____; b. How _____)



Chapter VI

Participle and Participial phrase

Form ของ Participle

	present	past	perfect
active	breaking	--	having broken
passive	being broken	broken	having been broken

Present Participle จะมีรูปเป็น V + ing เหมือนกับ Gerund (แต่ Gerund จะทำหน้าที่เหมือน Noun) ส่วน Past Participle จะมีรูปเป็น Ved

Participle มีหน้าที่ต่าง ๆ ดังต่อไปนี้

1. ใช้คู่กับกริยาช่วย เป็น progressive, perfect และ passive
 - It was raining when I got home.
 - I've forgotten your name.
 - You'll be told as soon as possible.
2. ใช้ทำหน้าที่ Adjective
 - I love the sight of running water.
 - (water which is running : adjective)
 - Here are your running-shoes.
 - (shoes for running : gerund)
 - This is a new type of self-winding watch.
 - (a watch that winds itself)
 - I've got a broken heart.
 - (a heart that has been broken)
3. ใช้ทำหน้าที่เหมือน Adverb
 - She went running out of the room.
4. รวมกับคำอื่น ๆ เป็น Participial Phrase ทำหน้าที่เหมือน Adjective
 - Who's the fat man sitting in the corner?
 - Most of the people invited to the party didn't turn up.
5. รวมกับคำอื่น ๆ เป็น Participial Phrase ทำหน้าที่เหมือน Adverb
 - Having lost all my money, I went home.
 - Rejected by all his friends, he decided to become a monk.

การรวมประโยคโดยใช้ Participle

Participial Phrase เกิดจากการรวม Simple Sentences เข้าด้วยกันกลายเป็น
main clause + participial phrase

Simple sentences : He walked out of the room. He slammed the door behind him.

Compound sentence : He walked out of the room and slammed the door behind him.

Participle construction : He walked out of the room, slamming the door behind him.

ตำแหน่งของ participle อาจจะอยู่หน้าหรือหลัง main clause แล้วแต่ว่าจะเน้นสิ่งใด

Making sure I had the right number, I phoned again.

or: I phoned again, making sure I had the right number.

ในการแสดงความรู้สึกที่มีต่อสิ่งต่าง ๆ เราสามารถใช้ past participle เช่น interested, bored, excited, etc.

I was very interested in the lesson.

I didn't enjoy the party because I was bored.

ในการกล่าวถึงคนหรือสิ่งที่น่าสนใจ น่าเบื่อ น่าตื่นเต้น ฯลฯ เราต้องใช้ present participle เช่น interesting, boring, exciting etc.

I thought the lesson was quite interesting.

Sheila's party was pretty boring.

คำกริยาประเภทนี้ ใช้ past participle แสดงถึง “รู้สึก ...” และ present participle แสดงถึง “นำ” ส่วนกริยาตัวเอง แสดงถึง “ทำให้” ได้แก่

	interest	bore	excite	confuse	worry
tire	embarrass	please	amuse	amaze	frighten
disappoint	trill	fascinate	surprise	satisfy	shock
annoy	astonish	delight	entertain	convince	alarm
provoke	discourage	disturb	frustrate	terrify	ashame

If a story is exciting, you are excited when you read it.

= The story excites you.

If an explanation is confusing, you get confused.

= The explanation confuses you.

You may be worried if you have a worrying problem.

= The problem worries you.

After a tiring day, you feel tired.

= The day tires you.

Note :

a frightened man = a man who is frightened by something

a frightening man = a man who frightens other people

a bored man = a man who is bored by something or someone

a boring man = a man who bores other people

Participle : Word - order

Participle อาจวางไว้หน้าหรือหลังคำนามก็ได้ แต่มีความหมายต่างกัน

ตัวอย่าง

I'll never get married - I don't want to spend my life surrounded
by dirty washing and screaming children.

Did you hear that child screaming?

จะเห็นได้ว่า ประโยคแรกกล่าวถึง “screaming” ในแง่ลักษณะทั่ว ๆ ไปของเด็ก
(characteristic) เป็นความจริงอยู่เสมอ ทำหน้าที่เหมือน Adjective มากกว่า Verb แต่ใน
ประโยคหลัง “screaming” แสดงถึงการกระทำเพียงครั้งเดียว (single action) เฉพาะในขณะ
ที่พูด ทำหน้าที่เหมือน Verb มากกว่า Adjective

The people questioned gave very different opinions. (action)

I know some of the athletes taking part. (action)

We couldn't agree on any of the problem discussed. (action)

Can you see the broken window? (characteristic)

He bought me an interesting book on geology. (characteristic)

Noun + Participle

the only place left

any person objecting

the children wishing to complete

the success just obtained

Most of the people singing were students.

แต่ถ้า participle มี adverb หรือ noun ประกอบให้วางไว้ข้างหน้า Head Noun

He bought a recently-built house.

The chairman emphasized the above-mentioned point.

Most of the guests are English-speaking Canadians.

We met a fox-hunting man in the woods.

(long-playing records, home-grown vegetables, man-made fibres)

Note : มี past participle กลุ่มหนึ่งที่ใช้เป็น adjective และมีความหมาย “active”

ได้แก่ fallen, vanished, retired, grown up, escaped, faded

fallen rocks

vanished civilization

a retired general

a grown-up daughter

an escaped prisoner

faded colours

บางครั้งอาจจะมี adverb ขยาย

a well-read person

recently-arrived immigrants

a much-travelled man

a burnt-out match



การใช้ Present Participle แทน Adjectival Clause (Relative Clause) เราสามารถใช้ present participle กับการกระทำหรือเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นพร้อม ๆ กับ main clause

Can you see the girl who is dancing with your brother? *Active Clause*

= Can you see the girl dancing with your brother?

Anybody that touches that wire will get an electric shock.

= Anybody touching that wire will get an electric shock.

The men who were working on the site were in some danger.

= The men working on the site were in some danger.

ถ้าเดิม Adjective Clause มีเครื่องหมาย comma ใน participial phrase ก็ต้องมีเครื่องหมาย comma ด้วย

Dr. Kole, who is researching the causes of cancer, is making progress.

= Dr. Kole, researching the causes of cancer, is making progress.

My photo, which was published in the newspaper, was extraordinary.

= My photo, published in the newspaper, was extraordinary.

การใช้ Present Participle แทน Adverbial Clause

เราสามารถใส่ participial phrase แทนที่ Adverbial Clause เพื่อขยายความคำกริยาหรือข้อความทั้งประโยคเหมือน Adverbial Clause

1. แทนที่ Clause of Time โดยวางไว้หลัง Subordinating Conjunction หรือ

preposition ได้แก่ after, before, since, when, while, whenever, once, on และ as โดยอาจเรียก phrase ชนิดนี้ว่า Verbless Clause

After I had finished all my letters, I went out.

= After having finished all my letters, I went out.

Depress clutch before you change gear.

= Depress clutch before changing gear.

When I found the front door open, I became suspicious.

= When/On finding the front door open, I became suspicious.

หรืออาจจะตัด subordinating conjunction ที่

After I had put down my briefcase, I walked over to the window and looked out.

= Having put down my briefcase, I walked over to the window and looked out.

When he heard a noise, he went outside to see what was happening.

= Hearing a noise, he went outside to see what was happening.

2. แทนที่ Clause of Reason

มักตัด subordinating conjunction ที่

As I was anxious to please her, I bought her a nice present.

= Being anxious to please her, I bought her a nice present.

Since he has/had been ill for a very long time, he needs/needed more time to recover before he can/could go back to work.

= Having been ill for a very long time, he needs/needed more time to recover before he can/could go back to work.

Because I didn't know what to do, I telephoned the police.

= Not knowing what to do, I telephoned the police.

3. แทนที่ Clause of Concession

โดยวางไว้หลัง subordinating conjunction ได้แก่ although, even though, though และ while ซึ่งจะตัดทิ้งไม่ได้

While he admitted that he had received the stolen jewellery, he denied having taken part in the robbery.

= While admitting that he had received the stolen jewelry, he denied having taken part in the robbery.

Although the villagers study Thai, they still speak their tribal language.

= Although studying Thai, they still speak their tribal language.

4. แทนที่ Clause of Condition

โดยวางไว้หลัง if, unless และจะตัด if, unless ทิ้งไม่ได้

If you are travelling north, you must prepare warm clothes.

= If travelling north, you must prepare warm clothes.

Unless you pay by credit card, please pay in cash.

= Unless paying by credit card, please pay in cash.

ข้อควรระวัง

*Subject ของ Participial Phrase จะต้องเป็นตัวเดียวกับ Subject ของ main clause มิฉะนั้นจะเป็น Dangling Modifier คือ Subject ใน main clause ไม่ใช่ตัวเดียวกับ Subject ใน Participial Phrase ซึ่งผิดหลักไวยากรณ์

My wife had a long talk with Sally, explaining why she didn't want the children to play together.

Reading my newspaper, the doorbell rang. (Dangling Modifier)

Reading my newspaper, I heard the doorbell ring.

Looking out of the window, the meteor was seen by the pilot.

(Dangling Modifier)

Looking out of the window, the pilot saw the meteor.

แต่อย่างไรก็ตามมีวลีพวกหนึ่ง ที่สามารถใช้ Dangling Modifier ได้ ทั้งนี้เพราะละ Indefinite Subject 'one หรือ we' ไว้วลีเหล่านี้ ได้แก่

broadly/generally/strictly speaking, considering, judging, supposing, taking everything into consideration

Strictly speaking, you ought to sign the visitors book before entering the club.

(= If/When one judges)

Judging from recent events, the Government appears to be gaining in popularity.

(= If/When one judges)

He did quite well, taking everything into consideration.

(= If/When one takes)

Supposing there was a war, what would you do?

การใช้ Past Participle แทน Adjectival Clause (Relative clause)

Past Participle มักจะใช้ในภาษาที่เป็นทางการหรือในภาษาเขียน มากกว่าภาษาพูด

The system which is used in this school is very successful.

= The system used in this school is very successful.

Most of the people who were invited to the reception were old friends.

= Most of the people invited to the reception were old friends.

การใช้ Past Participle แทน Adverb Clause

1. Clause of Time *omit* หลังคำ after, before, since, on, in *+ being + V₃* จะตามด้วย past participle
ทันทีไม่ได้ ต้องค้นด้วย 'being'

After/When we were informed the flight would be delayed, we made other arrangements.

= After/On being informed the flight would be delayed, we made other arrangements.

When a British person is introduced to somebody, he often shakes hands.

= On being introduced to somebody, he often shakes hands.

When it was viewed from a distance, the island looked like a cloud.

= Viewed from a distance, the island looked like a cloud.

When they were confronted with these facts, they did not say a word.

= Confronted with these facts, they did not say a word.

2. Clause of Reason *omit*

As he was beaten several times before, John decided to stop playing table-tennis.

= Beaten several times before, John decided to stop playing table-tennis.

Because he was convinced that he could become a champion, Bob spent more time on practicing.

= Convinced that he could become a champion, Bob spent more time on practicing.

3. Clause of Concession

Although it was built before the war, the engine is still in perfect order.

= Although built before the war, the engine is still in perfect order.

Even though the village was located on a hill, it was flooded during the typhoon.

= Even though located on a hill, the village was flooded during the typhoon.

4. Clause of Condition

If you are accepted for this post, you will be informed by May 1st.

= If accepted for this post, you will be informed by May 1st.

Unless it is changed, this law will make life difficult for farmers.

= Unless changed, this law will make life difficult for farmers.

ทั้งนี้ต้องระวัง Dangling Modifier เช่น

Seated in the presidential car, the crowd waved to the President. (Dangling Modifier)

Seated in the presidential car, the President waved to the crowd.

บางครั้ง participial phrase อาจมี Subject เองเรียกว่า absolute participial phrase

The holiday being over, we must now get down to some hard work.

Nobody having any more to say, the meeting was closed.

All the money having been spent, we started looking for work.

ใช้ Participle หลัง Object ซึ่งอยู่ตามหลัง Verb of sensation เช่น see, hear, feel, watch, notice, smell และ verb อื่น ๆ เช่น find, get, have, etc. โดยเรียก participle แบบนี้ว่า “object complement”

I saw a small girl standing in the goldfish pond.

Have you ever heard a nightingale singing?

I found him drinking my whisky.

We'll have to get the car repaired before Tuesday.

Do you think you can get the radio working?

We'll soon have you hold a meeting again.

จะพบ participle ตามหลัง with/without เมื่อมี Subject ต่างกันใน 2 clauses และข้อความในประโยคแสดงถึงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นพร้อม ๆ กัน

The crowd cheered. The royal party drove to place.

= With the crowd cheered, the royal party drove to place.

They debated for hours. No decision was taken.

= They debated for hours without a decision was taken.

A car roared past. Smoke poured from the exhaust.

= A car roared past with smoke poured from the exhaust.

Exercise 1

Replace the Adjectival Clause by using participial phrase.

Example

I couldn't understand the instructions that were given in the manual.

I couldn't understand the instructions given in the manual.

1. Motorists ^{intend} ~~who~~ intend to take their cars with them to the Continent are advised to make early reservations.
-
-

2. I haven't yet had an opportunity to think over the proposals ^{made} ~~that were~~ made at the last meeting.
-
-

3. Three armed men crossed the river ^{marking} ~~that marks~~ the frontier.
-
-

4. Any control of incomes ^{is imposed} ~~that is imposed~~ by a government and ^{is not negotiated} ~~that is not negotiated~~ by unions and employers is bound to create discontent.
-
-

5. Investors receive annually all the interest ^{has been credited} ~~that has been~~ credited to their account during the year.
-
-

6. Companies ^{that} ~~that~~ already use computers have found that the number of staff ^{that is} ~~that is~~ needed for stock-control can be substantially reduced.
-
-

7. All aliens ~~who are~~ already living in this country have been asked to register with the police.
-
-

8. We can deliver within three days any articles ~~that are~~ ordered from stock.
-
-

9. The school has now moved to new premises ~~which overlook~~ the Thames.
-
-

10. Reports ^{now reaching} that are ~~now reaching~~ London suggest that the number of casualties ~~that has~~ been caused by the earthquake may exceed two hundred.
-
-

Exercise II

Replace the Adverbial Clause by using participial phrase.

Example

When he ~~had listened~~ to the speaker for five minutes, he got up and left.

Having listened to the speaker for five minutes, he got up and left.

1. As he had witnessed the crime, he was expected to give evidence in court.
-
-

2. When the editor learned that his newspaper had been taken over by a rival publisher, he resigned from his position.

3. I declined his offer of a loan and said that I didn't like owing people money.

4. The demonstrator, who protested violently, was led away by the police.

5. When I visit a strange city, I like to have a guide-book with me.

6. Although the motion received general support from the House, it was not carried until it had been considerably amended.

7. Motorists who intend to take their cars with them to the Continent are advised to make early reservations.

8. It strikes me that he is an intelligent man. ('He')

9. Now that I have heard your side of the question, I am more inclined to agree with you.

10. As he had been warned that bad weather lay ahead, the ship's captain changed course.

11. If one may judge by what the critics say, this new play is worth seeing.

12. Now that spring has come, we may perhaps look forward to better weather.

Exercise III

Join the pairs or groups of sentences, using participles.

Example He had finished the painting.

 He gave a sigh of relief.

 Having finished the painting, he gave a sigh of relief.

1. I was interested to see what would happen. I therefore stayed till the end of the meeting.

2. I found I had wasted my time going to the sale. The best bargains had already been snapped up earlier in the day.

3. The rescue party decided that it would be hopeless to carry out a search while the fog persisted. They put off their rescue bid until the next day.
-
-
4. He was brought up in the belief pleasures were sinful. As a result, he now leads an ascetic life.
-
-
5. The children had a week's holiday. The school had been closed because of an influenza epidemic.
-
-
6. He was very angry when his car broke down. He had had it serviced only a week before.
-
-
7. No one was surprised at the change in bank rate. It had already been confidently expected by investors.
-
-
8. The man lost interest in his work. He had been passed over in favour of an outsider when a senior position became vacant.
-
-

9. He had to put off buying a house. The bank was unable to lend him any money at that time.

10. The police found the small boy. He was wandering about the docks. He was, apparently, looking for somewhere to spend the night.

Exercise IV

Replace the clauses with participial, verbless clause or infinitive phrase.

1. Would anyone who wishes to attend the meeting please notify the Secretary?
(part. phr.)

2. If the situation is looked at in this way, it doesn't seem so desperate. (part. phr.)

3. We left early so that we should arrive in good time. (inf.)

4. Children under the age of fourteen are not allowed into the cinema unless they are accompanied by an adult. (verbless cl.)

5. I remember that he once offered to help us if ever we were in trouble. (part. phr.)

6. We had to leave quietly so that we shouldn't disturb other people. (inf.)

7. Since we didn't have any time to spare, we couldn't visit all the places we would have like to. (part. phr.)

8. There are still many difficulties that must be surmounted. (inf.)

9. The public official who had been involved in the scandal agree that he should offer his resignation. (part. phr.)

10. Whether it was restored in the nineteenth century or not, the painting was unanimously attributed to Tiepolo. (Verbless cl.)

11. We're very disappointed now that we hear that you can't come. (inf.)

12. The instructions were written in such bad English that they were positively misleading. (inf.)
-
-

Exercise V

Complete the blanks, using the verbs in brackets in the gerund, participle or infinitive form.

1. After _____ (get) _____ (know) him better, I regretted _____ (judge) him unfairly.
2. The man the police found _____ (act) suspiciously in the shop doorway was charged with _____ (loiter) with intent.
3. I can't bear the thought of _____ (you, go) home without someone _____ (accompany) you.
4. 'A job worth _____ (do) is worth _____ (do) well.'
5. I should prefer _____ (go) to the cinema rather than _____ (sit) here _____ (listen) to the radio.
6. Don't stand there _____ (do) nothing.
7. He tried _____ (explain) himself in German but found that no one seemed to understand.
8. Man: This mixer doesn't work. Woman (sarcastically): Try _____ (switch) it on properly.
9. Surely you recollect _____ (he, say) that he would let _____ (I, borrow) his car if I didn't mind _____ (pay) for the petrol?
10. You know I hate _____ (disappoint) you, but much, as I would like _____ (go) out this evening, I have to finish _____ (decorate) this room.
11. I would advise _____ (you, wait) before _____ (decide) _____ (accept) his offer.
12. At present the new child is very shy of _____ (join) in with the other, but very soon I expect _____ (have) _____ (he, show)

Exercise VI

Same as the preceding exercise.

1. If I catch _____ (you, cheat) again, I shall make you _____ (stay) in after school _____ (do) some extra work.
2. It's no use _____ (blame) him really. You know he had no choice but _____ (do) as he was told.
3. She can't bear _____ (be left) alone in the dark, _____ (be) accustomed as a child to _____ (have) a light on all night.
4. He does nothing but _____ (complain) when he is asked _____ (do) anything that means _____ (put) himself out.
5. People should sometimes stop _____ (think) before _____ (speak) their minds.
6. Surely you remember _____ (lend) him the money? I hope, at least, that he won't forget _____ (pay) you back, for he had a habit of (forget) things he doesn't want _____ (remember).
7. The fire needs _____ (make up). Would you mind _____ (attend) to it?
8. I can well understand _____ (you, be) unwilling _____ (rely) on him after _____ (he, let) you down on a previous occasion.
9. I'm looking forward to _____ (have) a few days to myself while the rest of the family are away.
10. Like many other people, I dislike _____ (have) someone _____ (look) over my shoulder _____ (read) my newspaper. I find it difficult _____ (prevent) myself from _____ (say) something sarcastic.

Chapter VII

Phrasal Verb

คำกริยา ในภาษาอังกฤษสามารถใช้ร่วมกับ preposition หรือ adverb particle ได้ กล่าวคือ ถ้าคำบุพบท เช่น in, off, up มี object ตามหลัง เราจะเรียกคำบุพบทนั้นว่า preposition แต่ ถ้าคำบุพบทนั้นไม่มี object เราเรียกว่า adverb particle เช่น

preposition My car started rolling down the hill.

I can dive off the top board.

adverb particle My car has just broken down.

We'll have to put the party off.

จะเห็นว่าคำกริยาที่ใช้ร่วมกับ adverb particle จะกลายเป็น two-word verb หรือ phrasal verb หรือ idiom ซึ่งมีความหมายผิดไปจากเดิม เมื่อแยกคำกริยาและ adverb particle ออกจากกันอย่างมากมาย เช่น give up = surrender, blow up = explode

phrasal verb อาจจะมี object หรือไม่ก็ได้ เช่น

intransitive bring down, get up, turn up (arrive, appear)

transitive bring something out (mention it)

kick somebody out (expel him)

put something off (postpone it)

turn something down (refuse it)

ถ้า phrasal verb มี object เราสามารถวาง object ไว้หลัง adverb particle หรือก่อนหน้าก็ได้

We'll have to put off the party/put the party off.

Could you put up my sister/put my sister up for three nights?

อย่างไรก็ตาม ถ้า object เป็นคำสรรพนาม เช่น her, us, this เราวางคำสรรพนามไว้หน้า

adverb particle ได้อย่างเดียว

We'll have to put it off, (Not : put off it)

Could you put her up? (Not : put up her)

Preposition after particular words and expressions

คำบางคำต้องตามด้วย preposition เฉพาะจึงมักจะใช้ติดกันอยู่เสมอ ต่อไปจะเป็น preposition ที่ใช้กับคำบางคำที่พบเห็นบ่อย ๆ และมักจะเป็นปัญหาต่อผู้เรียนภาษาอังกฤษอยู่เสมอ ability at

She shows remarkable ability at mathematics and science.

Also : clever at, good at, bad at, etc.

afraid of (not *by)

Are you afraid of spiders?

Also : frightened of (or by), terrified or (or by), nervous of, scared of, etc.

agree with a person

agree about a subject of discussion

agree on a matter for decision

agree to a suggestion or proposal

I entirely agree with you.

We agree about most things.

Let's try to agree on a date.

I'll agree to your proposal if you lower the price.

angry with a person for doing something

angry about something

I'll pretty angry with you for not telling me.

What are you so angry about?

Also : anger, cross, furious, upset, annoyed, disappointed, pleased,

impressed + with or about

anxious about (= worried about)

anxious for + noun (= eager for, wanting)

anxious + infinitive (= eager, wanting)

I'm getting anxious about money.

We're all anxious for an end to his misunderstanding.

She's anxious to find a better job.

apologize for

I must apologize for disturbing you.

Did Mary apologize for her rudeness last night?

Also : sorry for, forgive for

arrive at (not *to)

What time do we arrive at Korat?

ask for money, objects, information, etc.

ask questions, the way, the time, favours

Don't ask me for another drink, please.

He's always asking silly questions.

astonished at (or by)

We were all astonished at your failure in the exam.

Also : started, shocked, surprised, etc.

bad at activities (not *in)

I'm not bad at tennis, though I say it myself.

Also : ability at, clever at, good at, skill at, skillful at, terrible at, etc.

borrow + object + from (not *to)

I don't like to borrow money from my friends.

bump into (not *against)

I bumped into Lewis in Upper Street yesterday.

(= I met him by chance.)

I wasn't looking where I was going and I bumped into a lamppost.

Also : crash into, drive into, run into

call after

We called him Thomas, after his grandfather.

Also : name after

care about (= consider important)

care for (= 1. like, love. 2. look after)

take care of (= look after)

I don't care about your problems - I've got enough of my own.

Would you care for a cup of tea?

I'd hate to get old without anyone to care for me.

If we can find somebody to take care of the children we can have a week's holiday by ourselves.

clever at an activity (not *in)

I'm not very clever at cooking.

Also : bad at, good at, etc.

congratulate + object + on; congratulations on (not *for)

I must congratulate you on your design for the new building.

Congratulations on your new job!

crash into (not *against)

Some fool crashed into me from behind at the traffic light.

Also : bump into, drive into, run into.

depend on dependence on (not *from or *of)

We may go sailing - it depends on the weather.

I don't want to be dependent on my parents for another three years.

But : independent of, independence of/from.

die of

Far more smokers than non-smokers die of lung-cancer.

different from

You're very different from your brother.

difficulty with something, (in) doing something (not *difficulties to

I'm having difficulty with my daughter's maths homework.

You won't have much difficulty (in) getting to know people in Italy.

disappointed with somebody; with (or at or about) something

My father never showed it if he was disappointed with me.

You must be pretty disappointed with/at/about your exam results.

Also : disgusted, pleased

discussion about (or on or of) something

to discuss something (no preposition)

We ought to have another discussion about this year's budget.

It's nice to discuss philosophy when you're drunk.

disgusted with somebody; with (or at) something

I'm disgusted with Stephen/disgusted at the way Stephen treats Julia.

Also : disappointed, pleased.

divide + object + into (not *in)

Western Germany was divided into three different zones after the war.

dream of (= think of, imagine)

dream about (while asleep)

I often dream of being famous when I was younger.

What does it mean if you dream about a fire?

dress (+ object +) in (not *with)

Who's the old lady all dressed in green?

drive into (not *against)

Granny drove into a tree again yesterday.

Also : bump into, crash into, run into

effect on

Pop music has a very bad effect on me.

Also : influence on

example of (not *for)

Sherry is an example of a fortified wine.

explain something to somebody (not *explain somebody something)

Please could you explain this poem to me?

Can you explain to me why you didn't turn up last night?

explanation of or for something

I can't think of any explanation for what's happened.

I want an explanation of your behaviour.

get in (to) and out of a car, taxi or small boat

get on (to) and off a bus, train, plane or ship

When I got into my car this morning I found the radio had been stolen.

We'll be getting off the train in ten minutes.

good at an activity (not *in)

Are you any good at tennis?

Also : bad at, clever at, skillful at, etc.

the idea of - ing (not *to)

I don't like the idea of getting married yet.

ill with (not *of)

The boss has been ill with flu for the last week.

impressed with (or by)

I'm very impressed with your work.

Also : pleased with, disappointed with, disgusted with
independent of; in dependence of (or from)

My sister got a job so that she could be independent of her parents.

When did India get her independence from Britain?

But depend on, dependent on, dependence on
influence on

Do you think your teachers had much influence on you?

Also : effect on

insist on - ing (not *to)

George's father insisted on paying.

interest in; interested in (not *for)

When did your interest in social work begin?

Not many people are interested in medieval building-materials.

kind to (not *with)

People have always very kind to me.

Also : nice to, polite to, rude to.

(a) lack of

to lack (no preposition)

to be lacking in

Lack of time prevented me from writing to you.

Your mother lacks tact.

She is lacking in tact.

laugh at

I hate being laughed at.

Also : smile at

listen to

If you don't listen to people they won't listen to you.

look at (= point one's eyes at)

look after (= take care of)

look for (= try to find)

Stop looking at me like that: it's getting on my nerves.

Thanks for looking after me when I was ill.

Can you help me look for my keys?

marriage to; (get) married to (not *with)

Her marriage to Philip didn't last very long.

How long have you been married to Sheila?

But : to marry somebody (no preposition)

the matter with

What's the matter with you this morning?

Also : wrong with

name + object + after (American name for)

Can we name the baby after you, if it's a boy?

nice to (not *with)

You weren't very nice to me last Saturday, were you?

Also : kind to, polite to, rude to

participate in

How many people participated in the conference?

Also : take part in

pay for a drink, etc. (not *pay a drink)

Excuse me, sir, you haven't paid for your beer.

pleased with somebody; pleased with (or about or at) something

The boss is very pleased with you.

I wasn't very pleased with/at/about my exam results.

polite to (not *with)

Try to be polite to Uncle Richard for once.

Also : rude to, kind to, nice to

prevent + object + from -ing (not *to)

Your party prevented everybody from sleeping last night.

proof of (not *for)

I want proof of your love. Lend me twenty pounds.

reason for (not *of)

Nobody knows the reason for his disappearance.

red with anger, embarrassment, etc.

Also : blue with cold, white with rage, green with envy, etc.

remind + object + of

Jennifer reminds me of a girl I was at school with.

responsible for; responsibility for (not *of)

Who's responsible for the shopping this week?

rude to (not *with)

Peggy was pretty rude to my family last weekend.

Also : Polite to, kind to, nice to

run into (not *against)

I ran into Philip at Victoria Station this morning.

Also : bump into, drive into, crash into

search for (= look for)

search (without preposition) (= look through, look everywhere in/on)

The customs were searching for drugs when I came through the airport. They searched everybody's luggage, and they searched the man in front of me from head to foot.

shivering with cold

Also : trembling with fear, rage; shaking with anger

shocked at

I was terribly shocked at the news of Peter's accident.

shoot at

The frontier guards will shoot at anybody trying to cross.

Also : throw at

shout at (aggressive)

shout to (to communicate = call to)

If you don't stop shouting at me I'll come and hit you.

Mary shouted to us to come in and swim.

skill at; skilled at; skillful at (not *in)

It takes several years to develop real skill at skiing.

Also : bad at, good at, clever at, etc.

smile at

If you smile at me like that I'll give you anything you want.

Also : laugh at

speak to (or with) (with is more common in American English)

Could I speak to the manager, please?

Also : talk to/with; have a chat with

succeed in (or at); success in (or at), successful in (or at)

Some people would rather succeed in business than love.

I had no success at all in convincing Mary of my point of view.

Also : unsuccessful in/at

suffer from

My wife is suffering from hepatitis.

superlatives + in (not *of) (referring to place)

You're the most wonderful man in the world.

surprised at (or by)

Everybody was surprised at our calm.

Also : astonished at/by; shocked at/by

take part in (not *at)

I don't want to take part in any more conferences.

Also : participate in

talk to (or with) (with is more common in American English)

I really enjoy talking to you.

The President talked with union leaders again today.

think of (or about) (not usually *think + infinitive)

'I'm thinking about studying medicine. '___' That's interesting.

Have you thought about (studying) dentistry?

the thought of -ing (not *thought to + infinitive)

I hate the thought of going back to work.

throw + object + at (aggressive)

throw + object + to (in a game, etc.)

Stop throwing stones at the cars.

If you get the ball, throw it straight to the wicket-keeper.

Also : shout at/to

trembling with rage or fear

Also : shivering with cold

typical of (not *for)

This wine's typical of the region.

white with fear, anger, dust, etc.

Also : blue with cold, red with embarrassment, etc.

write (to)

You must write to Auntie Christine.

You must write Auntie Christine a thank-you letter.

wrong with

What's wrong with Rachel today?

Also : the matter with

Prepositions before particular words and expressions

ในภาษาอังกฤษมีคำนามพวกหนึ่งที่ต้องใช้ตามหลัง preposition เฉพาะเจาะจงดังจะเห็นได้จากตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

at the cinema; at the theatre

at a party

at university: at Oxford (University), etc.

a book by Graham Greene; a concerto by Bartok; a film by Fassbinder, etc. (not *of)

What's the name of that book by Agatha Christie you were reading?

from point of view (nor *according to or *after)

from reason

My sister decided to get a job for several different reasons.

to come/go for a walk; for a run, for a drive; for a swim, etc.

Would you like to go for a swim or is it too cold for you?

in pen, pencil, ink, etc.

Please fill in the form in ink.

in the rain, snow, etc.

I like walking in the rain.

in a loud/quiet/high/low, etc. voice (not *with ...), in a whisper

Stop talking to me in that stupid voice.

in a suit, raincoat, skirt, shirt, hat, etc.

Who's the man in the funny hat over there?

in the end (= at the point where something stops)

at the end (= finally, after a long time, after a lot of complications)

In the end, I got the job I wanted.

I think the film's a bit weak at the end.

in time (= with enough time to spare; not late)

on time (= at exactly the right time)

I missed my chance to get a university place because I didn't send my application in time.

Peter wants the discussion to start exactly on time.

on the radio; on TV; on the telephone

It's Mrs. Williams on the phone. She says it's urgent.

Expression without prepositions

โปรดให้ความสนใจการใช้ preposition ดังตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

1. to discuss (not *to discuss about)

We ought to discuss your holiday dates.

But: a discussion about

2. to marry (not *to marry with)

She married a friend of her sister's.

But: to get married to

3. to lack (not *to lack of)

He's clever, but he lacks experience.

But: a lack of; to be lacking in

4. Expressions of time beginning with next, last, this, one, every, each, some, any, all

See you next Monday.

We're having the meeting this Thursday afternoon.

You can come any day you like.

The party lasted all night.

Note also tomorrow morning, yesterday afternoon (not *on tomorrow

5. In conversation, "on" is often dropped before the names of day of the week. This is particularly common in American English.

Why don't you come round (on) Monday evening?

6. In expressions like three times a day, sixty miles an hour, eighty pence a pound, forty hours a week, the article "a" is used instead of a preposition. In a more-formal style, the word per is sometimes used (e.g. eighty pence per pound).

7. At is generally dropped (especially in spoken English) in the expression (At) what time

What time did Jenny say she was coming?

What time does the play start?

8. Expressions containing words like height, length, size, shape, age, the verb to be is used, without a preposition

He's just the right height to be a policeman.

What colour are her eyes?

She's the same age as me.

They're a very nice shape.

I'm the same weight as I was when I was fourteen.

What shoe size are you?

It is also possible to use descriptive phrases like of medium height, of great length, immediately after a noun.

He was a rather fat man of medium height, with a grey beard.

9. In is often dropped (particularly in spoken English) in the expressions (in) the same way, (in) this way, (in) another way, etc.

They plant the corn the same way their ancestors used to, 500 years ago.

10. To is not used before the word 'home'.

I'd like to go home (not *.... to home).

As is also sometimes dropped before home, especially in American English.

Is anybody (at) home?

Phrasal verbs ซึ่งพบเห็นอยู่เสมอและควรจดจำไว้

- ANSWER BACK** = argue after receiving an order or rebuke
Do what I tell you and don't answer back.
- BACK UP** = support
Always back up your friends. They like being backed up.
- BE FED UP WITH** = have had enough of
I'm fed up with your nonsense. Please stop it.
- BREAK DOWN** = collapse
She broke down when they told her the sad news.
= come to a premature end
The negotiations have broken down.
- BREAK IN** = interrupt (a discussion)
I must break in at this point and remind you that coffee is being served in the next room.
- BREAK OFF** = stop (eg. a meeting, a speech)
I suggest we break off now and meet again at three o'clock.
- BREAK OUT** = start
An epidemic of influenza has broken out.
- BREAK UP** = come to the end, eg. of a meeting
School has broken up for the summer holidays. The meeting broke up in disorder.
- BRING ABOUT** = cause to happen
It was Jane who brought about a reconciliation between George and Mary.
- BRING UP** = educate
James was brought up by his two old aunts.

- CALL OFF** = cancel
The meeting has been called off as neither side is prepared to negotiate.
- CALL UP** = telephone to
I'll call you up this evening.
- CARRY ON** = continue
Don't stop. Carry on (working).
- CARRY OUT** = fulfil
Let us carry out our original plan.
- CATCH ON** = understand
I didn't understand anything at first, but now I'm beginning to catch on.
- CATCH UP** = reduce the distance between oneself and those in front
George is running fourth in the race, but he's beginning to catch up (with the leaders).
- CLEAR OUT** = I see I'm in your way. I'll clear out and leave you alone.
= empty, so as to clean
These cupboards are full of rubbish. We must clear them out.
- COME ABOUT** = happen
What happened? How did this all come about?
- COME ACROSS** = find, or meet, by chance
If you should come across my slippers, put them in the cupboard, will you?
I came across a very strange old man in the village today.
- COME TO** = regain consciousness
She fainted, and it was half an hour before she came to again.
- CUT DOWN ON** = reduce consumption of
You're smoking too much. You must cut down on cigarettes.
- CUT OFF** = stop (supplies)
They will cut the electricity off if you don't pay the bill.

- = separate; or prevent progress
The tanks advanced rapidly, cutting us off (from our base).
- DO WITHOUT** = manage otherwise
If there's no bread, we must do without it, that's all.
- DRAW BACK** = step back
Seeing the snake, he drew back in horror.
- DRAW UP** = approach and stop
A car drew up beside me and a man with a strange accent asked me the way.
- DROP IN** = call on sb.
Why don't you drop in and see me some time?
- DROP IN ON** = visit
Drop in on me some time.
- DROP OUT** = withdraw
John has dropped out (of the race).
- DROP OUT OF** = withdraw from
John has hurt his leg and has had to drop out of the race.
- FACE UP TO** = be realistic
You're too old. Why don't you face up to it?
- FALL BACK** = retreat
The defeated army fell back (on its last lines of defence).
- FALL BEHIND** = opposite of "catch up" above
George was catching up, but he's now falling behind again.
- FALL OFF** = decrease
Attendance at classes has fallen off considerably since the bad weather started.
- FIND OUT** = discover the truth
If you've told a lie someone is bound to find out sooner or later.
- GET AT** = mean, criticise
What exactly are you getting at?
Are you getting at me? Am I being got at?

- GET AWAY WITH = escape the penalty of
Someone will find you out. You won't be able to get away with it.
- GET ON = make progress
Good. You're getting on. Your work is much better.
= agree (with each other)
Do you and Mary get on?
- GET ON WITH = make progress with
John is getting on with his mathematics nicely.
= agree with
They get on with each other very well.
- GET OVER = finish
Can we get this meeting over quickly? I have to leave early.
= recover from
You've only got a slight cold. You'll get over it in a day or two.
- GIVE AWAY = make known
That's secret. Don't give it away.
= betray
Don't tell anyone I wrote that article. Don't give me away.
- GIVE IN = stop, acknowledging weakness
You're not beaten yet. Don't give in (to your opponent) so easily.
- GIVE IN TO = surrender to
Don't give in to him so easily.
- GIVE OUT = announce
The enemy have given out that they want a truce.
- GIVE UP = stop, acknowledging oneself beaten
You're too strong for me, or I can't solve the problem.
I give up.
= surrender
I want your gun. Give it up.
= stop
Why don't you give up smoking?

- Go BACK ON = break a promise
 You promised to let me have that. You can't go back on your word now.
- GO FOR = attack
 Your dog suddenly went for me!
- GO IN FOR = start an occupation or subject
 You need something to do. Why don't you go in for teaching English?
- GO INTO = investigate
 The auditors have gone into our accouts and have found a few serious mistakes.
 These must be gone into immediately.
- GO OFF = explode
 The bomb went off with a deafening crash.
- GO ROUND = be sufficient for everybody
 Are there enough books to go round or shall I get some more?
- GO THROUGH WITH = finish something begun
 We've started this job. I know it's difficult, but we ought to go through with it now.
- ABOUT
- HANG = wait, doing nothing
- AROUND
- I can't wait any longer. I've been hanging about/around too long already.
- HOLD OFF = delay making an approach
 The storm has held off so far. Let's hope it will move away.
- HOLD ON = maintain one's position
 Our troops held on desperately, refusing to yield an inch.

- = wait
George has gone out of the room for a moment. Hold on, I'll call him.
- HOLD OUT** = not give in
Don't give in yet, you can hold out a little longer.
- HOLD UP** = stop, delay
Police held up the traffic. They searched for the escaped prisoners.
- JUMP AT** = accept immediately
It's an offer that you won't get again, so I should jump at it if I were you.
- KEEP UP** = maintain one's place
George has joined the leaders, and is keeping up (with them) well.
- KNOCK OUT** = eliminate from a contest
Our local football team were knocked out in the semi-final.
= make unconscious
The ceiling fell on me and knocked me out.
- KNOCK UP** = knock at a door to wake sb. up
Knock me up at six.
- LAY IN** = store
People in cold climates lay in supplies (of food and fuel) for the winter.
- LAY OUT** = spread in an orderly way
A printed page is easy to read if you lay it out clearly.
- LAY UP** = take out of service
Ships are laid up, from time to time, for repairs.
People are laid up when they are ill.
- LEAVE OFF** = stop
Can't you leave off? You're annoying me.
- LEAVE OUT** = omit
Have you got everyone down (on your list), or have you left anyone out?

- LET DOWN = opposite of back up
You promised to stand by me. You won't let me down, will you?
- LET OFF = not punish
I'll let you off this time, but I'll punish you if you do it again.
= cause to explode
The boys let a firework off under my chair.
= allow to escape
The engine let off steam with a loud hiss.
- LIVE IN = sleep in the place where one works
At some universities, most of the students live in.
(It has a bedroom on the university premises.)
- LOOK INTO = investigate
I'm sorry you were not satisfied with our service, madam.
I will look into your complaint at once. It will be looked into.
- LOOK OUT = pay attention, be careful
Look out for that truck.
- LOOK UP = look in a dictionary, catalogue, etc, for
Look that word up (in the dictionary).
- MAKE FOR = go towards
The ship was making straight for the rocks.
- MAKE OUT = manage
I can look after myself, thank you. I'll make out somehow.
= pretend
That man isn't nearly as ill as he makes out.
= understand
I can't make out what you've written. You are a strange man.
= I can't make you out at all.
- MAKE ONESELF OUT TO BE = pretend
An impostor is a person who makes himself out to be someone more important than he is.

- MAKE UP** = invent
Is that story true, or did you make it up?
- = end a quarrel
We've settled our little quarrel. We've made it up,
I'm glad to say.
- = use cosmetics, powder or paint on one's face
Actors usually make up before they go on to the stage.
- MAKE UP FOR** = compensate for
Hurry. We must make up for lost time.
- PAY BACK** = re-pay a debt
I owe you some money. Let me pay you back now.
- = have revenge
He has insulted me. I'll pay him back.
- PULL THROUGH** = recover
Don't worry about your operation. You'll pull through all right.
- PULL UP** = come to a stop
The car in front pulled up suddenly at the traffic lights and we
run into the back of it.
- = stop
If you drive too fast, the police will pull you up.
- PUT UP WITH** = bear, tolerate
I don't like this noise, but suppose we must
put up with it.
- PUT ACROSS** = communicate
A good speaker knows how to put his message across
(to his audience).
- PUT OFF** = postpone
Don't put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
- RING OFF** = end a telephone conversation
I must ring off now. Someone else is waiting to use the phone.

- RING UP = telephone
Ring up my wife and say I'll be late.
- RUB UP = restore to a former state
 You must rub up your grammar. It's not as good as it was.
- RUN DOWN = criticise adversely
 If you run down everyone you disagree with, everyone will run you down.
- RUN IN = use a new engine carefully
 Don't drive this car too fast yet. It hasn't been run in properly.
- RUN INTO = meet (an acquaintance) accidentally
 I ran into George Lamb when I was in town this morning.
- RUN OUT OF = have no more supplies of
 We have run out of bread. Will you buy a couple of loaves while you're out?
- RUN OVER = knock down (by traffic)
 Hundreds of pedestrians are run over in the streets every year.
- = run over or run through = read quickly, rehearse
 over
 Can we run the last scene (of the play)
 through
 again and see if we can get it perfect?
- RUN UP = cause to get big (ger)
 Don't run up big bills if you haven't the money to pay them.
- SEE ABOUT = give some thought or attention to
 I haven't done anything about your complaint yet, but
 I'll see about it tomorrow.
- SEE OFF = be with sb. to say goodbye
 He was all alone when he left. None was there to see him off.
- SEE TO = put right
 This lock wasn't working this morning. Has anyone seen to it?
 Has it been to?

- SET IN** = start
We start our central heating as soon as the cold weather set in.
- SETTLE UP** = pay one's bill
I owe you some money. I'd like to settle up before I forget.
- SHUT UP** and rather vulgar = be quiet
Shut up and leave me alone.
- STAND BY** (by stressed) = support
I'm your friend. I'll always stand by your order!
- STAND FOR** = represent
The sign "+" stands for plus.
- STAND UP FOR** = support
Will no one stand up for me, or will you all let me down?
- STAND UP TO** = not refuse to fight
Don't let him bully you. Stand up to him and he'll soon back down.
- STEP UP** = increase
Production is slowing down. We must step it up.
- TAKE AFTER** = resemble
George takes after his father.
- TAKE IN** = deceive
His story took everybody in. They all believed it, though he had made it all up.
- TAKE OFF** = deduct
I'll take 10 pence off. (the price)
give oneself a holiday
I'll take Friday afternoon off.
- = imitate somebody
George took off the headmaster perfectly.
- = begin to fly
Your plane takes off at 18.00 hours.

- TAKE OVER** = take responsibility for
If you think you can do my job better than I can, you are welcome to take it over.
- TAKE TO** = come to like
The new headmaster took to George immediately.
- TAKE UP** = occupy
This work takes up too much time.
= start (an occupation or hobby)
You need exercise. Why don't you take up tennis?
- THROW UP** = abandon (an occupation)
Morgan began studying medicine, but threw it up after seeing his first operation.
- TRY ON** = see if clothes fit
I think this coat is your size, sir. Would you like to try it on?
= attempt to deceive
I know exactly what your plan is. Don't try it on.
- TRY OUT** = test
Before you buy any sort of machine, it's best to try it out first.
- TURN DOWN** = refuse
I applied for the job but my application was turned down.
They said I was too young.
- TURN OUT** = happen
= The Customs made us turn out every one of our suitcases.
All went well. Everything turned out perfectly.
- TURN UP** = come, usually to a meeting
The meeting was postponed, as only half a dozen people turned up.

Exercise I

Choose the correct expression.

1. If someone catches up with you, he _____.
 - a. overtakes you
 - b. deceives you
 - c. stops you
 - d. criticizes you
2. To be fed up with something is to _____.
 - a. be direct in approaching it
 - b. get soaking wet
 - c. have had enough of it
 - d. gain revenge on it
3. If a meeting is called off, it is _____.
 - a. participated
 - b. commenced
 - c. go ahead
 - d. canceled
4. If someone says, "Look out!" you should _____.
 - a. sit down
 - b. be careful
 - c. go ahead
 - d. not hurry
5. If someone is in the United States for good, he is there _____.
 - a. temporarily
 - b. permanently
 - c. to do good
 - d. extremely rich
6. To keep on doing something is to _____.
 - a. stop doing it
 - b. begin doing it
 - c. postpone doing it
 - d. continue doing it
7. To took into something is to _____.
 - a. omit
 - b. terminate
 - c. review
 - d. investigate
8. If the troops ran out of ammunition and had to withdraw, they _____.
 - a. were exhausted
 - b. become the hostages
 - c. faced the enemy
 - d. had no more supplies of
9. If someone tells you to shut up, he wants you to _____.
 - a. close the door
 - b. turn off the radio
 - c. stop talking
 - d. leave early

19. After the first of the month William will take over Mr. Smith's duties. He will _____.
- a. assume control of c. retire and get pension
b. discuss the issue d. dedicate himself to

Exercise II

Substitute, in place of the underlined word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression indicated in parentheses:

1. She telephoned me very late last night. (called _____)
2. Be sure to extinguish the light before you leave the room.
(turn _____)
3. Helen placed on herself her new dress and stood admiring herself in the mirror.
(put _____)
4. Remove your shoes and come in the temple a few minutes.
(take _____)
5. Mary is seeking the pocket book which you lost yesterday.
(looking _____)
6. Did you discover what his name was? (find _____)
7. Some old friends of my father's visited us last night.
(called _____)
8. I am sure he didn't leave that cigarette there intentionally.
(on _____)
9. You will first have to search for his number in the telephone book.
(look _____)
10. He asked me to come in and sit down. (take _____)
11. The accident occurred on the corner of Sukhumvit and Soi Asoke.
12. William wants to study medicine when he goes to college.
(take _____)
13. The meeting was postponed until next week.
(put _____)

14. With her light hair and blue eyes Mary seems to resemble her mother, but in her character she is more like her father. (take _____)
15. After a long period of time, this material will wear better than the other. (keep _____)
16. You'll have to walk more slowly. I cannot maintain the same speed as you. (keep _____)
17. When you cross the street, be careful and be on the alert for the vehicles. (watch _____)
18. They are demolishing many old buildings in order to build new ones. (tearing _____)

19. I refuse to tolerate his actions any longer. (put _____)
20. His mother died when he was young, and his grandmother reared him. (brought him _____)

Exercise II

In the blank spaces at the right, give a synonym for the underlined word or words.

Follow example in the first sentence.

1. ~~The plane took off at exactly ten o'clock~~
2. I came across an old friend on Fifth Avenue yesterday.
3. He is a man whom every one looks up to.
4. The troops easily put down the riot.
5. We waited until ten o'clock but he never showed up.
6. ~~The lawyer will draw up the contract tomorrow.~~
7. In this code each number stands for a letter of the alphabet.
8. Many students have dropped out of our class.

14. With her light hair and blue eyes Mary seems to resemble her mother, but in her character she is more like her father. (take _____)
15. After a long period of time, this material will wear better than the other. (keep _____)
16. You'll have to walk more slowly. I cannot maintain the same speed as you. (keep _____)
17. When you cross the street, be careful and be on the alert for the vehicles. (watch _____)
18. They are demolishing many old buildings in order to build new ones. (tearing _____)
19. I refuse to tolerate his actions any longer. (put _____)
20. His mother died when he was young, and his grandmother reared him. (brought him _____)

Exercise II

In the blank spaces at the right, give a synonym for the underlined word or words. Follow example in the first sentence.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Some friends <u>dropped</u> in on us last night. | _____ visited _____. |
| 2. The plane <u>took off</u> at exactly ten o'clock. | _____ |
| 3. I <u>came across</u> an old friend on Fifth Avenue yesterday. | _____ |
| 4. He is a man whom every one <u>looks up to</u> . | _____ |
| 5. The troops easily <u>put down</u> the riot. | _____ |
| 6. We waited until ten o'clock but he never <u>showed up</u> . | _____ |
| 7. They <u>set out</u> at dawn on their camping trip. | _____ |
| 8. The lawyer will <u>draw up</u> the contract tomorrow. | _____ |
| 9. In this code each number <u>stands for</u> a letter of the alphabet. | _____ |
| 10. Many students have <u>dropped out of</u> our class. | _____ |

- 11. No one knows how he managed to get way from the police. _____
- 12. I am sure that John made up that story. _____
- 13. How did such a strange thing come about? _____
- 14. The sound of their voices gradually died away. _____
- 15. How did you made out in your last examination? _____
- 16. They are taking on more men at that factory. _____
- 17. Last month they had to lay off several hundred men. _____
- 18. Our sales have fallen off recently. _____
- 19. An usher stood at the door giving out programs. _____
- 20. The car turned over twice before landing in the lake. _____
- 21. As soon as the rain lets up, we will leave. _____
- 22. The effects of the drug will wear off in a few hours. _____
- 23. You must put an end to such foolishness. _____
- 24. They are ready to meet us half-way in the matter of price. _____
- 25. I don't feel like studying tonight. Let's go to a movie. _____
- 26. They are trying to stir up trouble among the smaller nations. _____
- 27. We were all taken in by his smooth manner of talking. _____
- 28. The prisoner fainted under the torture but came round when they throw a bucket of icecold water over him. _____
- 29. Let me quickly look over this cafe lounge to see if there's anything nice. _____
- 30. I cannot imagine what I said to upset her, but she suddenly burst out tears. _____