APPENDIX A:
TEACHING MATERIALS

- The Example Sentences of Each Presentation

1. Presentation of Tense

A. Presentation of Tenses in Pairs

1. Present Simple Tense
   
   Present Continuous Tense

   1. Monks and novices beg alms everyday.
      Monks and novices are begging alms now.
   2. We use Close-Up toothpaste daily.
      We are using Close-Up toothpaste today.
      Monk Somchai is practising meditation.
   4. We study English in the afternoon.
      We are studying English in the afternoon.
   5. The students of Buddhist universities translate Pali into Thai.
      The students of Buddhist universities are translating Pali into Thai.
   6. All novices and monks pray.
      All novices and monks are praying.
   7. The janitor rings the bell loudly.
      The janitor is ringing the bell loudly.
   8. Monk Paitoon teaches English to his students.
      Monk Paitoon is teaching English to his students.
   9. The villagers run slowly.
      The villagers are running slowly.
  10. Our abbot travels to Bangkok by car.
      Our abbot is travelling to Bangkok by car.

2. Present Perfect Tense

   Present Perfect Continuous Tense

   1. He has gone to college up to now.
      He has been going to college for two months.
   2. Novices have washed monks’ under- robes so far.
      Novices have been washing monks’ under- robes since morning.
3. Monk Daeng has already assumed his yellow robe.
   Monk Daeng has been assuming his yellow robe since 9:00 a.m.

4. The Buddhists have just offered food to monks.
   The Buddhists have been offering food to monks.

5. He has already pronounced incantation over the small Buddha images.
   He has been pronouncing incantation over the small Buddha images.

6. Sompong and Somchai have worshipped false gods.
   Sompong and Somchai have been worshipping false gods.

7. My friend has thrown sacred water on the lay followers.
   My friend has been throwing sacred water on the lay followers.

8. They have shown respect to their masters.
   They have been showing respect to their masters.

9. Somporn has done evil.
   Somporn has been doing evil.

10. They have worn the small Buddha images.
    They have been wearing the small Buddha images.

3. **Past Simple Tense**

   **Past Continuous Tense**

1. A strict layman Somchai observed 8 Precepts of Buddhism yesterday.
   A strict layman Somchai was observing 8 Precepts of Buddhism at 10 o'clock yesterday.

   A female devotee Somsri was doing good deeds on 23 December 1999.

3. Some Buddhists celebrated their birthday at my temple yesterday.
   Some Buddhists were celebrating their birthday at my temple yesterday morning.

4. He went into retreat during the rainy season last year.
   He was going into retreat during the rainy season when his abbot went aboard.

5. She presented things to a monk with both hands last week.
   She was presenting things to a monk with both hands on Sunday morning last week.

6. The Supreme Patriarch blessed his followers in 1999.
   The Supreme Patriarch was blessing his followers while monks were reciting prayers.

7. He observed the old customs.
   He was observing the old customs.

8. Our teacher narrated Dhamma to his supporters.
   Our teacher was narrating Dhamma to his supporters.
9. We supported a Venerable Payutto.
   We were supporting a Venerable Payuto.

10. The students attended Dhamma classes.
    The students were attending Dhamma classes.

4. **Past Perfect Tense**
   **Past Perfect Continuous Tense**
   1. The Buddha had taught his disciples.
      The Buddha had been teaching his disciples for 45 years.
   2. Siddhatha had studied the Vedas.
      Siddhatha had been studying the Vedas for six years.
   3. My brother had left monkhood.
      My brother had been leaving monkhood for seven years.
   4. We had stayed in Bangkok.
      We had been staying in Bangkok.
   5. An old sick monk had taken that medicine.
      An old sick monk had been taking that medicine.
   6. The students had learnt their lesson.
      The students had been learning their lesson.
   7. An old monk had recited the Sutra.
      An old monk had been reciting the Sutra.
   8. They had chanted prayers.
      They had been chanting prayers.
   9. He had worn a charm.
      He had been wearing a charm.
   10. They had used the mantra.
       They had been using the mantra.

5. **Future Simple Tense**
   **Future Continuous Tense**
   1. My sister will work in Bangkok on next week.
      My sister will be working in Bangkok on Wednesday next week.
   2. It will rain heavily tonight.
      It will be raining heavily at 9 o’clock tonight.
3. I shall visit my mother.
   I shall be visiting my mother.
4. We shall present at the funeral ceremony.
   We shall be presenting at the funeral ceremony.
5. We shall recite prayer.
   We shall be reciting prayer.
6. The villagers will decorate our temple.
   The villagers will be decorating our temple.
7. All monks and novices will take a rest.
   All monks and novices will be taking a rest.
8. We shall do our assignments.
   We shall be doing our assignments.
9. I shall stay in India.
   I shall be staying in India.
10. We shall beg alms.
    We shall be begging alms.

6. **Future Perfect Tense**

   **Future Perfect Continuous Tense**

   1. We shall have read a book by tomorrow.
   We shall have been reading a book for two hours.
2. We shall have had lunch before noon.
   We shall have been having lunch for one hour.
3. My father will have saved five thousand bahts.
   My father will have been saving five thousand bahts.
4. Somchai will have washed his under-robes.
   Somchai will have been washing his under-robes.
5. We shall have taught them the life of Buddha.
   We shall have been teaching them the life of the Buddha.
6. He will have written a book.
   He will have been writing a book.
7. We shall have studied in this college.
   We shall have been studying in this college.
8. His girl friend will have stayed at home.
   His girlfriend will have been staying at home.
9. We shall pray the Mantra.
   We shall have been praying the Mantra.
10. He will have taken a test.
    He will have been taking a test.

B. Presentation of Tenses in Groups of Three

1. Present Simple Tense
   Past Simple Tense
   Future Simple

1. We practise meditation everyday.
   We practised meditation yesterday.
   We shall practise meditation tomorrow.
2. The Buddhists go to temple.
   The Buddhists went to temple yesterday.
   The Buddhists will go to temple tomorrow.
3. A layman Somchai does good deeds on Phra Day.
   A layman Somchai did good deeds last Phra Day.
   A layman Somchai will do good deeds next Phra Day.
4. Somsri gives alms to the Buddhist monks.
   Somsri gave alms to the Buddhist monks.
   Somsri will give alms to the Buddhist monks.
5. I use Colegate toothpaste.
   I used Close-Up toothpaste.
   I shall use Prepsodent toothpaste.
6. My parents donate a large sum of money to our temple.
   My parents donated a large sum of money to our temple.
   My parents will donate a large sum of money to our temple.
7. Our abbot seals the document.
   Our abbot sealed the document.
   Our abbot will seal the document
8. We pay homage to the Buddha’s footprint.
   We paid homage to the Buddha’s footprint.
   We shall pay homage to the Buddha’s footprint.
9. We recite the Sutra.
   We recited the Sutra.
   We shall recite the Sutra.

10. A small novice reads a religious book.
    A small novice read a religious book.
    A small novice will read a religious book.

2. **Present Continuous Tense**
    **Past Continuous Tense**
    **Future Continuous Tense**

1. My brother is playing football today.
   My brother was playing badminton yesterday.
   My brother will be playing tennis at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow.

2. We are attending Pali classes.
   We were attending Pali classes.
   We shall be attending Pali classes.

3. They are praying in the meditation hall.
   They were praying in the meditation hall.
   They will be praying in the meditation hall.

4. We are folding our yellow robes.
   We were folding our yellow robes.
   We shall be folding our yellow robes.

5. She is holding a book.
   She was holding a book.
   She will be holding a book.

6. A good novice is preparing for Pali examination.
   A good novice was preparing for Pali examination.
   A good novice will be preparing for Pali examination.

7. Buddhism and Christianity are exchanging their good points.
   Buddhism and Christianity were exchanging their good points.
   Buddhism and Christianity will be exchanging their good points.

8. They are learning Dhamma.
   They were learning Dhamma.
   They will be learning Dhamma.
9. The Buddhists are applying the Buddha’s doctrines in their real life.
   The Buddhists were applying the Buddha’s doctrines in their real life.
   The Buddhists will be applying the Buddha’s doctrines in their real life.

10. I am speaking the truth.
    I was speaking the truth.
    I shall be speaking the truth.

3. Present Perfect Tense
   Past Perfect Tense
   Future Perfect Tense
1. She has won a scholarship this year.
   She had won a scholarship when she was 15 years old.
   She will have won two scholarships by next year.
2. The senior monks have recited incantations over the stones.
   The senior monks had recited incantations over the stone before they left.
   The senior monks will have recited incantations over the stones by four o’clock.
3. The villagers have invited us to lunch.
   The villagers had invited us to lunch.
   The villagers will have invited us to lunch.
4. His Holiness has blessed an old woman.
   His Holiness had blessed an old woman.
   His Holiness will have blessed an old woman.
5. We have taken Dhamma examination.
   We had taken Dhamma examination.
   We shall have taken Dhamma examination.
6. They have observed the First Precept of Buddhism.
   They had observed the First Precept of Buddhism.
   They will have observed the First Precept of Buddhism.
7. We have accepted their invitation.
   We had accepted their invitation.
   We shall have accepted their invitation.
8. The Buddhist monks have kept their promise.
   The Buddhist monks had kept their promise.
   The Buddhist monks will have kept their promise.
9. We have celebrated the Buddha’s birthday.
   We had celebrated the Buddha’s birthday.
   We shall have celebrated the Buddha’s birthday.

10. An old nun has washed her white robe.
    An old nun had washed her white robe.
    An old nun will have washed her white robe.

4. **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

   **Past Perfect Continuous Tense**

   **Future Perfect Continuous Tense**

   1. They have been learning Dhamma since May.
      They had been learning Dhamma since May.
      They shall have been learning Dhamma for ten years.

   2. My mother has been working in Bangkok Bank for ten years.
      My mother had been working in Bangkok Bank for ten years.
      My mother will have been working in Bangkok Bank for ten years.

   3. Somchai has been teaching in this college for two years.
      Somchai had been teaching in this college for two years.
      Somchai will have been teaching in this college for two years.

   4. Somsri and Sornsaworn have been supporting us for seven years.
      Somsri and Sornsaworn had been supporting us for seven years.
      Somsri and Sornsaworn will have been supporting us for seven years.

   5. It has been raining.
      It had been raining.
      It will have been raining.

   6. We have been preparing for Pali examination.
      We had been preparing for Pali examination.
      We shall have been preparing for Pali examination.

   7. Rana has been cleaning his room.
      Rana had been cleaning his room.
      Rana will have been cleaning his room.

   8. The temple boys have been polishing these tables.
      The temple boys had been polishing these tables.
      The temple boys will have been polishing these tables.
9. The peon has been watering the plants.
The peon had been watering the plants.
The peon will have been watering the plants.
10. Our Buddhist colleges have been showing good results.
   Our Buddhist colleges had been showing good results.
   Our Buddhist colleges will have been showing good results.

C. Presentation of Tenses in Groups of Four

1. Present Simple Tense

2. Present Continuous Tense

3. Present Perfect Tense

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

1. We shave our hair every Shaving Day.
   We are shaving our hair right now.
   We have shaved our hair up to now.
   We have been shaving our hair for thirty minutes.

2. A small novice watches television.
   A small novice is watching television.
   A small novice has watched television.
   A small novice has been watching television.

3. A Venerable Payutto establishes people in right conduct.
   A Venerable Payutto is establishing people in right conduct.
   A Venerable Payutto has established people in right conduct.
   A Venerable Payutto has been establishing people in right conduct.

4. His Holiness teaches his followers.
   His Holiness is teaching his followers.
   His Holiness has taught his followers.
   His Holiness has been teaching his followers.

5. We say requiem prayer.
   We are saying requiem prayer.
   We have said requiem prayer.
   We have been saying requiem prayer.

6. They chant the stanzas of victory.
   They are chanting the stanzas of victory.
   They have chanted the stanzas of victory.
   They have been chanting the stanzas of victory.
7. Somchai talks about Dhamma.
   Somchai is talking about Dhamma.
   Somchai has talked about Dhamma.
   Somchai has been talking about Dhamma.
8. We practise meditation.
   We are practising meditation.
   We have practised meditation.
   We have been practising meditation.
9. Our clerk types those letters.
   Our clerk is typing those letters.
   Our clerk has typed those letters.
   Our clerk has been typing those letters.
10. They listen to the tape.
    They are listening to the tape.
    They have listened to the tape.
    They have been listening to the tape.

2. Past Simple Tense
   Past Continuous Tense
   Past Perfect Tense
   Past Perfect Continuous Tense
1. The Buddha taught his sermon.
   The Buddha was teaching his sermon while his disciples were listening to it.
   The Buddha had taught his sermon before he passed away.
   The Buddha had been teaching for 45 years.
2. The youth Yasa lived a life of comfort and luxury.
   The youth Yasa was living a life of comfort and luxury.
   The youth Yasa had lived a life of comfort and luxury.
   The youth Yasa had been living a life of comfort and luxury.
3. Monks and novice chanted scripture / text.
   Monks and novice were chanting scripture / text.
   Monks and novice had chanted scripture / text.
   Monks and novice had been chanting scripture / text.
4. We waited for our master.
   We were waiting for our master.
   We had waited for our master.
   We had been waiting for our master.

5. My father worked in India.
   My father was working in India.
   My father had worked in India.
   My father had been working in India.

6. They chatted with their teacher.
   They were chatting with their teacher.
   They had chatted with their teacher.
   They had been chatting with their teacher.

7. Buddhist monks rehashed the Buddha’s doctrines.
   Buddhist monks were rehashing the Buddha’s doctrines.
   Buddhist monks had rehashed the Buddha’s doctrines.
   Buddhist monks had been rehashing the Buddha’s doctrines.

8. Sariputta studied the Buddha’s sermon
   Sariputta was studying the Buddha’s sermon.
   Sariputta had studied the Buddha’s sermon.
   Sariputta had been studying the Buddha’s sermon.

9. The villagers built this monastery.
   The villagers were building this monastery.
   The villagers had built this monastery.
   The villagers have been building this monastery.

10. Monk Somsak observed 227 Precepts of Buddhism.
    Monk Somsak was observing 227 Precepts of Buddhism.
    Monk Somsak had observed 227 Precepts of Buddhism.
    Monk Somsak had been observing 227 Precepts of Buddhism.

3. **Future Simple Tense**
   
   **Future Continuous Tense**
   
   **Future Perfect Tense**
   
   **Future Perfect Continuous Tense**
1. My sisters will prepare our lunch tomorrow.
   My sisters will be preparing our lunch at 10 a.m. tomorrow.
   My sisters will have prepared our lunch by 11 a.m.
   My sister will have been preparing our lunch for 1 hour
2. Sompong will do his research in this university.
   Sompong will be doing his research in this university.
   Sompong will have done his research in this university.
   Sompong will have been doing his research in this university.
3. I shall translate Pali into Thai.
   I shall be translating Pali into Thai.
   I shall have translated Pali into Thai.
   I shall have been translating Pali into Thai.
4. We shall study the Discipline Basket (The Tripitaka).
   We shall be studying the Discipline Basket (The Tripitaka).
   We shall have studied the Discipline Basket (The Tripitaka).
   We shall have been studying the Discipline Basket (The Tripitaka).
5. Sombat and Naree will examine his students in English.
   Sombat and Naree will be examining his students in English.
   Sombat and Naree will have examined his students in English.
   Sombat and Naree will have been examining his students in English.
6. The student will sing a religious song.
   The student will be singing a religious song.
   The student will have sung a religious song.
   The student will have been singing a religious song.
7. We shall practise writing in English.
   We shall be practising writing in English.
   We shall have practised writing in English.
   We shall have been practising writing in English.
8. We shall visit our abbot.
   We shall be visiting our abbot.
   We shall have visited our abbot.
   We shall have been visiting our abbot.
9. The teacher will punish the lazy students.
   The teacher will be punishing the lazy students.
   The teacher will have punished the lazy students.
   The teacher will have been punishing the lazy students.
10. The great monk Somchai will read the Tripitaka.
   The great monk Somchai will be reading the Tripitaka.
   The great monk Somchai will have read the Tripitaka.
   The great monk Somchai will have been reading the Tripitaka.

D. Presentation of Tenses in a Group of Six.

1. Present Simple Tense
   Present Continuous Tense
   Past Simple Tense
   Past Continuous Tense
   Future Simple Tense
   Future Continuous Tense
1. The Buddhist monks perform good deeds / funeral everyday.
   The Buddhist monks are performing good deeds / funeral at present.
   The Buddhist monks performed good deeds / funeral yesterday.
   The Buddhist monks were performing good deeds / funeral at 6.00 a.m. yesterday.
   The Buddhist monks will perform good deeds / funeral tomorrow.
   The Buddhist will be performing good deeds / funeral at 5.30 a.m.
2. The villagers prostrate before the Buddhist monks.
   The villagers are prostrating before the Buddhist monks.
   The villagers prostrated before the Buddhist monks.
   The villagers were prostrating before the Buddhist monks.
   The villagers will prostrate before the Buddhist monks.
   The villagers will be prostrating before the Buddhist monks.
3. My brother has tea.
   My brother is having tea.
   My brother had tea.
   My brother was having tea.
   My brother will have tea.
   My brother will be having tea.
4. The venerable teacher Samai confesses an offence.
   The venerable teacher Samai is confessing an offence.
   The venerable teacher Samai confessed an offence.
   The venerable teacher Samai was confessing an offence.
   The venerable teacher Samai will confess an offence.
   The venerable teacher Samai will be confessing an offence.
5. The temple boys play football.
The temple boys are playing football.
The temple boys played football.
The temple boys were playing football.
The temple boys will play football.
The temple boys will be playing football.

6. Somchai quarrels with my brother.
Somchai is quarrelling with my brother.
Somchai quarreled with my brother.
Somchai was quarrelling with my brother.
Somchai will quarrel with my brother.
Somchai will be quarrelling with my brother.

7. It rains heavily.
It is raining heavily.
It rained heavily.
It was raining heavily.
It will rain heavily.
It will be raining heavily.

8. The traffic jam wastes our time.
The traffic jam is wasting our time.
The traffic jam wasted our time.
The traffic jam was wasting our time.
The traffic jam will waste our time.
The traffic jam will be wasting our time.

9. A temple boy takes a girl for the movies.
A temple boy is taking a girl for the movies.
A temple boy took a girl for the movies.
A temple boy was taking a girl for the movies.
A temple boy will take a girl for the movies.
A temple boy will be taking a girl for the movies.

10. A vendor cheats him.
A vendor is cheating him.
A vendor cheated him.
A vendor was cheating him.
A vendor will cheat him.
A vendor will be cheating him.
2. Present perfect Tense
   Present perfect Continuous Tense
   Past Perfect Tense
   Past Perfect Continuous Tense
   Future Perfect Tense
   Future Perfect Continuous Tense

1. The Buddhist monks have performed evening prayers.
   The Buddhist monks have been performing evening prayers for two hours.
   The Buddhist monks had performed evening prayers.
   The Buddhist monks had been performing evening prayers for two hours.
   The Buddhist monks will have performed evening prayers by 9:00 p.m.
   The Buddhist monks will have been performing evening prayers for two hours.

2. Sompong has given alms on Retreat-Ending Day.
   Sompong has been giving alms on Retreat-Ending Day.
   Sompong had given alms on Retreat-Ending Day.
   Sompong had been giving alms on Retreat-Ending Day.
   Sompon will have given alms on Retreat-Ending Day.
   Sompong will have been giving alms on Retreat-Ending Day.

3. He has eaten his breakfast.
   He has been eating his breakfast.
   He had eaten his breakfast.
   He had been eating his breakfast.
   He will have eaten his breakfast.
   He will have been eating his breakfast.

4. Our sponsors have made tea for us.
   Our sponsors have been making tea for us.
   Our sponsors had made tea for us.
   Our sponsors had been making tea for us.
   Our sponsors will have made tea for us.
   Our sponsors will have been making tea for us.

5. They have watered the garden.
   They have been watering the garden.
   They had watered the garden.
   They had been watering the garden.
   They will have watered the garden.
   They will have been watering the garden.
6. They have worked hard.
   They have been working hard.
   They had worked hard.
   They had been working hard.
   They will have worked hard.
   They will have been working hard.

7. An elder monk has stopped smoking.
   An elder monk has been stopping smoking.
   An elder monk had stopped smoking.
   An elder monk had been stopping smoking.
   An elder monk will have stopped smoking.
   An elder monk will have been stopping smoking.

8. My father has drunk heavily.
   My father has been drinking heavily.
   My father had drunk heavily.
   My father had been drinking heavily.
   My father will have drunk heavily.
   My father will have been drinking heavily.

9. I have taken a bath.
   I have been taking a bath.
   I had taken a bath.
   I had been taking a bath.
   I shall have taken a bath.
   I shall have been taking a bath.

10. He has driven a car.
    He has been driving a car.
    He had driven a car.
    He had been driving a car.
    He will have driven a car.
    He will have been driving a car.

3. **Present simple Tense**

   **Present Perfect Tense**

   **Past simple Tense**

   **Past Perfect Tense**

   **Future Simple Tense**

   **Future Perfect Tense**
1. We watch television everyday.
   We have watched television.
   We watched television yesterday.
   We had watched television before we went to bed.
   We shall watch television tomorrow.
   We shall have watched television by 10:00 p.m.

2. She chats with her friends.
   She has chatted with her friends.
   She chatted with her friends.
   She had chatted with her friends.
   She will chat with her friends.
   She will have chatted with her friends.

3. The singer sings a song.
   The singer has sung a song.
   The singer sung a song.
   The singer had sung a song.
   The singer will sing a song.
   The singer will have sung a song.

4. I help her in the examination.
   I have helped her in the examination.
   I helped her in the examination.
   I had helped her in the examination.
   I shall help her in the examination.
   I shall have helped her in the examination.

5. They draw pictures.
   They have drawn pictures.
   They drew pictures.
   They had drawn pictures.
   They will draw pictures.
   They will have drawn pictures.

6. Somchat pays respect to his teachers.
   Somchat has paid respect to his teachers.
   Somchat paid respect to his teachers.
   Somchat had paid respect to his teachers.
   Somchat will pay respect to his teachers.
   Somchat will have paid respect to his teachers.
7. The lay disciples learn Dhamma.
   The lay disciples have learnt Dhamma.
   The lay disciples learnt Dhamma.
   The lay disciples had learnt Dhamma.
   The lay disciples will learn Dhamma.
   The lay disciples will have learnt Dhamma.
8. A layman presents the offerings for a sermon to monks.
   A layman has presented the offerings for a sermon to monks.
   A layman presented the offerings for a sermon to monks.
   A layman had presented the offerings for a sermon to monks.
   A layman will present the offerings for a sermon to monks.
   A layman will have presented the offerings for a sermon to monks.
9. My mother listens to the news.
   My mother has listened to the news.
   My mother listened to the news.
   My mother had listened to the news.
   My mother will listen to the news.
   My mother will have listened to the news.
10. We perform religious duty.
    We have performed religious duty.
    We performed religious duty.
    We had performed religious duty.
    We shall perform religious duty.
    We shall have performed religious duty.

4. Present Continuous Tense
   Present Perfect Continuous Tense
   Past Continuous Tense
   Past perfect Continuous Tense
   Future Continuous Tense
   Future Perfect Continuous Tense
1. A small novice is shaving his hair now.
   A small novice has been shaving his hair for twenty minutes.
   A small novice was shaving his hair at 7.00 p.m. yesterday.
   A small novice had been shaving his hair for twenty minutes.
   A small novice will be shaving his hair by this time tomorrow.
   A small novice will have been shaving his hair for twenty minutes.
2. A Venerable Koon is chanting the stanzas of victory.
   A Venerable Koon has been chanting the stanzas of victory.
   A Venerable Koon was chanting the stanzas of victory.
   A Venerable Koon had been chanting the stanzas of victory.
   A Venerable Koon will be chanting the stanzas of victory.
   A Venerable Koon will have been chanting the stanzas of victory.

3. He is observing 10 Precepts of Buddhism.
   He had been observing 10 Precepts of Buddhism.
   He was observing 10 Precepts of Buddhism.
   He had been observing 10 Precepts of Buddhism.
   He will be observing 10 Precepts of Buddhism.
   He will have been observing 10 Precepts of Buddhism.

4. We are using Close-Up toothpaste.
   We have been using Close-Up toothpaste.
   We were using Close-Up toothpaste.
   We had been using Close-Up toothpaste.
   We will be using Close-Up toothpaste.
   We will have been using Close-Up toothpaste.

5. Our teacher is teaching English.
   Our teacher had been teaching English.
   Our teacher was teaching English.
   Our teacher had been teaching English.
   Our teacher will be teaching English.
   Our teacher will have been teaching English.

6. The train is departing.
   The train has been departing.
   The train was departing.
   The train had been departing.
   The train will be departing.
   The train will have been departing.

7. A layman Thavirat is supporting him.
   A layman Thavirat has been supporting him.
   A layman Thavirat was supporting him.
   A layman Thavirat had been supporting him.
   A layman Thavirat will be supporting him.
   A layman Thavirat will have been supporting him.
8. Our teacher is writing a book
   Our teacher has been writing a book.
   Our teacher was writing a book.
   Our teacher had been writing a book.
   Our teacher will be writing a book.
   Our teacher will have been writing a book.

9. They are walking to the post office.
   They have been walking to the post office.
   They were walking to the post office.
   They had been walking to the post office.
   They will be walking to the post office.
   They will have been walking to the post office.

10. He is attending an elder monk
    He had been attending an elder monk.
    He was attending an elder monk.
    He had been attending an elder monk.
    He will be attending an elder monk.
    He will have been attending an elder monk.
2. Presentation of Voice

A. Change from Active to Passive Voice in Pairs

1. Present Simple Passive Voice

   Present Continuous Passive Voice

1. The villagers follow him everyday.

   The villagers are following him right now.

   He is followed by the villagers every day.

   He is being followed by the villagers right now.

2. We use Close-Up toothpaste daily.

   We are using Close-Up toothpaste now.

   Close-Up toothpaste is used by us daily.

   Close-Up toothpaste is being used by us now.

3. Monk Somchai takes meat everyday.

   Monk Somchai is taking meat at present.

   Meat is taken by Monk Somchai every day.

   Meat is being taken by Monk Somchai at present.

4. The students of Buddhist universities learn Pali every morning.

   The students of Buddhist universities are learning Pali this morning.

   Pali is learnt by the students of Buddhist universities every morning.

   Pali is being learnt by the students of Buddhist Universities this morning.

5. Novices and monks recite prayers daily.

   Novices and monks are reciting prayers at the moment.

   Prayers are recited by novices and monks daily.

   Prayers are being recited by novices and monks at the moment.

6. The janitor rings the bell loudly everyday.

   The janitor is ringing the bell loudly at the moment.

   The bell is rung loudly by the janitor everyday.

   The bell is being rung loudly by the janitor at the moment.

7. Monk Somsak teaches English.

   Monk Samsak is teaching English.

   English is taught by Monk Somsak.

   English is being taught by Monk Somsak.

8. A nun looks after novice Daeng.

   A nun is looking after novice Daeng.

   Novice Daeng is looked after by a nun.

   Novice Daeng is being looked after by a nun.
   Somsong is hitting him.
   *He is hit by Somsak.*
   *He is being hit by Somsong.*

10. We speak Thai.
    We are speaking English.
    *Thai is spoken by us.*
    *English is being spoken by us.*

2. **Present Perfect Passive Voice**
    **Past Simple Passive Voice**

   1. Novices have washed monks' yellow robes.
      Novices washed monks' yellow robes yesterday.
      *Monks' yellow robes have been washed by novices.*
      *Monks' yellow robes were washed by novices yesterday.*

   2. The Buddhists has offered food to monks.
      The Buddhists offered food to monks last week.
      *Food has been offered to monks by the Buddhists.*
      *Food was offered to monks by the Buddhists last week.*

   3. He has assumed his yellow robe.
      He assumed his yellow robe.
      *His yellow robe has been assumed by him.*
      *His yellow robe was assumed by him.*

   4. Sompong and Somchai have worshipped false gods.
      Sompong and Somchai worshipped false gods.
      *False gods have been worshipped by Sompong and Somchai.*
      *False gods were worshipped by Sompong and Somchai.*

   5. Sompong has done evil.
      Sompong did evil.
      *Evil has been done by Sompong.*
      *Evil was done by Sompong.*

   6. They have worn the small Buddha images.
      They wore the small Buddha images.
      *The small Buddha images have been worn by them.*
      *The small Buddha images were worn by them.*

   7. They have shown respect to their masters.
      They showed respect to their masters.
Respect has been shown to their masters by them.
Respect was shown to their masters by them.

8. My friend has thrown the sacred water on the lay followers.
   My friend threw the sacred water on the lay followers.
   The sacred water has been thrown on the lay followers by my friend.
   The sacred water was thrown on the lay followers by my friend.

9. Monk Koon has pronounced an incantation over the small Buddha images.
   Monk Koon pronounced an incantation over the small Buddha images.
   An incantation has been pronounced over the small Buddha images by monk Koon.
   An incantation was pronounced over the small Buddha images by monk Koon.

10. He has done good deeds.
    He did good deeds.
    Good deeds have been done by him.
    Good deeds were done by him.

3. Past Continuous Passive Voice
   Past Perfect Passive Voice
   1. A strict layman Somchai was observing Eight Precepts at 13.30 yesterday.
      A strict layman Somchai had observed Eight Precepts when he stayed at temple.
      Eight precepts were being observed by a strict layman Somchai at 13.30 yesterday.
      Eight precepts had been observed by a strict layman Somchai when he stayed at temple.
   2. A female devotee Somsri was doing good deeds.
      A female devotee Somsri had done good deeds.
      Good deeds were being done by a female devotee Somsri.
      Good deeds had been done by a female devotee Somsri.
   3. Some Buddhists was celebrating Sombat's birthday at my temple.
      Some Buddhists had celebrated Sombat's birthday at my temple.
      Sombat's birthday was being celebrated at my temple by some Buddhists.
      Sombat's birthday had been celebrated at my temple by some Buddhists.
   4. A small girl was presenting things to a monk with both hands.
      A small girl had presented things to a monk with both hands.
      Things were being presented to a monk with both hands by a small girl.
      Things had been presented to a monk with both hands by a small girl.
   5. He was blessing the Supreme Patriarch's followers.
      He had blessed the Supreme Patriarch's followers.
      The Supreme Patriarch's followers were being blessed by him.
      The Supreme Patriarch's followers had been blessed by him.
6. He was observing the old customs.
   He had observed the old customs.
   The old customs were being observed by him.
   The old customs had been observed by him.

7. Our teacher was narrating Dhamma to his supporters.
   Our teacher had narrated Dhamma to his supporters.
   Dhamma was being narrated to his supporters by our teacher.
   Dhamma had been narrated to his supporters by our teacher.

8. We were watching a Venerable Payutto on TV.
    We had watching a Venerable Payutto on TV.
    A Venerable Payutto was being watched by us.
    A Venerable Payutto had been watched by us.

9. The students were attending Dhamma classes.
    The students had attended Dhamma classes.
    Dhamma classes were being attended by the students.
    Dhamma classes had been attended by the students.

10. The Buddha was teaching his mother.
   The Buddha had taught his mother.
   His mother was being taught by the Buddha.
   His mother had been taught by the Buddha.

4. **Future Simple Passive Voice**

   **Future Perfect Passive Voice**

1. I shall read a book tomorrow.
   I shall have read a book by Monday.
   A book will be read by me tomorrow.
   A book will have been read by me before Monday.

2. He will have lunch tomorrow.
   He will have had lunch before 12.00 noon.
   Lunch will be had by him tomorrow.
   Lunch will have been had by him before 12.00 noon.

3. My mother will save five thousand bahts next year.
   My mother will have saved five thousand bahts before December.
   Five thousand bahts will be saved by my mother next year.
   Five thousand bahts will have been saved by my mother before December.

4. He will wash Somchai's under-robes.
   He will have washed Somchai's under-robes.
Someha’s under-robes will be washed by him.
Someha’s under-robes will have been washed by him.
5. We shall teach the life of the Buddha to them.
   We shall have taught the life of the Buddha to them.
The life of the Buddha will be taught to them by us.
The life of the Buddha will have been taught to them by us.
6. Novices and monks will study Pali.
   Novices and monks will have studied Pali.
Pali will be studied by novices and monks.
Pali will have been studied by novices and monks.
7. He will pray the mantra.
   He will have prayed the mantra.
The mantra will be prayed by him.
The mantra will have been prayed by him.
8. Our teacher will write a book.
   Our teacher will have written a book.
A book will be written by our teacher.
A book will have been written by our teacher.
9. A small novice will clean my alms-bowl.
   A small novice will have cleaned my alms-bowl.
My alms-bowl will be cleaned by a small novice.
My alms-bowl will have been cleaned by a small novice.
10. The temple boys will play football.
    The temple boys will have played football.
    Football will be played by the temple boys.
    Football will have been played by the temple boys.

B. Change from Active Voice to Passive Voice in Groups of Three
1. Present Simple Passive Voice
   Present Continuous Passive Voice
   Present Perfect Passive Voice
1. My brother plays football.
   My brother is playing football.
   My brother has played football.
   Football is played by my brother.
   Football is being played by my brother.
   Football has been played by my brother.
2. They laugh at me.
   They are laughing at me.
   They have laughed at me.
   I am laughed at by them.
   I am being laughed at by them.
   I have been laughed at by them.

3. Novices look after an old monk.
   Novices are looking after an old monk.
   Novices have looked after an old monk.
   An old monk is looked after by novices.
   An old monk is being looked after by novices.
   An old monk has been looked after by novices.

4. The villagers present things to novice and monk.
   The villagers are presenting things to novice and monk.
   The villagers have presented things to novice and monk.
   Novice and monk are presented things by the villagers.
   Novice and monk are being presented things by the villagers.
   Novice and monk have been presented things by the villagers.

5. Some Buddhist monks take the vegetable.
   Some Buddhist monks are taking the vegetable.
   Some Buddhist monks have taken the vegetable.
   The vegetable is taken by some Buddhists monks.
   The vegetable is being taken by some Buddhists monks.
   The vegetable has been taken by some Buddhists monks.

6. The Buddhists wear the small Buddha images.
   The Buddhists are wearing the small Buddha images.
   The Buddhists have worn the small Buddha images.
   The small Buddha images are worn by the Buddhists.
   The small Buddha images are being worn by the Buddhists.
   The small Buddha images have been worn by the Buddhists.

7. The villagers decorate our monastery.
   The villagers are decorating our monastery.
   The villagers have decorated our monastery.
   Our monastery is decorated by the villagers.
   Our monastery is being decorated by the villagers.
   Our monastery has been decorated by the villagers.
8. My sisters visit my mother.
   My sisters are visiting my mother.
   My sisters have visited my mother.
   My mother is visited by my sisters.
   My mother is being visited by my sisters.
   My mother has been visited by my sisters.

9. Our sponsors invite us to lunch.
   Our sponsors are inviting us to lunch.
   Our sponsors have invited us to lunch.
   We are invited to lunch by our sponsors.
   We are being invited to lunch by our sponsors.
   We have been invited to lunch by our sponsors.

10. His Holiness blesses an old woman.
    His Holiness is blessing an old woman.
    His Holiness has blessed an old woman.
    An old woman is blessed by His Holiness.
    An old woman is being blessed by His Holiness.
    An old woman has been blessed by His Holiness.

2. Past Simple Passive Voice

   Past Continuous Passive Voice

   Past Perfect Passive Voice

1. Yasa's father invited the Buddha and Yasa to lunch.
   Yasa's father was inviting the Buddha and Yasa to lunch.
   Yasa's father had invited the Buddha and Yasa.
   The Buddha and Yasa were invited to lunch by Yasa's father.
   The Buddha and Yasa were being invited to lunch by Yasa's father.
   The Buddha and Yasa had been invited to lunch by Yasa's father.

2. The Buddha taught his first sermon at Saranath.
   The Buddha was teaching his first sermon at Saranath.
   The Buddha had taught his first sermon at Saranath.
   The Buddha's first sermon was taught at Saranath.
   The Buddha's first sermon was being taught at Saranath.
   The Buddha's first sermon had been taught at Saranath.

3. A cook lighted the fire.
   A cook was lighting the fire.
   A cook had lighted the fire.
The fire was lighted by a cook.
The fire was being lighted by a cook.
The fire had been lighted by a cook.

4. Sompong commanded his disciples to believe his doctrines.
   Sompong was commanding his disciples to believe his doctrines.
   Sompong had commanded his disciples to believe his doctrines.
   Somsak's disciples were commanded to believe his doctrines.
   Somsak's disciples were being commanded to believe his doctrines.
   Somsak's disciples had been commanded to believe his doctrines.

5. The Buddha taught his followers to do good deeds.
   The Buddha was teaching his followers to do good deeds.
   The Buddha had taught his followers to do good deeds.
   The Buddha's followers were taught to do good deeds.
   The Buddha's followers were being taught to do good deeds.
   The Buddha's followers had been taught to do good deeds.

6. A boy climbed up that hill.
   A boy was climbing up that hill.
   A boy had climbed up that hill.
   That hill was climbed up by a boy.
   That hill was being climbed up by a boy.
   That hill had been climbed up by a boy.

7. I washed my hair.
   I was washing my hair.
   I had washed my hair.
   My hair was washed by me.
   My hair was being washed by me.
   My hair had been washed by me.

8. The Buddha solved the problem.
   The Buddha was solving the problem.
   The Buddha had solved the problem.
   The problem was solved by the Buddha.
   The problem was being solved by the Buddha.
   The problem had been solved by the Buddha.

9. The Buddha discovered the Four Noble Truths.
   The Buddha was discovering the Four Noble Truths.
   The Buddha had discovered the Four Noble Truths.
The Four Noble Truths were discovered by the Buddha.
The Four Noble Truths were being discovered by the Buddha.
The Four Noble Truths had been discovered by the Buddha.

10. Mokhalana studied the Buddha's teachings.
   Mokhalana was studying the Buddha's teachings.
   Mokhalana had studied the Buddha's teachings.
   The Buddha's teachings were studied by Mokhalana.
   The Buddha's teachings were being studied by Mokhalana.
   The Buddha's teachings had been studied by Mokhalana.

3. Present Simple Passive Voice
   Past Simple Passive Voice
   Future Simple Passive Voice
   1. The Buddhists apply the Buddha's doctrines in their real lives.
      The Buddhists applied the Buddha's doctrines in their real lives.
      The Buddhists will apply the Buddha's doctrines in their real lives.
      The Buddha's doctrines are applied in their real lives by the Buddhists.
      The Buddha's doctrines were applied in their real lives by the Buddhists.
      The Buddha's doctrines will be applied in their real lives by the Buddhists.
   2. The novices water the plants in the garden.
      The novices watered the plants in the garden.
      The novices will water the plants in the garden.
      The plants in the garden are watered by the novices.
      The plants in the garden were watered by the novices.
      The plants in the garden will be watered by the novices.
   3. The temple boys polish these tables.
      The temple boys polished these tables.
      The temple boys will polish these tables.
      These tables are polished by the temple boys.
      These tables were polished by the temple boys.
      These tables will be polished by the temple boys.
   4. Sompong cleans his room.
      Sompong cleaned his room.
      Sompong will clean his room.
      His room is cleaned by Sompong.
      His room was cleaned by Sompong.
      His room will be cleaned by Sompong.
5. She buys an umbrella.
   She bought an umbrella.
   She will buy an umbrella.
   *An umbrella is bought by her.*
   *An umbrella was bought by her.*
   *An umbrella will be bought by her.*

6. The teacher punishes the lazy students.
   The teacher punished the lazy students.
   The teacher will punish the lazy students.
   *The lazy students are punished by the teacher.*
   *The lazy students were punished by the teacher.*
   *The lazy students will be punished by the teacher.*

7. My mother reads this letter.
   My mother read this letter.
   My mother will read this letter.
   *This letter is read by my mother.*
   *This letter was read by my mother.*
   *This letter will be read by my mother.*

8. A loud noise frightens me.
   A loud noise frightened me.
   A loud noise will frighten me.
   *I am frightened by a loud noise.*
   *I was frightened by a loud noise.*
   *I shall be frightened by a loud noise.*

   Our seniors booked tickets.
   Our seniors will book tickets.
   *Tickets are booked by our seniors.*
   *Tickets were booked by our seniors.*
   *Tickets will be booked by our seniors.*

10. Novices and monks respect our abbot.
    Novices and monk respected our abbot.
    Novices and monk will respect our abbot.
    *Our abbot is respected by novices and monks.*
    *Our abbot was respected by novices and monks.*
    *Our abbot will be respected by novices and monks.*
4. Present Perfect Passive Voice
   Past Perfect Passive Voice
   Future Perfect Passive Voice

1. Somchai has turned on the light.
   Somchai had turned on the light.
   Somchai will have turned on the light.
   The light has been turned on by Somchai.
   The light had been turned on by Somchai.
   The light will have been turned on by Somchai.

2. My brother has abused him.
   My brother had abused him.
   My brother will have abused him.
   He has been abused by my brother.
   He had been abused by my brother.
   He will have been abused by my brother.

3. The Buddhist monks have advised the villagers.
   The Buddhist monks had advised the villagers.
   The Buddhist monks will have advised the villagers.
   The villagers have been advised by the Buddhist monks.
   The villagers had been advised by the Buddhist monks.
   The villagers will have been advised by the Buddhist monks.

4. The abbot has distributed the offering for a sermon.
   The abbot had distributed the offering for a sermon.
   The abbot will have distributed the offering for a sermon.
   The offering for a sermon has been distributed by the abbot.
   The offering for a sermon had been distributed by the abbot.
   The offering for a sermon will have been distributed by the abbot.

5. The sponsors have admired his sermon.
   The sponsors had admired his sermon.
   The sponsors will have admired his sermon.
   His sermon has been admired by the sponsors.
   His sermon had been admired by the sponsors.
   His sermon will have been admired by the sponsors.

6. His opposition has embarrassed her.
   His opposition had embarrassed her.
   His opposition will have embarrassed her.
She has been embarrassed by his opposition.
She had been embarrassed by his opposition.
She will have been embarrassed by his opposition.

7. The boys have eaten the bananas.
   The boys had eaten the bananas.
   The boys will have eaten the bananas.
   The bananas have been eaten by the boys.
   The bananas had been eaten by the boys.
   The bananas will have been eaten by the boys.

8. A large company has built this house.
   A large company had built this house.
   A large company will have built this house.
   This house has been built by a large company.
   This house had been built by a large company.
   This house will have been built by a large company.

9. He has won a scholarship.
   He had won a scholarship.
   He will have won a scholarship.
   A scholarship has been won by him.
   A scholarship had been won by him.
   A scholarship will be won by him.

10. Chaiyot has seen a religious book.
    Chaiyot had seen a religious book.
    Chaiyot will have seen a religious book.
    A religious book has been seen by Chaiyot.
    A religious book had been seen by Chaiyot.
    A religious book will have been seen by Chaiyot.

C. Change from Active Voice to Passive Voice in Groups of Four

1. Present Simple Passive Voice
   Present Continuous Passive voice
   Present Perfect Passive Voice
   Past Simple Passive Voice

1. I write a letter.
   I am writing a letter.
   I have written a letter.
   I wrote a letter.
A letter is written by me.
A letter is being written by me.
A letter has been written by me.
A letter was written by me.

2. The students of Buddhist universities speak Thai.
   The students of Buddhist universities are speaking Thai.
   The students of Buddhist universities have spoken Thai.
   The students of Buddhist universities spoke Thai.

Thai is spoken by the student of Buddhist Universities.
Thai is being spoken by the students of Buddhist Universities.
Thai has been spoken by the students of Buddhist Universities.
Thai was spoken by the students of Buddhist Universities.

3. My friends read a newspaper.
   My friends are reading a newspaper.
   My friends have read a newspaper.
   My friends read a newspaper.
   A newspaper is read by my friends.
   A newspaper is being read by my friends.
   A newspaper has been read by my friends.
   A newspaper was read by my friends.

4. My father ploughs this field.
   My father is ploughing this field.
   My father has ploughed this field.
   My father ploughed this field.
   This field is ploughed by my father.
   This field is being ploughed by my father.
   This field has been ploughed by my father.
   This field was ploughed by my father.

5. Somchai answers the telephone.
   Somchai is answering the telephone.
   Somchai has answered the telephone.
   Somchai answered the telephone.
   The telephone is answered by Somchai.
   The telephone is being answered by Somchai.
   The telephone has been answered by Somchai.
   The telephone was answered by Somchai.
6. The class master calls the roll.
   The class master is calling the roll.
   The class master has called the roll.
   The class master called the roll.

   The roll is called by the class master.
   The roll is being called by the class master.
   The roll has been called by the class master.
   The roll was called by the class master.

7. A layman insults a small novice.
   A layman is insulting a small novice.
   A layman has insulted a small novice.
   A layman insulted a small novice.

   A small novice is insulted by a layman.
   A small novice is being insulted by a layman.
   A small novice has been insulted by a layman.
   A small novice was insulted by a layman.

8. A temple boy hits a bad boy.
   A temple boy is hitting a bad boy.
   A temple boy has hit a bad boy.
   A temple boy hit a bad boy.

   A bad boy is hit by a temple boy.
   A bad boy is being hit by a temple boy.
   A bad boy has been hit by a temple boy.
   A bad boy was hit by a temple boy.

9. People light candles and incenses on Visakha night.
   People are lighting candles and incenses on Visakha night.
   People have lighted candles and incenses on Visakha night.
   People lighted candles and incenses on Visakha night.

   Candles and incenses are lighted on Visakha night by people.
   Candles and incenses are being lighted on Visakha night by people.
   Candles and incenses have been lighted on Visakha night by people.
   Candles and incenses were lighted on Visakha night by people.

10. We take a test.
    We are taking a test.
    We have taken a test.
    We took a test.
A test is taken by us.
A test is being taken by us.
A test has been taken by us.
A test was taken by us.

2. Past Continuous Passive Voice
   Past Perfect Passive Voice
   Future Simple Passive Voice
   Future Perfect Passive Voice
1. The great monk Somporn was teaching Pali.
   The great monk Somporn had taught Pali.
   The great monk Somporn will teach Pali.
   The great monk Somporn will have taught Pali.
   Pali was being taught us by the great monk Somporn.
   Pali had been taught us by the great monk Somporn.
   Pali will be taught us by the great monk Somporn.
   Pali will have been taught us by the great monk Somporn.
2. My classmate was sending a present to me.
   My classmate had sent a present to me.
   My classmate will send a present to me.
   My classmate will have sent a present to me.
   A present was being sent to me by my classmate.
   A present had been sent to me by my classmate.
   A present will be sent to me by my classmate.
   A present will have been sent to me by my classmate.
3. People were listening to a sermon.
   People had listened to a sermon.
   People will listen to a sermon.
   People will have listened to a sermon.
   A sermon was being listened to by people.
   A sermon had been listened to by people.
   A sermon will be listened to by people.
   A sermon will have been listened to by people.
4. Her boyfriend was looking after my sister.
   Her boyfriend had looked after my sister.
   Her boyfriend will look after my sister.
   Her boyfriend will have looked after my sister.
My sister was being looked after by her boyfriend.
My sister had been looked after by her boyfriend.
My sister will be looked after by her boyfriend.
My sister will have been looked after by her boyfriend.

5. The teacher was correcting our homework.
   The teacher had corrected our homework.
   The teacher will correct our homework.
   The teacher will have corrected our homework.

Our homework was being corrected by the teacher.
Our homework had been corrected by the teacher.
Our homework will be corrected by the teacher.
Our homework will have been corrected by the teacher.

6. He was doing this English exercise.
   He had done this English exercise.
   He will do this English exercise.
   He will have done this English exercise.

This English exercise was being done by him.
This English exercise had been done by him.
This English exercise will be done by him.
This English exercise will have been done by him.

7. The temple boys were singing the National Anthem.
   The temple boys had sung the National Anthem.
   The temple boys will sing the National Anthem.
   The temple boys will have sung the National Anthem.

The National Anthem was being sung by the temple boys.
The National Anthem had been sung by the temple boys.
The National Anthem will be sung by the temple boys.
The National anthem will have been sung by the temple boys.

8. The teacher was punishing the students.
   The teacher had punished the students.
   The teacher will punish the students.
   The teacher will have punished the students.

The students were punished by the teacher.
The students have been punished by the teacher.
The students will be punished by the teacher.
The students will have been punished by the teacher.
9. His friends were hitting a temple boy.
   His friends had hit a temple boy.
   His friends will hit a temple boy.
   His friends will have hit a temple boy.
   A temple boy was hit by his friends.
   A temple boy had been hit by his friends.
   A temple boy will be hit by his friends.
   A temple boy will have been hit by his friends.

10. The students were using the dictionary in the class.
    The students had used the dictionary in the class.
    The students will use the dictionary in the class.
    The students will have used the dictionary in the class.
    The dictionary was used by the students in the class.
    The dictionary had been used by students in the class.
    The dictionary will be used by students in the class.
    The dictionary will have been used by students in the class.

3. Present Simple Passive Voice
   Past Simple Passive Voice
   Future Simple Passive Voice
   Future Perfect Passive Voice

1. You read a novel.
   You read a novel.
   You will read a novel.
   You will have read a novel.
   A novel is read by you.
   A novel was read by you.
   A novel will be read by you.
   A novel will have been read by you.

2. The shopkeeper sells a mango.
   The shopkeeper sold a mango.
   The shopkeeper will sell a mango.
   The shopkeeper will have sold a mango.
   A mango is sold by the shopkeeper.
   A mango was sold by that shopkeeper.
   A mango will be sold by that shopkeeper.
   A mango will have been sold by the shopkeeper.
3. He repairs her radio.
   He repaired her radio.
   He will repair her radio.
   He will have repaired her radio.
   Her radio is repaired by him.
   Her radio was repaired by him.
   Her radio will be repaired by him.
   Her radio will have been repaired by him.

4. He cleans the room.
   He cleaned the room.
   He will clean the room.
   He will have cleaned the room.
   The room is cleaned by him.
   The room was cleaned by him.
   The room will be cleaned by him.
   The room will have been cleaned by him.

5. Our teacher advises us.
   Our teacher advised us.
   Our teacher will advise us.
   Our teacher will have advised us.
   We are advised by our teacher.
   We were advised by our teacher.
   We shall be advised by our teacher.
   We shall have been advised by our teacher.

   My friends borrowed my religious books.
   My friends will borrow my religious books.
   My friends will have borrowed my religious books.
   My religious books are borrowed by my friends.
   My religious books were borrowed by my friends.
   My religious books will be borrowed by my friends.
   My religious books will have been borrowed by my friends.

7. That monk wears the upper-robe.
   That monk wore the upper-robe.
   That monk will wear the upper-robe.
   That monk will have worn the upper-robe.
The upper-robe is worn by that monk.
The upper-robe was worn by that monk.
The upper-robe will be worn by that monk.
The upper-robe will have been worn by that monk.

8. They post the letters.
   They posted the letters.
   They shall post the letters.
   They shall have posted the letters.
   The letters are posted by them.
   The letters were posted by them.
   The letters will be posted by them.
   The letters will have been posted by them.

9. His grandmother tells a story.
   His grandmother told a story.
   His grandmother will tell a story.
   His grandmother will have told a story.
   A story is told by his grandmother.
   A story was told by his grandmother.
   A story will be told by his grandmother.
   A story will have been told by his grandmother.

10. The teacher teaches a new lesson.
    The teacher taught a new lesson.
    The teacher will teach a new lesson.
    The teacher will have taught a new lesson.
    A new lesson is taught by the teacher.
    A new lesson was taught by the teacher.
    A new lesson will be taught by the teacher.
    A new lesson will have been taught by the teacher.

D. Change from Active Voice to Passive Voice in Groups of Six

1. Present Simple Passive Voice
   Present Perfect Passive Voice
   Past simple Passive voice
   Past Perfect Passive Voice
   Future Simple Passive Voice
   Future Perfect Passive Voice
1. The venerable teacher Somchai celebrates the rank fan.
The venerable teacher Somchai has celebrated the rank fan.
The venerable teacher Somchai celebrated the rank fan.
The venerable teacher Somchai had celebrated the rank fan.
The venerable teacher Somchai will celebrate the rank fan.
The venerable teacher Somchai will have celebrated the rank fan.
The rank fan is celebrated by the venerable teacher Somchai.
The rank fan has been celebrated by the venerable teacher Somchai.
The rank fan was celebrated by the venerable teacher Somchai.
The rank fan had been celebrated by the venerable teacher Somchai.
The rank fan will be celebrated by the venerable teacher Somchai.
The rank fan will have been celebrated by the venerable teacher Somchai.

2. The sponsors arrange a set of altar tables.
The sponsors have arranged a set of altar tables.
The sponsors arranged a set of altar tables.
The sponsors had arranged a set of altar tables.
The sponsors will arrange a set of altar tables.
The sponsors will have arranged a set of altar tables.
A set of altar tables is arranged by the sponsors.
A set of altar tables has been arranged by the sponsors.
A set of altar tables was arranged by the sponsors.
A set of altar tables had been arranged by the sponsors.
A set of altar tables will be arranged by the sponsors.
A set of altar tables will have been arranged by the sponsors.

3. He talks on the phone.
He has talked on the phone.
He talked on the phone.
He had talked on the phone.
He will talk on the phone.
He will have talked on the phone.
The phone is talked on by her.
The phone has been talked on by her.
The phone was talked on by her.
The phone had been talked on by her.
The phone will be talked on by her.
The phone will have been talked on by her.
4. The students learn English.
   The students have learnt English.
   The students learnt English.
   The students had learnt English.
   The students will learn English.
   The students will have learnt English.

   English is learnt by the students.
   English has been learnt by the students.
   English was learnt by the students.
   English had been learnt by the students.
   English will be learnt by the students.
   English will have been learnt by the students.

5. The temple boy takes a girl to the movies.
   The temple boy has taken a girl to the movies.
   The temple boy took a girl to the movies.
   The temple boy had taken a girl to the movies.
   The temple boy will take a girl to the movies.
   The temple boy will have taken a girl to the movies.

   A girl is taken to the movies by the temple boy.
   A girl has been taken to the movies by the temple boy.
   A girl was taken to the movies by the temple boy.
   A girl had been taken to the movies by the temple boy.
   A girl will be taken to the movies by the temple boy.
   A girl will have been taken to the movies by the temple boy.

6. A vendor cheats him.
   A vendor has cheated him.
   A vendor cheated him.
   A vendor had cheated him.
   A vendor will cheat him.
   A vendor will have cheated him.

   He is cheated by a vendor.
   He has been cheated by a vendor.
   He was cheated by a vendor.
   He had been cheated by a vendor.
   He will be cheated by a vendor.
   He will have been cheated by a vendor.
7. Her mother hits her.
   Her mother has hit her.
   Her mother hit her.
   Her mother had hit her.
   Her mother will hit her.
   Her mother will have hit her.

_She is hit by her mother._
_She has been hit by her mother._
_She was hit by her mother._
_She had been hit by her mother._
_She will be hit by her mother._
_She will have been hit by her mother._

8. Her father sells her house.
   Her father has sold her house.
   Her father sold her house.
   Her father had sold her house.
   Her father will sell her house.
   Her father will have sold her house.

_Her house is sold by her father._
_Her house has been sold by her father._
_Her house was sold by her father._
_Her house had been sold by her father._
_Her house will be sold by her father._
_Her house will have been sold by her father._

9. He repairs a car.
   He has repaired a car.
   He repaired a car.
   He had repaired a car.
   He will repair a car.
   He will have repaired a car.

_A car is repaired by him._
_A car has been repaired by him._
_A car was repaired by him._
_A car had been repaired by him._
_A car will be repaired by him._
_A car will have been repaired by him._
10. The traffic jam wastes our time.
   The traffic jam has wasted our time.
   The traffic jam wasted our time.
   The traffic jam had wasted our time.
   The traffic jam will waste our time.
   The traffic jam will have wasted our time.
   Our time is wasted by the traffic jam.
   Our time has been wasted by the traffic jam.
   Our time was wasted by the traffic jam.
   Our time had been wasted by the traffic jam.
   Our time will be wasted by the traffic jam.
   Our time will have been wasted by the traffic jam.

2. Present Simple Passive Voice
   Present Continuous Passive Voice
   Present Perfect Passive Voice
   Past Simple Passive Voice
   Past Continuous Passive Voice
   Past Perfect Passive Voice

1. The temple boys play football.
   The temple boys are playing football.
   The temple boys have played football.
   The temple boys played football.
   The temple boys were playing football.
   The temple boys had played football.
   Football is played by the temple boys.
   Football is being played by the temple boys.
   Football has been played by the temple boys.
   Football was played by the temple boys.
   Football was being played by the temple boys.
   Football had been played by temple boys.

2. He washes his under-robes.
   He is washing his under-robes.
   He has washed his under-robes.
   He washed his under-robes.
   He was washing his under-robes.
   He had washed his under-robes.
His under-robes are washed by him.
His under-robes are being washed by him.
His under-robes have been washed by him.
His under-robes were washed by him.
His under-robes were being washed by him.
His under-robes had been washed by him.

3. He wears a new yellow robe
   He is wearing a new yellow robe.
   He has worn a new yellow robe.
   He wore a new yellow robe.
   He was wearing a new yellow robe.
   He had worn a new yellow robe.

A new yellow robe is worn by him.
A new yellow robe is being worn by him.
A new yellow robe has been worn by him.
A new yellow robe was worn by him.
A new yellow robe was being worn by him.
A new yellow robe had been worn by him.

4. The villagers pour the water of dedication
   The villagers are pouring the water of dedication.
   The villagers have poured the water of dedication.
   The villagers poured the water of dedication.
   The villagers were pouring the water of dedication.
   The villagers had poured the water of dedication.

The water of dedication is poured by the villagers.
The water of dedication is being poured by the villagers.
The water of dedication has been poured by the villagers.
The water of dedication was poured by the villagers.
The water of dedication was being poured by the villagers.
The water of dedication had been poured by the villagers.

5. She does Somsri’s homework.
   She is doing Somsri’s homework.
   She has done Somsri’s homework.
   She did Somsri’s homework.
   She was doing Somsri’s homework.
   She had done Somsri’s homework.
Somsri’s homework is done by her.
Somsri’s homework is being done by her.
Somsri’s homework has been done by her.
Somsri’s homework was done by her.
Somsri’s homework was being done by her.
Somsri’s homework had been done by her.

6. An old monk anoints a car.
   An old monk is anointing a car.
   An old monk has anointed a car.
   An old monk anointed a car.
   An old monk was anointing a car.
   An old monk had anointed a car.

A car is anointed by an old monk.
A car is being anointed by an old monk.
A car has been anointed by an old monk.
A car was anointed by an old monk.
A car was being anointed by an old monk.
A car had been anointed by an old monk.

7. Monks and novices chant Holy Stanzas.
   Monks and novices are chanting Holy Stanzas.
   Monks and novices have chanted Holy Stanzas.
   Monks and novices chanted Holy Stanzas.
   Monks and novices were chanting Holy Stanzas.
   Monks and novices had chanted Holy Stanzas.

Holy stanzas are chanted by monks and novices.
Holy stanzas are being chanted by monks and novices.
Holy stanzas have been chanted by monks and novices.
Holy stanzas were chanted by monks and novices.
Holy stanzas were being chanted by monks and novices.
Holy stanzas had been chanted by monks and novices.

8. A novice takes care of a senior monk.
   A novice is taking care of a senior monk.
   A novice has taken care of a senior monk.
   A novice took care of a senior monk.
   A novice was taking care of a senior monk.
   A novice had taken care of a senior monk.
A senior monk is taken care of by a novice.
A senior monk is being taken care of by a novice.
A senior monk has been taken care of by a novice.
A senior monk was taken care of by a novice.
A senior monk was being taken care by a novice.
A senior monk had been taken care of by a novice.

   - My mother is drinking tea.
   - My mother has drunk tea.
   - My mother drank tea.
   - My mother was drinking tea.
   - My mother had drunk tea.

   Tea is drunk by my mother.
   Tea is being drunk by my mother.
   Tea has been drunk by my mother.
   Tea was drunk by my mother.
   Tea was being drunk by my mother.
   Tea had been drunk by my mother.

10. They water the garden.
    - They are watering the garden.
    - They have watered the garden.
    - They watered the garden.
    - They were watering the garden.
    - They had watered the garden.

    The garden is watered by them.
    The garden is being watered by them.
    The garden has been watered by them.
    The garden was watered by them.
    The garden had been watered by them.

3. Present Perfect Passive Voice
   - Past Simple Passive Voice
   - Past Continuous Passive Voice
   - Past Perfect Passive Voice
   - Future Simple Passive Voice
   - Future Perfect Passive Voice
1. I have eaten a banana.
   I ate a banana.
   I was eating a banana.
   I had eaten a banana.
   I will eat a banana.
   I will have eaten a banana.
   A banana has been eaten by me.
   A banana was eaten by me.
   A banana was being eaten by me.
   A banana had been eaten by me.
   A banana will be eaten by me.
   A banana will have been eaten by me.

2. Our teacher has taught English.
   Our teacher taught English.
   Our teacher was teaching English.
   Our teacher had taught English.
   Our teacher will teach English.
   Our teacher will have taught English.
   English has been taught by our teacher.
   English was taught by our teacher.
   English was being taught by our teacher.
   English had been taught by our teacher.
   English will be taught by our teacher.
   English will have been taught by our teacher.

3. A layman has supported him.
   A layman supported him.
   A layman was supporting him.
   A layman had supported him.
   A layman will support him.
   A layman will have supported him.
   He has been supported by a layman.
   He was supported by a layman.
   He was being supported by a layman.
   He had been supported by a layman.
   He will be supported by a layman.
   He will have been supported by a layman.
4. The teacher has written a book.
   The teacher wrote a book.
   The teacher was writing a book.
   The teacher had written a book.
   The teacher will write a book.
   The teacher will have written a book.
   *A book has been written by the teacher.*
   *A book was written by the teacher.*
   *A book was being written by the teacher.*
   *A book had been written by the teacher.*
   *A book will be written by the teacher.*
   *A book will have been written by the teacher.*

5. He has attended an elder monk.
   He attended an elder monk.
   He was attending an elder monk.
   He had attended an elder monk.
   He will attend an elder monk.
   He will have attended an elder monk.
   *An elder monk has been attended by him.*
   *An elder monk was attended by him.*
   *An elder monk was being attended by him.*
   *An elder monk had been attended by him.*
   *An elder monk will be attended by him.*
   *An elder monk will have been attended by him.*

6. My mother has listened to the news.
   My mother listened to the news.
   My mother was listening to the news.
   My mother had listened to the news.
   My mother will listen to the news.
   My mother will have listened to the news.
   *The news has been listened to by my mother.*
   *The news was listened to by my mother.*
   *The news was being listened to by my mother.*
   *The news had been listened to by my mother.*
   *The news will be listened to by my mother.*
   *The news will have been listened to by my mother.*
7. We have said requiem prayer.
   We said requiem prayer.
   We were saying requiem prayer.
   We had said requiem prayer.
   We will say requiem prayer.
   We will have said requiem prayer.
   Requiem prayer has been said by us.
   Requiem prayer was said by us.
   Requiem prayer was being said by us.
   Requiem prayer had been said by us.
   Requiem prayer will be said by us.
   Requiem prayer will have been said by us.

8. A layman has presented the offerings for a sermon to monks.
   A layman presented the offerings for a sermon to monks.
   A layman was presenting the offerings for a sermon to monks.
   A layman had presented the offerings for a sermon to monks.
   A layman will present the offerings for a sermon to monks.
   A layman will have presented the offerings for a sermon for monks.
   The offerings for a sermon have been presented to monks by a layman.
   The offerings for a sermon were presented to monks by a layman.
   The offerings for a sermon were being presented to monks by a layman.
   The offerings for a sermon had been presented to monks by a layman.
   The offerings for a sermon will be presented by a layman.
   The offerings for a sermon will have been presented by a layman.

9. The lay disciples have learnt Dhamma.
   The lay disciples learnt Dhamma.
   The lay disciples were learning Dhamma.
   The lay disciples had learnt Dhamma.
   The lay disciples will learn Dhamma.
   The lay disciples will have learnt Dhamma.
   Dhamma has been learnt by the lay disciples.
   Dhamma was learnt by the lay disciples.
   Dhamma was being learnt by the lay disciples.
   Dhamma had been learnt by the lay disciples.
   Dhamma will be learnt by the lay disciples.
   Dhamma will have been learnt by the lay disciples.
10. The singer has sung a song.
   The singer sang a song.
   The singer was singing a song.
   The singer has sung a song.
   The singer will sing a song.
   The singer will have sung a song.

* A song has been sung by the singer. 
* A song was sung by the singer.
* A song was being sung by the singer.
* A song had been sung by the singer.
* A song will be sung by the singer.
* A song will have been sung by the singer.
3. Presentation of Narration

A. Change from Direct form of narration to Indirect form of narration in Pairs

1. Present Simple

   Present Continuous

1. He said, “Monks and novices learn English.”
   He said, “Monks and novices are learning English.”

   He said that monks and novices learnt English.
   He said that monks and novices were learning English.

2. Somchai said, “I eat meat.”
   Somchai said, “I am eating meat.”

   Somchai said that he ate meat.
   Somchai said that he was eating meat.

3. They said to me, “We translate Pali into Thai.”
   They said to me, “We are translating Pali into Thai.”

   They told me that they translated Pali into Thai.
   They told me that they were translating Pali into Thai.

4. Montri said, “I perform funeral.”
   Montri said, “I am performing funeral.”

   Montri said that he performed funeral.
   Montri said that he was performing funeral.

5. My friend said to me, “Monk Paitoon teaches English to his students.”
   My friend said to me, “Monk Paitoon is teaching English to his students.”

   My friend told me that monk Paitoon taught English to his students.
   My friend told me that monk Paitoon was teaching English to his students.

6. He said, “I pray the Sutra.”
   He said, “I am praying the Sutra now.”

   He said that he prayed.
   He said that he was praying then.

7. Our abbot said, “I travel to Bangkok by car.”
   Our abbot said, “I am travelling to Bangkok by car.”

   Our abbot said that he travelled to Bangkok by car.
   Our abbot said that he was travelling to Bangkok by car.

8. They said to me, “We use Colegate toothpaste.”
   They said to me, “We are using Colegate toothpaste.”
They told me that they used Colegate toothpaste.

They told me that they were using Colegate toothpaste.

9. The janitor said, “I ring the bell.”
   The janitor said, “I am ringing the bell.”

   The janitor said that he rang the bell.

   The janitor said that he was ringing the bell.

10. Monk Somsak said, “The villagers follow me.”
    Monk Somsak said, “The villagers are following me.”

    Monk Somsak said that the villagers followed him.

    Monk Somsak said that the villagers were following him.

2. Present Perfect
   Present Perfect Continuous

   1. He said, “I have gone to college.”
      He said, “I have been going to college for three years.”

      He said that he had gone to college.

      He said that he had been going to college for three years.

   2. Novices said, “We have washed monks’ under-robes.”
      Novices said, “We have been washing monks’ under-robes since morning.”

      Novices said that they had washed monks’ under-robes.

      Novices said that they had been washing monks’ under-robes since morning.

   3. Monk Daeng said to me, “I have assumed my yellow robe.”
      Monk Daeng said to me, “I have been assuming my yellow robe since 9.00 a.m.”

      Monk Daeng told me that he had assumed his yellow robe.

      Monk Daeng told me that he had been assuming his yellow robe since 9.00 a.m.

   4. You said, “I have offered food to monks.”
      You said, “I have been offering food to monks since morning.”

      You said that you had offered food to monks.

      You said that you had been offering food to monks since morning.

   5. Monk Koon said, “I have pronounced incantation over the Buddha images.”
      Monk Koon said, “I have been pronouncing incantation over the Buddha images.”

      Monk Koon said that he had pronounced incantation over the Buddha images.

      Monk Koon said that he had been pronouncing incantation over the Buddha images.
6. He said, “I have worshipped false gods.”

He said, “I have been worshipping false gods since morning.”

He said that he had worshipped false gods.

He said that he had been worshipping false gods since morning.

7. He said, “My abbot has thrown sacred water on the lay followers.”

He said, “My abbot has been throwing sacred water on the lay followers.”

He said that his abbot had thrown sacred water on the lay followers.

He said that his abbot had been throwing sacred water on the lay followers.

8. He said, “we have shown respect to our masters.”

He said, “we have been showing respect to our masters for five minutes.”

He said that they had shown respect to their masters.

He said that they had been showing respect to their masters for five minutes.

9. Sompong said, “I have done good deeds.”

Sompong said, “I have been doing good deeds for ten years.”

Sompong said that he had done good deeds.

Sompong said that he had been doing good deeds for ten years.

10. She said, “My mother has worn the small Buddha images.”

She said, “My mother has been wearing the small Buddha images for twenty years.”

She said that her mother had worn the small Buddha images.

She said that her mother had been wearing the small Buddha images for twenty years.

3. Past Simple

Past Continuous

1. They said, “We washed monks’ yellow robes yesterday.”

They said, “We were washing monks’ yellow robes.”

They said that they had washed monks’ yellow robes the day before.

They said that they had been washing monks’ yellow robes.

2. He said, “I did good deeds.”

He said, “I was doing good deeds.”

He said that he had done good deeds.

He said that he had been doing good deeds.

3. They said, “We celebrated Visakha Buja Day last night.”

They said, “We were celebrating Visakha Buja Day.”

They said that they had celebrated Visakha Buja Day the previous night.

They said that they had been celebrating Visakha Buja Day.
4. He said, “I went into retreat during the rainy season.”
   He said, “I was going into retreat during the rainy season.”
He said that he had gone into retreat during the rainy season.
He said that he had been going into retreat during the rainy season.
5. My abbot said, “I taught my students.”
   My abbot said, “I was teaching my students.”
My abbot said that he had taught his students.
My abbot said that he had been teaching his students.
6. They said, “We took this medicine.”
   They said, “We was taking this medicine.”
They said that they had taken that medicine.
They said that they had been taking that medicine.
7. The teacher said, “My students attended Dhamma classes.”
   The teacher said, “My students were attending Dhamma classes.”
The teacher said that his students had attended Dhamma classes.
The teacher said that his students had been attending Dhamma classes.
8. The Prime Minister said, “I supported a Venerable Payutto.”
   The Prime Minister said, “I was supporting a Venerable Payutto.”
The Prime Minister said that he had supported a Venerable Payutto.
The Prime Minister said that he had been supporting a Venerable Payutto.
9. He said, “I narrated Dhamma to my supporters.”
   He said, “I was narrating Dhamma to my supporters.”
He said that he had narrated Dhamma to his supporters.
He said that he had been narrating Dhamma to his supporters.
10. They said, “We learnt English.”
    They said, “We was learning English.”
They said that they had learnt English.
They said that they had been learning English.

4. Future Simple
   Future Continuous
1. I said to Somsri, “I shall do this work tomorrow.”
   I said to Somsri, “I shall be doing this work at 7 o’clock tomorrow.”
I told Somsri that I would do that work the next day.
I told Somsri that I would be doing that work at 7 o’clock the next day.
2. He said, “It will rain heavily tomorrow.”
   He said, “It will be raining heavily at 6 o’clock tomorrow.”
   He said that it would rain heavily the next day.
   He said that it would be raining heavily at 6 o’clock the next day.
3. They said to me, “We shall visit you tomorrow.”
   They said to me, “We shall be visiting you tomorrow.”
   They told me that they would visit me the next day.
   They told me that they would be visiting the next day.
4. The Prime Minister said, “I shall present at the funeral ceremony.”
   The Prime Minister said, “I shall be presenting at the funeral ceremony.”
   The Prime Minister said that he would present at the funeral ceremony.
   The Prime Minister said that he would be presenting at the funeral ceremony.
5. An elder monk said, “My abbot will perform evening prayers.”
   An elder monk said, “My abbot will be performing evening prayers.”
   An elder monk said that his abbot would perform evening prayers.
   An elder monk said that his abbot would be performing evening prayers.
6. The villagers said, “We shall decorate our temple.”
   The villagers said, “We shall be decorating our temple.”
   The villagers said that they should decorate their temple.
   The villagers said that they should be decorating their temple.
7. The temple boys said, “Novices and monks will take a rest.”
   The temple boys said, “Novices and monks will be taking a rest.”
   The temple boys said that novices and monks would take a rest.
   The temple boys said that novices and monks would be taking a rest.
8. A small novice said, “I shall complete my assignment.”
   A small novice said, “I shall be completing my assignment.”
   A small novice said that he would complete his assignment.
   A small novice said that he would be completing his assignment.
9. He said, “I shall stay in India.”
   He said, “I shall be staying in India.”
   He said that he would stay in India.
   He said that he would be staying in India.
10. They said, “We shall beg alms.”
    They said, “We shall be begging alms.”
    They said that they should beg alms.
    They said that they should be begging alms.
5. Future Perfect

**Future Perfect Continuous**

1. They said, “We shall have read a book by tomorrow.”
   They said, “We shall have been reading a book for forty two days by tomorrow.”
   *They said that they would have read a book by the next day.*
   *They said that they would have been reading a book for forty two hours by the next day.*

2. He said, “I shall have lunch before noon.”
   He said, “I shall have been having lunch for one hour.”
   *He said that he would have lunch before noon.*
   *He said that he would have been having lunch for one hour.*

3. My father said, “I shall have saved five thousand bahts by the end of this year.”
   My father said, “I shall have been saving five thousand for five years.”
   *My father said that he would have saved five thousand bahts by the end of that year.*
   *My father said that he would have been saving five thousand bahts for five years.*

4. Sompong said to me, “I shall have washed my under-robes before 6.00 p.m.”
   Sompong said to me, “I shall have been washing my under-robes for thirty minutes.
   *Sompong told me that he would have washed his under-robes before 6.00 p.m.*
   *Sompong told me that he would have been washing his under-robes for thirty minutes.*

5. My teacher said, “I shall have taught the life of the Buddha to novices by the end of this month.”
   My teacher said, “I shall have been teaching the life of the Buddha to novices for three month.
   *My teacher said that he would have taught the life of the Buddha to novices by the end of that month.*
   *My teacher said that he would have been teaching the life of the Buddha to novices for three month.*

6. Monk Koon said, “I shall have written a book by August.”
   Monk Koon said, “I shall have been writing a book for two hours.”
   *Monk Koon said that he would have written a book by August.*
   *Monk Koon said that he would have been writing a book for two hours.*

7. They said, “We shall have studied in this college by 2005.”
   They said, “We shall have been studying in this college for four years by 2005.”
   *They said that they would have studied in that college by 2005.*
   *They said that they would have been studying in that college for four years by 2005.*
8. He said to me, “My girlfriend will have stayed at home by 4 o’clock.”

He said to me, “My girlfriend will have been staying at home for two hours.”

He told me that his girlfriend would have stayed at home by 4 o’clock.
He told me that his girlfriend would have been staying at home for two hours.

9. They said, “We shall have taken a rest before April.”

They said, “We shall have been taking a rest for three month.”

They said that they would have taken a rest before April.
They said that they would have been taking a rest for three month.

10. Somchai said, “My teacher will have recited the Sutra before 7 p.m.”

Somchai said, “My teacher will have been reciting the Sutra for two hours.”

Somchai said that his teacher would have recited the Sutra before 7 p.m.
Somchai said that his teacher would have been reciting the Sutra for two hours.

B. Change from Direct Form of Narration to Indirect Form of Narration in Groups of Three

1. Present Simple
   Past Simple
   Future Simple

1. Somchai said, “I chant the sutras.”
   Somchai said, “I chanted the sutras.”
   Somchai said, “I shall chant the sutras.”

Somchai said that he chanted the sutras.
Somchai said that he had chanted the sutras.
Somchai said that he would chant the sutras.

2. He said to me, “I am ordained a Buddhist monk.”
   He said to me, “I was ordained a Buddhist monk.”
   He said to me, “I shall be ordained a Buddhist monk.”

He told me that he was ordained a Buddhist Monk.
He told me that he had been ordained a Buddhist monk.
He told me that he would be ordained a Buddhist monk.

3. Sombat said, “I warn people against blind faith.”
   Sombat said, “I warned people against blind faith.”
   Sombat said, “I shall warn people against blind faith.”

Sombat said that he warned people against blind faith.
Sombat said that he had warned people against blind faith.
Sombat said that he would warn people against blind faith.
4. He said to me, “The King presides at the casting ceremony of a Buddhist image.”

He said to me, “The King presided at the casting ceremony of a Buddhist image.”

He said to me, “The King will preside at the casting ceremony of a Buddhist image.”

He told me that the King presided at the casting ceremony of a Buddhist image.

He told me that the King had presided at the casting ceremony of a Buddhist image.

He told me that the King would preside at the casting ceremony of a Buddhist image.

5. Monk Somchat said, “I urge villagers to have compassion on all beings.”

Monk Somchat said, “I urged villagers to have compassion on all beings.”

Monk Somchat said that he urged villagers to have compassion on all beings.

Monk Somchat said, “I shall urge villagers to have compassion on all beings.”

Monk Somchat said that he would urge villagers to have compassion on all beings.

6. He said, “I stress the virtue of gratitude.”

He said, “I stressed the virtue of gratitude.”

He said, “I shall stress the virtue of gratitude.”

He said that he stressed the virtue of gratitude.

He said that he had stressed the virtue of gratitude.

He said that he would stress the virtue of gratitude.

7. They said, “We advise our disciple to do good deeds.”

They said, “We advised our disciple to do good deeds.”

They said, “We shall advise our disciple to do good deeds.”

They said that they advised their disciple to do good deeds.

They said that they had advised their disciple to do good deeds.

They said that they would advise their disciple to do good deeds.

8. Pairat said to me, “I do a mistake.”

Pairat said to me, “I did a mistake.”

Pairat said to me, “I shall do a mistake.”

Pairat told me that he did a mistake.

Pairat told me that he had done a mistake.

Pairat told me that he would do a mistake.


A Venerable Somchat said, “Sombat studied Pali.”

A Venerable Somchat said, “Sombat will study Pali.”

A Venerable Somchat said that Sombat studied Pali.

A Venerable Somchat said that Sombat had studied Pali.

A Venerable Somchat said that Sombat would study Pali.
10. They said to me, “We read a religious book.”

They told me that they read a religious book.

2. Present Continuous
   Past Continuous
   Future Continuous

   1. He said to me, “Somboon is teaching his followers.”

   He told me that Somboon was teaching his followers.

   He told me that Somboon would be teaching his followers.

   2. My friend said, “His Majesty the King is presenting offerings to His Holiness.”

   My friend said that His Majesty the King was presenting offerings to His Holiness.

   My friend said that His Majesty the King would be presenting offerings to His Holiness.

   3. He said, “I am consulting an abbot.”

   He said that he was consulting an abbot.

   He said that he would be consulting an abbot.

   4. Mali said to me, “I am taking a test.”

   Mali told me that she was taking a test.

   Mali told me that she would be taking a test.
5. A villager said to his friend, “Your father is listening to a sermon.”
   A villager said to his friend, “Your father was listening to a sermon.”
   A villager said to his friend, “Your father will be listening to a sermon.”

   A villager told his friend that his father was listening to a sermon.
   A villager told his friend that his father had been listening to a sermon.
   A villager told his friend that his father would be listening to a sermon.

6. He said, “My abbot is celebrating the rank fan.”
   He said, “My abbot was celebrating the rank fan.”
   He said, “My abbot will be celebrating the rank fan.”

   He said that his abbot was celebrating the rank fan.
   He said that his abbot had been celebrating the rank fan.
   He said that his abbot would be celebrating the rank fan.

7. Somchai said to Somsri, “Your sister is talking on the phone.”
   Somchai said to Somsri, “Your sister was talking on the phone.”
   Somchai said to Somsri, “Your sister will be talking on the phone.”

   Somchai told to Somsri that her sister was talking on the phone.
   Somchai told to Somsri that her sister had been talking on the phone.
   Somchai told to Somsri that her sister would be talking on the phone.

8. She said, “The students are studying English.”
   She said, “The students were studying English.”
   She said, “The students will be studying English.”

   She said that the students were studying English.
   She said that the students had been studying English.
   She said that the students would be studying English.

9. My brother said to me, “Our father is repairing his bicycle.”
   My brother said to me, “Our father was repairing his bicycle.”
   My brother said to me, “Our father will be repairing his bicycle.”

   My brother told me that our father was repairing his bicycle.
   My brother told me that our father had been repairing his bicycle.
   My brother told me that our father would be repairing his bicycle.

10. Somchai said, “I am wearing a new yellow robe.”
    Somchai said, “I was wearing a new yellow robe.”
    Somchai said, “I shall be wearing a new yellow robe.”

    Somchai said that he was wearing a new yellow robe.
    Somchai said that he had been wearing a new yellow robe.
    Somchai said that he would be wearing a new yellow robe.
3. Present Perfect

   Present Perfect Continuous

   Future Perfect

1. He said, “I have learnt Dhamma.”
   He said, “I have been learning Dhamma.”
   He said, “I will have learnt Dhamma.”

   He said that he had learnt Dhamma.
   He said that he had been learning Dhamma.
   He said that he would have learnt Dhamma.

2. My mother said to me, “I have presented offerings to monks and novices.”
   My mother said to me, “I have been presenting offerings to monks and novices.”
   My mother said to me, “I shall have presented offerings to monks and novices.”

   My mother told me that she had presented offerings to monks and novices.
   My mother told me that she had been presenting offerings to monks and novices.
   My mother told me that she would have presented offerings to monks and novices.

3. He said, “We have said requiem prayer.”
   He said, “We have been saying requiem prayer.”
   He said, “We shall have said requiem prayer.”

   He said that they had said requiem prayer.
   He said that they had been saying requiem prayer.
   He said that they would have said requiem prayer.

4. He said, “I have taught English and Pali.”
   He said, “I have been teaching English and Pali.”
   He said, “I shall have taught English and Pali.”

   He said that he had taught English and Pali.
   He said that he had been teaching English and Pali.
   He said that he would have taught English and Pali.

5. Somchai said to me, “I have supported you.”
   Somchai said to me, “I have been supporting you.”
   Somchai said to me, “I shall have supported you.”

   Somchai told me that he had supported me.
   Somchai told me that he had been supporting me.
   Somchai told me that he would have supported me.
6. He said, “I have chanted Holy Stanzas.”
   He said, “I have been chanting Holy Stanzas.”
   He said, “I shall have chanted Holy Stanzas.”

*He said that he had chanted Holy Stanzas.*
*He said that he had been chanting Holy Stanzas.*
*He said that he would have chanted Holy Stanzas.*

7. My teacher said to us, “I have anointed a car.”
   My teacher said to us, “I have been anointing a car.”
   My teacher said to us, “I shall have anointed a car.”

*My teacher told us that he had anointed a car.*
*My teacher told us that he had been anointing a car.*
*My teacher told us that he would have anointed a car.*

8. Somchai and Rati said, “Sayan has done his homework.”
   Somchai and Rati said, “Sayan has been doing his homework.”
   Somchai and Rati said, “Sayan will have done his homework.”

*Somchai and Rati said that Sayan had done his homework.*
*Somchai and Rati said that Sayan had been doing his homework.*
*Somchai and Rati said that Sayan would have done his homework.*

9. A student said, “My mother has prayed.”
   A student said, “My mother has been praying.”
   A student said, “My mother will have prayed.”

*A student said that his mother had prayed.*
*A student said that his mother had been praying.*
*A student said that his mother would have prayed.*

10. They said, “He has written a letter.”
    They said, “He has been writing a letter.”
    They said, “He will have written a letter.”

*They said that he had written a letter.*
*They said that he had been writing a letter.*
*They said that he would have written a letter.*

**4. Present Continuous**

   **Present Perfect Continuous**

   **Future Perfect Continuous**
1. He said to my abbot, “I am washing a yellow robe.”
   He said to my abbot, “I have been washing a yellow robe.”
   He said to my abbot, “I shall have been washing a yellow robe.”
   
   He told my abbot that he was washing a yellow robe.
   He told my abbot that he had been washing a yellow robe.
   He told my abbot that he would have been washing a yellow robe.

2. She said, “A girl is pouring the water of dedication.”
   She said, “A girl has been pouring the water of dedication.”
   She said, “A girl will have been pouring the water of dedication.”
   
   She said that a girl was pouring the water of dedication.
   She said that a girl had been pouring the water of dedication.
   She said that a girl would have been pouring the water of dedication.

3. He said to his mother, “We are playing in the garden.”
   He said to his mother, “We have been playing in the garden.”
   He said to his mother, “We shall have been playing in the garden.”
   
   He told his mother that they were playing in the garden.
   He told his mother that they had been playing in the garden.
   He told his mother that they would have been playing in the garden.

4. She said, “My friend is reading the Tripitaka.”
   She said, “My friend has been reading the Tripitaka.”
   She said, “My friend will have been reading the Tripitaka.”
   
   She said that her friend was reading the Tripitaka.
   She said that her friend had been reading the Tripitaka.
   She said that her friend would have been reading the Tripitaka.

5. They said, “We are performing evening prayers.”
   They said, “We have been performing evening prayers.”
   They said, “We shall have been performing evening prayers.”
   
   They said that they were performing evening prayers.
   They said that they had been performing evening prayers.
   They said that they would have been performing evening prayers.

6. He said, “They are reciting the sutras.”
   He said, “They have been reciting the sutras.”
   He said, “They will have been reciting the sutras.”
He said they were reciting the sutras.
He said they had been reciting the sutras.
He said they would have been reciting the sutras.

7. He said, “I am translating Pali into Thai.”
   He said, “I have been translating Pali into Thai.”
   He said, “I shall have been translating Pali into Thai.”
He said that he was translating Pali into Thai.
He said that he had been translating Pali into Thai.
He said that he would have been translating Pali into Thai.

8. He said, “An old nun is cooking food.”
   He said, “An old nun has been cooking food.”
   He said, “An old nun will have been cooking food.”
He said that an old nun was cooking food.
He said that an old nun had been cooking food.
He said that an old nun would have been cooking food.

9. He said, “My parents are working in the field.”
   He said, “My parents have been working in the field.”
   He said, “My parents will have been working in the field.”
He said that his parents were working in the field.
He said that his parents had been working in the field.
He said that his parents would have been working in the field.

10. Sompong said, “My supporters are arranging a set of altar tables.”
    Sompong said, “My supporters have been arranging a set of altar tables.”
    Sompong said, “My supporters will have been arranging a set of altar tables.”
Sompong said that his supporters were arranging a set of altar tables.
Sompong said that his supporters had been arranging a set of altar tables.
Sompong said that his supporters would have been arranging a set of altar tables.

C. Change from Direct form of Narration to Indirect form of Narration in groups of four

1. Present Simple
   Present Continuous
   Future Simple
   Future Continuous
1. They said, “We clean the meditation hall.”
   They said, “We are cleaning the meditation hall.”
   They said, “We shall clean the meditation hall.”
   They said, “We shall be cleaning the meditation hall.”

   They said they cleaned the meditation hall.
   They said they were cleaning the meditation hall.
   They said they would clean the meditation hall.
   They said they would be cleaning the meditation hall.

2. My abbot said, “I advise your father to give up smoking.”
   My abbot said, “I am advising your father to give up smoking.”
   My abbot said, “I shall advise your father to give up smoking.”
   My abbot said, “I shall be advising your father to give up smoking.”

   My abbot said that he advised my father to give up smoking.
   My abbot said that he was advising my father to give up smoking.
   My abbot said that he would advise my father to give up smoking.
   My abbot said that he would be advising my father to give up smoking.

3. Rati said, “Sombat and Somchai issue the books from library.”
   Rati said, “Sombat and Somchai are issuing the books from library.”
   Rati said, “Sombat and Somchai will issue the books from library.”
   Rati said, “Sombat and Somchai will be issuing the books from library.”

   Rati said that Sombat and Somchai issued the books from library.
   Rati said that Sombat and Somchai were issuing the books from library.
   Rati said that Sombat and Somchai would issue the books from library.
   Rati said that Sombat and Somchai would be issuing the books from library.

4. He said, “I donate my books to the monastery.”
   He said, “I am donating my books to the monastery.”
   He said, “I shall donate my books to the monastery.”
   He said, “I shall be donating my books to the monastery.”

   He said that he donated his books to the monastery.
   He said that he was donating his books to the monastery.
   He said that he would donate his books to the monastery.
   He said that he would be donating his books to the monastery.

5. My parents said, “We collect money to construct the monastery.”
   My parents said, “We are collecting money to construct the monastery.”
My parents said, “We shall collect money to construct the monastery.”
My parents said, “We shall be collecting money to construct the monastery.”
My parents said that they collected money to construct the monastery.
My parents said that they were collecting money to construct the monastery.
My parents said that they would collect money to construct the monastery.
My parents said that they would be collecting money to construct the monastery.

6. My friend said to me, “Our abbot practises meditation in the meditation hall.”
My friend said to me, “Our abbot is practising meditation in the meditation hall.”
My friend said to me, “Our abbot will practise meditation in the meditation hall.”
My friend said to me, “Our abbot will be practising meditation in the meditation hall.”
My friend told me that our abbot practised meditation in the meditation hall.
My friend told me that our abbot was practising meditation in the meditation hall.
My friend told me that our abbot would practise meditation in the meditation hall.
My friend told me that our abbot would be practising meditation in the meditation hall.

7. He said to me, “Somsri plough the field.”
He said to me, “Somsri is ploughing the field.”
He said to me, “Somsri will plough the field.”
He said to me, “Somsri will be ploughing the field.”
He told me that Somsri ploughed the field.
He told me that Somsri was ploughing the field.
He told me that Somsri would plough the field.
He told me that Somsri would be ploughing the field.

8. She said, “I celebrate Loy Kratong festival.”
She said, “I am celebrating Loy Kratong festival.”
She said, “I shall celebrate Loy Kratong festival.”
She said, “I shall be celebrating Loy Kratong festival.”
She said that she celebrated Loy Kratong festival.
She said that she was celebrating Loy Kratong festival.
She said that she would celebrate Loy Kratong festival.
She said that she would be celebrating Loy Kratong festival.

9. Sompong said to his sister, “I participate in the monastery fairs.”
Sompong said to his sister, “I am participating in the monastery fairs.”
Sompong said to his sister, “I shall participate in the monastery fairs.”
Sompong said to his sister, “I shall be participating in the monastery fairs.”
Sompong told me that he participated in the monastery fairs.

Sompong told me that he was participating in the monastery fairs.

Sompong told me that he would participate in the monastery fairs.

Sompong told me that he would be participating in the monastery fairs.

10. He said, “The boys gather in the monastery compound to play football.”
    He said, “The boys are gathering in the monastery compound to play football.”
    He said, “The boys will gather in the monastery compound to play football.”
    He said, “The boys will be gathering in the monastery compound to play football.”

He said that the boys gathered in the monastery compound to play football.
He said that the boys were gathering in the monastery compound to play football.
He said that the boys would gather in the monastery compound to play football.
He said that the boys would be gathering in the monastery compound to play football.

2. Present Simple
   Present Continuous
   Past Simple
   Past Continuous

1. She said, “The villagers construct the monastery.”
    She said, “The villagers are constructing the monastery.”
    She said, “The villagers constructed the monastery.”
    She said, “The villagers were constructing the monastery.”

She said that the villagers constructed the monastery.
She said that the villagers were constructing the monastery.
She said that the villagers had constructed the monastery.
She said that the villagers had been constructing the monastery.

2. She said, “My uncle promotes Buddhism in foreign lands.”
    She said, “My uncle is promoting Buddhism in foreign lands.”
    She said, “My uncle promoted Buddhism in foreign lands.”
    She said, “My uncle was promoting Buddhism in foreign lands.”

She said that her uncle promoted Buddhism in foreign lands.
She said that her uncle was promoting Buddhism in foreign lands.
She said that her uncle had promoted Buddhism in foreign lands.
She said that her uncle had been promoting Buddhism in foreign lands.

3. He said, “I make merit.”
    He said, “I am making merit.”
    He said, “I made merit.”
    He said, “I was making merit.”
He said that he made merit.
He said that he was making merit.
He said that he had made merit.
He said that he had been making merit.

4. I said, “I invite monks to have breakfast.”
   I said, “I am inviting monks to have breakfast.”
   I said, “I invited monks to have breakfast.”
   I said, “I was inviting monks to have breakfast.”
I said that I invited monks to have breakfast.
I said that I was inviting monks to have breakfast.
I said that I had invited monks to have breakfast.
I said that I had been inviting monks to have breakfast.

5. She said, “Monk Somchai chants the mantra.”
   She said, “Monk Somchai is chanting the mantra.”
   She said, “Monk Somchai chanted the mantra.”
   She said, “Monk Somchai was chanting the mantra.”
She said that monk Somchai chanted the mantra.
She said that monk Somchai was chanting the mantra.
She said that monk Somchai had chanted the mantra.
She said that monk Somchai had been chanting the mantra.

6. He said, “We recited religious teachings in Pali.”
   He said, “We are reciting religious teachings in Pali.”
   He said, “We recited religious teachings in Pali.”
   He said, “We were reciting religious teachings in Pali.”
He said that they recited religious teachings in Pali.
He said that they were reciting religious teachings in Pali.
He said that they had recited religious teachings in Pali.
He said that they had been reciting religious teachings in Pali.

7. She said to her sister, “I write a letter.”
   She said to her sister, “I am writing a letter.”
   She said to her sister, “I wrote a letter.”
   She said to her sister, “I was writing a letter.”
She told her sister that she wrote a letter.
She told her sister that she was writing a letter.
She told her sister that she had written a letter.
She told her sister that she had been writing a letter.
   He said, “Sompong is reading a book.”
   He said, “Sompong read a book.”
   He said, “Sompong was reading a book.”
He said that Sompong read a book.
He said that Sompong was reading a book.
He said that Sompong had read a book.
He said that Sompong had been reading a book.

9. They said, “We eat bananas.”
   They said, “We are eating bananas.”
   They said, “We ate bananas.”
   They said, “We were eating bananas.”
They said that they ate bananas.
They said that they were eating bananas.
They said that they had eaten bananas.
They said that they had been eating bananas.

10. He said, “Somchat prays the mantra.”
    He said, “Somchat is praying the mantra.”
    He said, “Somchat prayed the mantra.”
    He said, “Somchat was praying the mantra.”
He said that Somchat prayed the mantra.
He said that Somchat was praying the mantra.
He said that Somchat had prayed the mantra.
He said that Somchat had been praying the mantra.

3. Present Perfect
   Present Perfect Continuous
   Future Perfect
   Future Perfect Continuous
1. He said, “We have worn the small Buddha images.”
   He said, “We have been wearing the small Buddha images.”
   He said, “We shall have worn the small Buddha images.”
   He said, “We shall have been wearing the small Buddha images.”
He said that they had worn the small Buddha images.
He said that they had been wearing the small Buddha images.
He said that they would have worn the small Buddha images.
He said that they would have been wearing the small Buddha images.
2. She said, “Monk Song has thrown sacred water on the villagers.”
   She said, “Monk Song has been throwing sacred water on the villagers.”
   She said, “Monk Song will have thrown sacred water on the villagers.”
   She said, “Monk Song will have been throwing sacred water on the villagers.”
   She said that Monk Song had thrown sacred water on the villagers.
   She said that Monk Song had been throwing sacred water on the villagers.
   She said that Monk Song would have thrown sacred water on the villagers.
   She said that Monk Song would have been throwing sacred water on the villagers.

3. A small novice said, “Sompong and Watana have sat in meditation.”
   A small novice said, “Sompong and Watana have been sitting in meditation.”
   A small novice said, “Sompong and Watana will have sat in meditation.”
   A small novice said, “Sompong and Watana will have been sitting in meditation.”
   A small novice said that Sompong and Watana had sat in meditation.
   A small novice said that Sompong and Watana had been sitting in meditation.
   A small novice said that Sompong and Watana would have sat in meditation.
   A small novice said that Sompong and Watana would have been sitting in meditation.

4. He said, “Somsri has established her attention on the breath.”
   He said, “Somsri has been establishing her attention on the breath.”
   He said, “Somsri will have established her attention on the breath.”
   He said, “Somsri will have been establishing her attention on the breath.”
   He said that Somsri had established her attention on the breath.
   He said that Somsri had been establishing her attention on the breath.
   He said that Somsri would have established her attention on the breath.
   He said that Somsri would have been establishing her attention on the breath.

5. He said, “I have celebrated Sangkahn festival in Khonkaen province.”
   He said, “I have been celebrating Sangkahn festival in Khonkaen province.”
   He said, “I shall have celebrated Sangkahn festival in Khonkaen province.”
   He said, “I shall have been celebrating Sangkahn festival in Khonkaen province.”
   He said that he had celebrated Sangkahn festival in Khonkaen province.
   He said that he had been celebrating Sangkahn festival in Khonkaen province.
   He said that he would have celebrated Sangkahn festival in Khonkaen province.
   He said that he would have been celebrating Sangkahn festival in Khonkaen province.

6. She said, “I have helped my mother in the monastery.”
   She said, “I have been helping my mother in the monastery.”
She said, “I shall have helped my mother in the monastery.”
She said, “I shall have been helping my mother in the monastery.”
She said that she had helped her mother in the monastery.
She said that she had been helping her mother in the monastery.
She said that she would have helped her mother in the monastery.
She said that she would have been helping her mother in the monastery.

7. He said, “My mother has learnt Dhamma.”
He said, “My mother has been learning Dhamma.”
He said, “My mother will have learnt Dhamma.”
He said, “My mother will have been learning Dhamma.”
He said that his mother had learnt Dhamma.
He said that his mother had been learning Dhamma.
He said that his mother would have learnt Dhamma.
He said that his mother would have been learning Dhamma.

8. He said, “They have taught the Tripitaka.”
He said, “They have been teaching the Tripitaka.”
He said, “They will have taught the Tripitaka.”
He said, “They will have been teaching the Tripitaka.”
He said that they had taught the Tripitaka.
He said that they had been teaching the Tripitaka.
He said that they would have taught the Tripitaka.
He said that they would have been teaching the Tripitaka.

9. He said, “We have attended the Dhamma classes.”
He said, “We have been attending the Dhamma classes.”
He said, “We shall have attended the Dhamma classes.”
He said, “We shall have been attending the Dhamma classes.”
He said that they had attended the Dhamma classes.
He said that they had been attending the Dhamma classes.
He said that they would have attended the Dhamma classes.
He said that they would have been attending the Dhamma classes.

10. He said, “I have restored the small monastery.”
He said, “I have been restoring the small monastery.”
He said, “I shall have restored the small monastery.”
He said, “I shall have been restoring the small monastery.”
He said that he had restored the small monastery.
He said that he had been restoring the small monastery.
He said that he would have restored the small monastery.
He said that he would have been restoring the small monastery.

D. Change from direct form of narration to indirect form of narration in groups of six

1. Present Simple
   Present Continuous
   Past Simple
   Past Continuous
   Future Perfect
   Future Perfect Continuous

1. He said, “My mother gives alms.”
   He said, “My mother is giving alms.”
   He said, “My mother gave alms.”
   He said, “My mother was giving alms.”
   He said, “My mother will have given alms.”
   He said, “My mother will have been giving alms.”

   He said that his mother gave alms.
   He said that his mother was giving alms.
   He said that his mother had given alms.
   He said that his mother had been giving alms.
   He said that his mother would have given alms.
   He said that his mother would have been giving alms.

2. My friend said to me, “I receive alms.”
   My friend said to me, “I am receiving alms.”
   My friend said to me, “I received alms.”
   My friend said to me, “I was receiving alms.”
   My friend said to me, “I shall have received alms.”
   My friend said to me, “I shall have been receiving alms.”

   My friend told me that he received alms.
   My friend told me that he was receiving alms.
   My friend told me that he had received alms.
   My friend told me that he had been receiving alms.
   My friend told me that he would have received alms.
   My friend told me that he would have been receiving alms.
3. He said, “I donate blood.”
   He said, “I am donating blood.”
   He said, “I donated blood.”
   He said, “I was donating blood.”
   He said, “I shall have donated blood.”
   He said, “I shall have been donating blood.”
He said that he donated blood.
He said that he was donating blood.
He said that he had donated blood.
He said that he had been donating blood.
He said that he would have donated blood.
He said that he would have been donating blood.

4. He said, “We recite the evening chanting.”
   He said, “We are reciting the evening chanting.”
   He said, “We recited the evening chanting.”
   He said, “We were reciting the evening chanting.”
   He said, “We shall have recited the evening chanting.”
   He said, “We shall have been reciting the evening chanting.”
He said that they recited the evening chanting.
He said that they were reciting the evening chanting.
He said that they had recited the evening chanting.
He said that they had been reciting the evening chanting.
He said that they would have recited the evening chanting.
He said that they would have been reciting the evening chanting.

5. She said, “Sompong and Samart hold a religious book.”
   She said, “Sompong and Samart are holding a religious book.”
   She said, “Sompong and Samart held a religious book.”
   She said, “Sompong and Samart were holding a religious book.”
   She said, “Sompong and Samart will have held a religious book.”
   She said, “Sompong and Samart will have been holding a religious book.”
She said that Sompong and Samart held a religious book.
She said that Sompong and Samart were holding a religious book.
She said that Sompong and Samart had held a religious book.
She said that Sompong and Samart had been holding a religious book.
She said that Sompong and Samart would have held a religious book.
She said that Sompong and Samart would have been holding a religious book.

6. He said, “I read the Tripitaka.”
   He said, “I am reading the Tripitaka.”
   He said, “I read the Tripitaka.”
   He said, “I was reading the Tripitaka.”
   He said, “I shall have read the Tripitaka.”
   He said, “I shall have been reading the Tripitaka.”

   He said that he read the Tripitaka.
   He said that he was reading the Tripitaka.
   He said that he had read the Tripitaka.
   He said that he had been reading the Tripitaka.
   He said that he would have read the Tripitaka.
   He said that he would have been reading the Tripitaka.

7. They said to me, “We perform evening prayers.”
   They said to me, “We are performing evening prayers.”
   They said to me, “We performed evening prayers.”
   They said to me, “We were performing evening prayers.”
   They said to me, “We shall have performed evening prayers.”
   They said to me, “We shall have been performing evening prayers.”

   They told me that they performed evening prayers.
   They told me that they were performing evening prayers.
   They told me that they had performed evening prayers.
   They told me that they had been performing evening prayers.
   They told me that they would have performed evening prayers.
   They told me that they would have been performing evening prayers.

8. She said, “They watch Dhamma movies.”
   She said, “They are watching Dhamma movies.”
   She said, “They watched Dhamma movies.”
   She said, “They were watching Dhamma movies.”
   She said, “They will have watched Dhamma movies.”
   She said, “They will have been watching Dhamma movies.”

   She said that they watched Dhamma movies.
   She said that they were watching Dhamma movies.
   She said that they had watched Dhamma movies.
   She said that they had been watching Dhamma movies.
She said that they would have watched Dhamma movies.
She said that they would have been watching Dhamma movies.

9. She said to me, “My sister sings a religious song.”
   She said to me, “My sister is singing a religious song.”
   She said to me, “My sister sang a religious song.”
   She said to me, “My sister was singing a religious song.”
   She said to me, “My sister will have sung a religious song.”
   She said to me, “My sister will have been singing a religious song.”

She told me that her sister sang a religious song.
She told me that her sister was singing a religious song.
She told me that her sister had sung a religious song.
She told me that her sister had been singing a religious song.
She told me that her sister would have sung a religious song.
She told me that her sister would have been singing a religious song.

10. He said, “I stand in meditation.”
    He said, “I am standing in meditation.”
    He said, “I stood in meditation.”
    He said, “I was standing in meditation.”
    He said, “I shall have stood in meditation.”
    He said, “I shall have been standing in meditation.”

He said that he stood in meditation.
He said that he was standing in meditation.
He said that he had stood in meditation.
He said that he had been standing in meditation.
He said that he would have stood in meditation.
He said that he would have been standing in meditation.

2. Present Simple
   Present continuous
   Present Perfect
   Present Perfect Continuous
   Future Simple
   Future Continuous

1. He said, “My abbot writes a religious book.”
   He said, “My abbot is writing a religious book.”
   He said, “My abbot has written a religious book.”
He said, “My abbot has been writing a religious book.”
He said, “My abbot will write a religious book.”
He said, “My abbot will be writing a religious book.”

He said that his abbot wrote a religious book.
He said that his abbot was writing a religious book.
He said that his abbot had written a religious book.
He said that his abbot had been writing a religious book.
He said that his abbot would write a religious book.
He said that his abbot would be writing a religious book.

2. A small novice said to me, “I attend my abbot.”
A small novice said to me, “I am attending my abbot.”
A small novice said to me, “I have attended my abbot.”
A small novice said to me, “I have been attending my abbot.”
A small novice said to me, “I shall attend my abbot.”
A small novice said to me, “I shall be attending my abbot.”

A small novice told me that he attended his abbot.
A small novice told me that he was attending his abbot.
A small novice told me that he had attended his abbot.
A small novice told me that he had been attending his abbot.
A small novice told me that he would attend his abbot.
A small novice told me that he would be attending his abbot.

3. He said, “Sombat and Somchat teach lay people.”
He said, “Sombat and Somchat are teaching lay people.”
He said, “Sombat and Somchat have taught lay people.”
He said, “Sombat and Somchat have been teaching lay people.”
He said, “Sombat and Somchat will teach lay people.”
He said, “Sombat and Somchat will be teaching lay people.”

He said that Sombat and Somchat taught lay people.
He said that Sombat and Somchat were teaching lay people.
He said that Sombat and Somchat had taught lay people.
He said that Sombat and Somchat had been teaching lay people.
He said that Sombat and Somchat would teach lay people.
He said that Sombat and Somchat would be teaching lay people.

4. He said, “I hang a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.”
He said, “I am hanging a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.”
He said, “I have hung a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.”
He said, “I have been hanging a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.”
He said, “I shall hang a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.”
He said, “I shall be hanging a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.”
He said that he hung a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.
He said that he was hanging a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.
He said that he had hung a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.
He said that he had been hanging a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.
He said that he would hang a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.
He said that he would be hanging a chain of a small Buddha image on the wall.

5. He said, “A small novice walks with his bowl.”
   He said, “A small novice is walking with his bowl.”
   He said, “A small novice has walked with his bowl.”
   He said, “A small novice has been walking with his bowl.”
   He said, “A small novice will walk with his bowl.”
   He said, “A small novice will be walking with his bowl.”
He said that a small novice walked with his bowl.
He said that a small novice was walking with his bowl.
He said that a small novice had walked with his bowl.
He said that a small novice had been walking with his bowl.
He said that a small novice would walk with his bowl.
He said that a small novice would be walking with his bowl.

6. She said, “I invite a Buddhist monk to lunch.”
   She said, “I am inviting a Buddhist monk to lunch.”
   She said, “I have invited a Buddhist monk to lunch.”
   She said, “I have been inviting a Buddhist monk to lunch.”
   She said, “I shall invite a Buddhist monk to lunch.”
   She said, “I shall be inviting a Buddhist monk to lunch.”
She said that she invited a Buddhist monk to lunch.
She said that she was inviting a Buddhist monk to lunch.
She said that she had invited a Buddhist monk to lunch.
She said that she had been inviting a Buddhist monk to lunch.
She said that she would invite a Buddhist monk to lunch.
She said that she would be inviting a Buddhist monk to lunch.

7. He said, “My father gives a sermon.”
   He said, “My father is giving a sermon.”
   He said, “My father has given a sermon.”
He said, “My father has been giving a sermon.”
He said, “My father will give a sermon.”
He said, “My father will be giving a sermon.”

He said that his father gave a sermon.
He said that his father was giving a sermon.
He said that his father had given a sermon.
He said that his father had been giving a sermon.
He said that his father would give a sermon.
He said that his father would be giving a sermon.

8. He said, “A layman Chalerm stays in the monastery.”
He said, “A layman Chalerm is staying in the monastery.”
He said, “A layman Chalerm has stayed in the monastery.”
He said, “A layman Chalerm has been staying in the monastery.”
He said, “A layman Chalerm will stay in the monastery.”
He said, “A layman Chalerm will be staying in the monastery.”

He said that a layman Chalerm stayed in the monastery.
He said that a layman Chalerm was staying in the monastery.
He said that a layman Chalerm had stayed in the monastery.
He said that a layman Chalerm had been staying in the monastery.
He said that a layman Chalerm would stay in the monastery.
He said that a layman Chalerm would be staying in the monastery.

9. She said, “I play a kite in the monastery compound.”
She said, “I am playing a kite in the monastery compound.”
She said, “I have played a kite in the monastery compound.”
She said, “I have been playing a kite in the monastery compound.”
She said, “I shall play a kite in the monastery compound.”
She said, “I shall be playing a kite in the monastery compound.”

She said that she played a kite in the monastery compound.
She said that she was playing a kite in the monastery compound.
She said that she had played a kite in the monastery compound.
She said that she had been playing a kite in the monastery compound.
She said that she would play a kite in the monastery compound.
She said that she would be playing a kite in the monastery compound.

10. He said, “I provide funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.”
He said, “I am providing funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.”
He said, “I have provided funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.”
He said, “I have been providing funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.”
He said, “I shall provide funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.”
He said, “I shall be providing funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.”
He said that he provided funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.
He said that he was providing funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.
He said that he had provided funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.
He said that he had been providing funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.
He said that he would provide funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.
He said that he would be providing funds in the preparation for the offerings to monks.

3. Present Simple
   Present Continuous
   Past Simple
   Past Continuous
   Future Simple
   Future Continuous

1. They said, “We stay in Bangkok.”
   They said, “We are staying in Bangkok.”
   They said, “We stayed in Bangkok.”
   They said, “We were staying in Bangkok.”
   They said, “We shall stay in Bangkok.”
   They said, “We shall be staying in Bangkok.”

   They said that they stayed in Bangkok.
   They said that they were staying in Bangkok.
   They said that they had stayed in Bangkok.
   They said that they had been staying in Bangkok.
   They said that they would stay in Bangkok.
   They said that they would be staying in Bangkok.

2. He said, “I take a medicine.”
   He said, “I am taking a medicine.”
   He said, “I took a medicine.”
   He said, “I was taking a medicine.”
   He said, “I shall take a medicine.”
   He said, “I shall be taking a medicine.”

   He said that he took a medicine.
   He said that he was taking a medicine.
   He said that he had taken a medicine.
   He said that he had been taking a medicine.
He said that he would take a medicine.
He said that he would be taking a medicine.

3. He said, “I teach the Life of the Buddha to your students.”
   He said, “I am teaching the Life of the Buddha to your students.”
   He said, “I taught the Life of the Buddha to your students.”
   He said, “I was teaching the Life of the Buddha to your students.”
   He said, “I shall teach the Life of the Buddha to your students.”
   He said, “I shall be teaching the Life of the Buddha to your students.”
He said he taught the Life of the Buddha to my students.
He said he was teaching the Life of the Buddha to my students.
He said he had taught the Life of the Buddha to my students.
He said he had been teaching the Life of the Buddha to my students.
He said he would teach the Life of the Buddha to my students.
He said he would be teaching the Life of the Buddha to my students.

4. He said to me, “I perform evening prayers.”
   He said to me, “I am performing evening prayers.”
   He said to me, “I performed evening prayers.”
   He said to me, “I was performing evening prayers.”
   He said to me, “I shall perform evening prayers.”
   He said to me, “I shall be performing evening prayers.”
He told me that he performed evening prayer.
He told me that he was performing evening prayer.
He told me that he had performed evening prayer.
He told me that he had been performing evening prayer.
He told me that he would perform evening prayer.
He told me that he would be performing evening prayer.

5. Somchai said to his sister, “I post a letter.”
   Somchai said to his sister, “I am posting a letter.”
   Somchai said to his sister, “I posted a letter.”
   Somchai said to his sister, “I was posting a letter.”
   Somchai said to his sister, “I shall post a letter.”
   Somchai said to his sister, “I shall be posting a letter.”
Somchai told his sister that he posted a letter.
Somchai told his sister that he was posting a letter.
Somchai told his sister that he had posted a letter.
Somchai told his sister that he had been posting a letter.
Somchai told his sister that he would post a letter.

6. He said to me, “Sakchai learns his lessons.”
   He said to me, “Sakchai is learning his lessons.”
   He said to me, “Sakchai learned his lessons.”
   He said to me, “Sakchai was learning his lessons.”
   He said to me, “Sakchai will learn his lessons.”
   He said to me, “Sakchai will be learning his lessons.”

He told me that Sakchai learned his lessons.
He told me that Sakchai was learning his lessons.
He told me that Sakchai had learned his lessons.
He told me that Sakchai had been learning his lessons.
He told me that Sakchai would learn his lessons.
He told me that Sakchai would be learning his lessons.

7. He said, “My uncle walks in meditation.”
   He said, “My uncle is walking in meditation.”
   He said, “My uncle walked in meditation.”
   He said, “My uncle was walking in meditation.”
   He said, “My uncle will walk in meditation.”
   He said, “My uncle will be walking in meditation.”

He said that his uncle walked in meditation.
He said that his uncle was walking in meditation.
He said that his uncle had walked in meditation.
He said that his uncle had been walking in meditation.
He said that his uncle would walk in meditation.
He said that his uncle would be walking in meditation.

8. They said, “We offer food to old monks.”
   They said, “We are offering food to old monks.”
   They said, “We offered food to old monks.”
   They said, “We were offering food to old monks.”
   They said, “We shall offer food to old monks.”
   They said, “We shall be offering food to old monks.”

They said that they offered food to old monks.
They said that they were offering food to old monks.
They said that they had offered food to old monks.
They said that they had been offering food to old monks.
They said that they would offer food to old monks.

They said that they would be offering food to old monks.

9. He said to me, "I read a newspaper."
   He said to me, "I am reading a newspaper."
   He said to me, "I read a newspaper."
   He said to me, "I was reading a newspaper."
   He said to me, "I shall read a newspaper."
   He said to me, "I shall be reading a newspaper."

He told me that he read a newspaper.

He told me that he was reading a newspaper.

He told me that he had read a newspaper.

He told me that he had been reading a newspaper.

He told me that he would read a newspaper.

He told me that he would be reading a newspaper.

10. She said to me, "I write a letter to my sister."
    She said to me, "I am writing a letter to my sister."
    She said to me, "I wrote a letter to my sister."
    She said to me, "I was writing a letter to my sister."
    She said to me, "I shall write a letter to my sister."
    She said to me, "I shall be writing a letter to my sister."

She told me that she wrote a letter to her sister.

She told me that she was writing a letter to her sister.

She told me that she had written a letter to her sister.

She told me that she had been writing a letter to her sister.

She told me that she would write a letter to her sister.

She told me that she would be writing a letter to her sister.
-Diagnostic Test

Tense Patterns

A. Write against each sentence the name of the tense to which it belongs:

1. The Buddha has taught Sariputta before he became an Arahant.
2. I shall visit my teacher.
3. Yasa’s father invited the Buddha and his son to lunch.
4. We always watch television.
5. While we were leaving the temple, a friend came to see us.
6. An old nun is reading a religious book.
7. My father will have been drinking for a long time by the time that function starts.
8. He had been smoking heavily for twenty years before he died.
9. They will be travelling tomorrow morning.
10. She has lost her job since last year.
11. Somchai will have taken tea before his mother reaches home.
12. Our teacher has been teaching Dhamma for twenty years.
13. We were listening to the radio at 10 p.m. yesterday.
14. Monks will help the poor.
15. The kitchens lie in the morning sun every morning.
16. When we went to the airport, the plane had taken off.
17. They are studying the Buddha’s doctrines.
18. We shall be reading novels by this time tomorrow.
19. Thailand has improved its economy.
20. I shall have received a letter from my friend by next week.

B. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verb given within the bracket:

1. I..........................become a layman by 2004. (shall have, will, have)
2. We....................practising meditation for two hours. (has been, have been, will)
3. We..................studied all the documents. (has, has been, have)
4. The workers........constructing the temple’s road at ten o’clock. (will be, shall be, was)
5. The Buddha..................teaching for 45 years when he passed away. (had been, has been, will be)
6. They...........................................building their house for six years by 2002. (will have been, have been, had been)
7. Monk Somchai........sitting in his room. (were, am, is)
8. When I first met him, he was studying Pali in this school. (is, was, are)
9. Our seniors will take us to the meditation hall. (will, shall have, shall be)
10. The Buddha had sat under the Bodhi before he attained enlightenment. (has, had, have been)
11. She was tired because she had been running for an hour. (had been, has been, had)
12. She will be talking with me this time tomorrow. (shall, are, will be)
13. When they entered the classroom, the teacher started the lesson. (had, have, has)
14. We will learn Pali. (are, shall, have)
15. We were studying English at that time. (were, was, have)
16. Why are you laughing? (are, have, will)
17. By next May, they will have been working in the bank for five years. (will had been, will has been, will have been)
18. He had chatted with his monk friends for two hours. (has, have, am)
19. I had finished this work in about half an hour. (shall had, shall, shall have)
20. He had been lying there for three hours. (has been, have been, have)

C. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the main verb given within the bracket:
1. After Mokhalana had attained an Arahant, he was killed. ( attained, attains, attaining)
2. They will have four weeks holiday this year. (had, have, has)
3. The Buddha taught his first sermon at Saranath. (teach, teached, taught)
4. We are speaking English. (practises, practise, practising)
5. A mad man was wearing a yellow robe when police caught him. (wear, weared, wearing)
6. When we complete B.A., Sompong will have been doing his research in the university for two years. (do, does, done)
7. They are learning Dhamma. (learnt, learning learned)
8. He had been wearing his yellow robe for two hours before he changed it. (assumed, assuming, assumes)
9. We shall be reading this evening. (read, readed, reading)
10. Monk Chatree has done his homework. (do, does, done)
11. We shall have been our holidays in Bangkok for three days by the end of this week. (spended, spent, spening)
12. Old monks have been resting since the morning. (rested, resting, rest)
13. As villagers came to temple, we were paying respect to our teachers. (payed, paid, paying)
14. My father will ........................................ this house. (sell, selling, sold)
15. Nuns ........................................ 8 Precepts of Buddhism. (observes, observing, observe)
16. The Buddha had ................. Yasa before he came to his temple. (knowed, know, known)
17. Sombat is ........................................ after the bus. (running, ran, run)
18. When she was young she ........................................ red. (likes, liked, like)
19. What will you be ......................... this time tomorrow? (do, done, doing)
20. My sister has ......................... very rich since she became a novelist. (be, been, beening)

D. Make correct use of the verb given in the bracket:
1. After we (have) offered food to monks and novices, His Holiness blessed us.
2. I (reads) the newspaper this morning.
3. Nuns will (cooked) food for a sick monk.
4. The sun (rise) in the east.
5. While monks and novices (was) praying, an abbot was pouring sacred water on villagers.
6. The sun (are) rising right now.
7. My sister will have been (talk) on the phone when I begin to eat my breakfast.
8. We (shall been) studying English at this time tomorrow.
9. I (have been) shaving my hair for ten minutes before he came in.
10. That novice has (play) since seven o’clock.
11. A nun has been (watch) television since eight o’clock.
12. I shall have (speak) English well before I go to India.
13. A nun (am) drinking milk now.
14. He (see) my friend from India yesterday.
15. Kamanita did not know the Buddha whom he (is) conversing with in the potter’s house.
16. Our guests (have) leave tomorrow.
17. It will have (raining) for a fortnight tomorrow.
18. The nurse (have been) taking care of the patients before the doctor came.
19. At age of 29 Siddhatha had (escape) from his palace.
20. My abbot has (staying) in England for many years.

E. Write the sentences in the requires tense forms:
1. Present Perfect
2. Past Perfect
3. Future Simple
4. Past Simple
5. Present Simple
6. Past Continuous
7. Present Continuous
8. Future Perfect Continuous
9. Past Perfect Continuous
10. Past Continuous
11. Past Simple
12. Future Simple
13. Present Continuous
14. Past Perfect Continuous
15. Future Continuous
16. Present Simple
17. Future Perfect
18. Past Continuous
19. Present Simple
20. Past Perfect

**Voice Patterns**

**A. Write against each sentence the name of the tense and voice which it belongs:**
1. The Buddha’s doctrines are being studied by the Buddhist monks.
2. Novels will have been read by me by next month.
3. The Buddhist monks are offered food by people.
4. The Four Noble Truths were declared by the Buddha.
5. A Vipassana course will be joined by the Buddhist monks next year.
6. The radio was being listened to by me at 10 p.m. yesterday.
7. My bag has been stolen by a temple boy.
8. Yasa has been taught by the Buddha.
9. We are offered food by the villagers.
10. An apple was eaten by a small novice.

**B. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verbs**
1. My parents........................advised by my abbot last week.(are, were, have)
2. The Buddha’s doctrines.............studied by the Buddhist monks at present.(are being, were, have)
3. Our meditation hall painted by the villagers before His Holiness came. (had been, have been, will be)
4. A pipe smoked by an elder monk everyday. (is, will, has)
5. English learnt by us by next week. (will, are, will have been)
6. That man looked after by his wife up to now (has been, will be, have been)
7. She blamed by her mother at 11:00 a.m. last Monday. (is, was being, will be)
8. English studied by the first year students tomorrow. (is, was being, will be)
9. A bad student punished by a teacher now. (is being, was being, will have been)
10. Bananas eaten by me tomorrow. (have been, will be, is being)

C. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the main verb given in the brackets:
1. He hit by my brother last year.
2. Pali taken by Songsri this term.
3. This poem written by Somsak at 3:30 p.m. yesterday.
4. This prize given to Somchat by the principal the day after tomorrow.
5. Close-Up used by them several times.
6. Holy stanzas chanted by us by the end of the week.
7. The Buddhist monks invited by the Buddhists everyday.
8. The picture of the Buddha drawn by her at 11:00 a.m. yesterday.
9. English class attended by us tonight.
10. This book bought by them last week.

D. Make correct use of the verbs given in the brackets:
1. Montri’s pen is borrowed by Somsak every week.
2. We shall blessed by His Holiness by the end of this month.
3. The small Buddha images have been worn by the Buddhists.
4. An apple was being eaten by a small novice.
5. That food will offered to the Buddhist monks tomorrow morning.
6. The Buddha is born in Lumbini, Nepal.
7. Prayer is being prayed by the Buddhist monks.
8. The Second Precept of Buddhism had been (break) by novice Daeng.
9. Tea (is) made by a villager while we were praying.
10. A song (are) sung by a boy every day.

E. Write the active sentences using the required tense forms and change these sentences into passive sentences:
1. Past Perfect
2. Present Simple
3. Future Perfect
4. Present Continuous
5. Future Simple
6. Past Continuous
7. Past Simple
8. Present Perfect
9. Past Perfect
10. Present Perfect

Narration Patterns
A. Change the following sentences from direct form of narration into indirect form of narration:
1. My abbot said, "I serve my parents well."
2. A temple boy says to me, "Monk Somchai has bought a new yellow robe."
3. I said, "Montri will have sold his books by June 2002."
4. The Buddhist monks said, "We shall pay attention to our master."
5. Narakorn said, "I dreamed of the Buddha."
6. He said, "I am reading my religious book."
7. They said, "We have been performing morning prayers since 7.00 a.m."
8. The police said, "Sunthorn was breaking jail at 9.00 a.m. yesterday."
9. Somporn said, "Anan had done his homework."
10. Sombat said to me, "I had been staying in U.S.A for twenty years."
11. She will say, "I shall be studying the Life of the Buddha at 10.00 a.m. tomorrow."
12. Somporn says, "I shall have been performing evening prayers for one and half hour by 8.00 p.m. tomorrow."
B. Change the following sentences from indirect form of narration into direct form of narration.

1. He said that he had won a prize the previous month.
2. My teacher told me that he had been teaching since morning.
3. He told me that he was eating his breakfast.
4. Novice Daeng tells me that he had been attending his English classes.
5. They said that he would arrange a party the next day.
6. A small novice will say that he will go to school by the following week.
7. An old nun told her students that the earth moves round the sun.
8. He has said that his mother is praying in the Buja room.
9. An elder monk says that his brothers have worked in India.
10. My teacher told me that the Buddha attained enlightenment at the age of 35 years old.
11. He will say that he will be sleeping at 10.00 p.m. the next day.
12. The Buddhist monk said that the Buddha had been preaching his sermon for 45 years.
13. Sompong said that his abbot would have been teaching Pali for ten years by the following month.
14. Monk Paitoon told his followers that he gets up at six o’clock every day.

C. Write 12 sentences of direct form of narration using the required tense forms in the reported speech. The reporting verb can be any tenses i.e., present, past, future and change these sentences into the indirect form of narration.

1. Past Simple
2. Present Continuous
3. Past Perfect Continuous
4. Future Simple
5. Future Continuous
6. Present Perfect Continuous
7. Future Perfect
8. Future Perfect Continuous
9. Present Simple
10. Past Continuous
11. Past Perfect
12. Present Perfect
-Interim Test

Tense Patterns

First Test

A. Write against each sentence the name of the tense to which it belongs:

1. Buddhist monks establish people in right conduct.
2. Buddhist monks and novices had studied Pali grammar before they learned the translation.
3. We shall paint our meditation room next week.
4. The Buddha and his disciples went out for alms-begging everyday.
5. The first year students are drawing pictures.
6. While monks and novices were having lunch, villagers were waiting for their turn.
7. She had been listening to the news when you saw her.
8. His wife will be waiting for him tonight.
9. My friend has been angry with me since January.
10. The bus started while I was getting on.
11. We have been waiting for our teacher for three hours.
12. My father will take my brother to temple.
13. Recollection on the ugliness of the body reduces lust.
14. When he arrived, his teacher had left.
15. The children are playing in the garden.
16. The Buddha did not command his disciples to believe his doctrines.
17. By this time tomorrow we shall be going to college.
18. We have seen no trouble in new car till now.
19. We will have done it when you come again.
20. He will have been drinking for a long time by the time they come.

B. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verb given within the bracket:

1. Tong..............shaving his hair when I was in his room.(is, was, been)
2. Wisdom.............uproot the subtle form of passion. (has, will, is)
3. When our supporters reached our temple, our abbot.................died. (have, had, has)
4. Our seniors.............working hard in this term. (are, is, were)
5. When I reach my room, my friend..............sleeping. (will be, have been, had been)
6. We................not ridden a bicycle for ten years. (have, has, had)
7. They................finished their homework by tomorrow. (have, will have, will have been)
8. He..............learning English for seven years. (was, have been, has been)
9. By the age of 36 Siddhatha................................gotten enlightenment. (have, has, had)
10. ........................................cut the grass this afternoon. (shall, were, am)
11. We..................................listening to our teacher when Sunthon came in. (were, are, have)
12. They...................................eating in that restaurant now. (are, will, were)
13. We................................listening to the tape for 20 minutes by ten o’clock tomorrow. (shall had been, shall have been, shall has been)
14. He..........................shopping for two hours when you saw him. (had been, have been, has been)
15. We..............................sleeping at ten o’clock tonight. (shall be, have, shall been)
16. Sorapong..............................acting in films since childhood. (had, have, has been)
17. The class..............................started before we reach there. (will had, will have, will has)
18. His sister...........................selling cars for ten years. (has been, will be, have been)
19. A Venerable Koon................pronounced incantation over the Buddha images before he gave them to his devotees. (had, have, will have)
20. They.............................swimming for an hour before their boss comes. (will have been, had been, will had been)

C. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the main verb given within the bracket:
1. After King Asoka had...........................to Buddhism, he put the pillars on the Buddha places related with the Buddha. (converses, conversed, conversing)
2. A young woman.............a door yesterday. (opens, opened, opening)
3. Good Buddhists will........................................the Buddha’s teachings sincerely and earnestly. (following, followed, follow)
4. When I go to bed tonight, my wife will be...........................(pray, praying, prayed)
5. Our teacher is...............................abroad at this moment. (study, studied, studying)
6. By the time he arrives this evening, I shall have been...........................for two hours. (reading, read, readed)
7. We had been..........................for you before it stopped raining. (wait, waited, waiting)
8. I shall be.................................a letter when you come. (wrote, written, writing)
9. I haven’t.................................any work for a month. (do, did, done)
10. We shall have...........................our room by 10 p.m. (reaching, reach, reached)
11. A small novice has been................................monks’ yellow robes since seven o’clock. (washing, washed, washes)
12. Novices................................their alms-bowls every day. (wash, washing, washes)
13. The sun was...........................when we went out for alms-begging. (shine, shined, shining)
14. Buddhism ............................................the way to end suffering. ( teach, teaches, teaching )
15. Practising Meditation and Insight will ..........................................our mind healthily and adequately. ( developing, developed, develop )
16. The Four Noble Truths had .........................in the nature before the Buddha found them. ( exist, existed, existing )
17. The birds are ............................................... ( sing, sang, singing)
18. I . . . . . . . . . . . . . . a beautiful under-robe in the shop window yesterday. ( see, saw, seen )
19. When my teacher gets home, his wife will .................angry with him. ( get, got, getting )
20. I have never . . . . . . . . . . . your brother. ( meet, meted, met )

D. Make correct use of the verb given in the bracket.
1. They (has) been very busy since last week.
2. At the age of 29 Siddhatha had ( renounce ) the world.
3. They ( will ) walked to the post office before their master arrives.
4. When our brothers came, we ( have ) sleeping for a long time.
5. The benefit of doing good deeds will ( ennobles ) the mind at once.
6. While bad Buddhists ( be) killing animals we were praying.
7. He ( be ) trying his best now.
8. We didn’t ( went) to the movie.
9. We shall have ( stays) in the temple for two hours by 4 p.m.
10. We ( have ) learning Pali for eight years till now.
11. Somchai (has) worshipping in Bangkok for a long time before he returned home.
12. He has ( locking ) the door.
13. He ( will ) teaching by this time tomorrow.
14. The peon will have been ( clean) the hall before you reach there.
15. We are ( attend ) Dhamma classes.
16. A cook cut her finger yesterday while she (is) cutting meat.
17. Killing animals ( break) the First Precept of Buddhism.
18. We ( am ) choose some new yellow robes tomorrow.
19. He ( kill ) his dog yesterday.
20. The Buddha ( has ) been a prince before he left for enlightenment.

E. Write the sentences in the required tense forms.
1. Past Perfect
2. Present Perfect
3. Past Simple
Second Test

A. Write against each sentence the name of the tense to which it belongs:

1. Siddhatha had eaten food before the Five Ascetics walked away.
2. Making friends with evil persons leads a person to evil ways.
3. My younger brother will enter the holy Order.
4. The Buddha left this world at Kusinagar.
5. A good novice is preparing for Pali examination.
6. While our abbot was sitting on sofa, we were bowing to the ground.
7. By next week he will have been learning Pali here for 7 years.
8. When I returned home, my mother had been reading a religious book for five hours.
9. When I get home, my sister will be sitting at the door.
10. My friends have visited to India twice.
11. The postman will have delivered letters before evening.
12. My father has been teaching in that school since 1988.
13. The Five Ascetics did not welcome the Buddha when he went to their place.
14. Faith in the Law of Kamma encourages a person to do good.
15. We will grow banana trees in our garden.
16. After Buddhist monks had rehashed the Buddha’s doctrines, King Asoka sent the Buddhist missionaries to Thailand.
17. My teacher is visiting Chiangmai next week.
18. They will be celebrating Somsak’s birthday tomorrow night.
19. I have lost my book.
20. They will have reached home by 2 p.m.

B. Fill in the blanks, using correct forms of the auxiliary verbs given within the brackets:
1. I.................taken my breakfast by 9.00 a.m. tomorrow. ( shall have, shall had, shall has)
2. I.........................looking at this picture for ten minutes. ( has, have been , had )
3. After we..............chatted for a little time, my mother went to bring tea. ( has, had, have)
4. They.........................travelling to Bangkok by bus at present. ( was, are, were)
5. By next week he.................living in U.S.A. for a year. ( will have been, will have, is)
6. While we......................meditating, our abbot was looking at us. (will have, were, are)
7. We.............begging alms at this time tomorrow. ( shall been, shall be , shall have been )
8. I..................having my hair for ten minutes before he came in.(have been, had been, has been)
9. I.........................bought my new watch . ( has, have , was )
10. The bus...........left before you reach station. ( will had, will have, will has)
11. They.........................sleeping for seven hours. ( have been, has been, had being)
12. When I arrived at his house, he........................still sleeping . ( is, was, has)
13. I..................play scrabble this afternoon. ( shall, am , have)
14. They..................praying now .(are, were, shall)
15. Devadatta...............gotten the power of meditation before he abused it.( has, had, was)
16. When I go home, she..............waiting for me. ( shall has been, will, will have been)
17. My sister..........................just gone out. ( have been, has, was)
18. They..................staying in Paidam temple for three years before they retired (had been, have been, has been)
19. We..................praying here for two hours before you reach there. ( shall have been, will have, will be)
20. We..................buy the books in Bangkok for you today . ( have, are, shall)
C. Fill in the blanks, using correct forms of the main verbs given within the brackets:

1. Modern people do not.................. the religion. ( understand, understands, understood)
2. It was..................... this morning when I got up. ( rained, raining, rains )
3. My grandfather...................... last year. ( died, die, dies )
4. My brother.......................... tea everyday. ( have, has, having )
5. I.......................... my hair yesterday. ( washed, washes, washing )
6. I shall...................... my homework today. ( does, do, done )
7. The Buddha had ...................... for six years before he discovered the Four Noble Truths.
   (study, studied, studying)
8. We are.......................... to church this Sunday. ( go, went, going )
9. They will be.......................... a party at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow. ( had, hasing, having )
10. I have not...................... Sombat for a long time. ( saw, seen, see )
11. Novices had..................... their room before they went to school. ( cleans, cleaned, cleaning )
12. Somsee will......................... a scholarship. ( win, won, wins )
13. He remained calm when someone was............. him. ( scolded, scolding, scolds )
14. We are.......................... English this semester. ( take, taking , took)
15. By next April I shall have been.................. here for 10 years. ( work, worked, working )
16. We had been........... newspapers for ten minutes when you arrived. ( read, reading, reads)
17. We shall be..................... to Patimokkha tomorrow morning. ( listen, listening, listened )
18. We have already...................... his mother. ( saw, seen, sees )
19. We shall have........................ our lunch by 12.30. ( take, took, taken )
20. A................ dog has been....................... in front of our temple since morning. ( sit, sitting, sat )

D. Make correct use of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. King Ajatasattu ( has) associated with Devadatta before he killed his father.
2. We (see) Ampon long ago.
3. Daeng ( am) waiting for us there.
4. My mother ( are ) watching television when I reached home.
5. Buddhist monks (begs) alms everyday.
6. My teacher is (complain).
7. We shall have been( read) for an hour before you reach here.
8. I was (write) letters all morning.
9. Dr. Daeng will be (teach) tomorrow evening at half past two.
10. My father (had) driving for twenty minutes before he rested.
11. Mongkol has been working here since he left university.
12. I shall finish praying by 8 o’clock.
13. She is sleeping in a small bedroom.
14. Did your friend meet you this evening?
15. He is singing a group of songs next.
16. We are having lunch when the telephone rang.
17. She will attend English classes by 1.30 p.m. tomorrow.
18. They have been begging alms for an hour before they came back.
19. Who has taken my book?
20. We had taken lunch before we went to college.

E. Write the sentences in the required tense forms:
1. Present Perfect
2. Past Perfect
3. Future Simple
4. Past Simple
5. Present Simple
6. Past Continuous
7. Present Continuous
8. Future Perfect Continuous
9. Past Perfect Continuous
10. Past Continuous
11. Future Perfect
12. Present Perfect Continuous
13. Future Simple
14. Present Continuous
15. Past Perfect
16. Present Perfect Continuous
17. Future Continuous
18. Present Simple
19. Past Simple
20. Past Perfect Continuous
Third Test

A. Write against each sentence the name of the tense to which it belongs:

1. Strict Buddhists will sacrifice their own lives for the sake of Righteousness.
2. Mahapajapati Gotami had accepted any conditions before the Buddha ordained her.
3. The Buddha taught his followers to do good.
5. While he was worshipping in Bangkok, the thief stole his watch.
6. A monk is writing a letter to his supporters.
7. Our cooks will have been preparing our lunch for two hours by the time we come back.
8. He had been assuming his yellow robe for two hours before he changed it.
9. We shall be receiving 10 Precepts of Buddhism tomorrow evening.
10. We have had nothing to eat since morning.
11. I shall have washed my under-robes before I go to college.
12. I have been mending my yellow robe for the last two hours.
13. While the Buddha was teaching his sermon, Kondanya attained the Part of a Steam.
14. Developing Insight will get rid of Ignorance.
15. The Buddha compares lust, hatred and illusion to the fires.
16. Siddhattha had been trying to solve the problem for six years before he attained enlightenment.
17. She is making fun of me.
18. I had breakfast every day.
19. She will be offering food to monks at 7 o’clock tomorrow.
20. We have visited Bangkok.

B. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verb given within the bracket:

1. Yasa’s mother and wife...............listened to the sermon before they became the first female lay disciples in Buddhism. ( had, was, will )
2. The sun...........shine in a minute. ( shall be, is, will )
3. All students.......attending the class when Miss Thailand got accident. ( are, were, will be)
4. Somchai and Somchat...............resting at their temple. ( are, is, have)
5. By next month we...............studying here for a year. ( shall have been, shall had been, shall has been)
6. When I went to Bangkok in 1999, Somboon...........................staying there for five years. (have been, had been, has been)
7. By this time tomorrow we........................going to college. (shall be, will have, will)
8. I........................lived in this temple for eight years. (shall, was, have)
9. I..................left my monkhood by the time you come. (shall has, shall had, shall have)
10. He..................working in this school for twenty years. (has been, have been, is)
11. My friend..................reading while I was praying. (was, are, be)
12. We........................take the examination on Monday. (are, shall, shall be)
13. After he................eaten dinner, he went to bed. (had, have, has)
14. He..................teaching English to my son right now. (is, was, am)
15. We................be begging alms at this time tomorrow. (shall be, shall have, shall have been)
16. He..................just arrived. (has, had been, was)
17. They..................sung a song by 1:30 p.m. tomorrow. (will have, will, will had)
18. She..................sleeping for four hours. (has been, have, have been)
19. By next month, they..................learning English in this institute for two years. (will have been, will has been, will had been)
20. He..................dancing for a while before he stopped. (has been, have been, had been)

C. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the main verb given within the bracket:
1. By the age of 13 we had ........our primary school. (completed, completes, completing)
2. I will..................here tomorrow. (am, be, been)
3. He always..................milk when he was a small boy. (drink, drunk, drank)
4. Two and two..................four. (are, is, be)
5. We were..................television when the lights went out. (watched, watches, watching)
6. They are..................in the toilet. (smoke, smoked, smoking)
7. Their teachers will have been..........................for them for two hours when they reach there. (wants, waiting, waited)
8. Somchai and Somchat had been..........................in Paidam temple for two years before Sangha disrobed them. (staying, stayed, stays)
9. We shall be..................our hometown in April. (visit, visited, visiting)
10. We have..................no trouble with our new car up to now. (have, had, haded)
11. We shall have........................before we have breakfast. (prayed, prays, praying)
12. We have been..................for the exam for a week. (reviewing, reviewed, reviews)
13. At 8 o’clock I was..................my breakfast. (have, had, having)
14. They will..................me some money. (lended, lending, lend)
15. Buddhism..................the existence and power of God. (deny, denying, denies)
After my grandfather had..........cards, he went to temple. ( played, plays, playing)
The students are.........................to their teacher. ( listens, listening, listened)
We....................................to Bangkok in 1999. ( go, went, gone)
When you reach Bangkok, it will be.....................there. ( rains, rained, raining)
Novice Boonma has.....................the same old yellow robe ( wear, wore, worn)

D. Make correct use of the verb given in the bracket.
1. Monks and novices do not (eats) dinner.
2. We cannot (touched) girls.
3. ( Has) you seen a good film recently?
4. We ( studys) Mathematics yesterday.
5. We ( has) built a new house.
6. We (am) attend English classes this evening.
7. They ( shall had been) praying for two hours when you come here.
8. Dam (meet) his old friend two days ago.
9. She ( will ) doing her homework at this time tomorrow.
10. My teacher ( will be ) ask you a few questions.
11. While my mother was cooking, I (am) watching television.
12. When we reached the college, the class ( have) started.
13. When we saw him, he was ( have ) lunch.
14. We shall have ( meditating) before we go to bed.
15. A small novice (are) folding his yellow robes.
16. The bus had ( leave) when we reached the station.
17. The class will have ( starting) before we reach there.
18. What (is) you doing now?
19. Monks have been (translated) Pali into Thai since morning.
20. We have been (talk) for twenty minutes.

E. Write the sentences in the required these forms:
1. Present Perfect
2. Past Simple
3. Future Continuous
4. Present Simple
5. Present Continuous
6. Past Continuous
Fourth Test

A. Write against each sentence the name of the tense to which it belongs:

1. The Buddhists believe in Non-violence.
2. A boy has waited for novices for an hour.
3. They will have been reading a book for several hours by the time you arrive there tonight.
4. They are leaving from Donmuang Airport.
5. Buddhism regards man as a noble being.
6. We shall be travelling at this time tomorrow.
7. Our supporter will invite ten other monks.
8. We shall have cleaned our temple by the time His Holiness arrives.
9. The teacher is narrating a story.
10. He has been climbing for half an hour.
11. Have you been up in a helicopter?
12. They will have been teaching in this school for five years by 2004.
13. My abbot bought a new yellow robe.
14. It has been raining since yesterday morning.
15. They were having lunch at 11 a.m. yesterday.
16. An old monk smoked a pipe after lunch.
17. I shall have cakes for tea tomorrow.
18. While we were playing cards, Sonthon came in.
19. Buddhists will be giving alms on the religious day.
20. By 11 o’clock we had eaten our breakfast.

B. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verb given within the bracket:

1. When we get back, my wife ............ making tea for us. (will have, will been, will be)
2. They ................ taking sleeping pills. (is, were, have)
3. I ...................... practising the violin all afternoon. (shall, was, am)
4. So far I ................ seen the Donmuang Airport three times. (am, have, were)
5. On April 8th, 2002, we ................ staying in this hostel for five years. (will have been, will has been, are)
6. He ...................... stealing my pen when I saw him. (is, was, have)
7. Siddhatha .............. seen a corpse before he asked Channa about it. (have, has, had)
8. ........................ you stay at home tonight? (Will, Are, Were)
9. We ...................... contacting him. (will, are, have)
10. They ...................... studying Pali at 9 a.m. tomorrow. (will be, is, have been)
11. My watch ...................... not stopped up to now. (had, have, has)
12. Chuchok ................ eating for a while before he died. (have been, has been, had been)
13. I ...................... teaching this class for three years. (am, have been, was)
14. While I went out, my wife and son ................ sitting in their room. (were, are, have)
15. Khaochai  .............. fighting against Japanese boxer before he knocked him down. (have been, had been, will)
16. We  ...................... shutting the window when a dog bit him. (was, were, are)
17. Sombat ...................... cutting paper for thirty minutes by 6 p.m. (will have, will have been, will has been)
18. We ...................... talking about you for ten minutes. (have been, has been, are)
19. He ...................... put on his clothes before he went out. (had, have, has)
20. They ...................... thanked Somchai by 8 a.m. tomorrow. (have will, will have, will had)

C. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the main verb given within the bracket:

1. We ....................... in the park yesterday. (walk, walked, walking)
2. He ...................... his hands every day. (washes, washing, washes)
3. My friend .......... out of the window yesterday. (look, looked, looking)
4. While Sombat was standing, Somporn ....................... down. (sit, sat, sited)
5. He ...................... up at seven o’clock every day. (wake, wakes, waking)
6. We shall have been.......................... games here for two hours by 3.00 p.m. ( playing, plays, played)
7. A swimmer had.......................... his clothes off, before he went to take a bath. ( take, took, taken)
8. My friend was.......................... a special cake, when I was in his room. ( made, make, making)
9. Somchai and Somporn will have.............. their business for ten years by the end of this month. (run, ran, running)
10. By the end of this month Somchat will have.......................... to Lao. ( go, went, gone)
11. I shall................................. my shop tomorrow. ( close, closed, closing)
13. I shall be.......................... my coat this time tomorrow. ( tear, teared, tearing)
14. He had been.......................... for two minutes before he started speaking again. ( stopping, stop, stopped)
14. A naughty novice is.......................... a kite. (fly, flying, flied)
15. What will you.......................... this weekend? ( do, does, done)
16. He is................................. his lesson now. ( learned, learn, learning)
17. We shall be.......................... on the chair this time tomorrow. ( standing, stands, stood)
18. You had been ................. a picture for half an hour when a cat cried. ( draw, drew, drawing)
19. I have.............................. him for a long time. ( know, knew, known)
20. He has.............................. the garden. ( watered, watering, water)

D. Make correct use of the verbs given in the bracket:

1. A teacher ( punish ) the lazy students.
2. The boys in this temple (is) working hard now.
3. My sister ( writes) me a letter yesterday.
4. We (shall) preaching Dhamma to our supporters at this time next Sunday.
5. While we(are) walking in the park, we saw a dog.
6. As a boy, he (climbing) up that hill every morning.
7. He (have been) sitting here for two hours before he stood up.
8. They will be (travelled) at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow.
9. He (have) eaten ice-cream before he drank water.
10. Boys and girls (is) shouting loudly now.
11. They (knows) English well.
12. A small nun (were) reading her religious books when we met her.
13. They had (stops) at Singapore before they went on to Sri Lanka.
14. My mother has (applies) for the new job.
15. He will (took) me to the zoo this evening.
16. My father (has be) standing there for twenty minutes.
17. Sombat (have been) reading for two hours before he talked to me.
18. His father hasn’t (send) him any money since last Wednesday.
19. I (does) not have time to do an exercise last week.
20. I shall have (studying) tenses by the end of this year.

E. Write the sentences in the required tense forms.
1. Past Perfect
2. Present Perfect
3. Past Simple
4. Future Simple
5. Past Continuous
6. Present Simple
7. Present Continuous
8. Past Perfect Continuous
9. Future Perfect Continuous
10. Future Continuous
11. Present Perfect Continuous
12. Past Simple
13. Future Simple
14. Past Perfect Continuous
15. Present Continuous
16. Past Perfect Continuous
17. Future Continuous
18. Present Simple
19. Past Continuous
20. Future Perfect
Voice Patterns

First Test
A. Write against each sentence the name of the tense and voice to which it belongs.
1. Buddhism is liked by Thai people.
2. Prayers will be chanted by the Buddhist monks tomorrow.
3. A car has been anointed by our abbot.
4. She was being killed by a gunman when I reached there.
5. Pali is being learnt by novices and monks.
6. A Vipassana course will have been jointed by Buddhist monks by next month.
7. The small Buddha images were given to the villagers by His Holiness.
8. The work had been finished before I arrived.
9. All Buddhist monks in Thailand are offered food by people.
10. The Four Noble Truths were discovered by the Buddha.

B. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verbs.
1. Dhamma examination .............. taken by us next year, (will be, has, will have been)
2. Candles and incenses ......................... lighted on Visakha Buja night by the Buddhists, (are, will, have)
3. Our abbot ................................ insulted by a lady three times, (is, will, has been)
4. Dhamma ................ studied by us at 10.30 a.m. yesterday, (is being, was being, will)
5. Monkhood ............... given up by me by the end of this year, (have been, had been, will have been)
6. Meditation .................. practised by the students now, (is, is being, was being)
7. The workers in the temple................ advised by our master yesterday, (are, were, have)
8. That apple ................ eaten by my friends before our master gets up, (will be, will have been, have been)
9. The telephone .......... answered by her at the moment. (is being, was being, will be)
10. This food ................ given to the Buddhist monks by them tomorrow, (will be, have, was)

C. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verbs and the required main verbs.
1. A prayer book .................................. (open) by our headmaster now.
2. His house ................................... (rent) by my father by next year.
3. Our meditation room ....................... (paint) by the villagers last month.
4. The corps..............................(see) by Siddhatha before he asked Channa.
5. Sticky rice and food............(put) into monks' alms-bowls by people every morning.
6. Our yellow robes......................................(keep) in the drawer by a novice so far.
7. The cats...................(feed) by two novices while a monk was taking tea.
8. English classes...........................................(attend) by the students from Lao tomorrow.
9. The windows...................(close) by him ten minutes from now.
10. She...................(kiss) by her mother    last Monday.

D. Make correct use of the verbs given in the brackets.
1. I shall have been (give) a present by my abbot by next year.
2. My dogs (is) killed by someone two weeks ago.
3. An elder monk and nun (are) treated by the doctor at present.
4. By the end of the week the goods (will) delivered to you by him.
5. Holy stanzas (was) chanted by the Buddhist every day.
6. After the song about a lyre had been (hear) by Siddhatha, the problem was solved by him.
7. An animal picture has been (draw) by the students of Sunday Buddhist School.
8. He was being (bite) by a dog when I saw him.
9. My bag has been (steal) by someone.
10. My room (have) cleaned by a small novice before he went to his room.

E. Write the active sentences using the required tense forms and change these sentences into passive sentences.
For example.

    b. An apple will be eaten by me tomorrow.

1. Present Perfect
2. Future Simple
3. Past Continuous
4. Present Simple
5. Future Perfect
6. Present Continuous
7. Past Simple
8. Past Perfect
9. Present Simple
10. Past Continuous
Second Test

A. Write against each sentence the name of tense and voice to which it belongs:
1. The existence and power of God are denied by Buddhism. (present simple, active)
2. The Holy Order will be entered by my younger brother next two years. (future perfect, passive)
3. Important roles in Thailand had been played by the Buddhist monks. (past perfect, passive)
4. Television was being watched by my mother when I reached home. (past perfect continuous, active)
5. The Buddha's doctrines are studied by the students of Buddhist universities. (present simple, active)
6. My hometown will have been visited by me before I go to India. (future perfect, active)
7. The wounded man was helped by a boy yesterday. (past simple, active)
8. A Venerable Assaji had been followed by Upatissa before Upatissa asked him a question. (past perfect, passive)
9. Our teacher is waited for by us every day. (present simple, passive)
10. Sariputta and Mokhalana were appointed chief disciples by the Buddha. (past simple, active)

B. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verbs given.
1. Football...................played by the students nearby our college by 5 o'clock tomorrow. (will be, will have been, have been)
2. The meditation hall..................cleaned by novices every day. (is, are, were)
3. When Yasodhara got up, Siddhatha..........................taken by Channa. (have been, had been, will be)
4. This machine..............................checked by an inspector tomorrow morning. (will be, had been, has been)
5. While a religious book............................read by my mother, I was playing in the garden. (was being, are being, will be)
6. The result.................................just declared by the authorities. (has been, is, will be)
7. America..................................discovered by Columbus. (are, were, was)
8. Coffee.............................made by a novice now. (is being, are being, was being)
9. All monks..............................invited by the villagers by next Monday. (will be, have been, will have been)
10. She............scolded by her mother right now. (is being, was being, will be)

C. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verbs and the required main verbs.
1. This religious book....................(read) by us many times.
2. While Kondanya (teach) by the Buddha, he attained the Path of a Stream.
3. Prayers (chant) by the Buddhist monks right now.
4. The book (buy) by my brother by next month.
5. Mangosteens (sell) by the fruit-sellers daily.
6. The result of Pali examination (notice) on the board by the clerk tomorrow.
7. Her lessons (learn) by her yesterday.
8. The picture of the Buddha (hang) on the wall by my grandfather when I was 15 years old.
9. The report (write) by my abbot next year.
10. A thief (catch) by police in 1983.

D. Make correct use of the verbs given in the brackets.
1. Thai has been (speak) by the students of Buddhist universities.
2. Devadatta's suggestions (have) turned down by the Buddha before he got angry.
3. My friends (will) interviewed by the principle by next Saturday.
4. Sawitee (love) by Sombat.
5. A new watch (is) repaired by me last week.
6. The wall of the temple is being (build) by the workers at present.
7. They (were) punished by my teacher at this time yesterday.
8. A song (will) sung by them before their teacher comes here.
9. My yellow robes have been (fold) by the temple boys.
10. A Venerable Sompong (has) supported by the rich before he gave up his monkhood.

E. Write the active sentences using the required tense forms and change these sentences into passive sentences.
1. Past Continuous
2. Present Simple
3. Past Perfect
4. Past Simple
5. Present Continuous
6. Future Perfect
7. Present Simple
8. Past Continuous
9. Future Simple
10. Present Perfect
Third Test

A. Write against each sentence the name of the tense and voice to which it belongs.

1. Sacred water will be thrown over people by my abbot.
2. The life of the Buddha was being told to the novices by the great monk Somchat.
3. English is spoken all over the world.
4. The door of the meditation hall has been opened by a janitor.
5. When I reached home, my letter had been examined by my mother.
6. The motor is being repaired by the repairers.
7. The message of the Buddha will have been sent to people by the Buddhist monks by the end of the year.
8. The Dalai Lama was compelled to leave Tibet by Chinese government in 1975.
9. The dictionaries are used in the class by all students.
10. A letter was being written by her all morning yesterday.

B. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verbs and the required main verbs.

1. All the villagers................entertained by them at the moment. (are being, were being, will be)
2. The upper-robe..............................................worn by that monk last Monday. (is, was, will be)
3. His Holiness.........................................helped by his bodyguards tomorrow. (are, was, will be)
4. Toys...................................................usually liked by children. (are, were, have been)
5. The stanzas of victory................recited by the Buddhist monks before they took lunch. (had been, have been, will be)
6. An impressive sermon.............................taught by a Venerable Koon up to now. (has been, had been, will have been)
7. Candles.........................lighted by the Buddhists at 8 p.m. last Visakha Buja Day. (are being, have been, were being)
8. Dhamma examination..................................taken by all monks and novices next year. (will be, will have been, have been)
9. My homework.....................corrected by my teacher at present. (is being, was being, have been)
10. A letter..................put into the envelope by my friend before he meets her. (will be, had been, will have been)


C. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verbs and the required main verbs.
1. Monks and novices................................................................................................... always (offer) food by the Buddhists.
2. H.M King Bhumibol Adulyadej ..................(take) care of by His Holiness when he was a monk.
3. Khao Phansa Day or Rains-Entry Day..................(observe) by the Buddhist monks and people up to now.
4. The Buddha's doctrines.................................(study) by the Buddhist monks next Songkran Day.
5. The windows of the room...............................(open) by the janitors now.
6. The life of the Buddha.................................(tell) by my teacher at this time yesterday.
7. My examination.........................................(hold) by the authorities by the end of the week.
8. Magha Buja Day...........................................(celebrate) by the Buddhists two day ago.
9. The grass..........................................(mow) by the janitor next holiday.
10. These yellow robes.................................(make) by that factory in 1980.

D. Make correct use of the verbs given in the brackets.
1. The small Buddha images (are) worn by Nai Dam at the moment.
2. The statue of the Buddha will (transport) by the soldiers by 2004.
3. The field is (plough) by the farmer every day.
4. Songkran festival (is) celebrated by Thai people last year.
5. The secular life (has) returned to by my father before he got married.
6. The plan has been (do) by his friends up to now.
7. The Buddha's doctrines (will) narrated by my master the day after tomorrow.
8. The temple was being (destroy) by the soldiers on December in 1998.
9. A letter has just been (post) by a janitor.
10. After our breakfast had been (take) by us, we went to the market.

E. Write the active sentences using the required tense forms and change these sentences into passive sentences.
1. Present Continuous
2. Past Simple
3. Past Perfect
4. Present Simple
5. Past Continuous
6. Present Perfect
7. Future Simple
8. Past Continuous
9. Present Simple
10. Future Perfect

Forth Test
A. Write against each sentence the name of the tense and voice to which it belongs.
1. The blackboard was being broken by the naughty novices when our teacher came in.
2. The Buddha's teachings are sincerely and earnestly followed by good Buddhists.
3. The president will have been waited for by people in that temple.
4. A story is being narrated by my teacher at this time tomorrow.
5. The Buddha was given food by the people every day.
6. Sompong and Sombat had been welcomed by people when the competition was over.
7. Sompong has been seen by me.
8. The bell will be rung by our janitor.
9. Buddhism is called religion without God by the West.
10. My yellow robes were being stolen by the temple boys when I saw them.

B. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verbs.
1. The religious books...........................already read by the novices and monks. (has been, have been, will be)
2. The small Buddha images.........................worn by us every day. (are, was, have been)
3. That letter.............torn by me the day after tomorrow. (will be, have been, will have been)
4. Holy stanzas..............................recited by monks and novices at present. (are being, was being, have been)
5. After his father.................killed by a gunman, he went to Bangkok. (is, had been, will have been)
6. His proposal.......................considered by the committee at 3.30 p.m. yesterday. (is being, was being, have been)
7. Our college..............................closed by the principal when the final examination are over. (will have been, was, had been)
8. Food..................................cooked by our cooks last week. (is, was, has been)
9. A kite..........................flown by a naughty novice now. (is being, was being, have been)
10. Pali.........................learnt by the students by next month. (will be, will have been, have been)
C. Fill in the blanks using correct forms of the auxiliary verbs and the required main verbs.

1. The National Anthem....................................always (sing) by the students nearby our temple.
2. My teacher...................................(promote) two levels by the principal next year.
3. The light....................................(turn) on by him up to now.
4. While we were talking, tea..........................(make) by a novice.
5. The prizes........................................(give) to Sombat by the principal when you come again.
6. He..................................(hit) by his enemies now.
7. This poem...........................(write) by Suntorn Pu in the eighteen century.
8. This homework...........................(do) before my abbot came back.
9. Tea...................................(take) by me tomorrow.

D. Make correct use of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The Second Precept of Buddhism is always (break) by novice Daeng.
2. A temple car will have been (drive) by Nai Jai before our abbot anoints it.
3. The trees in the temple were being (cut) down by the novices at 6 o'clock yesterday.
4. My books have been (borrow) by Somporn since then.
5. Yasothasa and Rahula (have) left behind by Siddhatha before he escaped from the palace.
6. The kitchen (is) cleaned by all the novices at present.
7. The Tripitaka (have) kept in the cupboard by our abbot before he goes to U.S. A.
8. The airplane (is) invented in 1903.
9. My yellow robe has been (mend) by a novice.
10. My under-robes (have) washed by a temple boy before I went to school.

E. Write the active sentences using required tense forms and change these sentences into passive sentences.

1. Present Perfect
2. Future Simple
3. Past Continuous
4. Present Simple
5. Future Perfect
6. Past Continuous
7. Present Simple  
8. Past Perfect  
9. Past Simple  
10. Present Continuous  

**Narration Patterns**  
**First Test**  
A. Change the following sentences from direct form of narration into indirect form of narration.  
1. She said," Some Buddhist monks learn English."  
2. They say, "We have gone to college."  
3. Somsree said to me, “I was doing good deeds at 10.00 p.m yesterday.”  
4. Somchai said, "My master has been throwing sacred water on the lay followers for ten minutes."  
5. Chuan Leekpai said, "I shall present at the funeral ceremony tomorrow."  
6. All novices said to their supporters, “We are performing evening prayers now.”  
7. He said, "I shall have been reading a religious book for two hours."  
8. Novice Daeng has said, "My father came to the temple yesterday."  
9. Naree said, "I shall have drawn the picture of the Buddha by the end of this week."  
10. Sompong and Somsree will say, "We shall be teaching the life of the Buddha at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow."  
11. A Venerable Koon said, "I had pronounced incantation over the small Buddha images."  
12. He said to me, "You had been staying in this temple for five years."  

B. Change the following sentences from indirect form of narration into direct form of narration.  
1. Montree said that his sister would have been staying at home for ten days by the following week.  
2. An elder monk told a small novice that he had been living in U.S.A for forty years.  
3. My teacher told us that the gods help those who help themselves.  
4. Sanysa and Sanchai said that they had met an accident the previous day.  
5. My abbot told the novice that the Buddha was born in Lumbini.  
6. My friends have said that they have been studying English for eight years.  
7. He said that he would not come the next day.  
8. The principal said that his father was studying the life of the Buddha then.
9. They said that they had been wearing the small Buddha images for five years.
10. My friend said that he was ill and would go to bed.
11. The Buddhist monks told me that they were reciting prayers at 10 p.m. the day before.
12. Sompong said that his brothers had been offering food to the Buddhist monks for ten years.
13. My brother told me that the sun rises in the east.
14. They will tell me that they will have given Pali examination by April 2001.

C. Write 12 sentences of Direct form of narration using the required tense forms in the reported speech. The reporting verb can be any tenses i.e., Present, Past and Future, and change these sentences into Indirect form of narration. For example.

Present Simple

Direct Speech: He said, "I write a letter."

Indirect Speech: He said that he wrote a letter.

1. Present Simple
2. Future Continuous
3. Past Simple
4. Future Perfect Continuous
5. Future Simple
6. Past Continuous
7. Present Perfect
8. Past Perfect Continuous
9. Present Continuous
10. Past Perfect
11. Future Perfect
12. Present Perfect Continuous

Second Test

A. Change the following sentences from direct form of narration into indirect form of narration.

1. Monk Somchai said to me, "You wrote your letter yesterday."
2. She said, "I am practising meditation in the meditation hall now."
3. Montree and Sawitree will say to me, "We shall have given alms to the Buddhist monks by 8.30 p.m. tomorrow."
4. A small novice said to his abbot, "The earth moves round the sun."
5. He says to his students, "I have not done anything wrong."
6. A layman said to me, "The Buddha had attained enlightenment at the age of 35."
7. My father said, "I shall have been donating money to this monastery for twenty years by tomorrow."
8. They said, "The Buddha had been teaching people for 45 years."
9. She said, "I have been washing my white robe for twenty minutes."
10. Novice Sompong said to me, "I am taking Dhamma examination these days."
11. Somsamorn said, "I shall have celebrated the Buddha's birthday by the end of this month."
12. He has said to me, "I shall accept your invitation next week."

B. Change the following sentences from indirect form of narration into direct form of narration.
1. The students told their teacher that they had been reading their books for thirty minutes.
2. A teacher said that he was teaching the life of the Buddha to the Buddhist monk then.
3. All the Buddhist monks have said that they will have observed 227 precepts by the end of the years.
4. My friend told me that His Holiness would bless those people the following month.
5. They said that the Buddha taught his first sermon at Saranath.
6. She said that she had been working in that factory for ten years.
7. He says that he will have attended his Pali classes by the following year.
8. Somsamorn told me that she narrates Dhamma to her mother every day.
9. He said that the Supreme Patriarch had thrown sacred water on those lay followers.
10. A novice will say that he had completed his B.A. degree when he went to U.S.A.
11. Somsak told me that his master had supported him ten years before.
12. They said that they had been performing evening players for forty minutes.
13. Buddhists say that Buddhism is the great religion in the world.
14. I said that man is mortal.

C. Write 12 sentence of direct form of narration using the required tense forms in the reported speech. The reporting verbs can be any tense i.e., Present, Past and Future and change these sentences into the indirect form of narration.
1. Future Continuous
2. present perfect Continuous
3. Future Perfect
4. Past Simple
5. Future Perfect Continuous
6. Present Simple
7. Past Continuous
8. Future Simple
9. Past Perfect
10. Present perfect
11. Present Continuous
12. Past Perfect Continuous

Third Test

A. Change the following sentences from direct form of narration into indirect form of narration.

1. Somchai said, "I learn the life of the Buddha."
2. Somsak and Sornsree say, "The Buddhist monks have established people in right conduct."
3. She said to me, "I was watching television at 7.00 p.m. yesterday."
4. Somchai said, "I have been wearing charm against evil spirits for ten years."
5. The teacher said to me, "My students will hear a sermon next term."
6. They said to Somporn, "We are taking English this term."
7. Somsak will say, "I shall have been shaving my hair for twenty minutes."
8. Novice Dam said, "I chanted the stanzas of victory last month."
9. They said to me, "We shall have said requiem prayer by next week."
10. He will say, "I shall talk about Dhamma at 10.00 p.m. tomorrow."
11. They said, "We had chatted with our teachers when we came to you."
12. Somsamorn said to her friends, "My father had been staying in India for ten years."

B. Change the following sentences from indirect form of narration into direct form of narration.

1. He tells me that he will wait for his teacher that night.
2. They said that they would have drunk milk by the next day.
3. An old nun told me that she and her seniors were travelling by autocycle then.
4. The sponsors have told the Buddhist monks that they have been supporting a novice from their monastery for two years.

5. My abbot told me that four monks had been chanting prayer for his deceased relative for seven days.

6. He said that he would have been mowing the grass for three days by the next day.

7. A monk said that King Asoka had sent the Buddhist missionaries to Thailand.

8. A small nun told me that she has studied the Discipline Basket.

9. Sombat says that his wife prepares his lunch.

10. Sombat will say that he will be re-examining English at 3.30 p.m. the following Friday.

11. Anong said that she had been teaching her followers at 10 a.m. the day before.

12. Anob told me that he had said requiem prayer the previous Sunday.

13. They said they would stop practising meditation that day.

14. We said that Somsamorn was holding a home celebration then.

C. Write 12 sentences of direct form of narration using the required tense forms in the reported speech. The reporting verbs can be any tenses i.e., Present, Past and Future and change these sentences into the indirect form of narration.

1. Future Simple
2. Past Continuous
3. Present Simple
4. Future Perfect Continuous
5. Past Simple
6. Future Perfect
7. Present Perfect Continuous
8. Future Continuous
9. Past Perfect Continuous
10. Present Continuous
11. Present Perfect
12. Past Perfect
Fourth Test

A. Change the following sentences from Direct form of narration into indirect form of narration.

1. An elder monk said, "A small novice attended me."
2. They said, "We had been using Close-Up toothpaste for ten years."
3. He said to me, "I shall have chanted the stanzas of victory by tonight."
4. The newspersons said, "We drink heavily."
5. An old nun said to her students, "I have stopped smoking."
6. A Buddhist layman says, "I had given alms to the Buddhist monks on Retreat-Ending Day."
7. She will say, "Monk Sombat will have been confess the offences for three minutes by 10 p.m. tomorrow."
8. The students of Sunday Buddhist School said to their teacher, "We were having tea at 3.30 p.m. last Wednesday."
9. The Buddhist monks said, "We have been performing evening prayers for two hours."
10. Surapon said, "A dog is swimming in the river now."
11. They will say to me, "We shall arranging a set of altar tables at 10.00 a.m. next Friday."
12. Pornthip said, "My teacher will celebrate his rank fan tonight."

B. Change the following sentences from indirect form of narration into direct form of narration.

1. My friends said that they had been praying since morning.
2. He told me that he was washing his upper robes then.
3. He will say that he will have done that work by the following Sunday.
4. They told me that they would buy their new yellow robes the day after tomorrow.
5. She says that monk walks up and down.
6. The villagers said that they had been pouring the water of dedication for three minutes.
7. He will say that his master will be anointing a car at 10.00 p.m. the next day.
8. The Buddhist monks said that they go to college every morning.
9. A tiny nun tells me that her friends have watched television in the common room.
10. Somporn and Song said that they had left monkhood for forty years.
11. All monks said that they would have been shaving their hair for thirty minutes by 10.00 a.m. the following day.
12. They said that they were inviting four monks to lunch at 9.30 a.m. the previous Sunday.
13. He says that the Buddhist monks observe 227 precepts of Buddhism.
14. He has said that his father has been learning Dhamma for ten years.
C. Write 12 sentences of direct form of narration using the required tense forms in the reported speech. The reporting verbs can be any tenses i.e., Present, Past and Future and change these sentences into the indirect form of narration.

1. Future Continuous
2. Present Perfect Continuous
3. Future Perfect
4. Past Simple
5. Future Perfect Continuous
6. Present Simple
7. Past Continuous
8. Future Simple
9. Past Perfect
10. Present Perfect
11. Present Continuous
12. Past Perfect Continuous
- Observation Instrument

Dear Colleague,

This Observation Instrument is to be used for collecting data from classrooms. This is to be done in three stages: Stage 1 involves recording your Observation about the ongoing happening of the classroom every ten minutes on the coding sheet provided. Stage 2 requires you to rate the lesson on a 5-point scale according to the criteria given immediately after the live observation. In stage 3 you will be writing a brief, descriptive report of the class as a whole.

We hope you will be able to use this instrument without much difficulty. Please read the “Teaching Plan” thoroughly before you go into the classroom for observation. All the best!

Fill in these details before you begin the observation.

Name of the teacher being observed

Name of the university

Class / Division

Date of observation

Type of lesson (Presentation of tense, voice, and narration in pairs, in groups of three, four, and six)

Name of the observer

Observer’s university
### Stage 1 Categories for Observation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Type</th>
<th>Type of Interaction</th>
<th>Teacher Activity</th>
<th>Student Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Language Practice, Drill, explanation, presentation, reading loudly, silently etc, | Whole class Teacher to whole class | 1. Reads aloud—Sentences of Tense, Voice, Narration.  
2. Explains—Structures of Tense, Voice, Narration in pairs, in groups of three, four and six. Vocabulary, classroom, exercise.  
3. Asks questions—Based on structures of tense, voice, narration.  
- for classroom performance  
- related to test preparation  
- related to the Buddha’s teachings, Buddhist Philosophy, real life situations  
(Note): Say whether the teacher invites anyone to answer or nominates, particular students.  
4. Reacts to student utterance—accepts / rejects / ignores students’ utterance.  
- scolds / praises student effort  
- answers / repeats own questions without waiting | 1. Reads—aloud / silently / in a group  
2. Writes—answers to teacher’s questions  
- follows the teacher’s instructions  
- answers to classroom exercises.  
- takes notes while listening  
- on the whiteboard (specify details)  
3. Listens (to)—teacher’s presentation, explanation of structures.  
4. Speaks—answers teacher’s questions  
- asks the teacher questions  
5. Drilling in the class—using the structures accurately/inaccurately |
- Uses the student's native language / a target language / both together.
- Relates to all structures which they have learned.

5. Organises group / pair work
- Gives instructions for whole class
- Moves around the class with clarifying / observing individual work.
- Monitors class-work and ensures participation by every student.
- Stands aloof / does other work.

   - For the specific structure
   - For classroom performance

7. Gives dictation
   - Notes / question-answers;
   - Instruction for a task.

8. Writes on the whiteboard.
   - Questions for answering; developing the lesson;
     important words / points during explanation.
## Coding Sheet for Live Class Observation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Types</th>
<th>Type of Interaction</th>
<th>Teacher Activity</th>
<th>Student Activity</th>
<th>Other Comments</th>
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<td>60mts</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Stage 2 Observation Checklist

After you have finished recording your observation in the coding sheet, rate the lesson on a 5-point scale according to the categories given, by putting a circle round the number.

Note: If some categories are not relevant to the lesson you have observed say NR against the category.

I. Content Focus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>limited to teaching plan</th>
<th>went beyond teaching plan</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>form / grammar focussed</th>
<th>meaning focussed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>directly test oriented</th>
<th>not so test oriented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Skill Focus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>very little opportunity for meaningful practice</th>
<th>lots of opportunity for meaningful practice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>Listening</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>Speaking</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>Integrated</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Interaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Teacher largely teacher led</th>
<th>largely student (s) led</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>Teacher vs student control</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>Student participation very few</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IV. General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>very little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Talk time</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Use of L1 (Thai)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Use of L2 (English)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stage 3 Descriptive Report

During this stage I would like you to write a brief, descriptive (qualitative) report on the lessons as a whole. Include in this report your interpretations of the detailed observations you have made of the lesson during stages 1 and 2. Your notes under the ‘Other Comments’ column would be particularly useful to substantiate your interpretations.

Some of the aspects you could consider in this report are:

- the categories on the Observation Checklist you have rated in Stage 2;
- teacher’s handling of students’ errors (or students’ reactions to teacher’s errors!)
- ways in which the teacher and students control communication in the classroom;
- non-verbal behaviour;
- whether the students found the class interesting, enjoyable, challenging or not
- any other
Dear student,

By now you must be quite used to the new English course, 'Teaching of Syntax through contrastive presentation of difference structures in English' and feeling more at home with it. We are conducting a study to find out in what way(s) this new course is different from the old course. Since you are the first batch to experience the new course, we would like to have your impressions on the different aspects of the course—teaching method, assessment etc. Your frank opinion on the new course will be extremely valuable to us in our study. We assure that your views will be kept confidential and will not be used for any other purpose. Thanks for your help.

Name of the student: ____________________________________________
Class and division: __________________________ Date: __________________________
Name of University and address: ____________________________________________

1. Teaching method
1. How do you find the new method in teaching syntax i.e., presentation of tense, voice, and narration in pairs, in groups of three, four, and six.
   a. boring
   b. interesting
   c. useful
   d. both interesting and useful
   e. any other (specify)

2. Do you like the exercises and activities of this method? Yes / No

3. Which of the following resources do you use to a greater extent now because of the new course? (Put a tick against all the relevant ones.)
   a. story books
   b. reference books
   c. magazines, newspaper, etc.
   d. TV / video / films
   e. tapes / cassettes
   f. radio
   g. notices, announcements on the notice board
   h. any other (specify)
II. Teaching and learning in the classroom

Given below are descriptions of some aspects of an English class. Put a tick in the relevant column to show which of them describes your class best.

4. In your class you work on activities / exercises
   a. individually
   b. in pairs / groups
   c. in the class as a whole

5. What usually happens in your English class?
   The teacher
   a. explains the task
   b. asks questions
   c. discusses with students
   d. dictates notes
   e. writes on whiteboard
   f. corrects mistakes in students’ grammar pronunciation etc
   g. translates difficult vocabulary into mother tongue
   h. makes students copy from whiteboard, book etc

6. In your English class do you feel the teacher
   a. allows for expression of students’ own opinion / views
   b. encourages even incomplete or half correct answers
   c. makes sure that most students participate in the lesson
   d. lets students have a chance to talk
   e. asks questions but answers them without waiting for students’ answers
   f. praises student effort
   g. scolds if students give wrong / incomplete answers
   h. does not listen to students’ answers
   i. accepts only the answers he wants

7. The teaching in the class is based on: (Number these in order of importance given to them)
   a. what is in the teaching method
   b. grammar exercise
   c. preparation for tests
   d. improving the way you speak, read, write etc.
8. When you make mistakes in grammar, pronunciation etc. the teacher:
   (Tick the relevant ones.)
   a. doesn’t pay attention to it
   b. corrects it and insists on the correct answer
   c. helps you to correct it casually
   d. involves other students in correction

III. Tests
9. a. Do you see any change in the assessment pattern in your new English class? Yes / No
   b. What are some of the change?
10. a. How about the test?  
    b. How is it different from the earlier test?  
11. a. How often have you got homework this semester? every day / once a week / very rarely
   b. What kind of homework? (Tick the relevant ones)
      a. learning the tense by heart
      b. learning question-answers by heart
      c. copying down answers in the fair book
      d. reading a lesson before it is taught
      e. revising lessons
      f. doing unfinished exercises
      g. writing composition / essays
      h. doing exercises in work book
      i. any other (specify)
      c. Does the teacher correct your homework? Yes / No / sometimes
      d. In what way does it help you?
12. a. Are conversation skills assessed? Yes / No
    b. If yes, how are they assessed? Informally during class / through a test / do not know
       a. If it is informally assessed,
          do you know you are being assessed? Yes / No
       b. Does it make you nervous? Yes / No
       c. If it is through a test, describe the test you had
13. What is your overall impression of English class now as compared to your earlier English classes? (Tick all the relevant descriptions.)
   a. more enjoyable / less enjoyable
b. more noisy / less noisy
c. more interesting / less interesting
d. more effort needed on the part of students / less effort needed
e. regularity in class-work expected / not expected
f. more student participation / less student participation
g. learn more / learn less
h. teacher more friendly / less friendly

14. Write at least 2 things about what you like / dislike about
   a. the new method
   b. the activities in the class
   c. tests

IV. General
15. How is this course different from your XII English class? (Mention at least three important
differences and give examples wherever possible)