

trong we la kít wâa phûak rao sâai kée mong ká mài tông tuen ta nòk
 Kam lang tho tông kaan kwaam chûay lu a rôem chúa mong r  ng r  eb

NATASHA: What time is it? We're going to be late!

TONY: It's a quarter after seven. We're on time. Don't panic.

NATASHA: t  e t  ng y  u th  e p  an ar h  an ph  ea
 But I thought we had to be at the restaurant by 7:30 for
 the surprise party. We'll never make it there with all this
 evening traffic. kaan la raa jon

TONY: n  e non kl  i job ya  ng rai k  h taam
 Sure we will. Rush hour is almost over. Anyway, the party
 starts at 8:00. But I do need help with directions. Can you
 call the restaurant and ask them where we park our car? t  m th  m phuak kh  a

6 mong
 7 mong
 8 mong
 11 mong

12 p.m. thi  ng
 12 a.m. thi  ng
 Khu  n

b  i 1
 b  i 2

1 p.m.
 2 p.m.
 4 p.m.

5 mong yen 5 p.m.
 6 mong yen 6 p.m.
 7 p.m. - 1 th  me
 8 p.m. - 2 th  me

1 a.m. + e 1
 2 a.m. tee 2
 5 a.m. tee 5



hour mong min
 30 : khru  ng
 minute -naa thee -

LANGUAGE NOTES

- It's a quarter after seven. This phrase is one of the most common ways of stating this time. It means: "It's 15 minutes past 7:00." Another possibility here is to simply say: "It's seven fifteen." In general you can say: "It's a quarter past the hour." How do we know the time of day? Look for context clues: "evening traffic."
- In the dialog, Natasha and Tony are going to a surprise party. They need to be on time. Therefore there is an element of stress and urgency. When someone is stressed for time you can use expressions like: Don't worry. / Don't stress. / We're fine. / We will be on time.
- Natasha thinks the surprise party begins at 7:30. There are two different ways to express this time. You may say simply "seven thirty" or "half past seven."
- Rush hour is the time of day—usually in the morning and evening—when traffic is heavy because of people commuting to and from their workplace by bus, by car, by subway, on foot, etc.

Can you?
 khun d  i m  i ?

LIVE WORKSHEETS

Dialogue 1-6: A Telephone Call

núek thūeng JOHN: Hi, Alice, it's John. How are you? *née*

pra maan ALICE: Oh, hi, John! I was just thinking about you.

nâng JOHN: That's nice. I was wondering if you'd like to go to a movie tonight. *yaak róo wâa* *doo nâng khuen nee* *q = mai* *pai*

nâe non ALICE: Sure, I'd love to! What's playing? *rūeng a rai*

laew jur gun JOHN: I was thinking about that new comedy *Lights Out*. What do you think? *kid wâa yang ngai?* *wâa mai*

dee jang loei ALICE: Sounds great!

nâa són jai JOHN: OK, I'll pick you up around 7:30. The movie starts at 8:00. *ja pup* *rôem wae laa*

ALICE: See you then. Bye!

for = sõme rùb
will = jà

LUKE: Hello? Hi, Stephanie, how are things at the office? *thêe... pen yàng rai bâang*

STEPHANIE: Hi, Luke! How are you? Can you please stop and pick up extra paper for the computer printer? *krueng print*

LUKE: What did you say? Can you repeat that, please? Did you say to pick up ink for the printer? Sorry, the phone is cutting out. *phôod eèk krâng* *sán yáan th mà sùb mái dee*

STEPHANIE: Can you hear me now? No, I need more computer paper. Listen, I'll text you exactly what I need. Thanks, Luke. *Fang na* *sóng khô khwaam waa* *tóng kaan a rai*

LUKE: Thanks, Stephanie. Sorry, my phone has really bad reception here. *khun phôod wâa a rai nà?*



Can you...? *yi*
= khun... *dâi mái*?
Do/Does you...? *châi*?
= khun... *châi mái*?

dâi yin

læw khô khui gun

tông kaan

yùd

kra daad

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LANGUAGE NOTES

- There are a few ways to express a lack of understanding and to request additional information. The most common ones are stated, but you can also say "Excuse me" or simply "I can't hear you." In a more formal situation, try saying "I'm sorry?" or "I beg your pardon?" (with a rising intonation).
- When asking someone to clarify information try saying *Can you please repeat that? / Can you spell that for me? / Can you please write down the address for me?*
- Cutting out** describes a difficulty in understanding a caller due to poor cellphone reception. If you are having trouble understanding the caller, you can also say *The line is breaking up / I am losing you*. If the phone call is disconnected because of poor reception, you can say *The call dropped*.
- Talk to you later** is the equivalent in a phone conversation of "See you later" in a regular, face-to-face conversation.
- Reception** here means the availability of cellular service, the possibility to receive and give calls on a cellphone. Cellphone reception can be limited in remote areas, inside large buildings or underground (in the subway, for instance).

Dialogue 1-8: Coincidences

MEG: Well, hello there, Julia! Long time no see!

JULIA: Meg! Hi! What a coincidence! I haven't seen you in ages! What are you doing here? *ma tham a rai thee née*

MEG: I just got a new job in the city, so I'm shopping for some clothes. Hey, what do you think of this shirt?

JULIA: Hmm ... well, you know how much I love blue. See? I've got the same shirt!

MEG: You always did have good taste! What a small world.

rót sa ní yom dee jing jing

muang

s  e f  ah

bang earn m  ak

naan m  ak

m  ai jur gun naan loei

m  ean gun

l  k klom jung