

Advanced English



MAHACHULALONGKORNRAJAVIDYALAYA UNIVERSITY



MAHACHULALONGKORNRAJAVIDYALAYA UNIVERSITY

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Preface

This document is developed and written in accordance with the Project of Production and Development of Information Technology for English Learning, Fiscal year 2553 BE (2010 AD), the Office of Library and Information Technology, in collaboration with Academic Affairs Division, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, with the following objectives: i) to develop the subject contents in General Education subjects of Bachelor of Arts Curriculum to be accepted and collectively used in all Faculties, Campuses, Buddhist colleges, Extended Classrooms, Academic Service Units and Affiliated Institutes, ii) to develop the same pattern and format of teaching materials, books, and texts, easily accessible to study and search, iii) to bring the contents for developing educational materials and disseminating them in various forms such as printings, electronic media, and questions bank system, and iv) to encourage lecturers to create academic works for educational assurance of the university, being accepted in Thailand and overseas.

Advanced English is one of the subjects in general education subject, stating that “to study grammatical structures of sentences and practices of listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills, focusing on reading, writing and comprehension of English passages, which consist of vocabularies, sentence structure relating to studied documents”. The details are already presented in each chapter.

The authors hope this document will be useful for those concerned as mentioned in the objectives. We are thankful to those who contribute to this work. However, any opinions or suggestions for better improvement of this document are most welcomed.

Subject Content Developing Committee

March 2010

Contents

	Page
Preface	(3)
Projece of the Teaching Document Production of The Core Subjects in Buddhisim adn the General Education MCU B.E. 2553	(5)
Chapter 1 Sentence Structure	1
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Meaning of sentence structures	6
1.3 Kinds of sentence structures	13
1.4 System of sentence structures	22
1.5 Composing and using sentence structures	29
1.6 Importance and usefulness of sentence structures	36
1.7 Activities	38
- Dialogue/Conversation	38
- Reading	38
- Writing	38
References	39
Chapter 2 Punctuation	41
2.1 Introduction	42
2.2 Types of Punctuation Marks	43
2.3 The Usage of External Punctuation Marks	45
2.4 The Usage of Internal Punctuation Marks	46
2.5 Conclusion	50
2.6 Activities	51
References	51
Chapter 3 Phrases	53
3.1 Introduction	54
3.2 Meanings and types of phrases.	55
3.3 Structures of English phrases.	68

(6)

3.3.1 The Noun Phrase	68
3.3.2 The Verb Phrase	70
3.3.3 The Adjective Phrase	71
3.3.4 The Adverb Phrase	72
Exercise	74
References	74
Chapter 4 Clause	77
4.1 Introduction	78
4.2 Meanings and types clause	78
4.3 Composing sentences using clauses.	90
4.4 Conclusion	91
4.5 Activities	92
4.5.1 Dialogue/Conversation	92
4.5.2 Reading	93
4.5.3 Writing	94
References	98
Chapter 5 Transformation of Clauses and Phrases	99
5.1 Introduction	100
5.2 The relation between phrases and the subordinate clauses	100
5.3 Reduction clauses to phrases	100
5.4 Conclusion	104
5.5 Activities	105
References	110
Chapter 6 Listening and Speaking Proficiency	113
6.1 Introduction	114
- The importance of English listening and speaking	114
6.2 Practicing listening and speaking in different situations	115
Exercise	122

Chapter 7 Reading Proficiency	123
7.1 Introduction	124
7.2 Definition and Importance of Reading	124
7.3 Strategies for Developing Reading Skills	128
7.4 Conclusion	136
7.5 Activities	137
References	142
Chapter 8 Writing Essays and Summaries	145
8.1 Introduction	146
8.2 Essay writing	146
- The characteristics of a good school essay	146
- Summary Writing	159
References	164
Appendix	165
Course Content Development Committee	165

Chapter 1

Sentence Structure

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Objectives

Having studied the chapter, the students are able to :

1. Tell the meaning and importance of sentences structure
2. Indicate kinds of sentence structures
3. Identify similarity and difference of sentence structures
4. Compose sentence structures

Topics

- Introduction
- Meaning of sentence structures
- Kinds of sentence structures
- System of sentence structures
- Composing and using sentence structures
- Importance and usefulness of sentence structures
- Activities
 - Dialogue and conversation
 - Reading passages
 - Writing

1.1 Introduction

The first of studying English Language that students must know about the alphabets of English and history of English that in the part of them, they had learnt with course of Basic English that there are sentences, Tenses, Articles, Parts of Speech Structures and usage English before Advanced English.

Betty Schramper Azar (1989) said English Structure tests your knowledge of Basic English Grammar and all parts of English are very importance for students that they must learn since the alphabet of Language so the Letters are the symbolic representation of a language. In English there are 26 letters. They are otherwise called Alphabets. The Alphabets can be written both in Capital Letters and in Small Letters. Capital Letters are : A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z. Small Letters are : a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y and z.



The Alphabets can be written both in Capital Letters and in Small Letters. Letters are the symbolic representation of a language of the words, follow as;
Words with Vowel Letters : Absorb, enjoy, idea, open, uneasy, each, idiot, etc.,
Words with Vowel Sound : why, shy, sky, dry, cry, fry, fly, wry, etc., **Special Vowel Words** : dialogue, education, adulteration, equation, nefarious, pandemonium etc.,

There are many books of English Grammar that the writers had ordered about sentences and all things of English as system of writing, reading, speaking and listening, at least students must know about English before they will learn high English that writer had said on above when students know alphabets then everybody must know words of English because they had happed from alphabets in English Language although all languages of world is same English so first thing that students must learn as What is Language ? What is English Language ? What is alphabets of English ? What is the words of English ? or if students learn English Language, they must understand about them, not less.

Srinul Jiaychan said that One or more vowels are found in almost all English Words. Words may be of individual letter or a group of letters. A word should give a meaning. Then only it will be treated as a word. Write, speech, My, You, come, go, learn, type, computer, teach, January, India, America, China, God, etc., are words. These words give complete meanings. These are correct words. Here are many more words and how the words are used in the sentences.

A	: A boy is playing.
I	: I am going to temple.
We	: We are friends.
He	: He is our friend.
God	: God is omnipotent.
Many	: Many people attended the party.
Lorry	: Lorry is used to carry goods.
Letter	: I have posted all the letters.
Achieve	: Achieve something in your life.
Reporter	: The reporter has submitted his report.
Technology	: Technology has improved.
Signature	: Your signature is not clear.
Fertilizer	: Use organic fertilizer for better farming.
Composition	: Submit your composition note book today.

- Father-in-Law : Her father-in-law is a gentle man.
Enthusiastic : We need enthusiastic workers.
Independence : India got independence on 15th August 1947.
International : The two international leaders discussed the border issue.
Multi-coloured : This book has multi-coloured wrapper.
Communication : Aim at clear communication.
Pronunciation : Pronunciation is important in a language study.

When the students had studied about alphabets and words of English Language then everybody must speak with persons in society any day so there are difference words to conversation under situations , called “Parts of Speech” that they are speaking of people. You saw in the first advising that the words are very important in the formation of sentences. The words constitute the Parts of Speech. The words used in English are divided into eight parts according to the functions carried out by those words in a sentence. Those **EIGHT PARTS** are :

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Noun | 2. Verb |
| 3. Adjective | 4. Adverb |
| 5. Pronoun | 6. Preposition |
| 7. Conjunction | 8. Interjection |

All these parts of speech have their own roles in the formation of sentences. In the following lessons, we can see all these parts of speech in depth. Now, let us see these eight parts one by one briefly.

1. Noun : A noun is a word used as a name of a person, place, thing, state, quality, activity, action etc... **Examples:**

1) Mr. John is our English teacher. In this sentence the words “Mr. John” and “teacher” are nouns.

2) Harvard University is the oldest University. In this sentence the words “Harvard” and “University” are nouns.

3) Lions live in forest. In this sentence the words “Lion” and “forest” are nouns.

4) He is my best friend. In this sentence, the words “He” and “friend” are nouns.

2. Verb: A verb is a word used to express an action or state. **Examples:**

1) She wrote a letter. In this sentence, the word “wrote” indicates what she did. So the word “wrote” (write) is a verb.

2) New York is big city. In this sentence, what is now the city “New York” is indicated by the word “is”. So the word “is” is a verb.

3) The child played in the hall. Here in this sentence, “what the child did” is indicated by the word “played”. So the word “played” (play) is a verb.

3. Adjective: An adjective is word used to add something to the meaning of a noun. **Examples:**

1) He is a brave boy. In this sentence, “what kind of boy is he” is answered by the word “brave”. So the word “brave” is an adjective.

2) They are perfect people. In this sentence, “what kinds of people are they” is answered by the word “perfect”. So the word “perfect” is an adjective.

4. Adverb: An adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb. **Examples:**

1) He worked the sum quickly. Here, whether he worked the sum slow or quickly is answered by the word “quickly”. So the word, “quickly” is an adverb.

2) This flower is very beautiful. Here the word “very” is used to add more meaning to the word “beautiful”. That means the flower is more beautiful. So the word “very” is an adverb.

3) She pronounced the word quite correctly. Here the word “quite” is used to add meaning to the word “correctly”. So the word “quite” is an adverb.

5. Pronoun: A pronoun is word used instead of a noun. **Examples:**

1) Raman is boy. He is going to school. Of these sentences, in the second sentence, the word “he” is used to indicate “Raman”. So the word “he” is a pronoun.

2) The students refuse to take their meals. They want to meet the warden. Of these sentences, in the second sentence, the word “they” is used to indicate “the students”. So the word “they” is a pronoun.

6. Preposition: A preposition is word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how the person or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else. **Examples:**

- 1) There is cow in the garden. Here the word “in” is preposition.
- 2) He is in the play-ground. Here the word “in” is a preposition.
- 3) They are coming to your office. Here, the word “to” is a preposition.

7. Conjunction : A conjunction is word used to join words or sentences.

Examples:

- 1) Ram is a student. John is a student. Ram and John are students. Here the word “and” is used to join the two words Ram & John. So the word “and” is a conjunction.
- 2) I ran fast, but missed the train. The word “but” is a conjunction. Few other conjunctions are or, either...or, not only, so that, still, else, since, so, after etc

8. Interjection: An interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feelings.

Examples:

- 1) Hurrah! I have own the game.
- 2) Alas! She is dead.

In these sentences, the words “hurrah” and “alas” are used to express the sudden feelings of those who use these sentences.

These are the only eight parts of speech. We have seen these parts of speech only briefly. We can see individually one by one in the English books or Thai books that the writers had written about English Grammar and everybody must do to understand for building the Sentence structures , writer will tell on below following next pages.

1.2 Meaning of sentence structures

1.2.1 The meaning of sentence

Before the students will know “Meaning of sentence structures”, they ought to know meaning of Sentences. So the sentence is a group of words that tells or asks something. It gives a complete thought. Every sentence begins with a capital letter. Every sentence ends with a punctuation mark.

Examples :

- 1) Friends play.
- 2) Cars go fast.
- 3) The people walk in the garden.
- 4) Boy had sung a song with the girl.
- 5) The monkey lives on the tree.

DIRECTIONS 1 : Write yes if the group of words is a sentence. Write no if the group of words is not a sentence.

- _____ 1. A long time ago.
- _____ 2. The class went to the park.
- _____ 3. Near the tree.
- _____ 4. Ten children played.
- _____ 5. Mark hits the ball.
- _____ 6. A dog chased the ball.
- _____ 7. Bill and Tom.
- _____ 8. Ran and played all day.
- _____ 9. Everyone had fun.
- _____ 10. Jan lost a new red shoe.
- _____ 11. We ate lunch.
- _____ 12. Too hot for us.
- _____ 13. The boys and girls talked.
- _____ 14. Some people.
- _____ 15. Then, we went home.

1.2.2 Practice with Sentences

Remember, a sentence tells a complete thought.

Examples : Mari caught the ball.
 Chad read a book.

DIRECTIONS 2 : Draw lines between the groups of words to make sentences.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mrs. Brown | live in our building. |
| 2. Our building | is made of wood. |
| 3. Four families | lives on my street. |
-

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 4. Our class | was climbing the tree. |
| 5. Jennifer | went on a picnic. |
| 6. The sun | shone all day. |
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|-------------------|---------------------|
| 7. Corn and beans | fed the baby goat. |
| 8. The wagon | has a broken wheel. |
| 9. The mother | grow on a farm. |
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|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 10. The boat | sailed in strong winds. |
| 11. The fisherman | were sold in the store. |
| 12. Some of the fish | caught seven fish. |
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- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 13. Our team | hit the ball a lot. |
| 14. Our batters | won ten games. |
| 15. The ballpark | was full of fans. |
-