

Basic English Structure

Part of Speech

Example

- ^NElectricity traveled down the wire. (คำนาม)
- He ^{V.Aux}was not ^Velectrocuted. (คำกริยา)
- An ^{adj}electrical current ran down the wire. (คำคุณศัพท์)
- The machine runs ^{adv}electrically. (กริยาวิเศษณ์)

1. Noun

บอกได้โดยดูจากตำแหน่ง หรือ หน้าที่ในประโยค (ประธาน หรือ กรรม) หรือ สังเกตจาก suffixes

เกี่ยวกับ คน		เกี่ยวกับ สาขาวิชา	
- ian	Politician นักการเมือง	- ogy	Biology ชีววิทยา
- ist	Scientist นักวิทยาศาสตร์	- ic(s)	Politics การเมือง
- ee	Employee ลูกจ้าง	- ation	Education การศึกษา
- or	Inventor นักประดิษฐ์	- y	Chemistry เคมีวิทยา
- er	Employer นายจ้าง	- ce	Science วิทยาศาสตร์
Suffixes อื่นๆ ที่เป็นคำนาม			
- acy	- ism		
- age	- ness (adj+ness = N.) darkness ความมืด , shyness ความอาย		
- ance	- goodness / poorness poverty		
- ary	- ry		
- dom	- ship		
- en	- ty		
- ence	- ing (V.+ing = N) running, sleeping *Gerund		
- ent			
- ery			
- ess			

ตำแหน่งและหน้าที่ของคำนาม

Subject + Verb + object/complement.

- คำนามใช้เป็น Subject และ Object She really hates that guy.
- หลังคำบุพบท Stop me from loving you.
- หลัง article (a/an/the) My father is an experienced biologist.

- หลัง Possessive pronoun

Don't talk about our relationship.

Pronoun I will talk to **you** about **my** paper later.

Subject	Object	Possessive Adj. +N	Possessive pronoun
I	Me	My	mine
You	You	Your	yours
We	us	our	ours
They	them	their	theirs
He	him/her	his/her	his/hers
She	it	its	its

I lost my paper. Can I see yours? (your paper)

I love your pink dress. but mine is very ugly. (my dress)

Practice

Correct these sentences.

1. He was a famous science.
ist

2. They were trying to repeat their experiment.
s

3. He has lazy that stalls him from finish the task.
ing

4. Thomas said he has an interested in she.
her

5. If he comes on time, he will catch the introduce of the meeting.
tion

6. **We** were **asked** to give **our** opinion **of** the product.

7. The audience **was** impressed **by** **mine** presentation **yesterday**.
1 2 3 4 my

8. What you **have** **said** was so **interesting** that **I** would like to discuss more about **it**.
1 2 3 4

9. The **students** in **my** **class** needed to hand in **their** essays the other day, but **they** didn't.
1 2 3 4

10. No matter how hard **she** tries, **she** just **can't** recognize **his**.
1 2 3 4

2. Verb forms

คำกริยามีหน้าที่แสดงการกระทำของประธาน และบอกถึงเรื่องช่วงเวลา เช่น ปัจจุบัน อดีต หรืออนาคต

- ate	Circulate ไหลเวียน, calculate คำนวณ
- en (Adj/Adv+ en = Verb)	Lighten ทำให้มีแสง, Sharpen ทำให้คม, brighten ทำให้สว่าง, thicken / chicken
- ify (N+ify = verb)	Purify ทำให้บริสุทธิ์, solidify ทำให้แข็ง, exemplify ยกตัวอย่าง
- er	Discover ค้นพบ
- ize / ise	Memorize จำ, Crystallize ทำให้ใส, sympathize เห็นใจ, organize จัดระเบียบ, advise แนะนำ

จุดสังเกตหลักๆ ของ Verb Form เช่น

1. การใช้ Verb ผิด Tense
2. การใช้ Auxiliary Verb โดยไม่จำเป็น
3. การใช้ Verb ไม่ตรงตาม Subject
4. การละ Verb

Practice

1. A labor survey revealed(1) that less than(2) 4 or 5 percent of the labor force ^{was} is doing(3) its work(4) at home last year .

2. The journalist, who had not slept(1) for 36 hours, was obliged(2) to must drive(3) through the fog to interview(4) the union leader .

3. My English grade, which for many reasons ^{were} was(1) not deserved, were sent(2) to my parents(3) who chose not to comment on it(4) .

4. To catch(1) our colleague at home, you must early(2) in the morning because he leaves(3) at 7 a.m. to go to(4) work .

3. Adjective

คำคุณศัพท์จะขยายและให้รายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับคำนาม

student _____ is

ตำแหน่งของคำคุณศัพท์

3.1 หน้าคำนามที่ขยาย

He is a *nice* guy.

3.2 หลัง V.be (is/am/are/was/were/been)

He is *nice*.

3.3 หลังกริยาบางตัว look, seem, sound, taste, feel, act

This dish tastes *nice*.

แต่งประโยคต่อไปนี้

Your plan _____ nice.

	เก้าอี้ตัวนี้ นั่งสบาย Comfortable	อาจารย์ใจดี kind	ทรงผมคุณเก๋มาก cool/chic
1 หน้าคำนามที่ขยาย	I have a comfortable chair.	She is a kind teacher.	
2 หลัง V.be	the chair is comfy.	the teacher is kind.	
3 หลังกริยาบางตัว	the chair looks comfy.	the teacher _____ kind.	

Adjective endings	
- al N+al = adj	Physical, musical, occasional, cultural เกี่ยวกับ.... ทางด้าน...
- able V.+able = adj	Curable, advisable, comparable, affordable ที่...ได้
- ful/less (N+ful/less)	Beautiful, cheerful, peaceful, heartless, tasteless, topless
- ive	Active, relative
- ous	Dangerous, famous
- ish	Babyish, boyish, girlish, stylish

Practice

1. He has just **bought** a **new**, **powerful** and very **expensively** car.

1

2

3

4

2. My niece has just **graduated**, and she will be **working** in a **government hospital**.

1 2 3 4

3. The **English** teacher ^{are} at KKULI ~~is~~ really **beautiful** and **nice**.

1 2 3 4

4. The play that we watched was **excited** and **funny**, but I think the ticket **was** too **cheaply**.

1 2 3 4

5. Could you please **be** more **care** ^{ful} and **helpful**? Don't just sit **there** and do nothing.

1 2 3 4

4. Adverb กริยาวิเศษณ์

Adverb ขยาย ได้ ทั้ง กริยา คุณศัพท์ หรือ กริยาวิเศษณ์ โดยปกติจะให้ข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมในคำถามว่า อย่างไร
ทั่วไปที่เจอบ่อยคือลงท้ายด้วย -ly

เราสามารถสร้าง adverb จาก adjective โดยการเติม -ly e.g. quickly, noisy, easily.

This is easy. (adj.) I can do this easily. (adv.)

This kid seems noisy. (adj.) He plays noisily. (adv.)

Example: หาวว่าตัวเอียงต่อไปนี้ขยายอะไร

He ran *quickly*.

Tom *usually* drives *extremely carefully*.

She speaks *really fast*.

I am *quite* sure.

It's *very* hot today.

Don't act *so sure*.

Practice

1. Do you **see** that cat? She walks **sure** ^{ly} along that **narrow** ^{adj. n} wall.

1 2 3

2. My mother had heard the **good** news, and she **smiles merry**.

1

2

3

3. The soldier **brave** **attacked** the terrorist, and **finally** succeeded.

1

2

3

4. We were **happily playing** a ball, and it **sudden** hit **me** on my face.

1

2

3

4

5. The shirt that I **new** bought doesn't **really** suit me. I need a **new** one.

1

2

3

Mix Error identification

1. He chose **his word** **carefully** to avoid **responsibility**.

1

2

3

4

2. This tree can survive **extremes** of **heat**, **cold** and **dry**.

1

2

3

4

3. Cells carry out **essentially process** that produce **energy** and **sustain** life.

1

2

3

4

4. The **first** 2 guys **who** were trying **to steal** his **experimental** were killed.

1

2

3

4

5. The man in that picture **was** a person who **discovery** a **light** bulb.

1

2

3

6. **Diamonds** are graded according to **weigh**, **color**, and **cut**.

1

2

3

4

7. **Our** company is looking for a **competence** person **to head** the **marketing** team.

1

2

3

4

Homework

Other Error Identification

Conjunction อาจมีลักษณะใดลักษณะหนึ่ง ดังนี้

1. ใช้ correlative ผิดคู่ เช่น not only .. but, both ..and, neither...nor, eitheror เป็นต้น
2. ใช้ conjunction ผิดตัว เช่น ใช้ who ในที่ที่ควรใช้ which, ใช้ and เชื่อมข้อความที่มีความหมายขัดแย้งกัน ใช้ but กับข้อความ ที่คล้ายตามกัน เป็นต้น
3. ใช้ preposition เช่น ใช้ during ในที่ที่ควรใช้ when, ใช้ because of แทน because เป็นต้น

1. In all this, both the United States, on one side, or Soviet Russia, on the other are deeply involved.
2. Making sequences of symbols that are not significant but rigorously logical is far more difficult with it sounds.

Number อาจมีลักษณะใดลักษณะหนึ่ง ดังนี้

1. ใช้นามรูปพหูพจน์หลังคำต่อไปนี้คือ a couple (of), (a) few, a number of, both, many, several, each of, one of, all (กับ นามนับได้), some (กับนามนับไม่ได้), these, those, etc.
2. ใช้นามเอกพจน์หลังคำต่อไปนี้ คือ a, an, amount of, a single, each, every, much, one, this, that, etc.
3. นามนับไม่ได้ นามที่มีแต่รูปเอกพจน์ หรือนามที่มีรูปพหูพจน์พิเศษ นำมาเติม s เพื่อแสดงพหูพจน์ เช่น informations, furniture, golds, deers, teeths, childss, etc. (ต้องแก้โดยการ ตัด s ทั้งหมดและเปลี่ยน childss เป็น children)
4. ใช้รูปพหูพจน์ของนามประสม (compound noun) แบบผิดๆ เช่น detectives stories, toys stores, car races, three two- months courses, etc. (แนวคิดที่ถูกคือ คำนามตัวแรกทำหน้าที่ adjective จึงไม่มีรูปพหูพจน์อีกต่อไป เพราะไม่ใช่คำนาม ดังนั้นใน กรณีนี้เราต้องใช้รูปเอกพจน์กับนามตัวแรกทั้งหมด ดังนี้ detective stories, toy stores, car races, three two-month courses)
5. หลังตัวบอกปริมาณ hundreds of, thousands of, millions of จะเป็นคำนามพหูพจน์เสมอ ส่วนคำบอกปริมาณที่ไม่ได้ตามด้วย of จะเป็น adjective จึงไม่มีรูปพหูพจน์เด็ดขาด เช่น three thousand men สังเกตให้ดีจะ เห็นว่า thousand ไม่ได้ตามด้วย of จึงไม่มีการเติม s)

1. At one time many person believed that some forked twigs had supernatural powers.
2. Hundred of antibiotics have been developed, but only about 30 are in common use today.
3. Doctor are discovering that there is a strong psychological component to chronic pain.

Reading Skill

- หา main idea ไม่ได้ เพราะแปลมั่วๆ - รู้ศัพท์แต่ก็ยังไม่รู้เรื่อง

- อ่านไปเรื่อยๆ จับใจความไม่ได้ว่าเขากำลังพูดถึงอะไร

Voice และ Tense

Active Voice ประโยคที่ประธานเป็นผู้โดยตรง มี
.....tenses

Passive Voice ประโยคที่ประธานเป็นผู้โดยตรง มี
.....tenses

อย่าเพิ่งกลัว จริงแล้วๆ tense หลักมีแค่ 3 tenses

ต้องหา V แท้ให้ได้ ทุกประโยคจะมี Vแท้ อย่างน้อย 1 ตัว

Present Simple

--	--

Past Simple

--	--

Future Simple

--	--

มีรูปประสม 3 รูป

Perfect

--	--

Continuous

--	--

Passive

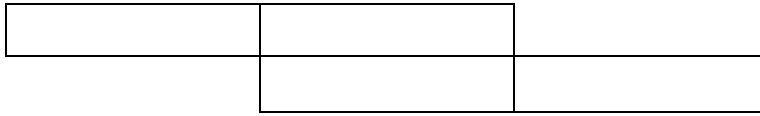
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12 Tenses in Active Voice

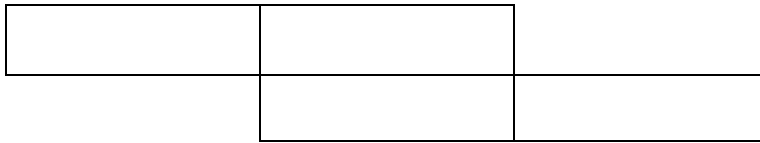
1. Present Simple =



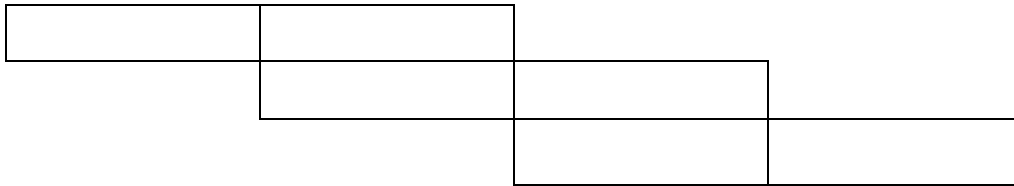
2. Present Perfect =



3. Present Continuous =



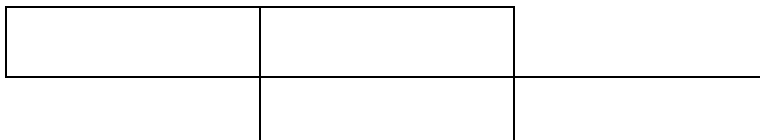
4. Present Perfect Continuous =



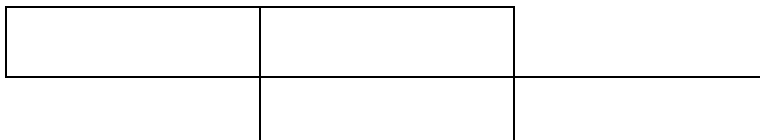
5. Past Simple =



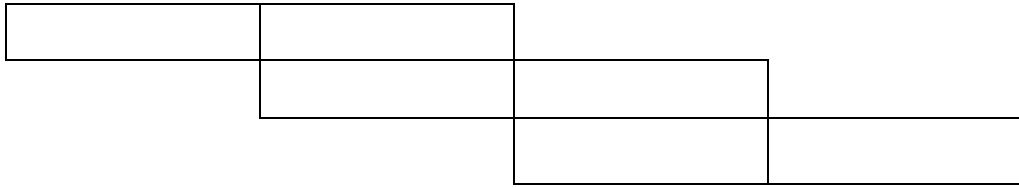
6. Past Perfect =



7. Past Continuous =



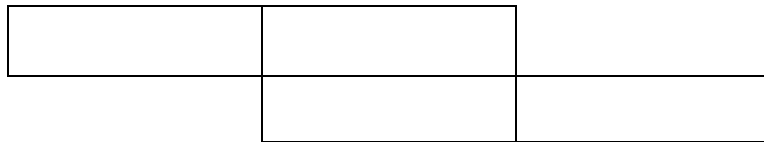
8. Past Perfect Continuous =



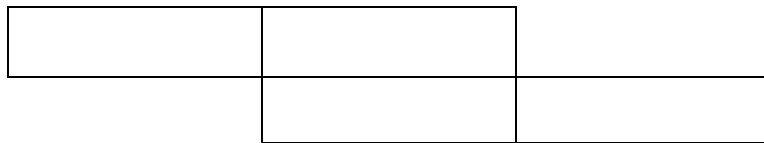
9. Future Simple =



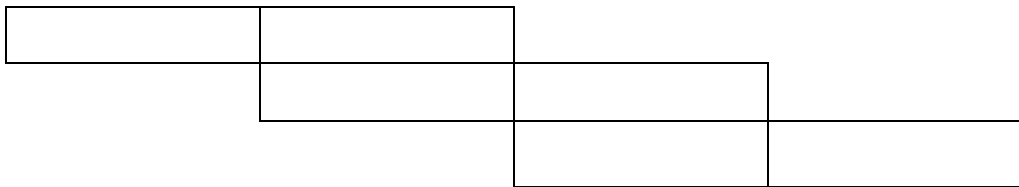
10. Future Perfect =



11. Future continuous =



12. Future Perfect Continuous =



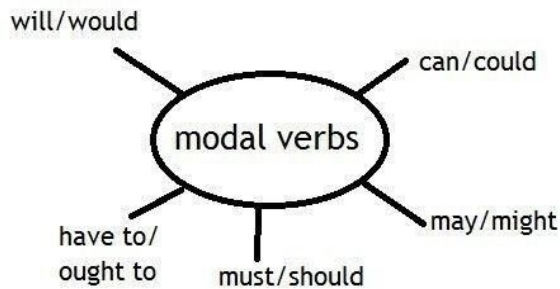
Write the structure according to the sentences given.

The teacher ⁵ had long been waiting for the students [✓]

All KKU students will be receiving the financial aid.

We are not allowed to use the cell phone in the classroom

V. แท้จะตามหลัง modal!



You must listen to the professor during the lecture.

She can sleepover at Sara's house this weekend.

Megan had better get to work on time tomorrow.

We are going to pass the test!

ถ้าอยู่ตำแหน่งอื่น หรือรูปอื่น เป็น V ไม่แท้ เช่นประโยคดังต่อไปนี้

I will ask you to remember now!

สรุป Verb มี 3 แบบ เป็น main verb ในประโยค

1. VI=เช่น.....
 VI + (Modifier) ซึ่งส่วนมากเป็น Prepositional Phrase เช่น
 The dog is sleeping in the car.
 I woke up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
2. VT=เช่น.....
 I hate you. I love you.
 NOTE V. บางตัวต้องดูว่ามีกรรมตามหลังหรือไม่ เพราะเป็นได้ทั้งสองแบบข้างต้น
3. LV=..... LV+C (Compliment) ส่วนเติมเต็ม
 ทำหน้าที่แทน V to be เช่น
 The students look beautiful.
 English sounds difficult to him.

Phrasal V. หรือ Two-word Verb.

อย่าสับสนกับ VI + Prepositional Phrase

I am driving on the road.	เป็น
I will turn on the TV.	เป็น

Special V. ทำหน้าที่เป็น adj ในประโยค

น่า to be+Ving English is interesting.

รู้สึก to be+V.3 Students are interested in English.

“If you want to be interesting, be interested

Subject and Object ประธานและกรรม อะไรเป็น S ก็เป็น O ได้

Pronoun	I teach English.
Noun	<u>English</u> is my life.
Noun clause ประโยคย่อยทำหน้าที่เป็น N. ขึ้นต้นด้วย that, question word, that	<u>What you will learn for 3 hours</u> is English structure. I know <u>what you did last summer</u>
Gerund	<u>Teaching</u> is my life. I love <u>teaching</u> .
To infinitive	<u>To love</u> is <u>to give</u> .

Double Objects

Ajarn Kookkai gave that student an F.

Ajarn Um gave that student hug.

Show me how to do the test.

I will not tell you that I love you.

กรรมตรง DO _____

กรรมรอง IO _____

*****Inversion V อยู่หน้า S***** สลับตำแหน่งมี 2 แบบ

1. Preposition + V+S

On the floor lie two big dogs = Two big dogs lie on the floor.

2. Adv.(negative)+Vช่วย+S+Vแท้

It hardly rains in the morning Hardly does it rain in the morning.
ฝนแทบจะไม่ตกในตอนเช้าเลย แทบจะไม่เลย ที่ฝนจะตกในตอนเช้า

Complement ส่วนเติมเต็ม

ใน SVCO จะตามหลัง LV ซึ่ง LV ทำหน้าที่แทน V. to be



ขยาย O ในโครงสร้าง SVOC

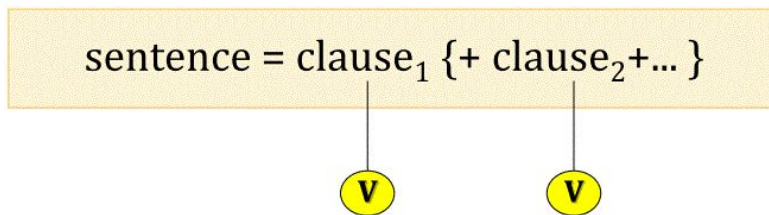
He makes you crazy. I find English very easy.

ข้อแตกต่างระหว่าง C and O

He is a professional football player **VS** The team needs a professional football player.

ทุกอย่างที่ไม่ใช่ S V O หรือ C จะเป็น modifier

1. Prepositional phrase นั่นคือ preposition + N ทำหน้าที่
People in Japan eat fried chicken during Christmas.
2. Clause (Adj clause or relative clause) ประโยคย่อยทำหน้าที่เป็น adj
Chocolate, which many people adore, is fattening.
People who are smart follow the rules.
I can remember the time when cell phones didn't exist.
Charlie has a friend whose daughter lives in China.
3. Particle การลดรูปประโยคให้เป็นกลุ่มคำ phrase v.ing (ทำเอง) หรือ v.ed (ถูกกระทำ) เช่น
The cat that bit me is not nice. = The cat biting me is fierce.
The cat that was bitten by me has died=the cat bitten by me has passed away.
4. Punctuation marks: comma, dash --, bracket (-), colon :
Thailand, a country in Asia, is famous for its beautiful temples.
I know why I failed this test: lack of preparation.
he ignores all remarks – good or bad ones.



- **SIMPLE SENTENCE** = 1 clause

The man **took** a vitamin pill.

- **COMPOUND SENTENCE** ≥ 2 clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction

The man **took** a vitamin pill, *and* he **drank** a glass of orange juice.

- **COMPLEX SENTENCE** ≥ 2 clauses (main clause & subclause)

The man **took** a vitamin pill *because* he **had** a cold.

Reading Strategy

Scanning

Model Passage

(1) People have been concerned with their hair since ancient times. (2) In 1500 B.C., the Assyrians, inhabiting the area known today as Northern Iraq, were the world's first true hair stylist. (3) Their skills at cutting, curling, layering, and dyeing hair were known throughout the Middle East. (4) In fact, they were obsessed with their hair, which was oiled, perfumed, and tinted. (5) A fashionable courtier wore his hair cut in near geometric layers. (6) Kings, soldiers, and noble women had their hair curled with a fire-heated iron bar, probably the world's first curling iron. (7) So important was hair styling in Assyria that law dictated certain types of hair style according to a person's position and employment. (8) Facial hair was also important. (9) Men grew beards down to their chests and had them clipped in layers. (10) High-ranking women in both Egypt and Assyria wore fake beards during official court business to show their equal authority with men.

(11) Like the Assyrians, the early Greeks liked long, scented, curly hair. (12) Fair hair was favored over dark, so those who were not 'natural blonde' lightened or reddened their hair with soaps and bleaches. (13) The Romans, on the other hand, favored dark hair for men for high social or political rank. (14) Early Saxon men were neither blonds nor brunets but dyed their hair and beard blue, red, green, and orange.

(15) Over the centuries, society have combed, curled, waved, powdered, dyed, cut, coiffed, and sculpted their hair, or someone else's during time wig crazes. (16) Churches and lawmakers have sometimes tried to put a stop to the human obsession with hair, but with little success. (17) It seems hair styling is here to stay, and the future will likely prove no exception.

Scanning Questions

A: Information

In order to lighten their hair, the early Greek used _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A. fire-heated iron bars | C. powder |
| B. clipper | D. soap and bleaches |

B. Exception

Both the Assyrians and the early Greek had a liking for the following kinds of hair EXCEPT _____.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. long hair | C. blond hair |
| B. perfumed hair | D. curly hair |

C. Location

Where in the passage does the author discuss how the Assyrians curled their hair?

- A. (6) B. (7) C. (8) D. (9)

D. Verification

Which statement is true according to the passage?

- A. The Assyrians had laws for certain types of hair styles according to people's livelihoods.
B. The hair styling skills of the Egyptians were known all over the Middle East.
C. Churches have been successful in clamping down on people's obsession with hair.
D. Only recently have people been involved with their hair.

Relating

Model Passage

Weather is created by the heat of the sun. (1) When the sun shines on the earth, the air close to the surface heats up, expands, and rises. The higher it goes, the cooler becomes. Meanwhile, an area of warmer, low-pressure air forms below it. Winds are caused by air moving from an area of high pressure to one of low pressure. The closer the pressure centers are to each other and the greater the pressure difference between **them**, the stronger the wind will be.

High- and low-pressure air masses travel the globe and cause major weather changes. When a cold, high-pressure polar air mass meets an extremely low-pressure tropical air mass, their combination can produce **intense** storm such as typhoons, hurricanes, and tornados. (2) Less severe weather conditions are often caused by small, local pressure areas. A mild rain storm occurs when rising warm air combines with cool air. Clouds are created as the moist warm air cools and condenses to form water droplets. (3) When clouds reach a saturation point, or the point at which they can no longer contain their moisture, the droplets fall to earth as rain or snow.

(4) Although, weather forecasting is not completely accurate, satellites, sophisticated instruments and computers make weather prediction far more accurate today than in the past. The advantages of weather prediction are numerous, but in the end, nature does whatever it pleases. We may attempt to predict weather but we cannot control it.

Relating Questions

A. Reference

What does *them* refer to?

- A. pressure differences
- B. pressure centers
- C. winds
- D. air masses

B. Vocabulary

The word *intense* could be best replaced by which of the following?

- A. electrical
- B. tropical
- C. violent
- D. mixed

C. Insertion

Where could the following sentence best be added?

“Weather forecasters look at the movement of warm and cold air masses and try to predict how they will behave. ”

- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)

Practice more!

References

Under the ice, bubbles gather against the ice roof until **they** overflow and escape through the tide crack.

They=_____

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police use horses and wear **their** famous red uniform on ceremonial occasion.

Their=_____

Seward’s Folly is what people called Alaska when U.S. Secretary of State, William Seward arranged to purchase **it** from Russian in 1867.

It=_____

Amnesty International consists of over nine hundred groups of individuals **who** work for the release of political prisoners incarcerated for **their** belief.

Who =_____

Their=_____

Vocabulary

Hypoxia is an illness caused by a deficiency in the tissues of the body.

Hypoxia = _____

Recent tests show that silver sulfadiazine, which is a compound used in the treatment of burn, can cure the most serious types of African sleeping sickness.

Sulfadiazine = _____

Altitude, or the height above the sea level, is a factor that determines climate

Altitude = _____

The bluebonnet, the Texas state flower, thrives in dry, poor, soil but dies in overly wet.

Thrives = _____

The bright purple gentian grows wild in Colorado and blooms in late summer.

Gentian = _____

Important Officials visiting President Theodore Roosevelt were surprised by his **menagerie**. No previous president had filled the White House with such a variety of animals.

Menagerie is a group of _____.

- A. officials B. presidents C. animals D. staff members

The Celtic religion centered on the worship of a pantheon of nature deities. Their religious ceremonies included animal sacrifices and various forms of magic. **Druids** were the priests who led the people in this highly ritualistic worship

Druids are _____.

- A. deities B. ceremonies C. sacrifices D. priests

Seventeenth-century attempts to preserve anatomical specimens brought about modern techniques of **embalming**, the preservation of the body tissue after death by artificial chemical means. The most common agent used today is formaldehyde, which is infused to replace body fluids.

Embalming is _____.

- A. death by a chemical means B. the preservation of body tissue
C. a common agent related to formaldehyde D. the replacement of body fluids

The pueblo Indians are those who dwell in pueblos, a name derived from Spanish word for village. It is usually built against the face of a cliff and generally consists of a connected house rising in a series of receding terraces. The roof of one house is the yard or patio in the next house. The **kiva**- where Pueblo Indians hold their secret ceremonies- is entered by an opening in the roof.

A kiva is _____.

- A. patio B. series of terraces C. ceremonial room D. Pueblo Indian Village