## C A MBODIAN

## BASIC COURSE VOLUME TWO <br> UNITS 46.90



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By

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This volume completes the 90-unit FSI Cambodian Basic Course, of which Volume I appeared in 1966. The linguist in charge of this phase of the project has been George F. Beasley. The Cambodian language materials were written by Someth Suos, who was also the principal resource for information on usage. Dale I. Purtle, formerly a member of the FSI linguist staff, gave valuable assistance in bringing this text to a state of readiness for publication.

Kem Sos, a Cambodian instructor at FSl, rendered the substantial service of transcribing the text in Cambodian script. The glossary was compiled by Lip Huon, also a member of the Cambodian teaching staff. Donna J. Janes did the final typing of the English portions. The tape recordings which accompany this volume were prepared in the FSI Language Laboratory under the direction of Gary Alley and were voiced principally by Lip Huon and Kem Sos.

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Paul





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11. Z. Aisne (e xiv


Paul

Satin

Paul

Satin

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Do you want to go to the market with me, Paul?
```

What are you going to the market for?

I seem to be out of things to eat.
I want to go buy a little food.

Then I'11 go along with you.
I've never been to the market.
Where are you thinking of going?

Oh, I'm thinking of going to the New Market to buy food. Then to the Old Market to buy fruit.

How shall we go there?

Ride a cyclo; it's simple.

Well, shall we go?

We might as well.
(At the New Market)

Sarin This is where vegetables are sold.
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I plan to buy Chinese cabbage, carrots, and bean sprouts.

Are you buying anything?

I want to buy potatoes, chicken, eggs, and two kilos of beef.

Then let's get the potatoes bought. Later we can go buy the beef.

Do you like sea-food?

Oh, I like it a lot. What all do they have?

They have crabs, oysters, and plenty of ocean fish.

And do they have clams?

## Sure they do!

Then I'11 buy a dozen clams.

Well, good. I have to go there to buy a few kilos of lobster anyway.

Then let's buy them, and after that go to the Old Market.

## (At the Old Market)




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Sarin
Pau 1
Serin
paul





Gee, this place sure has a lot of fruit! I never realized.

Yes, they have every kind of fruit.

Do they have apples and cherries for sale?

Sure they do.

Then how about taking me to buy a kilo of apples, and a kilo of cherries too?

Okay.
I have to go buy a kilo of grapes anyway, but right now I want to buy bananas.

When we get through buying fruit, where else are we going?

Oh, I plan to go buy liquor and a few bottles of beer.

[^0]Drill A．Substitution





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Drill B．Response
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Drill C．Transformation Inserting Objects
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Do you want to go to the market，Paul？
Do you want to go to the movies，Paul？
Have you ever gone to the movies，Paul？
Have you ever been to Boston，Paul？
Do you want to go to Boston，Paul？
Do you want to go to the movies，Paul？
Do you want to go to the market，Paul？

Teacher：What are you going to the market for？（buy food）

Student：I＇m going to the market to buy food．


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รังxss：Z

Teacher：Can I go along with you？ （to the market，buy food）

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Drill D．Negative Response

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Teacher：Can I go with you to the market to buy food？

Student：No，I don＇t want you to go with me to the market to buy food．

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Drill E．Double Substitution

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Drill F．Response
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I plan to go to the New Market， then to the Old Market．

I plan to go to New York，then to Boston．

I plan to go buy apples，then to buy fish．

I plan to go buy cloth，then to have a suit made．

I plan to go to the market，then to the post office．

I plan to go for a walk，then to the movies．

I plan to eat，then to study．

I plan to go to the New Market， then to the old Market．

Teacher：You＇re going to the market， and then where？（to the movies）

Student：I＇m going to the market，and then to the movies．

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รัธ

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Drill G．Response
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Drill H．Response

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Teacher：How shall we go there？
（by cyclo）

Student：I＇m thinking of going by cyclo．






Teacher：Which is more expensive，Chinese cabbage or carrots？（carrots）

Student：Carrots are more expensive．




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Drill I．Transformation．Question from Statement．

MODEL：© © รกูขฯ



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Teacher：Carrots are more expensive than Chinese cabbage．

Student：Which is more expensive，carrots or Chinese cabbage？
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In that case，let＇s finish the buying，then go to the Old Market．

In that case let＇s finish doing it， then go to eat．

In that case，let＇s finish studying， then go for a walk．

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In that case, let's finish buying, then go to the movies.

In that case, let's finish eating, then go to bed.

In that case, let's finish dressing, then go to the market.

In that case, let's finish buy-
ing, then go to the Old Market.


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Gareth
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No，I＇ve never been there．

Is the food there good？

> As far as I'm concerned, it's the only place for chinese food-it's the best.

In that case，I guess I＇d like to

Misjorsio end 4 go try it there once.
(At the Kob Meng Restaurant)


Sarin
Gareth



- ricuthro e vic







We 11, what do you want to eat?

It's up to you Sareth-- you're the one who knows how to choose dishes.

Then I think I'll order fried beef with tomatoes, deep fried fish, roast duck, and sour soup.

Do you want anything else to eat?

Gee, I'd think that would be plenty.

And for dessert, what would you like?

I'd like some fruit, like bananas, mangosteens, or 'lamuts', for example.

Just let me order it for you.

Drill A. Positive Response

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Drill B. Negative Response
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Drill C. Substitution

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Teacher: Well, have you eaten yet?

Student: Yes, I've eaten already.
Ms cisctrssesvera
 QA sion ivivier a
 Ma $3^{\circ}$ spurns sivsefer 9 Teacher: Well, have you eaten yet?

Student: No, I haven't eaten yet.

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Which restaurant were you planning to go eat at?
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Which store were you planning to go shop at？

Which place were you planning to go shop at？

Which place shall we plan to go shop at？

Which place shall we plan to go have the car fixed at？

Which garage shall we plan to go have the car fixed at？

Which garage were you planning have the car fixed at？

Which place were you planning to have the car fixed at？

Which place were you planning to go eat at？

Which restaurant were you planning
to go eat at？ Teacher：Is the Chinese food there good？

Student：In my opinion，it＇s the only place for Chinese food－－it＇s the best．








Drill E．Response

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Drill F．Response
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Teacher：I like fried beef with tomatoes． （order，a dish）

Student：Then I＇11 order a dish of fried beef with tomatoes．
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Teacher：I don＇t like fried beef with tomatoes．（order）

Student：In that case I won＇t order fried beef with tomatoes．

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Drill G．Response

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Drill H．Response

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Teacher：Are four kinds of food enough？
Student：I say four kinds of food are plenty．






Teacher：I＇ll order four kinds of food．

Student：Four kinds of food are enough．


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Drill J．Correlation．（Add the proper classifier）
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NAS：sanson cricerm

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Teacher：What food would you like to eat？ （choose）

Student：It＇s up to you．You＇re the one who knows how to choose dishes．

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Sarin



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Do you want to go see a movie with me?
There's a rather interesting one on.

Where's it playing?

It's playing at the Cine Lux.

Is it a French film, or an American film?

It's a Swedish film.
My younger brother just saw it-he says it's very good.

In that case I guess Ind like to see it too.

Is the Cine Lux Theater far?

No, it's not far. Especially if we go from here.

Which way do we go?

Well, from here, you drive straight along Preah-Sihanouk Avenue...

When you get to the Independence Monument, turn left straight along Norodom Boulevard.
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Sareth

So what time were you planning to go？

Me？I＇d like to go a little early （before dark），because it＇s easier to buy tickets．

What time does the movie start？

At 6：30．

Then could we go at $5: 30$ ？

Sure we could．But as far as I＇m concerned，I＇d like to go at 5：00．

Let＇s go at 5：00 then．

What about the tickets，．．．
Do you want to get loges，or first－class tickets？

Oh，first class is fine．
Could you buy one for me too？

Sure ．

Drill A. Response


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Drill B. Substitution

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Teacher: Where is it playing?
(at the Cine Lux)

Student: It's playing at the Cine Lux Theater.
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4)

My younger brother just saw it. He says it's very interesting.

My younger brother just saw it.
He says it's very long.

My younger brother just finished it. He says it's very long.

My younger brother just finished it. He says it's very difficult.

My younger brother just saw it. He says it's very difficult.

My younger brother just saw it. He says it's very interesting.

Drill C．Substitution





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Drill D．Response
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Drill E．Response

MODEL：$\quad$ た זモ゙ల s？（Missions）



What time do they start playing？
What time do they start doing it？
What time do we start doing it？
We start doing it at four o＇clock．
We start playing at four o＇clock．
They start playing at four o＇clock． What time do they start playing？

Teacher：Can we go at five o＇clock？（four） Student：Sure we can．But as for me，
I＇d rather go at four．

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Teacher：How long have they been playing？（two hours）

Student：Oh，they just started playing two hours ago．

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\end{aligned}
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Drill F. Response


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Drill G. Response
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 if 9


Teacher: Are they going to start playing
right now? (another hour)

Student: No, it'll be another hour before they start playing.
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Teacher: Me, I'd like to go at five o'clock.

Student: Well, let's go at five, then.

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Drill H．Transformation

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## Drill I．Expansion

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Teacher：Me，I＇d like to go at four o＇clock．

Student：Waiting till five would be too late．
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Can you buy them？
Can you buy them for me？
Could you please buy them for me？
Could you please buy tickets for me？
Could you please buy first－class tickets for me？

Could you please buy two first－class tickets for me？

Drill J. Reduction


Could you please buy two firstclass tickets for me?

Could you please buy two tickets for me?

Can you buy two tickets for me?
Can you buy two for me?
Can you buy two?
Can you buy them?

## BASIC DIALOGUE

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(Later on)
 co $88 / 328$ ?

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Here's the Ciné Lux Theater... do you remember it?

Sure I do. I've been here two or three times to see movies, as a matter of fact.

Then stay here and wait for me a minute. I'll go buy the tickets.

Go ahead.

I've bought the tickets. You want to go in now?

Don't hurry! It's hot in the theater.

Then let's wait until 6:15 before we go in.

Yes, that would be good.

Shall we go get something
to eat, until it's time?

Is there a noodle shop nearby?
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(Later on)

Sareth
14.

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(After the movie)
16.


Sareth
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Sareth
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Sareth
Sareth

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Sure there is.

Then shall we go eat a bowl of noodles (each) first?

Let's go.

It's time. You ready?

Yes, I'm ready.

Well, did you like the movie?

I certainly did. That movie was both comic and sad.

And (what did you think of) the leading actor?

He was handsome, and a good actor too.

Drill A．Substitution


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Drill B．Response
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Here＇s the Cine Lux Theater．Do you remember it？

Here＇s the Cine Theater．Do you recognize it？

Here＇s my older brother．Do you
recognize him？

Here＇s my older brother．Have you ever met him？

Here＇s my older brother．Do you remember him？

Here＇s the palace．Do you remember it？

Here＇s the Cine Lux Theater．Do you remember it？

Teacher：Here＇s the Cine Lux．Do you remember it？（see movies）

Student：Sure！I＇ve been here to see movies several times，as a matter of fact．

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Drill C. Substitution
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Drill D. Substitution


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$\frac{\text { Don't hurry! }}{\text { theater. }}$ It's dirty in the movie
$\frac{\text { Don't hurry! }}{\text { restaurant }}$. It's dirty in the restaurant.
$\frac{\text { No hurry! It's dirty in the }}{\text { restaurant. }}$

No hurry! It's hot in the restaurant.

No hurry! It's hot in the classroom.
$\frac{\text { Don't hurry! It's hot in the }}{\text { classroom. }}$
$\frac{\text { Don't hurry! }}{\text { theater. }}$ It's hot in the movie

Then let's wait until six-fifteen to go in.

Then let's wait until seven-thirty to go in.

Then let's wait until seven-thirty to start.
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Drill E．Equivalence


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Then let＇s eat a little something first，before we start．

Then let＇s eat a little something first，until it＇s time．

Then let＇s look for something to eat， until it＇s time．

Then let＇s look for something to eat， before we go in．

Then let＇s wait until eight o＇clock to go inside．

Then let＇s wait until six－fifteen to go in．

Teacher：Don＇t go in before six－fifteen．

Student：Wait until six－fifteen，then go in．
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Drill F. Equivalence
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Drill G. Substitution
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Teacher: Wait until six-fifteen, then go in.

> Student: Don't go in before six-fifteen.
 RN: 9

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Then let's go eat a bowl of noodles (each) first, OK?

Then let's go eat a dish of beef-and-tomato (each) first, OK?

Then let's order a dish of beef-and-tomato (each) first, OK?

Then let's order a dish of fried fish (each) first, OK?

Then let's order a bowl of sour soup (each) first, OK?

Then let's order one kind of food (each) first, OK?

Then let's order a bowl of
noodles (each) first, OK?

Then let's go eat a bowl of noodles

## －ms e fix ils খ？

（each）first，OK？

Drill H．Response

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 28 ？（（SuNS，iN＇s）


3．รษ゙＂


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Teacher：Well，did you like the movie？ （comic，sad）

Student：I certainly did．It was both comic and sad．
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Drill I．Transformation

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Teacher：The movie was comic，and at the same time sad．

Student：I mean it was very comic，and also very sad．

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Drill J．Transformation

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Teacher：I heard that you Iiked the movie． $I$ was very glad．

Student：I was very glad to hear that you liked the movie．

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4. इขेंcint

1. Every weekend my friends and I always go out somewhere together for fun.
2. Sometimes we all go swimming together.
3. Other times we all go hunting or fishing.
4. If we don't go anywhere (out of town), we all go out together in town.
5. $\tilde{i}^{2} \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{~L}$




6. Ordinarily, on Saturday or Sunday, we don't eat at home.
7. We always go eat at various restaurants in the city of Phenom Penh.
8. Sometimes we go eat at French restaurants; other times we go eat at Chinese restaurants.
9. Me, I like sea food very much, but my friends don't like sea food.
10. They like meat and vegetables.

 NT2NSS4

11. Ai, no qu
12. In order to amuse ourselves, we always go to see movies or plays.
13. Not knowing how to speak English, my friend doesn't like to see American films.
14. But he likes to see French ones very much.
15. As for me, I like American ones a lot.
16. 







17. दैंs ques
18. ie
14. Once in a while, we go to see a German or Indian film that has subtitles in French or Cambodian.
15. As for the plays, we don't like classical plays. But we do like modern plays a lot.
16. Speaking of movies again, my friends like any one that is comic or has shooting in it.
17. I don't like films like that.
18. I like any film that has some relationship with history.

20. 58: 20 AN
19. But sometimes if we don't go to see a movie or play, we go somewhere to dance.
20. These are some of my activities on weekends.

## NEW VOCABULARY

## Recreation Terms

Following are some terms，both new and old，having to do with the general subject of amusements and recreation．

holiday（general word）
festival day，religious holiday
school break，day off
vacation
restaurant（formal word）
moving pictures
play，drama
Bassac drama，classical dance drama
subject，story（classifier for films and plays）
music
subtitle
activity
history
countryside
seashore，coast
boat，sampan（small）
ship（large）
ocean－going vessel
part，division
on the part of．．．on the other hand

| 8050 | to play，to do something for fun |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | to play tennis |
| scis 5050 | to go for a walk，to go out for fun |
| 58\％（r） | to go out（literally） |
| คixns | for amusement |
|  | to amuse oneself |
|  | to act as a group |
| คッi8d | to be connected with，to relate to |
| $\cdots{ }^{\circ}$ | to dance |
| No8 | to go boating（usually rowing or sailing） |
| む゙ヵc゙心㇒ | to go boating（usually with motor） |
| Puçm | to swim |
|  | to fish |
| ¢0\％ | to shoot（firearms） |
| ¢çorsg | to hunt |
| nicus | sad |
| －idud | happy，comic |
| $9^{8 \prime \prime}$ | ill，sick |
| Nerer | modern |
| ט゙ハパ | ancient |
|  | gentle，not aggressive pretty，nice to hear（said of sounds only） |
| हैs | spicy，hot－tasting |


Sol ₹



5. $\quad$ - 8889807858 ? Sob



7. $3 \overbrace{}^{\circ}$ ? Sob

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11.



Yon! How are you feeling today?

I heard you were sick.

Oh, it's nothing! I just had a stomach-ache, that's all.

I feel fine now.

Did you go to the doctor?

Yes, I did. The doctor gave me some pills to take, and told me to rest.

What kind of pills?

Big yellow ones.
I take three a day, one at each meal time.

Oh, they must be like the ones I was taking last month.

You were sick for quite a long time then, if I recall.

Yes, I was sick in bed for two weeks.



16. Germs

No matter what pills I swallowed it didn't help, so the doctor gave me some shots.

What (disease) did you have?

Some kind of a cold.
The doctor isn't sure either.

DRILIS
Drill A．Substitution
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3．รृ， visi ？
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 yrm？
乡ृटलो？





Have you recovered today yet？

Have you gone out today yet？

Have you gone anywhere today yet？

Have you gone shopping today yet？

Has your wife gone shopping today yet？

Has Uncle Sok gone shopping today yet？

Has Aunt Van gone shopping today yet？

Has Grandfather Phan gone shopping
today yet？

Did Grandfather Phan go shopping yesterday？

Did Grandfather Phan go shopping the day before yesterday？

Drill B．Response

MODEL：

ANS：यn दçis：ivtomsions स्थिかなथ
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Teacher：Have you recovered today yet？

Student：I have not yet recovered today．
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Ion Ripidiss

Fon 2uri"ssy



Drill C. Substitution


I hear that he has three sons.
I know that he has three sons.
I guess that he has three sons.
I understand that he has three sons.
I think that he has three sons.
I think that he won't come.
I think that he won't be very sick.
I think that he won't say anything.
I think that he won't know anything.
I think that he won't understand anything.

Drill D. Transformation
 (g)

## 




4. Msiensรुs \&゙, (लेก)
5. Mッỉsuxisy ( $\because$ )





Drill E. Substitution






 ? SAvE



Drill F. Response
MODEL: ©



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I took some yellow pills.
I took some red pills.
I took some small pills.
I took some short pills.
I took some green pills.
I took some long pills.
I took some round pills.
I took some black pills.
I took some flat pills.
I took some square pills.

Teacher: What medicine are you taking?
(big yellow)

Student: I'm taking big yellow pills.









Drill G. Double Substitution








Drill H. Response




1. sonseuntss (Usp,)




2. zassicunerss? (o npr)


The doctor doesn't know for sure either.
I don't understand for sure either.
He doesn't know for sure either.
He doesn't see for sure either.
$\frac{\text { My uncle }}{\text { either }}$.
His brother doesn't understand for sure either.
$\frac{\text { His grandfather }}{\text { sure either. }}$ doesn't say for

Teacher: Do you know? (doctor)
Student: I don't know. The doctor doesn't know for sure either.

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Drill J．Response


Bी Ay： 58 Ancit



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 （N゙と畕：）
 （＊้\＆）



Teacher：I hear he＇s got a headache． （stomach－ache）

Student：I hear he＇s got a stomach－ache．
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Teacher：Did he come to work today？ （headache）

Student：No，he didn＇t come．I hear he＇s got a headache．

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Do you have a fever?

```
Yes, (I had) a high fever for
    two or three days.
But (then) later on I constantly coughed and sneezed.
```

4. 





9. Em Ens zinckersann'yis lon

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11.
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I always get a cold in the rainy
season. Do you have a cold too?
(Yes, I) often (do) also, but it's nothing.

If it ware $T B$, then I'd be unhappy.

Yes, we have to be careful because it's more serious than malaria these days.

Yes, there are a lot of mosquito but no malaria any more now.

I think I'll be going.

Be careful, and don't forget I work in a pharmacy.

If you need any medicine, please ask me.

Yes, thank you, but my younger
sister works in the new hospital.
She can give me some shots very easily.

Drill A. Substitution

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3. msintegann' isvierotery

Drill s. Multiple substitution

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in gr gen
4. Movampoinus

5. Rn van

He's had a high fever for two or three days.
He's had a stomach-ache for two or three days.
He's had a cold for two or three days.
He's had a sore throat for two or three days.
He's had a cough for two or three days.
He's had sore eyes for two or three days.
He's had a headache for two or three days.
He's had a broken heart for two or three days.

When it rains I always get a cold.

When I have a disease I always get tired.
When I get a car I always want to go out.
When I get a radio I always want to turn it on.
When I get a book I always want to read.
When I cannot study I al ways want to go out.

When he drives I always get scared.
When I go to the pagoda I always meet him.
When he doesn't have money he always borrows from me.
When he doesn't see me he always cries.
When he misses me he always looks for me.
When he doesn't get any news he always gets sad.
When the students can't study they always blame the teacher.

When the students don't catch on they always say it's difficult.

[^1]
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Drill C. Substitution
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Drill D. Response
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3. 2008 Eูjms ( (kumasi)
4. NM (Gym ( 15 sins)




We have to be careful when a mosquito bites.

We have to be careful when we drive the car.
We have to be careful when we cross the street.
We have to be careful when we have a fever.

We have to be careful when we ride a bicycle.
We have to be careful when we ride in a boat.
We have to be careful when we cough ae have to be careful when we are not well.

Teacher: What kind of medicine do you need? (a bottle of aspirin)

Student: I need a bottle of aspirin.



-





Drill E. Response

мореL: Cf ic sconsensms \m on?


 ans (8)

 (A)



 ( $2 \pi$ )





Teacher: What do you need to buy? (two bottles of aspirin)

Student: I need to buy two bottles of aspirin.

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\end{aligned}
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Drill F. Expansion

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They can go.
They can go to the new hospital.
They can go to the new government hospital.

They can go to the new government hospital in Takhmau.

They can go to the new government hospital in Takhmau easily.


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Drill H. Multiple Substitution

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3. ร Sit 38 Cess 9
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 Genista

They can go to the new government hospital in Takhmau easily.

They can go to the new government hospital in Takhmau.

They can go to the new government hospital.

They can go to the new hospital.
They can go.

If I'm only sick a little bit, I don't worry.

If $\frac{\text { he's got a slight cold he }}{\text { doesn't worry. }}$

If his son has a slight cold the
teacher doesn't worry.

If $\frac{i t ' s \text { broken }}{\text { worry. }}$ a little bit I don't

If he has a slight fever he doesn't

If he steals a little bit $\underline{I}$ don't worry.

If they're slightly mistaken I don't

If $\frac{\text { it's broken }}{\text { worry. }}$ a little bit I don't

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8.


Do you know a doctor in this town?

> I know a lot of them, but they don't all treat the same diseases.

I want to go to a doctor who specializes in treating noses.

## Do you have a tumor?

Maybe, because my nose is always sore.

In that case you won't have to look far. Go see my doctor.

Did you have this trouble too?

My doctor is treating me these days (for that, also).

How many months has this doctor been treating your illness?
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 Sol Yon

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12.

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\left\{\varepsilon^{\wedge \prime E}\right. \text { 区్రాs? }
$$





Oh, maybe two or three months, that's all.

What kind of medicine does he give?

He gives me a shot and some medicine every two weeks.

How many pills do you take a day?

Six pills a day. Two pills after each meal.

Are you getting better now?

I'm much better now. But during the first two or three weeks I was very tired.

How come?

I don't know, but at first the doctor gave me shots and he had me take a lot of pills.

And he had me stay and rest at home.
He forbade me to do any heavy work.

Drill A．Substitution
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 $5 w 15858: 15 ?$


 $88 \cdot 88 ?$

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Ef？

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Do you know any nose doctor near here？

Do you know any monk near here？

Do you know any province chief near here？

Do you know any lawyer near here？

Do you know any Cambodian restaurant near here？

Do you know any noodle shop near here？

Do you know any shoe shop near here？

Do you know any tailor shop near near here？

Do you know any car repair shop near here？

Do you know any gas station near here？

Do you know any picnic spot near here？

Do you know any movie house near here？

Do you know any theatre near here？

Do you know any pharmacy near here？

Do you know any blacksmith near here？

Do you know any public gardens near here？

Drill B．Substitution
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7．Reply


Drill C．Response

MODEL：



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Do you have a nose tumor now？
Do you have measles now？
Do you have itching now？
Are you taking medicine（pill）now？
Are you taking medicine（liquid）
now？
Are you going to the doctor now？
Are you going to bed now？
Are you better now？

Teacher：Do you have a nose tumor？（stuffy nose）

Student：No，I don＇t have a nose tumor，I only have a stuffy nose．


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Drill D．Multiple Substitution
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First of all，the doctor gave him a shot，and then had him lie down．

Next the doctor gave him a shot， and then had him sit down．
$\frac{\text { Afterwards }}{\text { shot，and the doctor gave him a }}$

Yesterday the doctor gave him a shot，and then had him take aspirin．

Previously the doctor gave him a shot，and then had him take medicine（liquid）．

Tomorrow the doctor will give him a shot and then have him take medicine（liquid）．

Today the doctor will give him a shot and then have him take medicine（pill）．

Before this the doctor gave him a shot and then had him come back in a week．

Drill E．Response
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Teacher：Do you know any nose doctors？（one）

Student：Yes，I know one near here．
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Drill F．Transformation

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Teacher：Every day he works hard．
Student：Every day he doesn＇t dare work hard．
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Drill G．Expansion

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I know one．
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Trill H. Reduction
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2. Finncironsinjey

 กกั้"
4. Sinnoriconsinize

6. íñグฯ

I know one monk.
I know one monk at the Pali School.

I know one monk studying at the
Pali School.

I know one monk studying English at the Pali School.

I know one monk studying English at the Pali School.

I know one monk studying at the Pali School.

I know one monk at the Pali School.

I know one monk.
I know one.
I know.

## Drill I. Response

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Grmejumssni? (3,v)
AJJ: m\&
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Teacher: Do you know how many doctors there are in this town? (6 or 7)

Student: I don't know for sure, but I think about 6 or 7 .
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Drill J．Response


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Teacher：Do you know how many doctors there are in this town？

Student：I don＇t know how many there are．


M\＆ケ゚\＆


 GTE，\＆ी


## UNIT 54

BASIC DIALOGUE





## Pitnijur

4. 




My nose was stuffed up three or four months before.
7.

How did you know that you had a tumor?
Yes. He said that in the hospital they have good equipment.

And they also have skilled nurses
to take care (of you).

But I didn't think $I$ was seriously ill, therefore I didn't go to the hospital,
Did the doctor ask you to go to the hospital?

10. Jinsorev y yrs ans

11. 



SOl

13. SNsEgmquersil... Sol ?
 Pion
15.


I know, but now I've just had a tooth pulled.

Is your dentist good?

Oh, that dentist is very good.

I have a tooth that hurts. I want the dentist to pull it.

That doctor is very good at filling teeth.

In that case, you go see my doctor, and I'll go see your dentist.

Drill A．Response

MODEL：
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Drill B．Response
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Teacher：Did the doctor ask you to go to the hospital？

Student：No，he said I don＇t have to go to the hospital．

 45 Ans＇ 854
 Somencra
 sours y

Teacher：The doctor said to go to the hospital．
Student：Where did the doctor say to go？
Teacher：The doctor said to go to the hospital．
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Drill C. Substitution



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 8.) 8584
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The doctor said that $I$ don't have to miss school.
$\frac{\text { My teacher }}{\text { to miss school. }}$ shat $I$ don't have
$\frac{\text { My older brother }}{\text { have to miss school. }}$

He said that I don't have to miss school.
$\frac{\text { All the students }}{\text { have to miss school. }}$
$\frac{\text { They understand }}{\text { to miss school }}$.
$\frac{\text { They think that } I \text { don't have to }}{\text { miss school. }}$
$\frac{\text { They explained to me that } I \text { don't }}{\text { have to miss school. }}$
$\frac{\text { He says to me }}{\text { miss school }}$ that $I$ don't have to
$\frac{\text { I have a cold but they say that } I}{\text { don't have to miss school. }}$
$\frac{\text { I can't walk, but they say }}{\text { don't have to miss school. }}$ I
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Drill E．Multiple Substitution
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9． $9^{\circ}$ प्रण Wi es figs


You should go see the doctor
immediately；don＇t wait too long．

You should go see the dentist immediately；don＇t delay too long．

You should go see the teacher in－ mediately；don＇t stay too long．

You should go see my older brother immediately；don＇t wait too long．

You should go see the salesman imp－ mediately；don＇t stay too long．

You should go see my uncle immedi－ ately；don＇t wait too long．

I know it already，but now I have a toothache．

I heard it already，but now I can not do it．

I understood it already，but now I have forgotten．
I saw it already，but now I can＇t bring it．

I know（him）already，but now I don＇t know where he went．

I know how already，but now I don＇t have the time to do it．

I went once already，but now I forget the place．

I bought some once already，but now I want to buy some more．
I met him already，but now I want to ask him（something）．
I have it already，but now I want to have some more．

Drill F. Response
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(G)


Drill G. Response
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Teacher: My teeth keep aching. (doctor)

Student: Do you know a good doctor?
scomsensmanctinsan M Pssf?



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 5\&?

Teacher: Do you know any good doctors?

Student: I know one; you can go see him.
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Drill H．
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 Sim ind Ex scow s



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Drill I．$\frac{\text { Reduction }}{Q}$
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I see you．
I see the teacher．
I see the doctor．
I see the dentist
I saw the dentist yesterday．

I saw the dentist yesterday in front of the hall．

I saw the dentist yesterday $1 n$ front of the school．

I saw the dentist yesterday walking in front of the school．

I saw the dentist yesterday walking in front of the school with the teacher．

I saw the dentist yesterday walking in front of the school with a teacher

I saw the dentist yesterday walking in front of the school with $\mathfrak{a}$ teacher．

I saw the dentist yesterday walking
in front of the school with the
teacher．

I saw the dentist yesterday walking in front of the school．

I saw the dentist yesterday in front

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of the school.
I saw the dentist yesterday in front of the hall.

I saw the dentist yesterday.

I saw the dentist.
I saw the doctor.
I saw the teacher.
I saw you.


3. Sn\&
4. ¿थिS


 rovisches4

9. प'A Frolic



1. There were two friends, one named Bon, the other named Sol.
2. Bon and Sol were sick.
3. But now both of them are feeling a little better.
4. The day Po went back to work, Sol asked him: How are you feeling?
5. Po told him he just had a stomach-ache; he feels fine now.
6. Pon went to see his doctor and the doctor gave him some pills to take and told him to rest.
7. That medicine is large yellow pills which Po must take three times a day, one pill at each meal.
8. Sol said that these pills look like the ones he was taking last month.
9. Mr. Bon remembers also that Mr. Sol was sick for quite a long time then.
10. He had a very bad cold - no matter what pills he took, it didn't help, and so he was sick in bed for two weeks.
11. Finally, the doctor gave him some shots and he recovered.
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12. \%
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13. รMNson: © smécugssision 2 Bi:
14. Mr. Po has some pain in his nose and he asks Mr. Soke if he knows any good nose doctor.
15. Mr. Sok knows a lot of doctors, but they don't treat the same kinds of diseases.
16. He tells Mr. Po that if he thinks he has a growth in his nose he can go to see a doctor that he knows.
17. That doctor is treating Mr. Sok's illness at present.
18. The doctor began treating Mr. Sok's illness about two or three months ago.
19. Every two weeks he gives him a shot and gives him some medicine to take along.
20. He has to take six pills every day - two pills after each meal.
21. (later) Mr. Po asks if Mr. Sol is better now.
22. Mr. Sol says that he feels much better now, but the first two or three weeks he felt very tired.
23. At that time the doctor gave him sone shots, many pills to take, forbade him to do any heavy work, and ordered him to rest at home.
24. Thimsformanj cig anismrincmegion
25. sarto

 sin



26. เ上0クร


 Na,
${ }^{10}$.

27. Mr. Sok's doctor wants hin to stay in the hospital.
28. At the hospital there is good equipment and trained medical technicians to look after (him).
29. But Mr. So didn't think he was very ill and he asked his doctor to (let him) rest at home.
30. Mr. Bon asked Mr. Sol how he knew that he had a growth in his nose.
31. Mr. Sol said that he constantly had difficulty in breathing, but he didn't go to the doctor.
32. He told Mr. Pons: 'You should go to see my doctor right away; don't put it off too long.'
33. Mr. Sol wants to go to see the doctor right away but he says that he has just had a tooth pulled.
34. Hearing this Mr. Po asks Mr. So: 'Can I go to see this dent is too? I have a toothache also.'
35. Mr. Sol says: 'This dentist is very good. He's very good at filling teeth too.'
36. 'You go to see my doctor, and I'll go see yours.'

## BES IC DIALOGUE



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 รย้อง 4

4．Nirvonitersscyutid 498
Sob 55？
5.


Is it hard to find a servant in this town？
＇s not hard if you have a Cambodian friend． Can you help me find one？

Wok
6.


Bon
7.

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Do you want a servant to cook or to clean the house？

I want a man servant who knows how to take care of the house and to cook a little bit．

In that case，it＇s no problem； wait and I＇ll bring one to meet you．
What＇s your name？Where is your native village？
 in Takeo Province．

## soirgnincindy

10. 

Sok

11. $\quad 48 \mathrm{H}, 2082) \pi 9^{\circ} 2 \pi 03$


## How old are you?

Kim
In two months I'll be eighteen.

Drill A．Response
MODEL：© msiñis？



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 85？



Drill B．Response

ANu：${ }^{3}$ Sass Z్రులs mikyntrou Tounturg ex

## Teacher：Is it hard to get a taxi here？

Student：No，it＇s not hard；there are a lot of taxis，but they＇re a little expensive．
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 Pa xt it

瓦今 P mize Ssisacims puns SEYsent mes sis nit： Re Pestuvery Ss アรูะโ้
Prig it

Teacher：I want to get a young person to help prepare the food and to keep house．

Student： 0 K ，（in that case）let me help you look．Next week I＇II come see you again．
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Drill C．Response

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Teacher：Have you prepared the meal yet？

Student：Yes，I＇ve prepared it，and am waiting for it to be time（to eat）．
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Drill D．Substitution

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Drill E．Double Substitution
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I know how to cook rice and take care of the house．

I know how to cook and take care of the house．

I know how to look after children and take care of the house．

I know how to go marketing and take care of the house．

I know how to drive and take care of the house．

I know how to serve guests and take care of the house．

Did you know anyone who could help？

Did you know anyone who could do（it）？

Did you see anyone who could go？

Did you allow anyone to go see （it）？

Did you tell anyone to wait for us？

Did you call anyone to come meet us？

Did you look for anyone who could explain（it to）us？

Did you hear about anyone who could leave？
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10. Ditorsgiog six w历めSE?

Drill F. Double Substitution

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 OS 4


Did you take anyone to go meet
(someone)? (someone)?

Did you want anyone to go get (it)?

Yes I told (someone), but he couldn't wait.

Yes I called (someone), but he couldn't come meet (us).

Yes I looked for (someone), but he couldn't explain (it to) us.

Yes I heard about (someone), but he couldn't leave.

Yes I took (someone), but he couldn't meet (them).

Drill G. Expansion

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Drill H. Reduction


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Drill I. Substitution

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I want to get a young man servant to live with me to help keep the house in order and to cook.

I want to get a young man servant to live with me to help keep the house in order and to cook a little bit.

If I had a young servant to live in and look after the children, my wife could go to work.

If I had a young servant to live in and look after the children, I could go to work.
If I had a young servant to live in and look after the children, I could go.

I have a young servant to live in and look after the children, and $I$ can go.

I have a young servant to live in and look after the children.

I have a young servant.

In two more months $I$ will be 18 years old.

In four more months I will be 18 years old.

In four more months $I$ will be 21 years old.

In three more months $I$ will be 21 years old.

In three more months my children will enter school.
In one more month my children will enter school.
In one more month my children will finish school.
In two more months my children will finish school.


Drill J. Transformation

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Teacher: I am 17 years ten months old.

Student: In two months more, I will be 18 years old.




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UNIT 57

BASIC DIALOGUE
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6.


Kim
My father's dead; now there's just my mother.

Sol

Kim

Sol Kim

He farms to help my mother because she is old.

How many months have you been in this city?

Kim

## I've been in this city just one month.

Sow
Are your parents both living now?

How many brothers and sisters do you have?

I have one older sister who's married already.

And she lives with my mother at present.

What does your brother-in-law do for a living?

Sol

Did you used to work for somebody?


Drill A. Substitution
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2. Lis ens Ansi senams.and (finis: 88?
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 88. 80?
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Drill B. Substitution


2. Yo








Do you have brothers and sisters in this city?

Do you know anyone in this city?

Do you have friends in this city?

Do you have a house in this city?

Do you have anyone to come get you in this city?

Have you seen anything interesting (strange )in this city?

Have you bought anything in this city?

Have you any business in this city?

Have you met Koma in this city?

I have only one older brother, and he has a wife already.

I have only one older sister, and she has a husband already.

I have only one younger brother, and he has a wife already.

I have only one brother-in-1aw, and he has children already.

I have only one younger uncle, and he has a wife already.



8. ºnsysisencis senesñog $^{\circ}$


Drill C. Response
















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8.


I have only one older aunt, and she has a husband already.

I have only one daughter, and she has children already.

I have only one younger sibling, and he has a job already.

Teacher: Who is living with your older brother these days?

Student:
Now he doesn't have anyone living with him except a younger brother (sister)-in-law.

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Drill D．Response
MODEL：© s vierさ̌son？




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Teacher：Have you met Miss Samnang yet or not？

Student：I didn＇t have a chance to meet
her yet；I just arrived．
 ANS
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 PEvNiN＇
 GRiN＇
 Pevnlucy

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Teacher：Have you ever used this machine？

Student：I have used it，but I＇ve probably forgotten how by now．

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Drill F．Questioning
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Teacher：I used to use this machine．
Student：Have you ever used this machine？
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Teacher：I haven＇t met Miss Samnang yet．

Student：I haven＇t met her yet．I just arrived．
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 दूण
 ษウムぶ！

Teacher：She has a younger brother－in law． （young servant）

Student：Besides this she has a young servant living with her．
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Drill I．Substitution
1．FiรNTだス か84


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 そひバゥ



I have lived in this house just one month．

I have lived in this house just one year．

I have served him just one year．

I have served him about one year．

I have served him about one month．

I have lived in this house about one month．

I have lived in this city about one month．

I have lived in this city just one month ．

Drill J，Response
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I know something about serving food and drinks
 Do you also know how to drive a car？

Yes，I like to drive a car very much even though I have been driving for a long time

It＇s good that you know all that； besides these things，maybe I＇ll need to send you to the market once in a while．

I don＇t mind；if there＇s something I can do，I＇ll always do it．



Sol

Kim
シ̈ss
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That＇s very good．I like someone

who doesn't mind.

I only ask that if I make a mistake, please forgive me.
13.

## SSivirs NiçNTM 4

Sot

Kim
 Thank you very much.

Drill A．Substitution


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 （2）Ư＇s 4













I can prepare food some，but I＇m not very good at it．

I can iron clothes some，but I＇m
not very good at it．

I can serve guests some，but I＇m not very good at it．

I $\frac{\text { know how to mix drinks }}{\text { I＇m not very good at it．}}$

I know how to drive some，but I＇m not very good at it．

I know how to take care of the house some，but I＇m not very good at it．

I know how to do the laundry some， but I＇m not very good at it．

I know how to buy food some，but I＇m not very good at it．

I know how to receive guests some， but I＇m not very good at it．

Drill B．Transformation

MODEL：
 ESNJ（URsvirse




Teacher：I＇m not very good at preparing food．

Student：I can prepare food some，but I＇m not very good at it．
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Pon, this evening $I$ want you to go buy some Somloo Mouu to bring back to eat.

Pon, this evening I want you to go buy some Battambang oranges to bring back to eat.

Pon, this evening I want you to go buy some watermelons to bring back to eat

Pon this evening $I$ want you to go buy some canned lychees to bring back to eat

Pon, this evening $I$ want you to go buy some dried fish to bring back to eat

Pon, this evening I want you to go buy some bread to bring back to eat

Pon, this evening I want you to go buy some crabs to bring back to eat

Pon, this evening I want you to go buy some lobster to bring back to eat

Pon, this evening I want you to go
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Drill D．Response

MODEL：





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Drill E．Multiple Substitution
1．${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ na


buy some corn to bring back to eat．
Pone，this evening I want you to go buy some roast pork to bring back to eat．

Teacher：I＇m looking for someone who knows how to wash and iron too．

Student：O．K．，Bora was very good at washing and ironing when he was with me．
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I like to cook even though I＇m not very good at it．

[^2]

Drill F．Transformation

MODEL：


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 Exc？

I don＇t know how you prepare them．
I like to come along this street even though I have to go out of my way a little．

I like to go to Cambodian wats even though I＇m not a Buddhist．

I like to eat kuy－tiav even though I＇ve eaten it already．

I like to visit Angkor Wat even though I＇ve already seen it．

I like coffee even though I know it does not taste good．

I like to 1 isten to you speak Cambodian even though I still don＇t understand much．

I like to go out for a good time even though I don＇t have money．

I like to study Cambodian even though I still haven＇t gone to Cambodia．

I like to read the newspaper even though I listened to the news on the radio．

I like to travel by ship even though I have never ridden in a plane．

Teacher：I like to cook very much，even though I＇m not very good at it．

Student：I＇m not very good at it，but I like to cook very much．
 ぞs





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Drill G．Response


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Teacher：Uncle，please buy the newspaper Kampuchia for me．

Student：All right．Do you need the newspaper now？


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Drill H．Transformation


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Drill I．Response
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Teacher：Pon，please go buy the newspaper Kampuchia for me．

Student：I need to send Pon to go buy the newspaper Kampuchia．


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Fi，
8： なぁ，

Teacher：Do you know how to serve food and drinks to guests？

Student：I know something about serving food and drinks to guests．




## Drill J. Substitution


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## $\Sigma^{0} \mathrm{SLCN} 4$


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If there's anything I'm able to do, I'11 do it.

If there's anything I can do, I'll do it.

If there's anything $I$ (can do) to help, I'11 do it.

If there's anything I (can do) to help, I'll help.

If there's anybody I can help I' ll help.

If there's anybody who asks me to help, I'll help.

If there's anybody who wants to send me to do something, I'll help.

If there's anybody who wants to send me to do something, $I^{\prime} 11$ do it.

If there's anything I can do, I'll do it.
1.


6.

Kim
Sot

5.
7.


Kim an lt Sivinsiscersisy

Sol

10.

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##  

How much do you want a month?

That's up to you alone.

I plan to give you 500 a month, and you'll eat here with me. Is that all right?

If you have an empty room, I'd like to stay (there) too, because I haven't got any place to stay.

I have a small room in back. You can stay there.

Thank you very much.

What day can you come and start? Any day. I don't have many things.

> In that case come tomorrow.

> OR.

Come at 8:00 A.M., I'11 give you the keys before I go to work.

Drill A. Substitution









I don't have many things.
I don't have any heavy work.
I don't have any free rooms.
I don't have a lot of guests coming.

I don't have any heavy things.
I don't have any small rooms.

I don't have any free cars.
I don't have any place to stay.
I don't have many things.

Drill B. Response


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 $\left(\underset{6}{A} 8 \underset{\sim}{c} 955^{\circ} 885\right)$



Teacher: Why are you looking for a free room? (have no place to stay)

Student: I'm looking for a free room because I have no place to stay.

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## $285^{2} 4$



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Drill C．Variable Substitution


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Drill D．Response
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3.



If you have a free room，let me stay there too．

If you have a place to stay，let me stay there too．

If you have any place to go，let me go with you too．

If you have free car（space），let me go with you too．

If you have free car（space），let me help you move your things．

If you have anything heavy，let me help you move your things．

If you have anything heavy，let me help you arrange your house．

If you have a lot of guests，let me help you arrange your house．

Teacher：How much salary do you plan to give me？（500，eat with me）

Student：I plan to give you 500 a month，and you＇ll eat with me．
 sisssic：4 P．คิธ以


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Drill E. Transformation
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Drill F. Transformation
 (Ams')
No jocosirisi Esamair

1. ن̊Nssis
2. Bims visum mose ( ices)






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Teacher: I have a lot of things.

Student: I don't have a lot of things.

บimsmsitcimmisy Pi Mis espéanfirsssse Yimss Biossifinsistiss MKins vivinn igisy 3) Mis misjomssissa

Teacher: I don't have a lot of things.

Student: I have a lot of things.
 Bonsusersigy





Drill G．Substitution






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Drill H．Response
MODEL：©



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What day can you come to stay？
What day can you come to work？
What time can you come to work？
What time can you come to study？
What month can you come to study？
What month can you come to work？
What month can you come to stay？
What day can you come to stay？

Teacher：What day can you move in？（don＇t have many things）

Student：Any day is all right．I don＇t have many things．
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2. NiNon NiCHMs 4


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Drill J. Reduction



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Don't be offended.
Please don't be offended.
I only ask, please don't be offended.

I only ask, if $I$ do something wrong, please don't be offended.

I only ask, if $I$ do something $a$ little bit wrong, please don't be of fended.

I only ask, if $I$ do something a little bit wrong, please don't be offended.

I ask, if I do something a little bit wrong, please don't be of fended.

I ask (if I) do something wrong, please don't be offended

I ask (if I) do something wrong, don't be offended.
(If I) do something wrong, don't be offended.
Don't be offended.






7. sสivigys




1. They're talking about the way to find a person to come help do the various tasks in the house.
One friend asks his friend, "Is it difficult to hire a servant in this country?"
His friend says, "It's not difficult if the person who wants to hire the servant has a Cambodian friend.
'He can ask his friend to help look."
"But he has to know if he wants to hire a servant to come cook or come clean the house."
The person who wants to have a servant needs a person who knows how to cook and clean up the house.
2. He asks his Cambodian friend to help look for him.
3. His friend brought a servant to meet him.
4. The servant's name is Kim; his nat live village is Take Province.
5. In two more months he will be 18 .


 Sc




6. कิष

. Kim has only his mother now; his father died a long time ago.
7. Kim has an older sister who is married.
8. Kim's brother-in-law and his older sister live with Kim's mother.
9. The person who wants to have Kim help with the work asks Kim, "What does your brother-in-law do to earn a living?"
10. Kim answers, "He grows rice to help my mother because she is very old."
11. He asks Kim further, how many months he has lived in the city.
12. Kim says he just came to live (here) a month ago.
13. Before coming here he worked in Takeo Province.
14. Kim used to be a servant for the chief of a srok in Takeo.
15. He worked there for about a year.
16. Sิษ Tron
17. Mos ix มูก cit
 รxรicg mos sin
 7. An it




18. Kim says he's not very good at cooking.
19. When he was with the chief of the srok he was the housekeeper and did the laundry.
20. The person who wants to hire Kim asks him if he knows how to serve guests.
21. Kim knows how to serve food and drinks to guests.
22. He wants Kim to drive the car too.
23. Kim says that he likes to drive very much, even though he has known how to drive for a long time.
The person who wants to hire Kim thinks that if he knows that much, it' ll do; but maybe they' ll need to send Kim to market from time to time.
24. Kim says he doesn't mind; if there's any work he can do, herl always do it.
25. But Kim asks that if he makes a little mistake, the person he lives with wont be offended.
26. The person who wants to hire Kim, says "Never mind, don't worry."




27. 
28. 

 Pi 854




Then they discuss salary and the work.
2 He asks Kim how much salary he wants.
3. Kim ısn't decided; he says, "It depends on you."

4 The man thinks that he will give Kim five hundred a month and will have Kim eat with him.
5. Kim accepts this salary but he asks for a spare room to live in because he has no place stay.
The man has a spare room behind the house and tells Kim to fix it up.
Kim is very happy, and tells the man, "Whatever day you want me to come to stay is all right.'
Kim doesn't have many possessions.
8. Kim does t have many possessions.
9. The man wants Kim to come tomorrow, at nine in the morning.
10. At that time the man will give the key to Kim before he goes off to work.

BASIC DIALOGUE
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Sol
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Where are we planning on going tomorrow?

Tomorrow we '11 take a trip to Kompong Cham.

What's Kompong Cham like? Can you tell me a little bit?

Are there a lot of boats from Phenom Penh to Kompong Cham?

Yes, there are a lot of boats from Phnom Penh going to Kompong Cham and coming back from Kompong Cham to Phenom Pent.

How many hours does the boat take from Phnom Pent to Kompong Cham?


Bon

8.


Sob

Po
Do we have to buy the tickets in advance?
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Sol
It's not necessary. They don't sell the tickets until the boat leaves.

Bon
How much does the boat charge from Phnom Penh to Kompong Cham?

Sob

Bon

Sot

It's not very expensive, maybe twenty-five riels; that's all. What time should we get on the boat?

Four in the morning. We're going on that boat so it' 11 be a little cool. We have to get to the docks at three or, at the latest, threethirty. The boat won't wait for us; when the time comes to leave, it leaves immediately. In that case we have to get there ahead of time.

Drill A．Substitution
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6． My samsioneries＂


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Kompong Cham is a city that is beautiful and modern．

Kompong Cham is a city that is large and important．

Phnom Penh is a city that is large
and important．

Phnom Penh is a city that is located on the Mekong．

Stung Treng is a city that is located on the Mekong．

Stung Trent is a city that I＇ve known for a long time．

Kompong Cham is a city that I＇ve known for a long time．

Kompong Cham is a city that is beautiful and modern．

Drill B．Response

MODEL：© © ： （Nysscuncessisev）




 （ Msirv゙లుsions＇）




Teacher：What kind of a city is Kompong Cham？ （beautiful and modern）
Student：Kompong Cham is a city that is beaut－ iful and modern．

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Drill C．Transformation

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Drill D．Substitution



Teacher：The city of Kompong Cham is located along the banks of the Mekong．

Student：Kompong Cham is a city that is located along the banks of the Mekong．

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How many hours does it take the boat to go from Phnom Pent to Kompong Cham？
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Drill E．Response

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How many hours does it take the boat to go from Kompong Cham to Phnom Penh？
$\frac{\text { How many places does the boat stop }}{\text { Kompong Cham to Phenom Pent？}}$

How much does the boat charge from Kompong Cham to Phnom Penh？

How much does the boat charge from Phnom Pent to Kompong Cham？
$\frac{\text { Are there many boats }}{\text { Kompong Cham？}}$ from Phenom Pent to
$\frac{\text { How many places does the boat stop from }}{\text { Phenom Penh to Kompong Cham？}}$

How many hours does it take the boat to go from Phnom Penh to Kompong Cham？

Teacher：How many hours does it take the boat to go from Phnom Penh to Kompong Cham？（maybe 10 hours or more）

Student：
The boat takes maybe 10 hours or more，
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Drill F. Substitution

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Drill G. Response

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When it comes time to go, the boat leaves immediately.

When it comes time to go, the boat won't wait for us.
$\frac{\text { When it gets to be } 4: 00 \text { in the morn- }}{\text { ing, the boat won't wait for us. }}$

When it gets to be 4:00 in the morning, we have to get to the dock.

When it gets to be $3: 30$ at the latest, we have to get to the dock.

When it gets to be 3:30 at the latest, the boat leaves the dock.
$\frac{\text { When it comes time to go, the boat }}{\text { leaves the dock }}$ leaves the dock.

When it comes time to go, only then do they sell tickets.

When it comes time to go, the boat leaves immediately.

Teacher:

Student:

At what time do we have to arrive at the dock? (three, three thirty)

We have to arrive at the dock at three o'clock, or at the latest, 3:30.
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Drill H．Response
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Drill I．Substitution


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Teacher：

Student：

At what time do we have to arrive at the dock？（three thirty，three）

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 STATiONS




From Phnom Pent to Kompong Cham there are at least 10 boats．

From Phnom Penh to Kompong Cham，the boat stops at at least five places．
$\frac{\text { From Kompong Cham to Phenom Penh，the }}{\text { boat stops at at least five places．}}$
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Drill J. Transformation
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From Kompong Cham to Phnom Penh, they charge at least 20 riels.

From Kompong Cham to Phnom Penh the boat takes 8 hours at the fastest.

From Kompong Cham to Phnom Penh, the boat takes 10 hours at the slowest.
$\frac{\text { From Phnom Penh to Kompong Cham, }}{\text { takes } 10 \text { hours boat }}$ takes 10 hours at the slowest.

From Phnom Penh to Kompong Cham there are at least 10 boats.

Teacher: There are 10 boats or more.
Student: There are at least 10 boats.

Teacher: There are only 10 boats.
Student: At the most, there are 10 boats.



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It's almost time to leave. They are going aboard the boat.

What are the people over there doing?

Some are buying food to take to their children who are waiting for them at home.
7. RAsingiencrons riser Sol





What is that? I heard a whistle blow.

The boat blows the whistle as a signal. It's time to leave.

Do all the passengers pay the same price?
What are those boatmen doing?

They are untying ropes and chains. And those quiet people sitting are passengers. In a while, someone will come to sell them tickets.

No. They pay (on the boat) according to the distance.
10.

11.



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There is nothing on either side of the river. It's very dark, but once in a while there are dim lights along the edges of the river.

## They are fishermen's lights.

In the sky I see a star. It's brighter than the others. What's its name? Do you know?

That's called the "morning star". Do you see a light red color ahead of us?

Yes, I do. It's almost light already.

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Some people buy things to take to sell．

Some people buy things to take to their children．

Some people buy bread to take to their children．

Some others buy bread to take to their children．

Some others buy fruit to take to their children．

Some others buy fruit to take to their parents．

Some people buy fruit to take to their parents．

Some people buy things to take to their parents．

Some people buy things to take to sell．

Drill B．Response






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Teacher：Why is the boat blowing the whistle？ （it＇s time to leave）

Student：The boat blows the whistle as a
signal that it＇s time to leave． signal that it＇s time to leave．
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Drill C. Transformation

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Drill D. Substitution

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Teacher: The workers on the boat untie the ropes and untie the chains. As for the passengers, they sit quietly.

Student: At the time the passengers are sitting quietly, the workers on the boat untie the ropes and untie the chains.
sonsmuinusgni:



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In another moment the workers will go about selling tickets to the passengers.

In another moment the workers will finish selling tickets to the passengers.

Now the workers will finish selling





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Drill E. Substitution
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tickets to the passengers.

Now the workers will finish selling tickets to the travellers.

Now the workers will blow the whistle to let the travellers know.

In another moment the workers will blow the whistle to let the travelless know.

In another moment the workers will blow the whistle to let the passengers know.

In another moment the workers will go about selling tickets to the passengers.

Do the passengers all pay the same fare?

Do the passengers all travel the same distance?

Do the boats all travel the same distance?

Do the boats all travel the same speed?

Do the fishing boats all travel the
same speed?

Are all fishing boats the same size?

Do all fishing boats cost the same?

Do all the passengers pay the same fare?

Drill F．Expansion

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Drill G．Reduction

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According to distance．
No，according to distance．
No，they charge a fare according to distance．

No，they charge a fare which they charge according to distance． No，they pay a fare according to what they charge by distance．

No，they pay a fare according to the
fare which they charge by distance．

No，they pay a fare according to the fare which they charge by distance．

No，they pay a fare according to what they charge by distance．

No，they charge a fare which they charge according to distance．

No，they charge a fare according to distance．
No，according to distance．
According to distance．

If you look at both sides of the river，you won＇t see anything．

If you look at both sides of the river，you will see many trees．

If you look to the east of the river，you will see many trees．

If you look to the east of the

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Drill I．Transformation

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river，you will see a light red
color you look in the sky，you will see
If you look in the sky，you will see
a light red color． a light red color．

If you look in the sky，you will see the brightest star．

If you look in the direction the boat＇s going，you will see the brightest star．

If you look in the direction the boat＇s going，you will see a dim floating light．

If you look along the shore，you will

If you look along the shore，you will see lights in fishing boats．

If you look at both sides of the $\frac{\text { river，you will see lights in fish－}}{\text { ing boats．}}$

If you look at both sides of the river，you won＇t see anything．

Teacher：If I see the light red color，I know it＇s near dawn already．

Student：The light red color indicates that it＇s close to dawn already．
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Drill J. Transformation




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Teacher: The light red color indicates that it's close to dawn already.

Student: If I see the light red color, I know it's near dawn already.

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## Pon



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What's that whistle?

The boat blows the whistle to tell the travellers that it's about to arrive at a stop, and that they must get ready.

We've arrived in Kompong Cham already. That's very fast.

It's not Kompong Cham. This is a small stop; we haven't arrived in Kompong Cham yet. Look, the boat is coming into the docks.

What are they selling on the dock?

Oh, they're selling cakes, food, and fruit too. The boat leaves one dock and goes to another.

Do they sell food on every dock?

They do. And there are people getting off and on at each dock.

I find the landscape along the river in the morning very pretty.

Yes, the houses of the peasants are all surrounded by trees. Mango and orange, for example.
11.
13.


##  <br> รโร

## Qi, <br>  ©ษร? <br> -

Pon

If you look from Tonle Bat do you see Kompong Cham?

Yes, you can see clearly, and it's pretty too. The boat will cross to the north bank and enter and stop at the dock of Kompong Cham in about thirty minutes more; then we will have arrived.



Now the sun is getting hotter little by little.

It's almost one o'clock. We're getting close to Kompong Cham. The boat still only has to go to the docks at Tonle Bat.

Drill A. Substitution






4. \&MBNS ชิM











## Mริภาษั: 4

10. Кட゙ง ตm


The boat blows its whistle to tell the travellers they are about to arrive at a landing.

The boat blows its whistle as a signal to the travellers they are about to arrive at a landing. to
The boat blows its whistle as a signal to the travellers to get ready.

The bus blows its horn as a signal to the travellers to get ready.

The bus blows its horn to tell the travellers to get ready.

The bus blows its horn to tell the travellers it's about time to leave.

The bus blows its horn to tell the passengers it's about time to leave.

The boat blows its whistle to tell the passengers it's about time to leave.

The boat blows its whistle to tell the passengers they are about to arrive at a landing.

The boat blows its whistle to tell the travellers they are about to arrive at a landing.

Drill B. Response

Teacher: We've arrived in Kompong Cham. (small landing)

Student: This is a little landing; we haven't arrived in Kompong Cham yet.











Drill C．Double Substitution
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The boat leaves one dock（and）goes to another dock．

The bus leaves one stop（and）goes to another stop．

The plane leaves one airport（and） goes to another airport．

The train leaves one station（and） goes to another station．

The students leave one room，（and） go to another room．

The food vendors leave one shop（and） go to another shop．

The workers leave one warehouse，（and）
go to another warehouse．

The boat leaves one dock，（and）goes to another dock．

Teacher：Do they sell food at every dock？ （people get off and on）

Student：Yes．And there are people getting off and on at every dock．




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Drill E．Substitution
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The houses of peasants are all sur－ rounded by trees．

The houses of peasants are all sur－ rounded by walls．

The houses of government officials
are all surrounded by walls．

The houses of government officials are all surrounded by soldiers．
$\frac{\text { Small villages }}{\text { by soldiers．}}$ are all surrounded

Small villages are all surrounded by gardens．
$\frac{\text { Wats and temples }}{\text { by gardens．}}$ are all surrounded

Wats and temples are all surrounded by trees．
$\frac{\text { The houses of peasants }}{\text { rounded by are all sur－}}$ rounded by trees．

Drill F. Equivalence drill

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Drill G. Substitution
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Teacher: There are trees around all the houses of the peasants.

Student: The houses of the peasants are all surrounded by trees.

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 ราบรฯ

The boat still will enter only one more dock.

The boat still will enter only one more stop (landing).

The bus still will enter only one more stop.

The bus still will enter only one more small village.

The train still will enter only one more small village.

The train still will enter only Kompong Chang station.

The bus still will enter only Kompong Chang station.

The bus still will enter only Tole Bat dock.

The boat still will enter only Tonle Bat dock.

Drill H. Transformation
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Drill I. Response
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Teacher: The ship will enter only one more dock, at Tone Bat.

Student: Besides the Tonle Bat dock, the ship won't go to any other dock.

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## Teacher: What kind of trip is this? (happy, interesting)

Student: This is a very happy trip, and interesting also.
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Drill J. Substitution




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Now the sun is warming up little by little every minute.

Now the sun is getting bright little by little every minute.

Now the sun is getting bright little by little every moment.

Now the lamp is getting bright little by little every moment.

Now the lamp is warming up little by little every moment.

Now the lamp is warming up little by little every minute.

Now the sun is warming up little by little every minute.

UNIT 64

BASIC DIALOGUE
1.


Pon
2.


Sok

Pon
3.

How come all the stores and offices are closed today?

Today is Bon Phcum, didn't you know?

[^3]On Phcum day, the people, men and women, young and old, go to the wat.

They have a memorial service for the dead.

How many days do they celebrate this holiday?

Phcum is just one day, that is, the fifteenth day of the waning moon of the month of Phutebot.

Is Pheum more important than New
Year's?

Both holidays are equally important.

Does Cambodian New Year's coincide with Chinese New Year's, or is it January Ist?

Cambodian New Year's does not coincide with Chinese New Year's, and it isn't on January lst.

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Bon

Sol

Bon

## Bon

It's the 13th of April.

Every year are there other holidays that the Cambodians celebrate?

Yes, there are other holidays, like Kathin, the Water Festival, and Tang Rok for example.

How about holidays that don't occur every year. Do they have them?

Yes, for example the coronation, marriage, cremations, and special occasions when they usually take off from work.

When chiefs of state from other countries come to visit Cambodia, dc they usually take off from work?

Yes, usually they take off in order to greet the honored guests of the country.

When the Chief of State of Cambodia goes abroad, or returns, I see a lot of people al long the street.

Is that occasion also a holiday?

Sol

Yes, on that occasion they take off from work also in order to accompany or greet the chief of state who has returned to the country.

Drill A．Response





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Drill B．
Response

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Teacher：Why did they stop work？
（to greet the honored guests）

Student：They stopped work in order to greet the honored guests．

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Teacher：Is Phcum Ben more important than New Years？（the same）

Student：Both these holidays are of the same importance．

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Drill C. Response


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Teacher: Does Cambodian New Year fall on Chinese New Year, or is it on the first of January?

Student: Cambodian New Year doesn't fall on Chinese New Year, nor is it on the first of January.
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Drill E. Expansion











Teacher: When the head of state returns to the country, they go out to greet him.

Student: They go out to greet the head of state who has returned to the country.
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I see many people.
I see many people along the street.
$\frac{\text { When the head of state goes abroad, }}{\text { I see many people along the street }}$

When the head of state goes abroad or returns, I see many people along the street.

When the head of state of Cambodia goes abroad or returns, I see many people along the street.

Drill F．Reduction

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When the head of state of Cambodia goes abroad or returns，I see many people along the street．

When the head of state goes abroad or returns，I see many people along the street．

When the head of state goes abroad， I see many people along the street．

I see many people along the street．
I see many people．


5. UैS


8. Niบุส Mे
9. เถஸ์


1. They are thinking about making a trip to Kompong Cham.
2. Pon hasn't yet had the chance to see Kompong Cham.
3. He asks Sok about the overall appearance of the city.
4. Sok says Kompong Cham is a clean and modern city which is on the banks of the Mekong.
5. Po and Sok want to go to Kompong Cham by boat, of which there are many going and coming each day. (going round trip)
6. Travelling on boats is a little slow because they stop at many places.
7. Travellers cannot buy tickets in advance. Only when the boat leaves can they buy tickets.
8. The ticket from Pnhom Penh to Kompong Cham is not very expensive, maybe only 25 riels.
9. They want to go by the boat that leaves in the morning so that it will be a little cooler.
10. Therefore they have to arrive at the boat dock an hour or a half hour before the boat leaves.

 SONSE్యัM 9
 รติรึปష


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11. Sษ'rvin qi"


12. Now they have arrived at the dock, and they go on the boat together.
13. Don sees many travellers. Some are going on the boat with things in their hands; others are buying various things.
14. Sok tells Ron that some people buy things to sell; others buy food to take to the children at home.
15. A little later they hear the sound of the whistle.
16. Sok says that the boat blows the whistle as a signal that it is time for the boat to leave.
17. The boatmen are untying the ropes and the chains; as for the travellers, they sit quietly waiting for the ticket seller.
18. They sell tickets according to the distance.
19. If you look from the ship on both sides of the river, you don't see anything - it's very dark.
20. From time to time they see the flickering lights of the fishing boats along the bank.
21. After a moment they see a reddish color in the east - it's a sign that it's dawn.


22. Xis

23. รNัR

24. รSNMMรMN
 むารั้ด



I. Pon hears the whistle of the boat again, and he thinks that they have arrived in Kompong Cham already.
25. Sol says that this is a signal to tell the travellers that they are about to arrive at a landing, and that they must get their things in order.
26. This landing is not Kompong Cham; it's a small landing along the way.
27. Now the ship is preparing to enter the dock.
28. On the dock they sell cakes, food and various fruits.
29. The boat leaves one dock and enters another; and at each dock there are always people getting off and on.
30. The landscape in the morning along the river is very pretty.
31. They see houses of the country people hidden in the shade of many trees: mango, citrus, and banana for example.
32. The sun is getting hotter and little by little because it's afternoon already.
33. The boat has arrived near Kompong Cham, and Po can see the city clearly from the distance.
34. This is a very pleasant trip for Pong, and interesting, too.

35. No x'








 xญ゙ㄲu

36. Pons sees that all the stores and offices are closed, but he doesn't know what holiday it is.
37. Sol says: Today is Phcum Ben.
38. Po thought that Phcum Ben was last month and asks Sol:
39. "On this holiday do they go to the wat to have memorial services for the dead?"
40. "They celebrate this holiday only one day, that is, every 15 th day of the waning moon of the month of Phutebot."
41. Sow tells Bon that the Phcum Ben and New Year are equally important.
42. But the Cambodian New Year does not coincide with Chinese New Year nor is it on the first of January. It is on the 13th of April.
43. Cambodians celebrate other holidays such as Kathin, the Water Festival, and Tang Toke, for example.
44. Some other holidays do not occur every year; they are special occasions when people must stop work, such as the coronation, weddings, cremations, and the times when foreign chiefs of state come to visit Cambodia.
45. Government officials and some students can stop work for two or three hours in order to go greet the honored guests of the country.

## UNIT 66

BASIC DIALOGUE

Layman


2.

3.
 Where are you going?

Monk


Layman
2) $2 n ?$
6.

Layman
7.

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9.


How many years have you studied
already?
I've studied two years. This year
I'm in the third class.
10.


My school is near the palace. It's called the Suramarit Buddhist Institute.

How many hours a day do you study?

I study five hours a day: two hours in the morning, three in the afternoon.

## (BASIC DIALOGUE

in lay language)
1.

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3.
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Yon

Sow
4.

Po


Sol


## Where is your school?



Yon

Sol
How many years have you studied already?

I've studied two years. This year I'm in the third class.
y school is near the palace.
It's called the Suramarit
Buddhist Institute.


Drill A．Transformation

MODEL：EN：ぶMUN్j5รふNก 4 （G）N0N0



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Drill B．Transformation

MODEL：

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> NiNy: cisisms smeñsassunger 2) 254

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 N，mogan（sing ）
4． コ $^{\text {jus }}$ ）
5．Eisoniainssila


Teacher：Hello，sir．（Hello）

Student：Hello，monk．

EM：รñ vid？


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Teacher：Yes，I＇m well．（Yes，I）

Student：Yes，I＇m well．
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Nonco sonsirciniosit

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Drill C．Transformation
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Drill D．Transformation
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Drill E．Response（answer as a monk）
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Teacher：Hello．
Student：He11o．
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Teacher：I＇m well．

Student：I＇m well．
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Teacher：How many years have you studied？ （two）

Student：I＇ve studied two years already．

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Drill F．Questioning
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Drill G．Substitution

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4．ธNM ssm







Teacher：I＇ve studied two years already． （how many？）

Student：How many years have you studied？







Where are you（a monk）going？
Are you going to school？
Are you going to my house？
Are you（a layman）going to my house？
Are you going to school？
6. sonssuscmimysulan onth?
7. sconnct vismmsomanoint?


Drill H. Substitution


3. CUMS 8isisisuncerithss

5. ภッตis,





Where are you going?
Where are you (a woman) going?
Where are you (a monk) going?

I (a monk) am well as usual.
My wife is well as usual.
My wife is well.
I (a monk) am well.
I am well as usual.
My father is well as usual.
My father is well.
I (a monk) am well.
I (a monk) am well as usual.

Layman
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Monk
4.

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Layman
5.

Layman

-

Monk
8. $\quad$ (THc
9.

10.


Monk
12. M M
 ร87 88.57 ภncms.


> Do all the monks go to study at the Buddhist Institute only?

No, in that wat there is a Buddhist elementary school; some monks study in that school, some others go to study at the Buddhist Institute.
（BASIC DIALOGUE
in lay language）


Pon





Sok

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& \text { Pon }
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Pon

Sok

> Sok
> ok
Sok
10.

11.

12.

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\end{aligned}
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Yon
There are a lot，but I don＇t know how many for sure．

Do all the monks go to study at the Buddhist Institute only？

Sol
No，in that wat there is a Buddhist elementary school；some monks study in that school，some others go to study at the Buddhist Institute．

Drill A. Substitution


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Drill B. Substitution


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4. $E M:$ Riv MA: SNIEMN?


They study all subjects in that lycée.

They study Pali and Sanskrit in that lycée.

They study Pali and Sanskrit in that school.

They study French and English in that school.

The monks study French and English in that school.

The monks study French and English in that lycée.

The monks study all subjects in that 1ycée.

They teach all sub jects in that lycée.

The monks can speak some English cant they?

The monks can speak some foreign languages, can't they?

All the monks can speak some foreign languages, can't they?

All the monks can speak some Pali, can't they?

A11 the monks can read some Pali,

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Drill C．Substitution
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pOnENTE MSEEMTN？



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can＇t they？
A11 the monks can read some Sanskrit， can＇t they？
$\frac{\text { The monks }}{\text { they？}}$ can read some Sanskrit，can＇t

The monks can read some English，can＇t they？

The monks can speak some English，can＇t they？

The monks（you ）live in the Unnalom Pagoda，don＇t you？

All the monks live in the Unnalom Pagoda，don＇t they？

A11 the monks only go to study in the Unnalom Pagoda，don＇t they？

All the monks only go to study in the Buddhist Institute，don＇t they？

Some monks only go to study in the Buddhist Institute，don＇t they？

Some monks only go to study in the Buddhist elementary school，don＇t they？

Some monks live in Unnalom Pagoda， don＇t they？

The monks（you）live in Unnalom Pagoda，don＇t you？

Drill D．Response
MODEL：


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Drill E．Transformation
 MDSE？




 2） 28 ？



Teacher：What languages do you study at that school？（English and French）

Student：I study English and French at that school．
 Nichiren ens： Fists somsinlisionmsiney




 Ni en arejondira

Teacher：You can speak English，can＇t you？

Student：You can speak English，can＇t you？ （monk＇s language）
 cM：
 Nూanvijerinss？
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Drill F．Response
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Drill G．Response




บSRAN Kismovi veins


 28＠か）

Teacher：Do all the monks only study at the Buddhist Institute？（that school， Buddhist elementary school）

Student：No，some monks study in that school， and others study in the Buddhist elementary school．
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 ชัร \％ 2． 59 g





Teacher：Do you always teach foreign languages？（foreign languages， other subjects）

Student：Sometimes I teach foreign languages； sometimes I teach other subjects．

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\end{aligned}
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Drill H. Transformation
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苓 Ka Smornsinicisj salk : 4

 Teacher: The students study Cambodian every year.

Student: The students always study Cambodian every year.

Teacher: All the students study Cambodian.

Student: All the students study only Cambodian.

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## BASIC DIALOGUE


Layman

2．Gisssms cminingosiskini



3.

##  

Layman

How many times do you eat in a day？

Monks only eat two times a day： that is，in the morning and before noon．Monks don＇t have any food in the afternoon．
4.


 さっ รัビ MTS 4

Layman






In every wat there is a chief monk＇s house behind the temple． Is he in？

The chief monk and his deputy are praying at someone＇s house east of the wat．The monks and novices are praying in the temple．Tomor－ row morning the people have invited the monks to come to beg alms．All the monks go to ask alms there． They offer them food to take to eat in the wat．
Not every day．If you are tired you can drink a beverage like tea，coffee，or orange juice， for example．
f you don＇t eat in the afternoon， aren＇t you tired？
$\underline{\text { Layman }}$

I would like to say goodbye.

Drill A. Substitution

How many times a day do the monks eat?


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Drill B. Double Substitution


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6. हNNT


In each wat there is a chief monk.

In each hut there are two or three monks.

In each temple there are many images of Buddha.

In each village there are monks seeking alms.

Behind the temple is the chief monk's house.
$\frac{\text { At the wat }}{\text { the wat }}$ there is a teacher for the wat.
Inside the wat, there is an elementary school.


Drill C. Double Substitution
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Drill D. Response
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$\frac{\text { In the class there are several }}{\text { monks who know how to speak }}$ English.

If they don't eat in the evening aren't they tired?

If they don't go study, can't they take the exam?

If they don't know Pali, isn't it hard to learn prayers?

If they don't go begging, don't they have someone go get food?

If they don't go preach, can't they meet them?

If they don't study to pray, don't they know how to pray?

If they have never preached, don't they think it's hard?

Teacher: How many times a day can a monk eat? (only two times)

Student: A monk can eat only two times a day.
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Drill E. Response
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Teacher: Do you know in which house the chief monk lives? (behind the temple)

Student: Yes, the chief monk lives in a house behind the temple.
 *Sg


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Drill F. Transformation

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กิง్య: 下ुजे Psininsens cencuions

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Drill G. Transformation

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Teacher: Behind the temple there is always the hut of the chief monk.

Student: The hut of the chief monk is always behind the temple.


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Teacher: I have missed coming to visit you for a long time because I have never had any free time at all.

Student: He didn't come visit the monk because he wasn't free.

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Brill H. Expansion

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Drill I. Reduction

















The teacher (monk) goes to the school.
The chief monk goes to the school.

The chief monk and two monks go to the school.

The chief monk and two monks go to the school in front of the palace.

The chief monk and two monks go to the school in front of the palace called the Buddhist Institute.

The chief monk and two monks go to the school in front of the palace called the Buddhist Institute.

The chief monk and two monks go to the school in front of the palace.

The chief monk and two monks go to the school.
 Es )S 4


Drill J. Expansion

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The chief monk goes to the school.

The teacher (monk) goes to the school.

He didn't come to beg alms.
He didn't come to beg alms yesterday.

The three monks didn't come to beg alms yesterday.

The three monks didn't come to beg alms at my house yesterday.

The three monks didn't come to beg alms at my house yesterday.

The three monks didn't come to beg alms yesterday.

He didn't come to beg alms yesterday.

He didn't come to beg alms.
1.


Wok mss 0 sn
3.


John



Sol


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John
 cis?

In Cambodia, besides Chinese, Vietnamese, and Europeans, what other nationalities are there?

There are Indians, Lao, and Chams.

> Oh, I forgot. I saw an Indian selling cloth at the New Market. As for the Lao and the Chams, how do they earn a living for the most part?

There aren't many Lao. They mostly come to study. As for the Chams, they have lived in Cambodia for a long time.

How long (since when) have the Shams lived in Cambodia?

According to history, after Champa was defeated in the invasion from Annam, many Shams fled from their homeland to go live in neighboring countries, for example Cambodia and Indonesia.

Sol



John



11. $\quad$ NR E
12.


13.

John

Sol

John

Sol
14.


John




Sol






The Vietnamese mistreated them badly. How could they live with them?

Now how many Chams are there in Cambodia?

There are more than one hundred thousand.

In what provinces do most of them live?

For the most part they live in Kompong Cham province and in Chrui Changvar near Phenom Penh.

How do the Chams earn a living?

For the most part they fish, grow crops, and are cattle traders.

I think that all those Chams have a life and customs which are not very different from the Cambodians.

Not very different, but people can know (who is) a Cham, because the Chams wear a sarong and a cap or a turban. The Chams speak Cambodia well, but they still use Cham in their family dealings (relations).

Drill A. Substitution






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Drill B. Double Substitution
 $85 \%$



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In Phenom Pent what kinds of nationality are there?
In Washington what kinds of nationality are there?
In Canada what kinds of nationality are there?
In San Francisco what kinds of nationality are there?
In San Francisco what kinds of house are there?

In San Francisco what kinds of street are there?
In San Francisco what kinds of market are there?

In San Francisco what kinds of wat are there?

Besides Cambodians, they see that there are Indians and Chinese.

Besides Vietnamese, they see that there are Japanese and Lao.
Besides Americans, they see that there are Vietnamese and Koreans.

Besides French, they see that there are Cambodians and Russians.

Besides cars, they see that there are cyclos and bicycles.

Besides monks, they see that there are government workers and soldiers.

Besides Cambodian students, they see that there are foreign students and journalists.

Besides the Chief of State, they see that there are various ambassadors and government officials.

Drill C．Double Substitution

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Drill D．Double Susstitution
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5．ตรパ

The Indians sell textiles．As for the Chams，they mostly buy cattle．

The Indians live near the New Market．As for the Chams，they mostly live in Chrui Changvar．

The Indians speak quickly．As for the Chams，they mostly speak slowly．

The Spanish speak quickly．As for the French，they mostly speak slowly．

The Spanish stand around at leisure in front of the house． As for the French，they mostly talk to each other in the house．

The Spanish travel．As for the French，they mostly stay home．

My older brother travels．As for his son he mostly stays at home．

My older brother goes to work．As for his son he mostly stays home．

The Lao in Cambodia are mostly students．

The Chams in Cambodia are mostly cattle merchants．

The French in Cambodia are mostly teachers．

The French in Vietnam are mostly businessmen．

The French in this city are mostly workers．




1 E. Positive Response
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Drill F. Negative Response
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The Vietnamese in Phnom Penh are mostly workers.
The Cambodians in Phenom Pent are mostly government officials.
The workers in Phnom Pent are mostly speakers of French.

Teacher: Are there a lot of Chinese in Cambodia?

## Student: There are rather many.

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Teacher: Are there a lot of Chinese in Cambodia?

Student: No, there aren't many.








Drill G．Transformation
MODEL：





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Drill H．Response
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2．रजッハス



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Teacher：The Cham do not eat pork．

Student：The majority of Cham do not usually eat pork．


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Teacher：Do you eat pork？
Student：It＇s O．K．for me to eat it．
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Drill I．Response
MODEL：
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 （ 809 の

Teacher：To which country did the Cham flee from their own country？ （Cambodia and Indonesia）

Student：According to history，the Chams fled from their own country to Cambodia and Indonesia．
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## NARRATION

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3. รNMగT sol 2 2 an?




1. Mr. Smith was taking a walk, met a monk, greeted him, and asked after his health.
2. The monk also asked after the health of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Smith told the monk "I'm well as usual."
3. Mr. Smith knew that the monk was going to school and asked him where the school was.
4. The monk said, 'My school is near the palace. This school is called the Preah Suramarti Buddhist Lychee (Institute)."
5. The monks study there two years. Now the monk will begin to study in the third class.

 2MNSNスN 4


6. Rッร?


7. In the Preah Suramarit Buddhist Institute they teach all subjects just as in other lycees.
8. Not only this, but they teach Pali, Sanskrit and foreign languages like French and English, and religion too.
9. When Mr. Smith hears this he asks the monk if it's true that he speaks English.
10. The monk says he can speak some but he doesn't know many words.
11. At present the monk lives in Wat Unnalom.
12. In this wat there are many monks, and there is a Buddhist elementary school.
13. Some monks go to this school; some others go to the Buddhist Institute.
14. $\mathrm{C}^{2} \cdot \mathrm{SN}$


 कोग
15. Serssorgin ier sinsencotems 4





16. ?yOng:
17. The monks eat only twice a day, that is, in the morning and the time before noon.
18. The monks don't eat in the afternoon, but if they are tired they can drink beverages like tea, coffee and orange juice, for example.
19. In each wat there is a chief monk, who is the person who oversees and administers the affairs in the wat.
20. He lives in a house behind the temple.
21. Today he is not at the wat. He and the deputy went to pray in a house to the east of the wat.
22. The monks and the novices go to pray in the temple.
23. On days that are not holy days or holidays, the monks go seek alms at the houses of the peasants near the wat.
24. They (the peasants) offer food to the monks to take to eat in the wat.
25. Only on holidays and holy days do they normally go to offer food to the monks in the wat.
26. On some holidays, they invite the monks to come eat in their houses.
27. รธフ



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28. \% \% हैलुรलय



29. ตษ่ Mucritz 524

30. In Cambodia, besides Chinese, Vietnamese and Europeans, one sees that there are Indians, Lao, and Shams.
31. The Indians mostly make a living selling cloth. As for the Lao, they mostly come to study in the various schools in Phnom Pent.
32. The Cham came to ask to stay in Cambodia after Champ was defeated in the invasion from Annam.
33. Since the Vietnamese made much hardship for them, some other Cham also fled from their country to Indonesia.
34. In Cambodia there are more than a hundred thousand hams and the majority mostly make a living by fishing and by trading in cattle.
35. Mostly, they live in the province of Kampong Cham and in Chrui Changvar near Phenom Pent.
36. They have customs and traditions which are not very different from those of the Cambodians.
37. But there are some ways by which you can know that they are Cham, because they wear sarongs and Moslem hats.
38. The Cham speak Cambodian rather fluently, but they still speak Cham in their family dealings.
39. They are Moslems, but their temples are decorated in the Cambodian style.


40. 

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The Mekong River is the largest in Asia．

This river originates in the mountains of Tibet and is 2,700 miles or 4320 kilometers long．

The Mekong flows into the territory of Indochina in Laos and enters Cambodian territory at the water－ fall called Khone．

[^4]Several large Cambodian cities have been established along the shores of the river，for example， Stung Treng，Kratie，Kompong Cham and Phnom Pent．

Besides all these cities，there are many other sroks（an administrative unit）which also have large populations．

In all these sroks and villages，the country people for the most part cultivate various crops，such as tobacco，corn，beans，and all kinds of vegetables．
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Travellers by boat to Kompong Cham or Kratie can see all these plantations extending almost as far as the eye can see.

In the season of high water the Mekong and all the streams rise.

Because of the water in these streams, the peasants who live far from the large rivers can get plenty of water.

When the river water flows back, there is silt left behind.

This silt contains rich fertilizer.

Drill A. Substitution
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Drill B. Substitution






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The Mekong is the longest river in Asia.

The Mekong is the largest river in Asia.

The Mekong is the largest river in Southeast Asia.

Tonle Sap is the largest river in Southeast Asia.

Tonle Sap is the largest river in Cambodia.

Tonle Sap is the river that has the most fish in Cambodia.

Tonle Sap is the river that has the clearest water in Cambodia.

The Bassac is the river that has the clearest water in Cambodia.

The Bassac is the river that has the most shallow water in Cambodia.

The Bassac is the river that has the deepest water in Cambodia.

Along the river bank you can see villages and cities too.

Along National Route 1 you can see villages and cities too.

Along National Route 1 you can see many houses of peasants.

Along National Route 1 you can see many markets and houses of peasants.


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Drill C. Response

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Near National Route 1 you can see many markets and houses of peasants.

Near Phnom Pent you can see many markets and houses of peasants.

Near the railroad station you can see many markets and houses of peasants.

Near the railroad station you can see there are many taxis and cyclos.

Near the railroad station you can see many tourists.
$\frac{\text { At the airport }}{\text { tourists. }}$ you can see many

Teacher: Which are the Cambodian Provinces which have cities on the Mekong? (Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, and Kandal)

Student: The provinces of Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham and Randal have cities on the Mekong.



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Drill D. Response
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Drill E. Interrogative Transformation


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Teacher: Do you know what the large Cambodian cities are called? (Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Battambang)

Student: According to what I know, Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham and Battambang are the large Cambodian cities.
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Teacher: As far as I know Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham and Battambang are the large Cambodian cities.

Student: Do you know what the large Cambodian cities are called?
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Drill F. Transformation and Substitution
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Drill G. Expansion

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Teacher: For the most part, they plant vegetabile plots along the Mekong. (Tonle Sap)

Student: They see that there are many vegetable plots along the Tonle Sap.
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Nos N2 4



The Mekong is a waterway.
The Mekong is one waterway.
The Mekong is one large waterway.
The Mekong is one large important waterway.
The Mekong is one large important waterway in Asia.

They know the Mekong is one large

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Drill H. Reduction


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important waterway in Asia.

They know the Mekong is one large important waterway in Asia.

The Mekong is one large important waterway in Asia.

The Mekong is one large important waterway.
The Mekong is one large waterway.
The Mekong is one waterway.
The Mekong is a waterway.
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This fertilizer helps the plants to grow (for) good harvests.

Peasants who have fields not far from the river do not have to buy fertilizer to put on their fields.

Every time the water rises, the water of the river takes the silt and spreads it on the fields just as if the people had spread new fertilizer.

At Phnom Penh the Mekong divides into four branches (faces).

That is why the peasants call it the four-faced river or Catomuk.

In Phenom Pent the water from the Mekong flows into the South China Sea through the Bassac and the Mekong.

A part of the water of this river flows (up) into the Tole Sap.

This large lake has a great deal of importance for Cambodia.
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That is, it is the most important concentration of fish in Southeast Asia.

Every year many $t$ on of $f i s h$ are caught and taken to be made into food.

They use many fish to make dried fish, smoked fish, and prohok (fish paste).

All these foods can be kept for a long time without spoiling.

They $t$ ake a large quantity of this (processed fish) and sell it abroad, especially in the neighboring countries in Southeast Asia.

In the season of low water, the water of Tole Sap flows out of the lake.

It is on that occasion that the Cambodians celebrate a festival called the Water Festival. (literally: row the boats)

Drill A. Response
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Drill B. Response
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Teacher: Do the peasants like to use fertilizer or not?

Student: Now they like to use fertilizer a lot because Cambodia has a fertilizer factory.
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Teacher: At what time do they celebrate the Water Festival? (when the water
goes down)

Student: They celebrate the Water Festival when the water goes down.

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Drill C．Substitution


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Drill D．Substitution


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At the time the water rises they race boats for fun．

At the time the water rises they ride boats for fun．

At the time the water rises they fish for fun．

At the time the water rises they swim for fun．

At the time the water rises they bathe for fun．

At the time the water rises they ride boats for fun．

Fish is an important food of the Cambodian people．

Fish is an important food in Asia．

Pork is an important food in Asia．

Beef is an important food in Asia．

Mutton is an important food in Asia．

Mutton is an important food in America．
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Drill E．Substitution






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Drill F．Substitution
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Chicken is an important food in America．

Chicken is an important food in Cambodia．

The Tonle Sap is large and has a lot of fish too．
$\frac{\text { The road to New York }}{\text { is large and }}$

My school is large and has a lot of students too．
$\frac{\text { Phenom Penh is a city and has a lot }}{\text { of places for amusement too．}}$
$\frac{\text { Tokyo is a city }}{\text { people too．}}$ and has a lot of

This is rain and there is a lot of hail falling too．

The Mekong is a river and has a lot of boats going back and forth too．

Pochentong is a big airfield and has a lot of planes coming in too．

One part of the fish they keep for food；what＇s left over they sell by exporting it abroad．

One part of the pork they keep for food；what＇s left over they give to their neighbors．

One part of the rice they keep for food；what＇s left over they give to foreign countries．

One part of the peanuts they keep for food；what＇s left over they give to oil factories．

One part of the corn they keep for





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Drill G. Expansion


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Drill H. Reduction
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food; what's left over they give to France and Japan.
One part of the beef they keep for food; what's left over they give to neighboring countries.

One part of the fish sauce they keep for food; what's left over they sell to neighboring countries.

One part of the sugar cane they keep for food; what's left over they sell to sugar factories.

In the flood season
Every flood season
Every flood season the Mekong brings silt.

Every flood season the Mekong brings a lot of silt.

Every flood season the Mekong brings a lot of silt to deposit on the fields.

Every flood season the Mekong brings a lot of silt to deposit on all the fields.

Every flood season the Mekong brings a lot of silt to deposit on all the fields that are flooded.

Every flood seas on the Mekong brings a lot of silt to deposit on all the fields that are flooded.

Every flood seas on the Mekong brings a lot of silt to deposit on all the fields.

Every flood season the Mekong brings a lot of silt to deposit on the fields.

Every flood season the Mekong brings a lot of silt.
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Drill I．Negative Response
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Every flood season the Mekong brings silt．

Every flood season
In the flood season

Teacher：They sell as much fish as they catch abroad．

Student：They don＇t export as much fish as they catch abroad；they keep some to sell inside the country．

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Teacher: In Asia, for the most part they eat beef don't they? (they normally eat fish more)

Student: They do eat some beef, but they normally eat fish more.










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Yes, it's very nice. At present they still haven't finished building it completely.
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Next week I'll go look at it, without fail.

Are you very busy now?

Yes, now I'm in my busy time. The rain a few weeks ago has given us plenty of water.

This morning I saw them plowing and harrowing almost everywhere.

I finished plowing a few days ago. Now since there is enough rain, (I can) harrow and sow at the same time.

## What kind of rice will you sow?

I'll sow ordinary rice.

Drill A. Substitution








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Drill B. Substitution
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I was in too much of a hurry to take the children to visit.

I was in too much of a hurry to take the book to you.

I was in too much of a hurry to take the clothes to be laundered.

I was in too much of a hurry to take the things to you.

I was in too much of a hurry to take the car to be washed.

I was in too much of a hurry to take the bicycle to be washed.

I was in too much of a hurry to take the letter to mail.

I was in too much of a hurry to take the garbage to throw out.

He went to see that place for about a week, and then he came on over to this school.

He went to see that place for about a week, and then he came on over to this place.

He went to see that place for about a week, and then he came on over to this village.

He went to see that place for about a week, and then he came on over to visit you.

He went to see that place for about a week, and then he came on over to meet you.

He went to see that place for about

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Drill C．Variable Substitution
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Drill D．Double Substitution
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a week，and then he came on over to question you．
He went to see that place for about a week，and then he came on over to see this city．

He went to see that place for about a week，and then he came on over to rest here．

I hear that that city is very pretty， but I haven＇t gone to see it yet．

I hear that that place is very pretty？ but I haven＇t gone to see it yet．

I hear that that place is very nice， but I haven＇t gone to see it yet．

I hear that that place is very nice， but I haven＇t gone to visit it yet

I hear that that $p l a c e$ is very nice， but I haven＇t arrived（there）yet．

I hear that that seashore is very nice，but I haven＇t arrived（there） yet．

I hear that that seashore has a lot of people，but $I$ haven＇t arrived （there）yet．

I hear that that seashore has very nice sand，but I haven＇t arrived （there）yet．

Just as soon as he arrived，they all left．

Just as soon as he finished，they all left the school．

Just as soon as he looked，they all closed the door of the room．

Just as soon as he met（them），they all prepared to cont in te the trip．
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Drill E. Triple Substitution




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Drill F. Response

MODEL:




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Just as soon as he knew, they all went away.

Just as soon as he heard, they all ran away.

Just as soon as he saw (them) they almost all got in the car.

Just as soon as he arrived, they all stopped work.

Now they have abundant $r$ ain, and they can begin to plow.

Today they have abundant snow, and they can go skiing.

This year they have abundant rice, and they can export it abroad.
$\frac{\text { This month }}{\text { and they }}$ have abundant rain, and they can sow.

Now they have abundant money, and they can buy cars.

Next week they will have an abound ant number of words, and will be able to speak some Cambodian.

Teacher: This month what are they mostly busy doing? (rain, plant)

Student: This month there's rather a lot of rain; they're mostly busy planting.
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Drill G. Extension
MODEL: $\quad$ Cpi







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Drill H. Expansion

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Teacher: This season mostly he is not at home. (fishing in Tole Whom)

Student: He has gone fishing at Tole Whom. ATM'cmisj) six Na
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Whenever there is rain they begin to plow and harrow.
Whenever there is sufficient rain they begin to plow and harrow.

Whenever there is sufficient rain they begin to plow, harrow, and plant.

Whenever there is sufficient rain they begin to plow, harrow, and plant rice.

Whenever there is sufficient rain they begin to plow, harrow, and plant rice which they have grown.

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Drill I. Reduction

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Whenever there is sufficient rain they begin to plow, harrow, and plant rice which they have grown previously.

Whenever there is sufficient rain they begin to plow, harrow, and plant rice which they have grown previously.

Whenever there is sufficient rain they begin to plow, harrow, and plant rice which they have grown.

Whenever there is sufficient rain they begin to plow, harrow, and plant rice.

Whenever there is sufficient rain they begin to plow, harrow, and plant.

Whenever there is sufficient rain they begin to plow and harrow.

Whenever there is rain they begin to plow and harrow.
They begin to plow and harrow.

UNIT 74

## BASIC DIALOGUE

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Bon

Sol


Then Trapeang Chat is very big？


Sol
How many days ago did you soak the seeds？

I just soaked them yesterday．

How many days until they are ready to be sown？

Oh，usually three or four days．As I figure it tomorrow or the day after tomorrow．

Where are you going to sow？

In the two fields south of the house．

How come you＇re sowing only two fields．

I think maybe sowing two fields will be sufficient to make a transplant in Trapeang Chat．

Big enough．If four people together had to transplant it，it would take about five days．

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Yon Sow
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Right, but at times in the hot season some shallow ponds evaporate until the water is almost gone.

If you transplant next month, when will you be able to reap?

This rice is early maturing - it seems that in four or five months it can be reaped.

Not very long, in that case. Let it go for a little while, and then you can put it in the granary. Do you harvest yourself or do you hire people to harvest?

I guess I' ll hire some, because the pond is very big. If I harvest with only two or three people it's not easy.

As for carrying it to the house, will you hire somebody to help put it in the granary (place where cattle are used to thresh the grain)?

## No, this I can do little by little.

Wait and maybe at that time I'11 come visit you again.

Please come. Any time is O.K.

Drill A. Substitution
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7.



Drill B. Substitution



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Tomorrow I can go help my uncle plant seed.

Tomorrow I can go help my uncle plow.

Tomorrow I can go help my uncle harrow.

Tomorrow I can go help my uncle transplant.

Tomorrow I can go help my uncle reap.

Tomorrow I can go help my uncle straighten up the house.

Tomorrow I can go help my uncle repair the car.

Tomorrow I can go help my uncle teach.

Usually in the month the rice is ripe, $c$ an they harvest?
Usually in the month the seedlings are large, can they pull (them)? Usually in the month there is a lot of water, can they transplant? Usually in the month a lot of snow falls, can they walk?

Usually in the month there is a lot of rain, is it difficult to travel?

Usually in the month the water is low, can they drive the car? Usually in the month it is the hottest, is it difficult to go out for a good time?

Usually in the month it is very cold, is it hard to start the car?

Drill C．Substitution
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Drill D．Substitution




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Now that there is a lot of rain， they can＇t plant．

Now that the wind is strong，they can＇t row the boats．

Now that the water is deep，they can＇t transplant．

Now that the water flows swiftly， they can＇t swim．

Now that the seedlings are short， they can＇t pull（them）．

Now that it is very hot，they can＇t walk．
Now that it is very cool they can＇t take a bath．

Now that the rice is very ripe，they can＇t reap with only 2 people．

I think that since Trapeang Chat has too much water，it＇s difficult to transplant．

I know that since Trapeang Chat has deep water，it＇s difficult to harrow．

I see that since Trapeang Chat has $\frac{\bar{a} \text { lot }}{\text { plow．}}$ grass，it＇s difficult to

I understand that since Trapeang Chat is too far away，it＇s difficult to go see（it）．

I know that since that school is too far away，it＇s difficult for the students to go study．

I think that since now it＇s cold，it＇s difficult to go camping．

I think that since $\frac{1 \text { last year the water }}{\text { rose very high，it＇s difficult to }}$ rose very high，it＇s difficult to
make a trip．


Drill E. Response




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Drill F. Response
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4. Sins


I see that since that class has too study.
in it to plant? (think)

Student: I think that since there is a lot of water now, you can't plant yet.
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Teacher: When can they begin to plant? (water)

Student: They can't start to plant yet. They are waiting to have a little more water first.


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Drill G. Response


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Drill H. Response


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Teacher: How come they let the seedlings get so long? (so it's easy to transplant)

Student: They let the seedlings get a little longer first so they're easy to transplant.
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Teacher: In how many days can they finish planting this paddy? (the earth is not hard)

Student: Not long, according to me, because the earth is not hard.
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Drill I. Transformation
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Teacher: Tomorrow he has to go plow Trapeang Chat. (when)

Student: When does he have to go plow Trapeang Chat?




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UNIT 75

## NARRATION






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10．รMת MAK ร\＆ ペย゙S่รふ： 4

1．The Mekong River is the largest river in Asia．
2．This river rises in the mountains of Tibet and flows into the sea in South Vietnam．
3．The Mekong River flows through Cambodia from the waterfall．called Khone to the southern border of Cambodia and Vietnam，just at the border of Prev Veng and Takeo provinces．

4．This waterway has great importance to Cambodia and the other countries in Indochina．
5．Along the course of the river you can see many cities grow up，such as Stung Treng，Kratie， Kompong Cham and Phnom Penh for example．

6．Besides all these cities there are many other sroks and villages，and the peasants living here usually plant various crops such as tobacco，corn，beans，and all kinds of vegetables．

7．Travellers by boat or by car along the banks of the Mekong and the tributaries of this river can see all the fields extending as far as one can see．

8．In the season of high water，the Mekong river and all the creeks rise．
9．By means of these creeks，peasants who live far from the Mekong can get abundant water．
10. In the future, the Mekong will supply a large amount of electric energy to all the countries in that region.
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4. $\operatorname{FR}$ RUM
5. REgOroter

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10. คึ่ คั

1. At the time of high waters, the Mekong flows over all the fields which are not far from the river.
2. This water carries silt along with it and spreads this silt on all those fields.
3. This silt is a kind of important fertilizer which helps the crops grow well every season.
4. The Mekong splits into four arms at Phenom Penh.
5. That is why they call it Catomuk (Four Faces, Four Arms).
6. One part of the water flows up to the Tole Sap, which is a very important lake in Cambodia.
7. This large lake has a concentration of many tons of fish, which they catch to make into food to export to foreign countries every year.
8. They take some fish to make it into dried fish, smoked fish, or prohok, so it can be kept a long time without spoiling.
9. At the time the water (from the streams) recedes, the water from the Tole Sap flows back out of this lake.
10. It is at this time that the Cambodians celebrate a festival which is called the Festival of Rowing Pirogues or Racing Pirogues (Water Festival).
11. 

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4. รครัป

6. MvNMRxRMU




1. At this time in the fields they are very busy.
2. In the few weeks of heavy rains, all the peasants plow and harrow almost everywhere.
3. Some peasants have already plowed, and therefore when there is rain they go to harrow in order to plant rice.
4. They make the soil of the field sufficiently soft, and only then can they begin to plant.
5. Some people sow ordinary rice, others sow glutinous rice.
6. When they sow floating rice they don't have to prepare the field very well because floating rice can grow easily as long as it's watered.
7. The rice they take to sow, they call seed.
8. They have to soak the seed so it can grow a little (germinate) and only then can they take it to sow.








9. Usually, when they have soaked the seed for 3 or 4 days, they can sow it.
10. They sow no more than they have land to transplant onto.
11. In 2 or 3 months they can pull up the rice and transplant it.
12. The fields where they transplant must at least have water up to nearly half the height of the seedlings.
13. That is why some people prefer to transplant in ponds.
14. Many ponds are large and deep too.
15. In the hot season, the ponds hardly evaporate at all.
16. It is in the hot season that they begin to reap the rice, take it to be threshed and put it in the granary.

Kim
1.



Paul
2.

Kim
3.


Paul, when did you arrive here?

I arrived three days ago but I haven't had the opportunity to meet anyone that $I$ know at all.

Are you going to stay long?

No, I can stay only a month and I'm taking advantage of this time to travel to visit various places in Asia.

Did you come with a group of tourists or by yourself?

Paul
Q
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8.
anơ่y

I came with another group of tourists. That's why I haven't yet had the opportunity to visit a single friend. Since $I$ have been here for a day, the Cambodian Tourist Office has taken us to see almost every place.

What things have you seen already?

I've seen Angkor Wat; it's beautiful and very impressive.

10.

##  

11. 



Kim Paul
12.

##  

13. 

50Mกรยช์ รรถ์่ร8?




Kim Paul
14.

16.

17.


Paul

You've already had the chance to go to Angkor Wat?

Yes, I came directly from Rangoon to Siem Reap.

Oh, then how many days did you spend in Siem Reap?

I stayed one week. I went to see Angkor Wat every day.

Did you see it all?

> Yes, I saw it all, but as you already know, when I tried to walk to see it all in one week, (I) couldn't see it very well.

Did you go to Banteay Srey?

Yes, I went to see it too. It's the prettiest temple of all. The decoration on the stone looks as if it were newly done. I took a lot of pictures too.

Did you see the sculpture along the walls of Angkor?

Oh, yes the sculpture is also beautiful and everyone wants to touch and rub it. Now it's shiny.


Kim
19.




20.


21.


Pau1
22.

23.
24.

## Paul       <br> Kim



Whenever I went to Angkor Wat I wondered. I didn't know how the ancient Khmers built Angkor; that they took all those big blocks of stone and placed them one on the other, and they didn't even have cement.

Yes, it's really marvelous. In the National Museum in Phnom Penh I also saw ancient and modern scupture.

Have you gone to see the Palace and the Enerald Pagoda yet?

I'm going to go see them tomorrow morning. Is there anything else I should see?

Yes, you should go see the museum displaying the Regalia worn when the king is crowned, the court where the throne is, and the Finerald Pagoda. The temple of the Emerald Pagoda is floored entirely in silver.

In that case tomorrow I will go see all these places before I do anything else.

I guess you have seen Independence Monument and Wat Phnom already?

I went to take pictures yesterday. I see that the decoration on the

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Independence Monument blends the ancient and the modern.

Drill A. Substitution




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Drill B. Substitution

 ษัเง゙หด 9
3. जิ์囚ษิM

 ตร लั่บัรง่าต




I arrived here 2 or 3 days ago, but I haven't met anybody at all yet.

I arrived here 2 or 3 days ago, but I haven't seen anybody at all yet.

I arrived here 2 or 3 days ago, but I haven't gone to look for anybody at all yet.

I arrived here 2 or 3 days ago, but I haven't telephoned anybody at all yet.

I arrived here 2 or 3 days ago, but I haven't gone to anyone's house at all yet.

I arrived here 2 or 3 days ago, but I haven't gone to visit anybody at all yet.

I arrived here 2 or 3 days ago, but I haven't got acquainted with anybody at all yet.

I arrived here 2 or 3 days ago, but I haven't asked to be taken to visit anybody at all yet.

Yesterday I took advantage of being able to go to work for 2 or 3 hours.

Yesterday I took advantage of being able to meet him for 2 or 3 hours.

Yesterday I took advantage of being able to listen to tapes for 2 or 3 hours.

Yesterday I took advantage of being able to watch them row boats for 2 or 3 hours.

Yesterday I took advantage of being able to look at the exhibition hall for 2 or 3 hours.

Yesterday I took advantage of being

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Drill C. Substitution




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 Q) Aupieranmia

Drill D. Substitution

1. รี่เงโโ్
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2. รถภกโูิธ
able to enjoy myself in front of the palace.
A day before I took advantage of being able to enjoy myself in front of the palace.

A week before I took advantage of being able to enjoy myself in front of the palace.

I haven't gone to see Angkor Wat yet; I only hear that it is admirable.

I haven't gone to see that film yet; I only hear that it's good to see.

I haven't gone to see that place yet; I only hear that it is frightening.

I haven't gone to see the Fmerald Pagoda yet; I only hear that it is attractive.

I haven't gone to see Wat Phnom yet; I only hear that it is pleasant.

I haven't gone to see the palace yet; I only hear that it makes you want to go see it.

I haven't gone to see Sihanoukville yet; I only hear that it is pleasant.

I haven't gone to see that house yet; I only hear that it makes you want to live in it.

I went to see him a day after I got here.
$\frac{\text { He came to see me a day after } I}{\text { got here. }}$

He came to see (ask) me a day after I got here.

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Drill E. Response
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Drill F. Response




a day after I got here.
Mr. Smith has been visiting this house since this morning.

Mr. Smith has been visiting this house since he went out.

Mr. Smith has been visiting this house since immediately after he arrived.

Mr. Smith has been visiting this house since I came in.

Teacher: Where did you go yesterday? (to see the palace and the School of Fine Arts)

Student: Yesterday they took me to see the palace and the School of Fine Arts.
 wnidsex



 ตร โใธ




Teacher: Have you ever gone to visit Siem
Reap? (stay a long time)

Student: Yes, I have visited it, but I regret that I couldn't stay a long time.
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Drill G. Transformation
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Teacher: Did he come alone? (with a group of tourists)

Student: No, he didn't come alone. He came with a group of tourists.



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Drill H. Expansion

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Drill I. Reduction
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2. Jirometn

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I'm going to see Angkor Wat.
I'm going to see Angkor Wat in Cambodia.
I'm going to see Angkor Wat in Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong.

I'm going to see Angkor Wat in Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong for two or three days.
I'm going to see Angkor Wat in Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong for two or three days in order to buy a camera.

I'm going to see Angkor Wat in Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong for two or three days in order to buy a camera and have some clothes made.

I'm going to Angkor Wat in Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong for 2 or 3 days in order to buy a camera and have some white clothes made.

I'm going to Angkor Wat in Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong for 2 or 3 days in order to buy a camera and have two white suits made.

I'm going to Angkor Wat in Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong for 2 or 3 days in order to buy a camera and have two white suits made.

I'm going to Angkor Wat in Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong for 2 or 3 days in order to buy a camera and have some white clothes made.

I'm going to see Angkor Wat in


Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong for two or three days in order to buy a camera and have some clothes made.
I'm going to see Angkor Wat in
Cambodia, but I want to get off
in Hong Kong for two or three days in order to buy a camera.

I'm going to see Angkor Wat in Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong for two or three days.
I'm going to see Angkor Wat in Cambodia, but I want to get off in Hong Kong.

I'm going to see Angkor Wat in Cambodia.
I'm going to see Angkor Wat.
1.



John
3.


San
4.


John
5.
6.



7.

8.
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 sitars

Mr. San, are you busy tomorrow? If you're not busy can you go for a little while to help me buy some things?
O. K. What do you want to buy?

I want to go look for some silver or Cambodian cloth for a Cambodian sampot to send for the wedding of my younger sister.

Oh, when's she getting married?

Next month.

In that case we can go to two or three places, to the Old Market, to the New Market, or the Kossamak Hotel.

Help me think of what to buy.

That's very hard to say; but when we go you will be able to see a lot of things, and you wont have any difficulty in choosing.
9.


John

11.


John
10.
12.


San

John

 and \% ?

I've seen people buying very pretty silver boxes.

Yes, Cambodian silversmiths really know how to make beautiful designs. They make silver belts for women, powder boxes, necklaces and gold pendants in the shapes of various animals.

Do they make Cambodian dolls dressed in the national dress?

They do. They make them out of rubber, and out of copper. They even make different kinds such as the Royal Ballet, with dancers, apsaras, and the musical instruments, for example.

I can buy all these things for a wedding. As for sampots and sarongs, what kinds are there?

There are all kinds. There are somput hour, somput promuang, and small kramas in almost every color. All these things are made out of silk. If you want to buy ties for your friends, they have them for sale too. The ties are made of pretty silk.
16.



18.

19. 45 जminizinsiosticu


There are a lot of private artisans who make a living this way, and the School of Fine Arts also makes a lot.

I can hardly wait. I want to go see right away.

San
All right. Tomorrow morning at ten o'clock come meet me.
0.K. I'll say goodbye now, and tomorrow we'11 meet.

Drill A. Response
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Drill B. Response

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Teacher: Can you help me go shopping for a while tomorrow? (go out of town)

Student: Excuse me, tomorrow I won't be home. I have to go out of town.


Teacher: What does he want to go buy? (buy silver and Cambodian sampots)

Student: He wants to go buy silver and Cambodian sampots.
 Es ร



4．37Bercorsjins？



Drill C．Response
MODEL：$\quad$ ع
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Drill D．Transformation

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Teacher：Do you know where the place they sell silver is？（Old Market near the palace）

Student：The place where they sell silver is at the Old Market near the palace．



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994



Teacher：They sell silver belts for women， powder boxes，necklaces，and gold pendants．

Student：Besides gold pendants，you can buy silver belts for women，powder boxes and necklaces．

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Drill E．Substitution
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 กขむ）


I bought all these things in Cambodia．

I bought this table and wardrobe in Cambodia．

I bought this tie in Cambodia．

I bought this sarong in Cambodia．

This sarong was made in Cambodia．

This sculpture was made in Cambodia．

This Angkor automobile was made in Cambodia．

This chair was made in Cambodia．

Drill F．Multiple Substitution
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4．${ }^{\circ}$＜super＞ovim knives







Drill G．Variable Multiple Substitution
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6．

8．${ }^{\circ} 6$


I want to go to the market for an hour or two to try to find a shirt．

I want to go to the tailor shop for an hour or two to have a shirt made．

I want to go to the silver shop for an hour or two to buy a powder box for my wife．
I want to go to the New Market for an hour or two to buy a necklace for my older sister．

I want to go to the Cambodian Embassy for an hour or two to get a visa for my wife．

I want to go to the language school for an hour or two to register my wife＇s name．

I want to go to the Foreign Ministry for an hour or two to meet the Minister．

All the sampots are made of silk．

All the shirts are made of cotton．

## All the shirts are made of silk and cotton．

$\frac{\text { The cloth I saw }}{\text { cotton．}}$ is made of silk and

The cloth I saw is made of nylon．

I want to buy tires made of nylon．
I want to buy two new tires made of nylon．
I want to buy two pair of new pants made of nylon．
I just bought two pair of new pants made of nylon．
1.



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Drill I. Reduction


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2. Pมমnconnuniuqu

Come meet me tomorrow.
Please come meet me tomorrow.
Please come meet me tomorrow at 10 o'clock.
Please come meet me tomorrow at $10 o^{\prime}$ clock in the morning.
Please come meet me tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning; then we'll go drink coffee.

Please come meet me tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning; then we'11 go drink coffee at the Hotel Monorom.
Please come meet me tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning; then we'll go drink coffee at the Hotel Monorom, and remember, we'll go see a private school.

Please come meet me tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning; then well go drink coffee at the Hotel Monorom, and remember, we'll go see a private school and the School of Fine Arts.

Please come meet me tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning; then we'll go drink coffee at the Hotel Monorom, and remember, we'11 go see a private school and the School of Fine Arts.

Please come meet me tomorrow at 10 o' clock in the morning; then we' ll go drink coffee at the Hotel Monorom, and remember, we'll go see a private school.

Please come meet me tomorrow at 10 $o^{\prime}$ clock in the morning; then we' ll
go drink coffee at the Hotel
Monorom.
please come meet me tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning; then we'11 go drink coffee.

Please come meet me tomorrow at 10 $o^{\prime}$ clock in the morning.
Please come meet me tomorrow at 10 o' clock.
please come meet me tomorrow.

[^6]
2.


Kin
4.

5.

6.


I've seen pictures of pretty universties.

> Yes, since the Cambodians got their independence they have tried to build many schools and now they have almost more schools than teachers.

As for the various factories, how have they been established?
9.
mogircmitifiscm smenscon


 Kon


When I left Phenom Penh they had a cement factory, a plywood factory, a paper factory and sawmills.

Now the number of factories is increasing very much. They make alcohol, beer, canned food, and chinaware. They also assemble automobile and tractor bodies, make automobile tires, and refine kerosene and gasoline.

This is really praiseworthy. Do you know how many of all these factories come from foreign aid?

At present all the factories number 33. Of this number a third come from foreign aid. Aside from this there are state factories and private factories.

The factories which come from foreign aid: were they given without strings, or what?

Foreign aid doesn't mean that they give things without strings. That is, they help by loaning money with low interest, they sell equipment cheaply, or they send technicians to help supervise the work.

John AnN' 4 काvansics Z 2) CQ )

All this news makes me long to go to Phnom Penh. When I am transferred near Cambodia, I'll go meet other friends in Phnom Penh.

Drill A．Substitution


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Drill B．Substitution






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说告4




In Phnom Pent they are expanding the streets，and they are clean too．

In Phnom Penh they see the large streets，and they are clean too．

In Phnom Penh they are making streets，and they are clean too．

In Phnom Pen they have large streets，and they are clean too．

In Phenom Penh I take a cyclo along large streets，and they are clean too．

In Phnom Pent I go for a walk on the large streets，and they are clean too．

In Phnom Penh they plant flowers along the large streets，and they are clean too．

In Phnom Penh I drive along large streets，and they are clean too．

Now Cambodia has sufficient schools．

Now Cambodia has a lot of factories．

Now Cambodia has a lot of large roads．

Now every province has a lot of

Now every province has one airfield．

Now every province has one lycée at least．

Now every province has one university．

Drill C. Double Substitution

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Drill D. Substitution








8. ANUSV'encunons UsinssCos

Drill E. Response
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कीत्यु:



When I went to visit Cambodia, I went to see the rubber plantations and the tire factory.

When I was in Cambodia I went to look at the rubber plantations and the tire factory.

When I was in Phnom Pent I studied Cambodian and taught English.

When I was in Phenom Penh I went to see the palace and visited Angkor.

When I was in Phenom Penh I worked in the embassy and taught in the 1ycée.

When I was in Washington I worked in the embassy and studied at the university.

When I was in Washington I worked and studied as well.

In every ministry there are a lot of workers.
In every factory there are a lot of workers.
In every school there are a lot of students.
In every school there are a lot of doctors.
In every barracks there are a lot of guns.
In every bus station there are a lot of travellers.

In every library there are a lot of books.
In every room there are a lot of people.

Teacher: After getting independence. was anything strange seen in Cambodia? (schools, factories, and hospitals)

Student: After getting independence, they saw schools, factories, and hospitals.











5. ร®Mevสัต
 synxanciscismit
Drill F. Response



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4. Ar? y งェERTEN)


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Teacher: Now what things do the factories make? (make cement, plywood, liquor and canned foods)

Student: Now they have factories that make cement, plywood, liquor and canned foods.








 

Drill G. Response


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Drill H. Expansion with Substitution
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Teacher: Do they make anything besides glasses? (dishes and vases)

Student: Besides (making) glasses they make dishes and vases too.
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Teacher: When do you think they' 11 build that factory? (start to work)

Student: And what month will they start to work?
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Drill I. Expansion
1.



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Drill J. Reduction
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5. รลตโร vt ix

They have established many factories.
They have established many factories in Cambodia.

Since gaining independence they have established many factories in Cambodia.

Since gaining independence they have established many factories in Cambodia which manufacture many kinds of important products.

Since gaining independence they have established many factories in Cambodia which manufacture many kinds of important products used for the needs of the people.

Since gaining independence they have established many factories in Cambodia which manufacture many kinds of important products used for the needs of the people.

Since gaining independence they have established many factories in Cambodia which manufacture many kinds of important products.

Since gaining independence they have established many factories in Cambodia.

They have established many factories in Cambodia.

They have established many factories.
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Sroh Nancy
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Nancy Sroh
6.




Hello, Sroh. Can you give me a little suggestion?

All right. What's the matter?

I'm getting things ready to take to Phnom Penh. Can you tell me what I should take, and what I should leave behind?

In this case, if you don't want a lot of trouble, take only a few things, like various appliances for use in the house.

Like china and things like that?

These things you don't need to take either, because in Phnom Penh they sell all these things and they're pretty too.

Are they expensive?

No. They sell them cheap because they have factories which make all these in the country.

In that case it'11 be convenient. I can have the transfer company put my things in storage in their warehouse.
10.

11.
12.


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Nancy
13.



Sroh
14.

Yes, they do. They burn gas or kerosene, but if you go to live in a house built for Americans, you needn't worry.

No, I will go live in an apartment or "compartment house" which has all the tables and wardrobes in the Cambodian style, and I'll arrange it my own way.

In that case you needn't take a lot, if that's the way you think. And I hope that your mission will end in success.

Thank you very much.

Drill A. Substitution
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Drill B. Substitution

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Excuse me, would you help me think a little bit.

Excuse me, would you help me put the house in order a little bit.

Excuse me, would you help me work a little bit.

Excuse me, would you help me carry the things a little bit.

Excuse me, would you help me prepare the things a little bit.

Excuse me, would you help me call a cyclo a little bit.

Excuse me, would you help me look after the children a little bit.

Excuse me, would you help me buy books a little bit.

Which store has gas stoves for sale?
Which store has refrigerators for sale?
Which store has good tires for sale?
Which store has English books for sale?
Which book store has English books for sale?
Which book store has French newspapers and magazines for sale?

Where are French newspapers and magazines for sale?

Where are beds and wardrobes for sale?

Drill C.

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Drill D. Multiple Substitution
3. 



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You don't have to take things; they have many things to sell there.

You don't have to let him go; they have many people there.

You don't have to take the car; they have many cyclos there.

You don't have to send the book; they have many books for sale there.

You don't have to have a lot of clothes made; they have many tailors there.

You don't have to buy fruit to take along; they have many cake sellers there.

You don't have to go; they have many workers there.

You don't have to telephone; they have many to sell there.

I will try to rent a "compartment house" near my place of work.

I will try to buy a "compartment house" far from where things are sold.

I will try to buy a piece of 1 and far from the city.

I will try to buy a house near the embassy.

I will try to buy a car when I arrive.

I will try to rent a car when I'm in Phnom Pent.

I will try to rent a bicycle when
I arrive in Angkor Wat.

I will try to rent a room when I

## 

Drill E．Equivalence
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Drill F．Transformation
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Drill G．Response
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Teacher：How come you＇re taking so many things？（things）

Student：No，these are just the things I need right away．The other things I＇ll buy in Phenom Pent．





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Drill H．


 ร97 תックア 4











Drill I．Expansion


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Teacher：Do you have a wardrobe at your house？（closets）

Student：I don＇t have one，but I do have closets．

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There are factories．
There are a lot of factories．
There are a lot factories making utensils．

There are a lot of factories making various utensils．

There are a lot of factories making various utensils such as pots， glasses，and dishes．

There are a lot of factories making various utensils such as pots， glasses，and dishes of excellent quality．

[^7]Drill J. Reduction


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7. SNORรM

There are a lot of factories making various utensils such as pots, glasses, and dishes of excellent quality unsurpassed by foreign products.

There are a lot of factories making various utensils such as pots, glasses, and dishes of excellent quality.

There are a lot of factories making various utensils such as pots, glasses, and dishes.

There are a lot of factories making various utensils.

There are a lot of factories making utensils.

There are a lot of factories.
There are factories.

NARRATION









7.






1. Paul is a tourist among other tourists who have gone to visit Cambodia.
2. He still has not had the opportunity to go look for a single Cambodian friend.
3. He came from Rangoon directly to Siem Reap.
4. There he had the opportunity to go see Angkor Wat for a whole week.
5. Paul went to see many different monuments and he likes Banteay Grey very much because the sculptures are still very pretty.
6. Along the walls of Angkor he also saw that the sculpture is beautiful, and smooth too, because whoever goes to see it always touches and rubs it.
7. Paul constantly wonders how the ancient Khmer could build Angkor because he sees stones placed one on top of the other without even having cement.
8. Now the Cambodian Tourist Office has brought him to Phnom Pent.
9. Here he can go see various places, the National Museum and the Palace, for example.
10. Tomorrow he will go to see the Preah Ko Pagoda, in which the floor is completely tiled in silver, and he will see the Independence Monument, which has been decorated by mixing the ancient with the modern.
11. 2. $\varepsilon^{\circ}$ MM






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2. In Phenom Penh it is not difficult to buy silver articles, sampot cloth, or various sculptures.
3. Besides the other small businesses, they can go look in four large places, the Old Market, the New Market, the Kossamak Hotel, and the salesroom of the School of Fine Arts.
4. They can buy silver boxes, sampot houl, sarongs, or silk ties.
5. There are a lot of various carvings made of ivory, copper, and wood.
6. Besides all these things they can buy silver belts for ladies, compacts, gold necklaces and pendants made in the shapes of various animals.
7. They offer for sale small sculptures such as apsaras and Cambodian orchestras, for example.
8. If they want to go buy all these things in the School of Fine Arts they can go watch the sculptors or the weavers.
9. All these people are students until the time they have finished studying and leave to be private artisans.


10. SsM Mas
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11. Since Cambodia became independent, Phnom Penh, like other Cambodian cities, has constantly been active in keeping itself clean.
12. They are expanding the main roads and enlarging the cities also.
13. The number of universities is getting larger and larger, and other roads are also expanding almost everywhere.
14. In the sroks and villages they are building schools so as to have enough, and in Phenom Pent and some provinces they are establishing universities.
15. As for health, they have a number of pharmacies, health centers, and hospitals even in the remote villages.
16. In industry, Cambodia has also made quick strides.
17. At present they have factories making various equipment of almost all kinds.
18. Among these factories, one third are foreign aid.
19. Besides that there are state and private factories.
20. This expansion would surprise people who knew Cambodia before.





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1．A lady who is preparing to go to work in Phnom Pent asks what things she must take．
2．A Cambodian tells her that she needn＇t take a lot of things；taking them would only make things difficult．

3．The lady can take clothes for the hot months and some other things which are necessities．
4．She needn＇t take dishes and various pots because they have all these things；they＇re nice and they＇re cheap too．

5．In Cambodia they have factories which make all these things，which are not inferior to foreign products．

6．If the lady is going to rent a house which already has furniture，so much the easier．
7．They have tables and cabinets made from good wood；they have mattresses and chairs made of foam rubber in both the modern and ancient style，and there are a lot of them．

8．If the lady goes to live in a house only for American officials it would be very easy， because they have many appliances installed in each house or apartment．

9．If she wants to rent an apartment or a＂compartment house＂which doesn＇t have furniture，she can fix up the house as she wishes．

10．Thus，she can fix up the house in the Cambodian style or specially in the American style．

UNIT 81

BASIC DIALOGUE

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Carom
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John
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John
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Hello, Sarom. Where are you going?

I'm going home. I'm just returning from the airport.

Did you meet someone?

No, I took my younger brother to get a plane.

Is that so? What's he going to study?

He's going to study engineering at Cornell.

How many years is he going to study?

He got a scholarship for just one year, but if he studies well they will extend the scholarship.

Are there universities in Cambodia?

Yes, in Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham and Battambang, but students who get scholarships go (abroad) to study subjects which we don't have yet.

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John

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John
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Sarom
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John

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Drill A. Substitution

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Drill B. Substitution

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Drill c. Variable Substitution
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I just came back from the market.
I just came back from the airport.
3 just came back from the school.
I just came back from work.
I just came back from getting a haircut.
I just came back from the bookstore.
I just came back from the railroad station.

I just came back from the hospital.

I study both 1 aw and economics.
I study both 1 aw and history.
I study both law and philosophy.
I study both law and commerce.
I study both law and mathematics.
I study both law and medicine.
I study both law and engineering.
I study both law and geography.

Universities in Cambodia are not expensive because they are state schools.

Some lycees in Cambodia are not expensive because they are state schools.

Some lycées in Phnom Pent are not expensive because they are state schools.

Some lycees in the provinces are not expensive because they are state schools.

Some laces in the provinces are
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Drill D. Double Substitution




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Drill e. Triple Substitution


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expensive because they are private schools.
Some lycées in the provinces are very expensive because they are private schools.

Some lycées in Cambodia are very expensive because they are private schools.

> Some schools in Cambodia are very expensive because they are private schools.

> He got a scholarship to study agriculture.

He got a salary to study medicine.
He got help to study technology.

He got sone money to study foreign
languages.

He was helped by them to study engineering.
He was helped by the government to study economics.

He earned money to study mathematics

He got a scholarship to study politi

In Cambodia, schools are almost all state schools.

In America, factories are almost al: private factories.

In France, cars are almost all smal cars.

In Vietnam, roads are almost all ba

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Drill F. Response

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Drill G. Response
MODEL:
roads.
In Japan, cars are almost all made

In Thailand, cars are almost all English cars.

In Laos, villages are almost all small villages.

In Cambodia, cities are almost all pretty cities.

Teacher: Are schools in Cambodia expensive? (state schools)

Student: No, they're not expensive, because they're state schools.
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Teacher: Do foreign students go to study in Cambodia? (Lao, Vietnamese, and French, for example)

Student: Foreign students who study in Cambodian universities are Lao,
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Drill H．Response

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Vietnamese，and French，for example．
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Teacher：What do they help him study？ （scholarship，medicine）

Student：He got a scholarship to study medicine）
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Drill I. Expansion

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Drill J. Reduction

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I got a scholarship.
I got a scholarship from the governgent.
I got a scholarship from the Cambodian government.
Now I have a scholarship from the Cambodian government.

Now I have a scholarship from the Cambodian government to go study agriculture.

Now I have a scholarship from the Cambodian government to go study agriculture at the University of Paris.

Now I have a scholarship from the Cambodian government to go study agriculture at the University of Paris.

Now I have a scholarship from the Cambodian government to go study agriculture.

Now I have a scholarship from the Cambodian government.

I got a scholarship from the Cambodian government.
I got a scholarship from the governgent.
I got a scholarship.

## BASIC DIALOGUE

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7.






Cambodian students who go abroad to continue studying in their field go to which countries?

Usually they like to go to study in France, because they already know French.

But besides France, there are some students who get scholarships to go and study in various countries, such as Japan, Germany, Russia, China, and England.

Sarom
What is the system of study like in Cambodia?

They study in elementary schools for six years, and after this they study in middle school or the lycee for seven years.

Before, in the elementary section they could take a test and get an elementary certificate at the end of the sixth year.

Now they don't take a test, because they have stopped accepting the the elementary certificate when people look for work.

When they study and get good grades, they can go to a lycée or junior high.


In the lyse they take a test for a diploma three times. That is, in the fourth year, the sixth and the seventh.

At the end of four years, they take the test for the middle diploma and at the end of the sixth year and seventh year they take a test for parts 1 and 2 of the baccalaureate.

When they finish studying in the middle school they can go look for work.

Any student who wants to continue can choose to take various subjects at the university in order to prepare himself as an expert for the future.

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Drill B. Substitution

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Do you usually like to play basket-
ball? ball?

Do you usually like to go rowing?
Do you usually like to drive a car?
Do you usually like to go out?
Do you usually like to drink beer?
Do you usually like to eat Chinese food?
Do you usually like to study English?

Do you usually like to do calisthenics in the morning?

I used to go to that school when I was still young.

I used to go to that lycee when I was still young.

I used to go to that university when I was still young.

I used to go to that wat when I was still young.

I used to go to that foreign language school when $I$ was still young.

I used to go teach at that foreign language school when $I$ was still young.

I used to go to work at that foreign language school when $I$ was still young.

I used to listen to them teaching at that foreign language school when I was still young.

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Drill D. Multiple Substitution
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After having studied in elementary school for six years, I went to study in the middle school.

After having studied in the lycée for six years, I went to study in the university.

After having studied technology for six years, I left to go to work.

After having studied economics for six years, I got an advanced degree.

After having been a soldier for six years, I went back to school again.

After having worked in the Foreign Ministry for six years, I left to study law.

After having studied Cambodian for six years, I became an expert in Cambodian.

After having lived abroad for six years, I forgot most of my French.

At the end of the fourth year of luce they have to take a test for the middle diploma (certificate).

At the end of the fourth year of the university they can take a test for the Bachelor's degree.

At the end of the sixth year of the university they can take a test for the Master's degree.

At the end of the first year of the university they can't take a test for any degree at all.

At the end of the fifth year at the university they can take the test for the Master's degree.
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Drill E. Response


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At the end of the third year at the university they can take the test for a degree.

Teacher: Do students who receive scholarships only go to France to study or to other countries? (America. Canada, and Japan)

Student: Students who receive scholarships go to France and other countries such as America, Canada and Japan.
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Drill F. Response

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Drill G. Response

MODEL:



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Teacher: Do they have to take an examination to get in this year?

Student: As far as I know they don't have to take a test because there are few candidates this year.

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Teacher: When you have studied and gotten your middle certificate, what do you plan to do? (go study economics)

Student: When I have studied and gotten my middle certificate, I will go study economics.

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Drill H. Expansion





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These days there are schools in Cambodia.

These days there are sufficient schools in Cambodia.

These days there are sufficient schools in Cambodia and a number of people who are illiterate.

These days there are sufficient schools in Cambodia and quite a number of people who are illiterate.

These days there are sufficient schools in Cambodia, and at the most two percent of the people are illiterate.

These days there are sufficient schools in Cambodia, and at the most only two percent of the people are illiterate.

Drill I. Reduction




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These days there are sufficient schools in Cambodia, and at the most only two percent of the people are illiterate.

These days there are sufficient schools in Cambodia, and at the most two percent of the people are illiterate.

## These days there are sufficient

 schools in Cambodia and quite a number of people who are illiter ate.These days there are sufficient schools in Cambodia and a number of people who are illiterate.

These days there are sufficient schools in Cambodia.

These days there are schools in Cambodia.

There are schools in Cambodia.

UNIT 83

BES IC DIALOGUE


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Carom

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Carom
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John

Carom

 John
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Carom
certificate after having studied four years at the lycée.

That's it. And you know, students who study well can ask to take the examination for a diploma outside the scheduled time.

## If they pass they gain a year.

That's right, and they skip one class to go on to study in a higher class.

> Are there a lot of students who skip a class?

Each year there are always some. Good students usually (go) take the test.

Some students try to study in a private school during vacation in order to get better or in order to $f$ inish the educational program and take the test.

Drill A．Substitution






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Drill B．Substitution
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Drill C．Unpredictable Multiple Substitution


I guess they are studying today．
I guess he＇ll arrive tomorrow．
I guess it＇ll rain without fail today．
I guess he has forgotten．
I guess they＇re going together to the wat．

I guess my wife didn＇t go．
I guess I＇ll have to arrive Friday．

What is the program of study in that lyse？

What is the program of study in that school？

What is the program of study at FSI？

What is the program of study in that American school？

What is the program of study in that Cambodian school？

What is the program of study in that university？

What is the program of study in that milit try school？

What is the program of study in that private school？

The majority of pupils who study and get the middle certificate


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Drill D. Double Substitution
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for the most part continue to study various subjects.
The majority of students who study in the university for the most part continue to study various subjects.

The majority of government officials who study in the university for the most part take the Bachelor's degree in various subjects.

The majority of monks who study in the university for the most part study religion, but others study various subjects.

The majority of students who study at FSI for the most part study foreign languages.

The majority of soldiers who study at FSI for the most part study Vietnamese.

The majority of teachers who study at the university for the most part study for advanced degrees.

The majority of foreign students who study at the university for the most part study for the Bachelor's degree.

Every year they have a new program for the advanced classes.

Every year they establish a new program for the third class.

Every year they build a new school for the twelfth class.

Every month they arrange (prepare) a new room for the twelfth class.

Every month they have to repair the classroom for the fth class.

Every week they change the teacher

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Drill E．Double Substitution

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Drill F．Response


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of the fth class．

When the students don＇t understand， the teacher gives them an example．

When the students don＇t understand clearly，the teacher explains some more．

When the students talk in the class－ room，the teacher tells them to be quiet．

When the students don＇t speak clearly， the teacher tells them to say it once more．

When the students don＇t come to school many times，the teacher reports it to the principal of the school．
When the students are very lazy，the teacher punishes them．

When the students talk too much，the teacher has them do a lot of work．

When the students study well，the teacher is content．

Teacher：What is the method of teaching in Cambodia？（almost the same as the method of teaching in France）

Student：The method of teaching in Cambodia is almost the same as the method of teaching in France．

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Drill G．Response
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Drill H．Expansion


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Teacher：Which class is it that has the students who study the best？ （Five B）

Student：Class Five B has the students who study the best．



8かり





At every vacation time
At every vacation time some students
At every vacation time some students go hire teachers．

At every vacation time some students go hire teachers so they will force themselves to study to become good．
6. รलร




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Drill I. Reduction
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 होग











At every vacation time some students go hire teachers so they will force themselves to study to become good or (because they) want to take a test to skip a class.

At every vacation time some students go hire teachers so they will force themselves to study to become good or (because they) want to take a test to skip a class in the next year.

At every vacation time some students go hire teachers so they will force themselves to study to become good or (because they) want to take a test to skip a class in the next year.

At every vacation time some students go hire teachers so they will force themselves to study to become good or (because they) want to take a test to skip a class.

At every vacation time some students go hire teachers so they will force themselves to study to become good.
At every vacation time some students go hire teachers.

At every vacation time some students
At every vacation time
At vacation time

UNIT 84

## AS IC DIALOGUE



What is the method of examination in Cambodia?

Examinations for the middle school certificate and other higher certificates are taken twice a year - at the end of the school year.

During the first week they have to take the written examination. At this time the students take examinations in all the subjects that they $h$ ave studied, such as compostion, mathematics, chemistry, science and physics.
4.


John


Yes. Usually, if that subject is as difficult as mathematics, chemistry or science, for example, they take one subject a day.

> How many hours do they allow?

For examinations in a day?
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Carom John

John

John
Yes．For composition or（to do） problems and things like that． Oh，four or five hours．

When they have finished the written exam，do the students know if they have passed or failed right away？

That they can say only for the students they know well them－ selves，whether they did well or not．To know officially for sure，they must wait a day or two until the teachers have finished correcting everything．

If they know they have passed，what else do they do？

They must take the oral examinations． If they fail this section they don＇t get a certificate but they can take the oral test once more．

The second examination is how many months after the first test？
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## Carom

Yes. And if the students who take the examination get rather good marks, only then are they permitted to take the second examination.

If they fail the examination the second time-either the written part or the oral part-they have to wait another year. Only then can they take the examination for the same certificate.

Drill A．Substitution
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Drill B．Variable Substitution
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They can go take the examination
for the middle certificate two times a year．
They can go take the examination for the advanced certificate two times a year．

They can go take the examination for some certificates two times a year．

They can go take the examination for the B．A．degree two times a year．

They can go take the examination for the elementary certificate two times a year．

They can go take the examination for the teaching certificate two times a year．
They can go take the examination for the medical certificate two times a year．

They can go take the examination for the certificate in the military school two times a year．

In the first week they have to take
the written test．

In the second week they have to take the written test．

In the second week they have to change the examination site．
In the second week they have to begin to take the oral test．

In the last week they have to begin to take the oral test．

In the last week they have to go look for their names at the school．

In the last week they have to appear once more．
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Drill C．Double Substitution

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Drill D．Multiple Substitution


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In the last week they have to
listen when they call their names．

As far as I know they go to school twice a day．
As far as I know they work in school three hours a day．

As far as I know they drive to school once a day．

As far as I know they have to come to school twice a day．

As far as I know they clean the school many times a day．

As far as I know they go to school only once a day．

In the first week they have to take the written part of the exam．

On the first day they have them do problems in chemistry．

In the first month they have to study machinery．

In the first hour they have them take the test for a driving license．

In the first year they study general subjects．

In the first week they have to take an examinat $\overline{i o n}$ in foreign languages．

In the first month they have them train to high jump．

In the first day they explain only the method of writing．
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Drill F．Response





axcmivesssis 4

Teacher：When they finish taking the written exam，what else do they do？ （wait to hear the results of the examination）

Student：When they finish taking the written part of the exam，they wait to hear the results of the exam．
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Miriam GsfFissmmugis
 smissmosigy

Teacher：Do you know when you will have to go to Phenom Penh？（I＇m still waiting for orders from the Foreign Ministry）

Student：I don＇t know for sure yet when I have to go to Phnom Penh；I＇m still waiting for orders from the Foreign Ministry．

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Drill G. Expansion
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3. Pmys momegino ons

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Drill H. Reduction
1.



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4. CBRANE ?


Students who take the test with rather good grades but who don't pass have permission to take the test.

Students who take the test with rather good grades but who don't pass

Students who take the test with rather good grades
Students who take the test with good grades



 2sodre)en











1. Sarom has just returned from the airport after having taken his younger brother to board a plane.
2. His younger brother will go study engineering at Cornell University.
3. He received a scholarship for only one year, but if he studies well he will get a scholarship to continue.
4. In Cambodia there are universities also, but they still do not teach all subjects.
5. Persons who receive scholarships go to study subjects which we don't have, to continue higher studies or to train in some subject.
6. In the Cambodian universities they teach economics, $1 a w$, medicine, agriculture, various technical subjects and engineering.
7. Some foreign students have come to study in the Cambodian universities also.
8. There are some students who come from Laos, Vietnam and France.
9. Some students receive scholarships from the Cambodian government; some others come to study with their own money.
10. But studying in Cambodia is not expensive. They only need money for living, buying books and paying the expenses of testing.





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13. Cambodian students who continue their studies abroad usually go to France because they know the language already, and schools in France are not as expensive as in other countries.
14. Besides this some other students go to study in Germany, Russia, China, England and the United States.
15. This group of students for the most part receive scholarships from the countries where they are going to study or from the Cambodian government, which sends them to study.
16. When they go to study in other countries besides France, they have some difficulties because the methods of instruction are different.
17. In Cambodia the methods of instruction are approximately like the French method of instructic
18. They study six years in the elementary school; following this (they study) seven years in the middle school or lycée.
19. When students study and get good grades in the elementary section, they can enter the lycée or the junior high school without having to take an entrance exam as (was the case) before.
20. In the lycée they can take a test for a degree three times, that is, in the fourth year, the sixth year and the seventh year.
21. In the junior high they can take an exam for a certificate at the end of the fourth year only.
22. When they have finished the middle school, students who want to continue their studies must go to study in the university.
23. 



 $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{N}} 4$






1. Students take a test for various certificates every year, but they don't all take tests.
2. Any student who has finished one part must go to take a test for a certificate.
3. Students who have not yet finished can advance a class whenever they finish studying with excellent grades.
4. Thus, a student studying in the fourth class can advance to the third class when he completes his studies with good grades.
5. Students who study very well in the fourth class or the second class can ask the Ministry of Education to take a test for a certificate with the other students.
6. If they pass, they advance one year by being able to skip a class and going to study in a high class.
7. There are students like this every year.
8. Some try to study privately during vacation to prepare themselves to be better and to take the tests.
9. They must study to finish the educational program of the section in which they must take the test.




10. 



5．รAร MTV

 50） 84
8．รルロモช





1．The method of taking a test in Cambodia is not like that in the United States．
2．In Cambodia the tests are taken for certificates and higher diplomas twice in the school year．

3．In the first week（the students）must take the written examination．
4．They take tests in the various subjects such as composition，mathematics，chemistry，science and physics，for example．

5．They have to take a test in one or two subjects a day．
6．They give three or four hours for each subject．
7．When they have taken the written test and if they have passed，they must take the oral test also．

8．During the oral exam（the examiners）ask about all the subjects that were given in＇the written exam．
9．The people who pass the oral section receive a passing certificate．
10．Students who fail in the written test but miss by just a few points can take the exam a second time．

UNIT 86

BASIC DIALOGUE
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 John
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7. 




John

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John
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Carom
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9.





Are there a lot of newspapers in Phnom Penn?

There are rather a lot.
Some newspapers come out every day, others come out once a week.

They have newspapers in what languages besides Cambodian?

> How many riels does a paper cost?

Some papers cost 5 riels, others 10 or 15 riels.

Some papers have 8 pages, others have many pages.
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John

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John
Carom
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fey?
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Carom
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15.

John
16.

Carom
17.



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Which newspaper is the biggest of all?

The newspaper Neak Cheat Niyum is the biggest newspaper of all.

How many times a week is it issued?

They issue it just once, but it has a lot of pages.

This newspaper, for the most part, talks about various activities in the country and about the culture and the traditional Cambodian laws.

Do they give some kind of foreign news?

Yes, but educating the people to know new methods in agriculture, in raising livestock, in health, and in commerce, for example, are the important stories in this paper.

This is very good because the Cambodian people must receive training like that.

Drill A. Substitution

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Drill B. Substitution


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 fir

Some newspapers are written in English, others in Cambodian.

Some newspapers are written in French, others in Cambodian.

Some newspapers are written in Chinese, others in Cambodian.
Some newspapers are written in Vietnamese, others in Cambodian.
Some newspapers are written in Arabic, others in Cambodian. Some newspapers are written in Indian, others in Cambodian.
Some newspapers are written in Cham, others in Cambodian.

In Phnom Pent for the most part they read the newspaper Neak Cheat Niyum.

In Phnom Pent for the most part they read the newspaper Realités.

In Phnom Pent for the most part they read the newspaper Meatophum.

In Phnom Penh for the most part they read the newspapers written in Cambodian.

In Phnom Pent for the most part they read the newspapers written in French.

In Phnom Pen for the most part they read the newspapers written in English.

In Phnom Pent for the most part they read the newspaper Wat Phnom.


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Drill D. Double Substitution









They write about foreign affairs, agriculture, and sports.

They write about domestic affairs, agriculture, and sports.

They write (about) short news stories, agriculture, and sports.

They write about travel, agriculture, and sports.

They write about economics, agriculture, and sports.

They write about livestock raising, agriculture, and sports.

They write about new construction, agriculture, and sports.

They write about progress in health, agriculture, and sports.

Some papers cost seven riels, others ten riels.
Some magazines cost seven riels, others more than ten riels.
Some books cost seven riels, others twenty riels.
Some rubbings cost seven riels, others more than 15 riels.
Some photos cost seven riels, others almost seven riels.
Some movie tickets cost seven riels, others 40 riels.
Some theatre tickets cost seven riels, others 30 riels.
Some kinds of dishes (food) cost seven riels, others more than 20 riels.

Drill E. Double Substitution

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Drill F. Response
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The newspaper Neak Cheat Niyum talks about domestic news, foreign news, and Cambodian culture.

The magazine Kampuchea talks about domestic news, foreign news, and Cambodian economics.

The newspaper Realités talks about domestic news, foreign news, and Cambodian sports.

The newspaper Kampuchea talks a bout domestic news, foreign news, and Cambodian commerce.
The magazine Sangkum talks about domestic news, foreign news, and Cambodian politics.

The newspaper Wat Phnom this morning talked about domestic news, foreign news, and Cambodian factories.

Every day the newspaper Kampuchea talks about domestic news, foreign news, and Cambodian culture.

Every week the newspaper Neak Cheat Niyum talks about domestic news, foreign news, and Cambodian sports.

Teacher: What things does the newspaper Kampuchea write about? (domestic and foreign news and sports)

Student: The newspaper Kampuchea writes about domestic and foreign news and sports.
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Drill G．Response
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Teacher：In Phnom Penh what newspaper do they read for the most part？（Neak Cheat Niyum）

Student：In Phnom Penh they read the newspaper Neak Cheat Niyum for the most part．

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Drill H．Transformation


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Drill I．Response
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Teacher：Besides giving various domestic and foreign news stories，they have a page each of sports，of science and of agriculture．（write about）

Student：Besides writing about various domestic and foreign news stories they have a page each of sports， of science and of agriculture．




 POSy


Teacher：Which newspaper is the largest of all in Phnom Pent？（Neak Cheat Niyum）

Student：In Phnom Pent the newspaper Neak Cheat Niyum is the largest news－ paper of all．


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UNIT 87

BASIC DIALOGUE

1. MAMSUCON'USRAS?

Carom
2.
 John
3.

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Carom

John




6.


Carom
$\qquad$

John





Carom




Is the newspaper Neak Cheat Niyum a government paper or (is it) private?

## It's (published by) the Sangkum government.

Is this newspaper sold abroad?

It is, but not very much. For the most part they (foreigners) only read the editorial because it's a page written in French or English.

Do you like to read newspapers?

I like to read papers very much, because now, as you know, there are important changing events every day.

Ah, I also read a lot of papers. But I can only read French and English papers.

When I know how to read Cambodian well, I will probably read Neak Cheat Niyum, too.

[^8]10.


Carom
11.

12.


John
13.


Carom


No. I've only heard them say once that this newspaper is issued by the Ministry of Information.

That's right, and this Ministry issues another paper every day in French.

I read the bulletin of the AKP (Agence Khmere de Prase) almost every day.

I like to read it too, because they write a lot of different stories, and in addition they have the television and radio schedules too.

Yes, my wife wants all these schedules too.

Drill A. Substitution

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Drill B. Substitution






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I don't know how to read newspapers in Cambodian, but I can read French newspapers.

I don't know how to read newspapers in Chinese, but I can read French newspapers.

I don't know how to read newspapers in Vietnamese, but I can read French newspapers.

I don't know how to read newspapers in Thai, but I can read French newspapers.

I don't know how to read newspapers in English, but I can read French newspapers.

I don't know how to read newspapers in Indian, but I can read French newspapers.

I don't know how to read newspapers in Burmese, but I can read French newspapers.

I don't know how to read newspapers in Indonesian, but I can read French newspapers.

Every morning I wake up early, read the paper, and go to work.

Every morning I wake up early, study Cambodian, and go to work.

Every morning I wake up early, study English, and go to work.

Every morning I wake up early, do calisthenics, and go to work.

Every morning I wake up early, start the car, and go to work.
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Drill C. Transformation
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Drill D. Double Substitution
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Every morning I wake up early, make breakfast, and go to work.

Every morning I wake up early, take a shower, and go to work.

Every morning I wake up early, watch TV, and go to work.

Teacher: I don't know how to read papers in Cambodian, but I can read French papers.

Student: I can read Cambodian and French papers rather well.

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As you see, they like to read newspapers in the Information Office.

As you know, for the most part they read newspapers in the Information Office.

As you know, they like to read newspapers in the Information Office.
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Drill E. Multiple Substitution


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5. Ti st msimsstivnjy प्रो


As you understand, they need to read newspapers in the Information Office.

As you see, they try to read newspapers in the Information Office.

As you heard, they say they want to read newspapers in the Information Office.

As you know, they for the most part read newspapers in the Information Office.

As you know, they like to read newspapers in the Information of ice.

I haven't read the newspaper yet, but I heard that news on the radio this morning.

I haven't read the magazine yet, but I knew that news before.

I haven't read the declaration yet, but I listened to that news 1 last night.

I haven't read the story yet, but I heard that news when I went to work.

I haven't read his letter yet, but I knew that news this morning.

I haven't read the newspaper yet, but I listened to that news yesterday.

Teacher: Did you hear that declaration this morning? (a newspaper to read it)

Student: No, I didn't hear it; I will buy a newspaper to read it.



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Drill G. Response





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Drill H. Transformation
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Teacher: Did you hear that declaration this morning? (a newspaper to read more about it)
Student: Yes, I heard it, and I'm going to buy a paper to read more about it.


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Teacher: In some newspapers, such as the newspaper Kampuchea and the Bulletin of Agence Khmer Prase, they publish the TV programs.

Student: I like to read the newspaper Kampuchea and the Bulletin of Agetme Khmer

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Drill I．Extension
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Presse because they publish the TV programs．




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Teacher：I read the paper every morning． （leave to come to school）

Student：I read the paper every morning before leaving to come to school．

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John


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Carom

John

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Do you konw how many copies of each issue a Cambodian newspaper prints?

I don't know for sure, maybe between eight and nine thousand at least.

Formerly, the people in the outer provinces didn't read papers much; for the most part they only listened to news on the radio.

Now, they have many information centers, and the number of people who like to read newspapers is getting larger.

I think radio is a very important tool for broadcasting news, and it's quick too.

The radio is very useful. Every country is the same, because (people) can know the news immediately even though they live far from the cities.

And the peasants especially don't have to spend and buy papers. They can hear the radio at the houses of neighbors who have radios or at the Ministry of Information.
8.

##    ER580\%

9. 


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John
As you already know, radios are not as expensive as before. (People)can buy a battery radio rather cheaply.

I see that villagers use radios a lot because they can buy them rather cheaply, and they don't have any difficulty buying batteries.

There is a factory making batteries, isn't there?

Sarom

John
Sarom

These days we have enough batteries.

That's very good. Before, Cambodians bought almost all their goods from abroad.





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Drill B．Substitution
 A）รปt甘







5．REps






How many copies of this book do they want to print？

How many copies of this article do they want to print？

How many volumes of this story do they want to print？

How many copies of this magazine do they want to print？

How many times do they want to print this newspaper？
How many times do they want to print this book？

How many sheets of this news story
do they want to print？
How many times do they want to print
this story？

Now almost everyone has a radio to listen to；if not，he goes to listen at the information kiosk．

Now almost everyone has a radio to listen to；if not，he goes to listen at the sal srok（head－ quarters of the rok）．
Now almost everyone has a bicycle； if not，he goes to school by cyc lo or bus．

Now almost everyone has books to read；if not，he goes to read at the 1 ibrary．

Now almost everyone has work to do； if not，he goes to ask for work at the Ministry of Labor．

Now almost everyone has pencils；if not，he goes to ask the clerk．

Now almost everyone has telephones； if not，he goes to ask for them to be installed．

Drill C．Substitution


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Drill D．Double Substitution
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They have factories to assemble transistor radios in Phnom Pent．

They have factories to assemble auto bodies in Phnom Penh．

They have factories to assembe motes （motor scooters）in Phnom Penh． They have factories to assemble various machine parts in Ph nom Pent．

They have factories to assemble electrical appliances in Phenom Pent．

They have factories to assemble automobile motors in Phnom Pent．

Batteries are cheap and radios are cheap，because they＇re all made in the country．

Batteries are cheap and paper is cheap，because they＇re all made in the country．

Cement is cheap and paper is cheap， because it＇s all made in the country．

Cement is cheap and plywood is cheap， because it＇s all made in the country．

Liquor is cheap and plywood is cheap， because it＇s all made in the country．

Liquor is cheap and tires are cheap， because they＇re all made in the country．

Glassware is cheap and tires are cheap，because they＇re all made in the country．

Glassware is cheap and textiles are cheap，because they＇re all made in the country．

Drill E．Variable Simple Substitution

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Drill F．Response


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1.





People who live in the countryside can go read newspapers in the information kiosks or in the sale chum（headquarters of the khoum）．

People who live in the countryside can go read newspapers in the information kiosks or in the sale grok．

People who live in the countryside can go read newspapers in the information kiosks or in the library of the srok．

People who live in the countryside can go borrow newspapers in the information kiosks or at the library of the srok．

People who live in the countryside can go borrow magazines at the information kiosks or at the library of the srok．

People who live in remote villages can go borrow magazines at the information kiosks or at the library of the srok．
People who live near the sala srok can go borrow magazines at the information kiosks or at the library of the srok．

People who live near the sal srok can go borrow magazines at the information kiosks or at the library of the srok．

Teacher：For the most part how do people who live in the cities get their news？ （radio，TV and newspapers）

Student：For the most part，people who live in the cities get their news by radio，TV and newspapers．
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Drill G. Response
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Drill H. Expansion
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 858978



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Teacher: In the information kiosks do they distribute newspapers to the people?

Student: No, they don't distribute newspapers to the people, but they $c$ an give them some pictures and bulletins.

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थमรन Pasmsencegron it mn $58=5$




The Cambodian people can go to information kiosks.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks or libraries.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks or libraries in order to read books.
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Drill I. Reduction

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Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks or libraries in order to read books newspapers, and magazines.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks or libraries in order to read books, newspapers, and magazines, and listen to various broadcasts.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks or libraries in order to read books, newspapers, and magazines, and listen to various broadcasts on the radio and TV.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks or libraries in order to read books, newspapers, and magazines, and listen to various broadcasts on the radio and TV.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks or libraries in order to read books, newspapers, and magazines, and listen to various broadcasts.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks or libraries in order to read books, newspapers, and magazines.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks or libraries in order to read books.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks or libraries.

Now the Cambodian people can go to information kiosks.

The Cambodian people can go to information kiosks.

## BASIC DIALOGUE

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John
2.

3.



John

##  - Six in cos y

5. 

John
Carom
4.

##  <br> 

6. 



John
7.

8.


John
9.

What brand is your radio?

A Sony, made in Japan.

Ah so, I have one too. I bought it in Tokyo. What kind is yours?

Mine uses both batteries and electricity.

Oh, like mine. Can you get a lot (on it)? I can get a lot of stations, especially at night.

I can get a lot of stations too. Besides listening to the Cambodian programs, I always listen to ifferent kinds of music from Europe.

I cant get European stations very clearly because I don't have a long (high) antenna.

No problem there. Some day buy some antenna wire and wait for me to come and put it up for you.
(I'd) thank you very much, if you could come and help.

Sarom
10.

## 


11.

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John
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Sarom
12.

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13. 



Sarom
14.



Have you ever heard the commercials？

I＇ve heard them from time to time， but some times I can＇t understand because they talk too fast．

Do you have a T．V．？

I just bought one last week．My family likes to watch Cambodian theater very much．

I want to buy one but I＇m waiting a month or two more until L have a little money．
1.

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3. mETics लsisiss vicssyemitms










Drill B. Substitution
 มภvisximmity 4






 รโึm Ursocs
 ร



My radio is rather large and can get a lot of stations.

My radio has a lot of meter bands and can get a lot of stations.

My radio is heavy and can get a lot of stations.

My radio has a long antenna and can get a lot of stations.

My radio is small and can get a lot of stations.

My rad 10 is pretty and can get a lot of stations.

My radio has a speaker and can get $\varepsilon$ 1 ot of stations.

My radio sounds clear and $c$ an get a lot of stations.

Late at night $I$ always 1 isten to music from Europe.

Late at night I always listen to music from Latin America.

Late at night I always listen to music from Brazil or Cuba.

Late at night $I$ always listen to music from India.

Late at night $I$ always listen to music from abroad.

Late at night $I$ always listen to music from the United States.

Late at night $I$ always listen to music from France.

Drill C. Double Substitution
1.








 ร EौS


 รโ\%
8. ai\&

Drill D. Variable Double Substitution
1.



 Pต Mv in fig









I don't listen to music very much; I listen to news for the most part.

I don't listen to editorials very much; I listen to home ecunomics for the most part.

I don't listen to news very much; I read the paper for the most part.

I don't listen to European music very much; I listen to traditional Cambodian music for the most part.

I don't listen to the French program, very much; I listen to the program in English for the most part.

I don't listen to the radio very much; I read books for the most part.

I don't listen to the music on the radio very much; I look at TV for the most part.

I don't listen to the foreign stations very much; $\bar{I}$ listen to Cambodian stations for the most part.

I just bought a radio, and now I'm installing the antenna.

He just bought a TV, and now I'm installing the antenna.

He just bought a car, and now I'm installing the radio.

He just bought a house, and now I'm installing the telephone.

He just bought a radio, and now I'm installing it in the room.

He just bought a wardrobe, and now
I'm installing it in the room.

He just bought a TV, and now I'm installing it in the living room.

Drill E. Multiple Substitution

 GNu

 gnsiar


4. คํㅇำ กूv่ษ

 umuiemsir

 tsigeens 4

 gitsersores

 evisiongignver,
Drill F. Equivalence


 sissies in



I try to listen to them speaking Cambodian on the radio, but I still don't understand much because they talk too fast.

I try to listen to them speaking Chinese on the telephone, but I still don't understand much because they talk too unclearly.

I try to 1 isten to them speaking English on the TV, but I still don't understand much because they talk too fast.
I try to listen to them speaking French on the radio, but I still don't understand much because I cant hear well.
I try to listen to them speaking Spanish on the radio, but I still don't understand much because they talk very fast.

I try to listen to them speaking Vietnamese on the tape, but I still don't understand much because they talk unlike Vietnamese.

I try to listen to them speaking Cambodian on the TV, but I still don't understand much because they speak a lot of words I don't understand.

I try to listen to them speaking English on records, but I still don't understand much because they speak in a way I'm not used to hearing.

Teacher: I listen to the radio from time to time when I'm not busy.

Student: Sometimes, if I'm not busy, I listen to the radio.

 an Mri ones Nicitiocrsq
 $3 \cap$［iv
「シュ̃べ
Drill G．Transformation
 （ बैले०）
जिNz：צE5

 （ $\left.\varepsilon \underset{\sim}{2})^{0}\right)$
 （ smite Ni si $)$
 （viands）
 （aMA sOY）
5．m\＆＇ （ Goosing ）

Drill H．Expansion


 859584


5．Sc\＆





 vim niesins a



Teacher：Your radio runs on electricity doesn＇t it？（batteries）

Student：Your radio uses either electricity or batteries doesn＇t it？
 2nsivsia？
 ข゚2
 พัตร รั่งระ
sconcreve Posit？
 Pusses？

I didn＇t buy a radio．
$\frac{\text { When I was in Hong Kong，}}{\text { buy a radio．}}$ didn＇t Last month when I was in Hong Kong， I didn＇t buy a radio．

Last month when I was in Hong Kong， I didn＇t buy a radio because I had a lot of things．

Last month when I was in Hong Kong， I didn＇t buy a radio because I had a lot of other things．

Last month when I was in Hong Kong， I didn＇t buy a radio because I had a lot of other things and I thought
7. Pişsmargisment
 इచึ లड


Drill I. Reduction
1.




2. $\mathrm{i} \cdot \mathrm{s}$
 sievigine
3. Pa



 P855 4



Last month when $I$ was in Hong Kong, I didn't buy a radio because I had a lot of other things and I thought I could buy a radio made in Phnom Pent cheaper.

Last month when I was in Hong Kong, I didn't buy a radio because I had a lot of other things and I thought I could buy a radio made in Phenom Penh cheaper.

## Last month when I was in Hong Kong, I didn't buy a radio because I had a lot of other things and I thought

Last month when $I$ was in Hong Kong, I didn't buy a radio because I had a lot of other things.

Last month when I was in Hong Kong. I didn't buy a radio because I had a lot of things.

Last month when $I$ was in Hong Kong, I didn't buy a radio.

When I was in Hong Kong, I didn't
buy a radio.
I didn't buy a radio.

UNIT 90

NARRATION





6. รNOMS
7. М
 Sicigurionvisiss



1. In Cambodia there are rather many newspapers.
2. Of all these papers, some are issued daily, others are issued weekly.
3. They are published in Cambodian, French, Chinese, and Vietnamese.
4. They still don't have newspapers written in English, but there are magazines in English.
5. Some papers have many pages; others don't have more than ten pages.
6. They are sold cheaply, from five riels to 15 or 20 riels.
7. The largest newspaper is Neak Cheat Niyum.
8. In this newspaper they talk about various domestic activities, culture, and Cambodian traditional law.
9. There are editorial pages written in Cambodian and French.
10. Other pages talk about agriculture, commerce, science, sports, and humorous stories.
11. 












1. The newspaper Neak Cheat Niyum is the newspaper of the Sangkum government.
2. They sell this newspaper everywhere inside the country and outside the country also.
3. Foreigners, especially the represent at ives of various countries, buy this paper to read the editorials.
4. Other people who know how to read Cambodian buy it to read about the various activities in Cambodia.
5. Foreigners who do not know how to read Cambodian can buy Realites Cambodgiennes to read. This paper is issued in French every week.
6. They can also read the bulletin of the Agence Khmer Prase.
7. This bulletin is issued daily by the Cambodian Press Agency.
8. In this bulletin there is all kinds of news, both domestic and foreign; and there is even the television schedule.
9. The newspaper Kampuchea is issued every day from the Ministry of Information.
10. This newspaper contains news just like that in the bulletin but written in Cambodian.
 Fig
11. ลใ.


 56mुアNS
12. ละ్ష్


13. प゙न్గస్
14. Ex

15. At first in the countryside and the provinces they didn't like to read newspapers very much, they mostly listened to the news on the radio.
16. Now, in the business district they have information centers, and the country people can go read the papers and listen to the radio at will.
17. The people living in the countryside don't buy many newspapers; they usually buy radios which use batteries.
18. They can buy this kind of radio cheap fy too, because they make radios and batteries in Phnom Pent.
19. Now they know the various news (stories) immediately, too even if they live in villages.
20. In each village there are at least one or two households that have radios.
21. If they want to read newspapers or magazines, they can go to the house of the mae phum or mae khoum (hamlet chief or village chief) or to the Information Center.
22. There are two Cambodian radio stations.
23. They broadcast news and music almost twenty-four hours (a day).
24. And (people) can hear these broadcasts in many languages.






7．［

 ぞలూだज
 งicins

1．A few years ago，they did not have a lot of radios to use，unlike today．
2．Now they can buy radios which use batteries without difficulty．
3．Some people have large radios which can receive many foreign stations．
4．The Cambodian radio station broadcasts news and various kinds of music almost 24 hours （a day）．

5．They broadcast，in many languages，and they have national and foreign music for entertainment every day．

6．The commercial broadcasts to sell things are also heard every day．
7．The Cambodian Ministry of Information has expanded greatly in these past few years．
8．They have increased the number of hours they broadcast and they have many interesting programs．

9．They have established a very nice television station and a factory to make transistor radios also．

10．This very important success in information helps the Cambodian and foreigner to understand much about all the domestic and foreign activities．

> N the neck
> Ar

ANíssf wash the hair 30
かべか July 40
〇ス unit（military） 44


NむアSEス5s M Mo regiment 44


ヘ全 wheel，bicycle 39
Niósys tire（vehicle） 72

介内M Miss（title）；September 22
NめMON middle 13
NハMスs sneeze v．or n． 52
Sons mouse 42
र⿵人一 Kathinca
NiN～～人 place 24
AR 2 人）

rifiznessorit gas station 53
M？？
NS：half（ $\frac{1}{2}$ ） 29
NE ロS®N id half an hour 45
NSNAD a towel
$94^{\prime \prime} 05^{\prime}$ boat 38

Na゙が列 Cambodia 86
${ }^{N}$
NGMN program，schedule 83
SENiN（Sis s yin）strength，power 75
ASOM I，I am（used in talking to a monk） 66
NARis agriculture 81
A） $\boldsymbol{E}^{\text {b }}$ to pick，to pluck 72
ヘルビミスが corner 53
Mフのクス motorboat 36
がぶbriefly 10
ヘプス＇to cut 41
M8＇to make clothing 27
Ansisisí to cut hair，get a hair cut 43
Aクロ゙リ briefcase 30
คทธิอ a cap 69
$\boldsymbol{P D S}^{\prime}$ to hold 20
AsS $\boldsymbol{S}^{\prime}$ to cut，hack（with an ax or cleaver） 72
F）8 wedding，to marry；work，affair，act－
M8ON～business 57
ATs M゙S heavy work 59
MJssisisy life，living conditions 69

カフM゙望 Karachi 40
Ansennoies office 64
AフN when；time． 89
STOSOM when，whenever． 89
Moirai if，when，whenever 89

MNSN゙2F previously 30


AフEU coffee 26

10
monk＇s house 68
だS moving pictures 47
N゙っ：February 40
NS child 2


NSMCND unlisted man 36
雨 8 Cis in son，or daughter－in－1aw 26
N297e rose（flower） 27
รั゚ East 31
รกั大 can，to be able，possible 58
กだ to be born 42
SNA to sleep 45
รึ correction 84
\＆ind glass 38

ENos to shave 43

SAD：GSMES Rabbit Island（name of （A）
ninety 23
SN7\％゙N rubber 77
（87）chair 27
$\%^{\circ}$ don＇t 2
が\＆Ress SM don＇t put it off too
NiMes don＇t worry 54

タ゚ロクタ＇appointment，fixed period 41
9502nsísionsí cloth 41
tigONS beginning 71
ズ\＆べん comic，funny，humorous 49
$\boldsymbol{N}^{\circ}$ NNO Kompong－Cham（Province of Cam－
ค
S6y）E Kampong Som（Province of Cam－

M0 lydia 44
62 height 75
$\because 0) \infty$ be in the process 26


N゚ツN peak 68
N゚SMN wall， 63
Ais Miseno wall of Angkor 63
ペダ $\operatorname{limit}(v ., n)$.
がスペ＇sad 49
sixysis
$\underset{\sim}{\text { FOO }}$ crab 58
Ass board，plank 12
89888 b blackboard 12
MSESK：plywood 72
8）hot，warn 41
$\infty$ in 4
8icnion domestic 86
NクM design 76
NMÉSONS art，pattern，design 76
がクOD a head 52
N06 volume 88
M98 book for predictions 42
㗛
near by，next to 35

seNs in－law
281
to be young child 44
$\underset{6}{\text { N }} 2 \rightarrow$ children（in general）

（NAN
£クフย to bow，prostrate oneself 67
モMU๕た to inform；to say respectfully
ENTE gram 38

EA 3 3 ＂ 8 s $^{\prime}$ tie 77
ENAS comb 30
ESMS＇thick 43
EMit city



## 


$\sum^{80}$ orange
E゚REN゙ロ orange juice
EEANCN back
EANES after 30
EqMess at the time 30

## aMes last 30

sqMaserifor last of all 30
EMesis after that 30
$\varepsilon \mathcal{E}^{A \gamma}$ outside，outside of，except 68
ELAM besides，outside 68
今，Indian（ India） 50
Res to taste；to have a little something to eat and drink 29
AN to cough 52

## 0

uni side 12
クつがNM ${ }^{\circ}$ right side 12


Sig in front 13

2ndsfersis on the bottom；below 16
グんよN upstairs 27
クोर今तरis East 31

27ぶ to shine 43

カnsisingnedu to shine shoes 43
$\boldsymbol{O N}$ to fail，to miss 30
2ns\％ins the day after tomorrow 48
87SEinesizes the day after tomorrow 48
8\％wrong，incorrect 6
to break 29
month 24
？2\％698）province（head－word in compound names of provinces） 88 November 40
sic surely，inevitably；to remain，reside 67

SNÓsy to live，to survive（term used with monk） 67

NA8s8Mg\％mathematics 8
2408 customs 37

カ） $\boldsymbol{N}^{\prime}$ he，him，she，her，they，them 10
S8 to intend，to think 18
Rouses ${ }^{2} 7$ n health center
80
Cis
chemistry 84
8
8
8
8
\＄02

Messy） F noodle soup 49
用 a pair 88
F8 to draw，sketch 36
N⿵S to strike 30


28038 79

SN he，him，she，her，they，them 4
2ス）cow，ox 42
Ais a pile 16
RiSK idea 42
design，drawing 12 and 18
A）together，each other 15
$\underset{\sim}{\text { PB }}$ doesn＇t have；no 13
5ス2 cover 18
Ex vi

รNUssis to govern 70 every variety 88

โNis\｛NM S＇enough，plentiful 88
〔252\％82 all kinds 38
$\sum^{M} \mathbb{S}^{\prime}$ enough，sufficiently，to be complete


33 and 37

¿かภS＇\＆better，rather
53
EM v
grain；ammunition
EAング $80^{\circ}$ pill，grain 38
C72 fever 52
ERP 870 no
malaria 52
E
Sa M er
42
Cu
soothsayer 42

## 253

r25NON to see
259 sentence
2053 to be hungry
$257^{\circ} \rightarrow$ warehouse 7 79

CNO N doctor 41
SN8G908NE veterinarian 41
5RNMS family 23
$\left\{\sum^{5} \mathcal{S}^{\prime \prime}\right\rangle$ things，accessories，ingredients，spices
ERA ${ }^{\prime}$ A 4$)^{\prime}$ silver objects 77

${ }^{2} C^{8}{ }^{5}$ bed 27

N
railroad station 24

20八刀 tot ie


0 人）to want 5

y $078^{\prime}$ food（term used in conversation with
END
to point 15
68 to park，to stop 63
20878 Chat Tormouk（four faces） 72
ES S to finish，come to the end of 19
20） 20 distance；far 31
ஜூMWु to refine 78


20580
2001
E8N banana 46
SENM to go out，leave，exit 90
EENSु』ल入 to leave 90
ECMORO to go in and out 90 SEMNSNAs to leave on a trip 90


850．know how to 20
8が to divide 25

25\％in great－grandchild 26
ร070～ES great－great－grandchild 26
§ ロิ0～ク great－great－great－grandchild 26


200 right，exact，to coincide with 73

อiคクร farm（ excluding rice fields）
ச゚MSESis（kitchen）garden 71
$200 \Omega \Omega \lambda$ the tie 50

20⁄ム）station，parking 71




$20^{\circ} 62$ Ness to spend 21


โิ
$2 \triangleq \oiint$ umbrella；parachute
$63 S^{\prime}$ to eat（used with a monk，if the monk Me＇is the one eating） 68
070 be quick，fast 40
520 to burn，to be on fire 39


20
Rn
n dog 42
かっO to wonder 76

CHM to be good，delicious（for food） 24

0 es s be far，rants（the best） 47
c）be far，distant 24
27 year 24
$\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ pot，kettle，pottery 79
§ぶㅇ to go directly 40
がリ midwife 23
C）to contaminate，to be contaminated
ズN to cross 38
20A8SE to give birth（slang） 38
20） $8 \%$ be smart，clever 41
of
\＆Kひ లS to answer，reply 5
ภ゙ู

§合人 left（side） 31 opportunity 76
？ 2
full（of foods，said of people） 38

[^9]```
    2AEUSEESS foreign people 90
ZU'\&NS M to hold a feast, have a banquet
えेย"
```



```
ลどべs to address someone \(21 \times 27\)
    Q C2n25が goodbye \(21 \times 27\)
```



```
2 to be 22
    2usucs with 22
    ลつミNは for example 25
(2) well, healthy 37
2分分 (more) than 14
20か skilled worker 39
    2つNETMS a mechanic, "expert with hands"
    2つむがS'sss's a barber 44
```





```
2つヘ nation, national, nationality
    टิก
むวษ่ firm, durable 38
```



```
む
f near; almost, about 35
    Kが7 close 35
    Ňsクnか nearby, close by 88
```



```
W: to ride 34
    N:Ní to ride a bicycle 34
    笖:Nム゙パ to go boating (usually with
    20sx motor) 57
```



㧥
＊
grandmother 26
Wガ grandfather 26
N8 to dry，to wipe 30
NS to accompany；to give，to offer（polite）


2NSN్NT roll，tie into；turban 69
ARMD sometimes 50
ลิข to meet 26
救
NTS to rent，hire 27
「选か foot，leg 30
s ut

Situconsijeuns gas stove 79

82
SNACNSMOS kitchen 27
\＆
SN
N゚Nु around 33
ROSN aid 78
20．
camp 72

ZiOns step，pace，quick strides 80
โ $\mathfrak{\text { Mn to know，to understand，to learn } 8 7}$

C KM pig 42
§ EZうess corner，peninsula 32


## RS

OFSO to stop 15
655 standing up；to stand 15

© \％i sk a broken heart 52


## n



## $\omega$

## DN to pull 54 <br> 今 $\downarrow$ handle，grip 13


$2 \lambda$ かd＇sy expanse of forest，jungle
$\stackrel{\otimes}{\omega}$ dip up，draw up（water，etc．） N8SスN a shoulder－pole


AO＇ten

A OS＇at（the future time of）whens until；to arrive 20
DN＇s\＆up to，as many as 30
20 ${ }^{2}$ Scion turn 43
Potitioncons
your turn 43
放 $\pi^{\prime}$ to put 9
N゙クズィ8）
～～～～${ }_{\sim}^{2}$ dacron 41




$Z^{\prime \prime}$ Nag silt，alluvial soil il $^{\prime}$
20 know something；be aware of 15


ANSElM
to grow
20
20
20
coconut 72
be like，be similar 41


potatoes 46
sweet potatoes 46
$\omega 7^{\circ}$ to grow 27
Q $0^{\circ} 4$ PSS cook rice 27

\{ै\% to be located, be situated 61


$\alpha \gg$ which 12
CNETCN which one 12
arg: which ones 12
SSOM who 12
Afore who 12
ansi very 2
<super>OصS5 1 to guide, to show 38

## 6

65 to connect，continuous，further 20


8）20 price 35
ansis taxi 40
sins Takao（Province of Cambodia） 37
Ans by；to follow；according to 33
F7880，after me；according to me 33
A72580 STY F I guess 33
MESNA to catch up 33
GY25 $2 \sqrt[2]{ } 7 \boldsymbol{B}$ by car 33
${ }^{8} 6$
a little，few 2
Bビッ softly 2
sid
inflate；full；firm 39

87
table 27
800 October 40
$8_{6}^{6} \operatorname{small} 17$
8）2 2 actor 49
รE if；question particle 7
58585208 a telephone 31


$67^{\circ}$ ）to set up，to establish 44
$39^{\circ}$ 人 ${ }^{\circ}$
SiNMsN209\％from the beginning 44
Ny yon to weave 80
875 South 32
$7^{\circ / 2}{ }^{\circ}$ straight 47
ラ8N spot 24
$\sum^{88 N O} \omega N$ where？Which place？ 14
ERNENSN transistor 58
E\＆NつK cool，cold 37
$\left\{\begin{array}{ccc}\circ \\ \infty\end{array}\right.$

$\int^{858} \int^{2}$ to turn around；reverse direction 87
MNエ゙\＆
E Si fish 46
C iN O
Civic
$\sum^{\text {sinizige }} \sum^{8}$ sea fish 46

$\mathrm{C}_{0}^{8} \mathrm{~V}^{3}$ correct，right 4
2sissches that＇s right 4
\｛ SilAs to need 52
Q $\delta \mathcal{N} 2$ must be；to be related 22

$\int 89^{\circ}$ to immerse，soak 74



MヒNE エグ Mss Air Force member

800n to buy 27
a ${ }^{\text {lace }}$ ；ordinalizing prefix
\＆大゙s
second 83
AV
Nisus inirst
third 83
\％C，in city，town 12
ER）
liquid，water 68
ExAM ice，snow 73
Fixsinosm milk 26
frise tea（liquid） 70
Fences orange juice 68

Cons a waterfall 71
ConNs the water recedes 72
FOEs id the water rises 71
88
to keep；put；leave 43
FANSN8N to leave hair long 45

```
8& sadness; grief }7
    wardrobe (furniture) }7
```



```
    ~
8N
```



```
    0)8018 a telegram 88
    8%8Ng%s television 88
{&5} just 30
88\\ sure, certain 36
&)&S again, more 2
\delta% final negative particle; final emphatic
        particle; final question particle 67
```

888568 tourist 71
S\&\&NO M to recite the scriptures 68
Sf8SON 6 ) view, landscape 87
Eかラス guilt 23
OBSMN builty 23
\&NO go ahead and 21
ร8) to go; to; toward 39
EOn) $\boldsymbol{y}_{8}^{28}$ to go forward 39
रon'sqलy to go out 51
solans? to go where? 46
S円NO until; to arrive 30
EFA RENA to go straight 30
$\Sigma 89505$ to go to visit, go for a walk


## ผิ

2\｛25 ヘ29＂prayer（words） 68
$\boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{K}$ to step，pedal


NR エ2Mん to step on the brake 39
Mん tank；bucket；big can 39
2015599 radiator 39
NARMASOS battery（car）
20）：affair，business 29


NTUSNEMS an officer（military） 42
STOSEO7 corporal 44
syess2）
がふึ watch，clock 39
ŞOS to go（used with a monk） 66
SUse to like，prefer；popular，preferred
SUSSeS to talk，to speak 1572
今ぶs student 69
Sn remember，think 22
Snsising to recognize or to remember；
8 is
with，will 3
\＄58578 to catch fish 62
ES：this；here
हैค
of 8
$\mathcal{E N}:^{\circ}$ over there，there，that 5
857
at；to stay，to live 11
$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ ENิร์ still（does） 30
 time） 30 SNTESN：there，over there 30
$\boldsymbol{S}^{0}$ confection，anything made with flour 58 \＆ $47^{\circ}$ ）bread 30
$\boldsymbol{N y}^{\circ}$ to bring，take 26

## 0

एो
older sibling 23
UNUR brothers and sisters；relative



2ベ a money bank 31
ジべ 1 lobster 46
ขかっご order，command 15
25～～to bow；a bow 68
AN
リヒんた to expand 78

$\mathcal{U E} \dot{\sim}) S^{2}$ to teach
$\sum_{2}^{N E N E N D}$ teacher
NM
ご公和 ．．．of all 76
$250^{20}$ d es dent 47
2゙8スか88Ss technique 78
2rm2s to end，bring to a close 83
25000 to enter 39

send out，take out；show off
arMy Ni si to heat，to warm

25midncs show a movie 40
UsM to start a fire 39
VWME＇to tread or trample under foot 74

28\＆\％\％
USONMCN along 63
2fameransissi along the river
63

20ค8 doctor 78


478 to have 1
ME past-time indicator when placed before verb.
4.5 when placed after a verb, denotes ability to do something (translated as 'can')
$4 \sin 45$ Chinese food (meal) 47
45 cigarette, tobacco 30
$489^{\circ} \mathrm{j}$ French, France 25
4 Pali 53
$4)^{\prime \prime}$ father 23
$4)^{\prime \prime}$ Paris, France 23
4"̊śgis passport 37

2f close
S8820 $\underbrace{6 y}$ to fill teeth 54
Q' three 3
256M8' three thousand 52
$\underset{\sim}{\infty}$
Efses beer 28
$25 \cos 5 \sqrt{2}$ office, desk 27
1
20) feast; ceremony 48
 $202989^{\circ} 4 \%$ Tangtok(Exhibition Festival)

5)NQ ancient 45

280 Boston 46
2)8(208) same 62


25018 ? how much? how many? 12



थisfsy is to serve guests 56
U：FN patch a tire 39
9
sta
husband 23
25
$\stackrel{288}{28}$ to exchange 3
295 Kiss change engines 39
to reserve，preempt；to be conser－
vative，stuffy，particular；to hold onto，insist on 58

CUMAS to proclaim，announce 87
CUNTAS people，population 71

CUGM゙E＇to hurry 43
¿モんう์́ tool，utensil，instrument 77



## $\sum 25885$ country 65



C゚ONSTMOS President（of country） 69
［250 wife 23
〔びつかの approximately 84
$\mathcal{2 5 2 9 8 8}$ chief of state 65
Cues ${ }^{2}$ S to be careful 52
EUECNM Dis useful；purpose usefulness，
SSS ${ }^{\prime}$ to importance 63
cEsszisifiss turn off the motor 39

そこรう length；long 71

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MOSEM private 44
MOSMNOKN sergeant 44
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MNSDか P．f．c． 44
M8゙ shake 42
WNA＇an upper garment 26
Sn $n^{\prime}$ to put on，hang up，wear 75
Mrissanss center，half－way point，
Mイíš rank 44 half 75
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cns to spread over，cover 90


M＇MOS when，since 40 Af？${ }^{3}$ ans what day？（in the past） 40 A） 88 an what month？（in the past） 40 fyn what year？（in the past） 40 ふどN difficult 4
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ज今VAL two or three times 90


MR ENS＇beard，mustache 30
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MAIA N
$M_{2}$ skillful，clever，strong，good at，
Mit
Group $_{\sim}^{\text {fig }}{ }_{\sim}^{21}$
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667 so，too，too much 2
86703 full，complete，all of 89
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₹～フ）youngest sibling 26
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ENO light－colored 62
EMO hail 72
टベゥ morning 24
$\sum^{G N}$ es to be sad，unhappy；to worry 52
aMi oil，petroleum product
E MANEAN oil（engine） 39
「EMitsuin gasoline 39
ค）
§์MN creek，canal，stream 71
$2 \mathscr{C M}$ forest
E～MSNA Saigon 40
850N：because 29
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$\mathrm{H}^{\circ}$
AT


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Ne，MMersans novices（monks） 68
N20）Burmese 21
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NGOMEN geography 81
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ERZNUESNS restaurant 50
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ne wake up 30
sen big（prefix） 34
sense Boulevard 34
2senssmoses University 25
2 uncle younger than one＇s parent 26
$805^{\prime}$ month 30
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ENS to have，there is，are，to possess，to be possissed by，to own 5

2 ABEMSSEESS to have a lot of time 45
\＆OS of why not？of course 45

EnS CTS to happen to；have occasion to 45
E）B to be rich 42
anS＇chicken 42
$8 / 85$ gold（metal and color） 38
EHf brand，trademark，mark 41
ย゙イำ mother 23



\＆SMR＇not yet 20
SA NJ not very 20
Q SN not very good
20
\＆S EN
ever，never 20
EBGN didn＇t get to
ABES\＆ffanm：not only this 20
Sis 4 ic＇don＇t have to，don＇t need 20
ABAģORSNUSS not having much money 20
\＆か March 40
シ分
aunt（younger than parent）


Piss
§\＆t s meter（unit of measure） 38
ミとぶふ o＇clock，hour，time of day

S2お信Nsే eight－thirty o＇clock 30

gEnes mother 35
SNOT $20^{\circ}$ aunt（older than parent） 24
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20 one person ：

ジv food 24

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ロxiksqets at the most

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$5 \pi$


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state（political division）；the st
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588：8～N a train 38
58ぽ8スク ox－drawn cart 38
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$58 \cap \mathbb{N O}^{\prime}$ itch（disease） 53
JeSs hundred 41
H゙S SOS two hundreds 41

SOS $8^{\prime}$ to be extinguished 41
SEOMN to shine；shining 76
$\boldsymbol{j} \Omega \boldsymbol{S}^{\prime}$ to care about；be busy 26
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sin during，between，duration，interval 30
ภ\＆์ to live，be alive 57
sスsísi to live；to be living；to be still living 69
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รエペ์ quick 88
$\boldsymbol{\Omega 2} 8$ without intermission；through 44
クプ shallow 71
MN゙ふN゙ cordial 22
MN royal；time
Mスภァs civil service；government 23
MADS（royal）capital 35

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MU smooth 27
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${ }_{2}^{2088 \%}$ animal statue 77

$\checkmark$ to try，taste

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NAN C SK to sell vegetables 46
DV＇to erase 30
ヘざひை？to wash the face 30
Yロ゚y etc． 30
（2）to leave；to say goodbye 68
かりが to wash 30
6）©SENM to mix drinks 58
जリJ LaO 21
ベ8）litre 38

2，05 money 31
$00^{\circ}$ when（conjunction） 20
28NONSO to grow up 78
W2G to steal 52
EOV on 33
SOINions on top 33
ふ̛̃ to lift，lift up 19

s NS $Y^{\prime \prime}$ ）yellow 3
ENSTS fast，speed 43
rv）
SOS8 a number
ऽ心N to play，to do something for fun 27 SOAK $4700^{\prime}$ to play ball 27 รヘNさ\＆ ₹बీんだ5）to gamble（card）

51
42
ENSE to swallow，to drink 51
SashA you，Mister


SOOS to jump 42
SOMESN2 8 to parachute 42
SN2S play，drama 50
suns 4Tsint Bassac drama 50

๗ู่ stupid，slow 41
O゙N evening，night 24
NE 5 enough 2
Br ind
＂compartment house＂（a kind of row house in which each unit consists of one large room and a kitchen） 79


Pagoda，temple 27
385
389 Vat phenom（name of a place）
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3090MsNos Pagoda）
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アクロש゚รவ
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BYAS field（ land）
Bクロアが veal long（name of a place） 24

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\＆SS monument；mansion 47
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85925855 vacation
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SJ）$\sim 28$ vientiane 37
$55\}$
$22^{\circ}$
long（of things） 14
$32^{\circ} \mathrm{A}$ palace 24

85 white 16
ぶベー゚ぶN activity 50
$85 \%$ to tattoo；rank


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NMN to try，to essay 28
以NNOSJMMNSES university 78
ロッグ meat 50
๗リビธスை beef 46

スルO゚さNか，pork 46
EリビgNS chicken 72
20）がフが：public 25
OリU to sow，broadcast 73
बฟ工్V soap ${ }^{30}$


ズNM hall 24
SOON TON $5^{\circ}$ administrative unit composed
EMOMOM Of several villages 88
MMNM MN Pali School



RMOMESNS school 24


SMONTNSK District Hall 88
education，to study
to comb 30
जfsisin＇to comb（hair） 30
INS first 27
mintessis eat first 27

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854）ess to take a meal 27

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ぶ心 almost
\＄5Nなた almost
 Ti $\sigma$ as the eye can see

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525） $2 \Sigma 89$ book 1

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$87^{\circ}$ to beg，ask for 43

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siounsi stay，live 24
Nionnxisuqsies to stay 24
Fionㅅ good luck；chance 42
Nisi $S$ question 5
sion
civic 586985 health card 47
SiM $5^{\circ}$ cloth，dry goods；a kind of garment

テ゚ำsieno variegated s 1 k sarong 77
Rims（R5（
signs for，use for，in order to 12
S゚プs＇a pair 83
だMss tu use for；for the purpose of for．
ภ゚プ上 g garbage，trash 73
Ni§た San Sanskrit 67
Sig cotton 38
エリ゚んとMNNS Singapore 37
Of sugar 26
NM OS to know someone 28
Es 25 to be quiet 62
โृป区 silence，to keep silence 83

NuNs＇to listen 2
Ones to regret，too bad 29

NOS OK embassy 77
NONCS station（ railroad or radio） 63

¿ŇఇNic young girl 27
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£ 8,8 district，country 12
ENs\＆$\sum^{n \rightarrow}$ abroad，foreign countries 37
CNS：${ }^{2}$
ENTE\＆countryside；rural area 88
Qగ్ర T unhusked rice 72


QEj3 SNug rainy－season paddy 72
E $\sum \iint^{5}$ easy 1
${ }^{2} C^{8 / 6}$ already；to finish 33

รัS rice field 44
E $8 \times 76$ to water，sprinkle 72
£ 250 an envelope，sheath 38

828 nice；beautiful；clean 32
AMERTNSE゚ quite nice 32
感
What sort of thing？ 15
cis 58$)=$ what else？ 42
รNN
tomorrow 3
37

エnか shop，store，（large place of business）

Mn


Uni practice，drill，exercise
19

थNO to forbid 53
थn尺fis fifty 23
ZNS to dare 53
エ̂ย suitcase，trunk 37
Us hot（for hot pepper） 3
2，329 Hong Kong 37


ขก8iรึก to dry up，evaporate 74
UN S to surpass，exceed 75
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renes already；then 30
（थ）8）reason 30

さथתN to struggle，to swim 42

ธֹクู to call，to invite，to order 9
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Mn 2 8 pharmacy 52
SN加 a brake 39 CTN EN hand－brake 39
でMジNK foot－brake
$\underset{2}{51 B}$ a car 38
KM E
20 a dozen 46


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รीㅅㅇㅇN electricity 75
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ATMECNOS public health 86
ARms to permit；permission 84
SH under－，vice－（prefix）
$2885 \Omega 5 \Omega(52) \pi$ captain（military） 44

crssessergisi nd lieutenant 44
858078 attache 21
288S：స్八刀8 international 24
sis a little 2
5529505 Apsara 77

off happy；glad 43
sigNion to thank 21
$\mathscr{S} \mathbf{S}^{\prime}$ finish，run out，be out of，run down， to be used up；all of，entirely 39
sisssigis in tired 36
8585 is marvelous，magnificent 76
sunficesio Kob Mong（a name of a Chinese
$\sin \sum^{\infty} \boldsymbol{S}^{\prime}$ unattractive，bad 41
MANS building 27
MOPNES a battery 39
$\boldsymbol{S O \%}$ to be able 32
Sッジぶ can go 32
$\$ 7678$ sage，astrologer 68
$\cdots 0^{\circ}$
the name＇Adam＇ 49
SHOMNMYMOS protectorate 86
תร5 5 Athens 40
M SI I，me（used by a monk） 66


259 Sf gig week 24

STEESESS last week 89
MMS to read 21
$\operatorname{HAPM} A^{\prime}$ to have time to read 21
$\mathscr{C N}$ intimate or derogatory prefix
คMSS：this one，this 41
תップN：that one，that 15
תMEsSmid American 21
SHes age，years，time from birth 23
saneryins how old are you？ 23
ックヅと Arab，Arabic 86

$\sin \boldsymbol{\rho}^{\boldsymbol{0}}$ coat，upper garment 27
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$\operatorname{san}$ Asia

\＄8 not
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§ิ，
§oxien uncle（younger than parent）
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ه゚乏とう：cotton ..... 41
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$58^{\circ}$ aunt or uncle（older than parent）
$\xrightarrow[\sim]{\text { fr }}$ you；the one who．．．，person ぶXジガs farmer（not rice） 71 תロ®inctiess nationalist 90 \＆゚N：passenger 62

Nr $6 \times \operatorname{m}(?)$ who？ 43
sisssirnquor boatmen；to run a boat


$$
\underset{\sim}{8} N N_{0}^{n} \pi \text { weaver } 80
$$

$$
\underset{\sim}{8} \text { sincerer a cook } 56
$$

$$
\text { SfxESEME fisherman } 62
$$

$$
\text { SpNDEERSEFSS technician } 78
$$

$$
\text { sfonsìms civil servant, government } \begin{gathered}
\text { official } 42
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\Re^{\circ} \pi M^{0} \text { dancer } 77
$$

$$
\text { gixasx salesman } 54
$$

$$
57
$$

$$
\text { SFNSSN } \begin{aligned}
& \text { rural people; citizens of a } \\
& \text { community or a country } 89
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { community or a country } 89
$$


[^0]:    Say, this is really great-walking around the market.

[^1]:    When the students are lazy they

[^2]:    I like to eat vegetables even though

[^3]:    I thought Bon Phcum was last month. How do they celebrate it?

[^4]:    This waterway is of great use to Cambodia and the other countries of Indochina．

[^5]:    Mr. Smith came to visit this house

[^6]:    Come meet me tomorrow.

[^7]:    There are a lot of factories making various utensils such as pots， glasses，and dishes of excellent quality unsurpassed by foreign products．

[^8]:    Have you ever seen the paper Kampuchea? This newspaper is written in Cambodian and comes out every day.

[^9]:    NさN granary 7
    N以Miか wall 11
    NS people 90

