

- **Describing the Past Event (Use SSRUIC Thainess Identity Promotion Event)**
- **Describing History (Use Thai History Content in Lecture Note)**

“The wind was howling around the hotel and the rain was pouring down. It **was** cold. The door **opened** and James Bond **entered**. He **took off** his coat, which **was** very wet, and **ordered** a drink at the bar. He **sat down** in the corner of the lounge and quietly **drank** his.....”

Past Continuous Tense

- **Past simple tense** - describing situation and actions in the past
- **Past continuous** tense - to set the scene.
- **Past perfect tense** - sometimes used to describe actions that had been done for a period of time (long time) in the past.

Some Syntax Rules (Sentence Structure and Word Order)

- Agreement of **SVO**: Subject + Verb + Object
- **Right tense** (past simple/ past continuous/ past perfect)
- **Learn to use compound sentences** (such as with and, or, but)
- **Learn to use complex sentences** (such as with while, when, although, if)

Structure of Past Simple Tense

To make the past simple tense, we use:

- **past form only**
- or
- auxiliary **did** + **base form**

(a) The structure for **positive** sentences in the past simple tense is:

- subject + main verb
- past

(b) The structure for **negative** sentences in the past simple tense is:

- subject + auxiliary verb + not + main verb
- did base

⊕ (c) The structure for **negative** sentences in the past simple tense is:

- subject + Verb 'be' + not

Exercise: Read a description of a historical tourist attraction in the box.



King Rama I constructed the Ubosot of Wat Pho in 1793. He gave the temple the name Wat Phra Chettuphon Wimol Mangklaram Ratchaworamahavihara in 1801. King Rama III restored this temple in 1839. He enlarged the ubosot and extended the roof. He also built the vihara of the Reclining Buddha. It took seventeen years to complete the restoration.

Questions

1. Can you point out the examples of past simple tense of regular verbs?

.....
.....

2. Can you point out the examples of past simple tense of irregular verbs?

.....

Structure of Past Continuous Tense

➤ Subject + verb to be (past form- was/ were) + V-ing



Used for setting a scene

Structure of Past Perfect Tense

➤ Subject + verb to have (past form- had) + V3

Structure of Simple Past Passive Voice

➤ Subject (as object) + verb to be (past form- was/ were) + V3
(past participle)

Let's see an example from a memoir of the survived British POW (the case of the Death Railway construction during WWII)

“The Japanese were constantly outflanking us and used bicycles [to get around the island nimbly (quickly)] wherever they could. Of our whole Army, only 800 people actually had any training in jungle warfare.” The Allies were forced to surrender in mid-February.....

Read more: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/world-war-two/10382906/Burma-Railway-British-POW-breaks-silence-over-horrors.html>

Thinking and composing sentences from the context

1. Go to page 7-18 (use this brief content about Lanna and Ayutthaya kingdoms– choose one)
2. Ask and Answer your WH Questions to understand the context (i.e. subject you have chosen.)
3. Rearrange all answers (with event priority concerned) into the content (narrative) of the history of places/ subjects you are working on.

Examples

Context Focus

When you describe history, think of questions regarding WHERE, WHEN, WHAT, WHO, WHY and HOW, first.

(1) Questions of WHERE, for example:

Question1: Where is the Lanna Kingdom at present?

Answer1: The Lanna Kingdom at present is the area of the north of Thailand.

(2) Questions of WHEN, for example:

Question 1: When was the Lanna Kingdom founded?

Answer 1: The Lanna Kingdom was founded in 1839 B.E.

Or – The Lanna Kingdom was founded in the early 19thB.E.

(3) Questions of WHAT, for example:

Question1: What is the meaning of Lanna?

Answer1: Lanna means “Land of a million rice fields”.

Question2: What were the earlier capitals of the Lanna Kingdom?

Answer2: Earlier capitals of the Lanna Kingdom were Chiang Saen, Fang, Chiang Rai, Lamphun and Wiang Kum Kam.

Examples

(4) Questions of WHO, for example (using the case of Lanna Kingdom):

Question1: Who was the important king of the Lanna Kingdom?

Answer1: King Mengrai was the important king of the Lanna Kingdom.

Question2: Who had ruled the Lanna Kingdom?

Answer2: King Mengrai had ruled the Lanna Kingdom.

Or – King Mengrai was the ruler of the Lanna Kingdom.

(5) Questions of WHY, for example:

Question1: Why was the capital of the Lanna Kingdom moved from Wiang Kum Kam to Chiang Mai?

Answer1: The capital of the Lanna Kingdom was moved from Wiang Kum Kam to Chiang Mai because Wiang Kum Kam was destroyed by flooding from the Ping River around 1294.

Question2: Why did the Lanna Kingdom decline?

Answer2: The Lanna Kingdom declined because of the political weakness and instability. It was invaded, occupied and ruled by the Burmese. Later, it became part of Siam.

(6) Questions of HOW, for example:

Question1: How many years had the Lanna Kingdom been under the Burmese rule?

Answer1: The Lanna Kingdom had been under the Burmese rule for 216 years.

Some patterns and categories for describing history (using the case of Lanna Kingdom)

(1) Period of time

- The Sukhothai Kingdom was founded in 1792 B.E. and had existed for approximately 200 years.
- Dated back 1238 1792 B.E., the Sukhothai Kingdom was founded as the kingdom.
- The kingdom was established in 1792 B.E. by Pho Khun Sri Intrathit or Pho Khun Bang Klang Hao, the founder of the Phra Ruang Dynasty.
- The kingdom had remained its independence for approximately 200 years before it was united with the Ayutthaya Kingdom in 1981.
- The kingdom became Ayutthaya tributary in 1981.

(2) Boundary/Location/ Surrounding

- The Sukhothai Kingdom was situated on the central plain of the Yom River basin.
- The boundary of the Sukhothai Kingdom was around the area of Sukhothai, Sri Satchanalai, Kampaengphet, Nakorn Sawan and Mae Sod.
- The kingdom covered the areas called today Sukhothai Province and Kampaengphet Province.

You can also talk about specific physical characters of a town/ town center of the Kingdom as the following examples:

- The compound that marks the area of the center of Sukhothai Kingdom lies on a rectangular, 1800 meters in width and 2000 meters in height. The area was walled with 3-layers levees. Between each levee is a moat.
- The city walls form a rectangle, about 2 km. east- west by (x) 1.6 km. north-south.

(3) Expansions of political power

- The expansion of the kingdom's political power was in the reign of King Ram Kamhaeng.
- In the reign of King Ram Kamhaeng, the Sukhothai Kingdom's political power was expanded to Nakorn Sri Thammaraj and Malaya in the south, Honsawadee, Motama and Tanaosri in the west, Phrae, Nan, Vientiane and Luang Prabang in the north.
- The Sukhothai Kingdom had seen the greatest political power, religious, art and cultural prosperity during the reign of King Ram Kamhaeng, in which its expansions were to Nakorn Sri Thammaraj and Malaya in the south, Honsawadee, Motama and Tanaosri in the west, Phrae, Nan, Vientiane and Luang Prabang in the north.
- It has evidence in the stele No. 1 (stone inscription No. 1) that the kingdom was expanded to Nakorn Sri Thammaraj and Malaya in the south, Honsawadee, Motama and Tanaosri in the west, Phrae, Nan, Vientiane and Luang Prabang in the north.

(4) Decline (fall) and domination of other kingdom or other influences/ unification with other kingdom

- Towards the end of the 14th century, the power of the Sukhothai Kingdom began to fade and the town came under the control of the Ayutthaya Kingdom.
- By late 14th century, the power of the Sukhothai Kingdom began to fade and the town came under the control of the Ayutthaya Kingdom.
- In the mid 15th century, Sukhothai Kingdom was unified with Ayutthaya Kingdom.
- The real decline of the Sukhothai Kingdom was due to the fall of Ayutthaya in 2310 B.E. (1767)
- The real decline of the Sukhothai Kingdom was after the fall of the Ayutthaya Kingdom in 2310 B.E. (1767) in which the Sukhothai was deserted since then.

Practice for Individual Oral Test (Next Class)

Paper 1:

1. Compose and arrange a script telling history of Lanna, Sukhothai or Ayutthaya Kingdom)
2. Drop to Google Classroom (**Subject: Describing History**). The paper contains set of questions and answers to the information of the kingdom you have chosen, and the script composed from this process), and vocabulary
4. Prepare for a small oral test (about 5 minutes).
5. Sentences should be 70-80% correct, and 70% is composed on your own (you may also need references)
6. This collects marks.

Practice for Individual Oral Test (Next Class)

Paper 2:

1. Visit booths at the SSRUIC Hall.
2. Collect information focusing on your interest.
3. Compose a script to narrate the event (past tense) and describe 1 art (based on the information you have collected) (mostly present tense), with vocabulary.
4. Drop to Google Classroom (**Subject: Describing Past Event and Thai Art**).
4. Prepare for a small oral test (about 5 minutes).
5. Sentences should be 70-80% correct, and 70% is composed on your own.
6. This collects marks.

Next Language Lessons:

- Word formation (morphology)
- Collocation (setting phrases) (focus first on n/n, v/n, adj/n)
- Use of adjectives and adverbs for meaningful narratives
- Syntactic (rule of language) Error Detection
- Understanding discourses (practice by using Text Jumble technique for raising learners' awareness to features of discourse)

(In a jumble activity learners need to put sentences or paragraphs from a text, or pictures illustrating a text, into the correct order.

Example

The learners put jumbled pictures into a possible order and then read the text to see if their ideas are right.