TUSSAUD, MADAME (1761–1850)
SWISS FOUNDER OF WAXWORKS MUSEUM

Three of the most popular places to visit in London are the Tower, the Zoo and Madame Tussaud's waxworks museum. This last-named building has the most famous exhibition of waxwork models of famous and notorious people in the world. It was created by a Swiss-born artist, Marie Tussaud.

Marie Grosholtz was sent by her father to study wax modeling under her uncle in Paris. Over many years she modeled many famous people, particularly the leading figures in the French Revolution of 1789. As freshly severed heads fell from the guillotine, Marie started working on them immediately. Making these death masks kept her very busy.

In 1793 her uncle died and she inherited his museum and its collection. Seven years later she moved to London and in 1802 she put on her first exhibition, in the Strand. It was called Madame Tussaud's because that was the name of the Frenchman she had married. The exhibition was very successful, and she took care to keep the figures up to date. In 1833 it moved to Baker Street and remained there till well past her death.

Her sons moved the exhibition to Marylebone Road in 1884, where it still stands today. Much of it was damaged by fire in 1925 but fortunately the molds
from which the heads were made were rescued and by 1927 the building had been repaired and the figures replaced.


Pasakwaya (Structure)

จากอนุแหล่งข้างต้นเธอให้สิ่งก่อประโคมเดิมไปนี้

1. Over many years she modeled many famous people.
2. In 1793 her uncle died and she inherited his museum and its collection.
3. Seven years later she moved to London.
4. The exhibition was very successful, and she took care to keep the figures up to date.
5. Her sons moved the exhibition to Marylebone Road in 1884.

จากประโยคตัวอย่าง จำสกัดได้ว่า คำรีที่เป็นตัวหนึ่ง อยู่ในรูปของ Past Simple Tense จะสกัดรูปแบบและการใช้ Past Simple Tense โดยจะเอื้อย

Past Simple Tense
รูปแบบของ Simple Past Tense มีดังนี้

กริยา ช่องที่ 2

กองที่ 1 กองที่ 2 กองที่ 3
walk walked walked
smile smiled smiled
rain rained rained

เดิม ed หลัง กริยาช่องที่ 2 และช่องที่ 3

ข้อสั่งการเดิม ed ทำคำรีตัวนี้ ช่องที่ 2 ช่องที่ 3
ถ้าคำรีตัวนี้ ลงท้ายด้วย ยูกะนาม + y ให้เปลี่ยน y เป็น i ก่อนตัดมี ed

hurry hurried hurried
study studied studied
try tried tried
ตัวดำเนินการที่เน้น ลงท้ายด้วย ระยะ + ย ไม่ต้องเปลี่ยนแปลง 1 เต็ม ed ได้เลย

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>past simple</th>
<th>past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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ตัวดำเนินการ ลงท้ายด้วย e ให้เต็มเพียง 1 ตัวดำเนินการหลังที่ 2 และช่องที่ 3

<table>
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ตัวดำเนินการ ลงท้ายด้วย ระยะ - ระยะ - ระยะย ให้เข้าพยัญชนะตัวท้ายต่างก่อนเต็ม ed

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ตัวดำเนินการ มีมากกว่า 1 ระยะ และระยะท้ายนั้นสองเสียงเน้นหนัก ให้เข้าพยัญชนะตัวท้ายต่างก่อนเต็ม ed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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ตัวดำเนินการ มีมากกว่า 1 ระยะ แต่ระยะท้ายนั้น ไม่ต้องเสียงเน้นหนัก ไม่ต้องช้า พยัญชนะตัวท้ายต่างก่อนเต็ม ed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>listen</td>
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<td>listened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>develop</td>
<td>developed</td>
<td>developed</td>
</tr>
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</table>
ข้อถกเว้น ในภาษาอังกฤษแบบอังกฤษ (British English) ถ้าคำกริยาหนึ่ง ลงท้ายด้วย 1 ให้ขับ 1 ถ้า 1 ตัว ยกตัว ed ไม่ว่าพยายามท้ายนั้น จะละเลิสงหนึ่งกักหรือไม่

<table>
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<th>รูปเก่า</th>
<th>รูปใหม่</th>
<th>รูปใหม่</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancel</td>
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<td>cancelled</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

แต่ถ้า คำกริยาหนึ่ง ลงท้ายด้วยพยัญชนะ 2 ตัว เช่น _nt, _nt, _ntch, etc. ไม่ต้องขับพยัญชนะก่อนตัว ed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>คำ</th>
<th>รูปเก่า</th>
<th>รูปใหม่</th>
<th>รูปใหม่</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>started</td>
<td>started</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn</td>
<td>turned</td>
<td>turned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touch</td>
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<td>touched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ถ้าคำกริยาหนึ่ง ลงท้ายด้วย สาระ 2 ตัว และตามด้วย พยัญชนะ เช่น _oil, _eed, _ain etc. ไม่ต้องขับพยัญชนะตัวท้ายก่อนตัว ed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>คำ</th>
<th>รูปเก่า</th>
<th>รูปใหม่</th>
<th>รูปใหม่</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boil</td>
<td>boiled</td>
<td>boiled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td>needed</td>
<td>needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>rained</td>
<td>rained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. คำกริยาที่มีการกระจายแบบพิเศษ (irregular verb)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ช่องที่ 1</th>
<th>ช่องที่ 2</th>
<th>ช่องที่ 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing</td>
<td>sang</td>
<td>sung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ขอให้สังเกตว่า Past Simple Tense เมื่อใช้ในรูปประโยคกับประธาน บุรุษที่ 1 ที่ 2 และที่ 3 ทั้งเอกพจน์ และพาหุพจน์ จะมีลักษณะต่างกันไปนี้

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ภาษาประธาน</th>
<th>ภาษาแสดง</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>บุรุษที่ 1</td>
<td>เอกพจน์ I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>พาหุพจน์</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>บุรุษที่ 2</td>
<td>เอกพจน์ You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>พาหุพจน์</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
John/He/She/It liked mangoes.
The Johnsons/They loved singing.

**Verb to be** in the Past Simple Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>บุคคลที่</th>
<th>เอกพจน์</th>
<th>Past Simple Tense</th>
<th>ประโยคปฏิเสธ</th>
<th>ประโยคคำถาม</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>was busy.</td>
<td>I did not go to see the movie.</td>
<td>Did I go to see the movie?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>were sad.</td>
<td>We did not watch television.</td>
<td>Did we watch television together?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>were hungry.</td>
<td>You did not walk slowly.</td>
<td>Did you walk slowly?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>was thirsty.</td>
<td>John did not like mangoes.</td>
<td>Did John like mangoes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>were noisy.</td>
<td>They did not love singing.</td>
<td>Did they love singing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>was not busy.</td>
<td>I was not busy.</td>
<td>Was I busy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>were not sad.</td>
<td>We were not sad.</td>
<td>Were we sad?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>were not hungry.</td>
<td>You were not hungry.</td>
<td>Were you hungry?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>was not thirsty.</td>
<td>He was not thirsty.</td>
<td>Was he thirsty?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Johnsons</td>
<td>The Johnsons</td>
<td>were not good tourists.</td>
<td>The Johnsons were not good tourists.</td>
<td>Were the Johnsons good tourist?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I went to see the movie.
We watched television together.
You walked slowly.
John liked mangoes.
They loved singing.
I was busy.
We were sad.
You were hungry.
He was thirsty.
The Johnsons were good tourists.

I did not go to see the movie.
We did not watch television.
You did not walk slowly.
John did not like mangoes.
They did not love singing.
I was not busy
We were not sad.
You were not hungry.
He was not thirsty.
The Johnsons were not good tourists.
Past Simple Tense

1. I did not go to see the movie.

2. I was not busy.

Over many years she modeled many famous people.

The exhibition was very successful, and she took care to keep the figures up to date.

Mary was late for the concert.

As freshly severed heads fell from guillotine, Marie started working on them.
I didn’t play golf when I was on holiday last summer.

Yesterday I went to London to see a friend of mine.

She called me yesterday morning.

In 1793 her uncle died and she inherited his museum and its collection.

Her sons moved the exhibition to Marylebone Road in 1884.

Bill Clinton was the former President of the United States.

If I knew her number, I would telephone her.

Tom would travel if he had more money.

I wish I didn’t have to work.

I wish I knew Sue’s telephone number.

I wish I were a movie star.
1. It was quite surprising that he ______ the examination.
   1. passes  
   2. would pass  
   3. will pass  
   passed

2. I was disappointed with the film; I ______ it to be much better.
   1. will expecting  
   2. would expect  
   expected  
   4. expects

3. I usually ______ shopping at weekends.
   1. went  
   3. has gone  
   4. am going

4. Tom’s father ______ him how to drive when he was 17.
   1. will teach  
   2. was teaching  
   taught

5. I ______ a sauna every Friday evening.
   1. will have  
   2. had  
   3. have had  
   have

6. Tom ______ his house and ______ to London yesterday.
   1. leaves, goes  
   2. left, went  
   3. would leave, would go  
   4. was leaving, was going

7. Jane ______ the dinner for her husband.
   1. was cooking  
   3. had cooked  
   4. has cooked

8. When her son ______, they ______ dinner.
   1. arrives, has  
   2. is arriving, are having  
   arrived, had  
   4. had arrived, had

9. I ______ Jim as he was crossing the road.
   1. see  
   2. am seeing  
   saw

10. Last evening Tom and Jim ______ tennis and ______ at 8 o’clock.
    1. play, finish  
    2. played, finished  
    3. have played, have finished  
    4. were playing were finishing
11. My train ______ in at 6.30 this morning.
   1. got  2. has got
   3. gets  4. is getting

12. The phone ______ when I was having a shower.
    1. rings  2. is ringing
    3. rang  4. had rung

13. It ______ to rain when I was walking home.
    1. begins  2. began
    3. have begun  4. will begin

14. His mother ______ him because he ______ a plate last night.
    1. blamed, breaks
    2. blamed, broke
    3. has blamed, has broke
    4. would broke

15. My sister ______ fluent English.
    1. spoke
    2. speaks
    3. has spoken
    4. will speak

16. Jack has lived in London since he ______ born.
    1. is
    2. was
    3. has been born
    4. had been born

17. Nurses ______ after patients in hospitals.
    1. looked
    2. looks
    3. look
    4. have looked

18. The house was very quiet when I ______ home.
    1. get
    2. was getting
    3. have got
    4. got

19. I ______ Anne to dinner last night, but she couldn’t come.
    1. am inviting
    2. invites
    3. would invite
    4. invited

20. It ______ my first time in an aeroplane and I ______ very nervous.
    1. is, am
    2. was, was
    3. is, was
    4. was, am
ภาคคำศัพท์ (Vocabulary)

จากอุปมา ขอให้ศึกษาชนิดของคำศัพท์ (Part of Speech) ความหมาย (Meaning) และการใช้ (Usage) ต่อมีอยู่นี้

ชนิดของคำศัพท์ (Part of Speech)

| ราย  | รูปแบบ | คุณศัพท์ | รูปแบบวิเศษ
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>artistic</td>
<td>artistically</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

ความหมายและการใช้คำศัพท์ (Meaning and Usage)

คำอธิบายและตัวอย่างประโยคประกอบการใช้คำศัพท์

1. popular (adj.) : แพร่หลาย กว้างขวาง
   synonym : well liked
   Ex. That singer is very popular with his audience.
2. famous (adj.)  :  นิยมเสียง
synonym :  well known, renowned
Ex. France is famous for its fine food and wine.

3. notorious (adj.)  :  นิยมเสียงในด้านไม่ดี
synonym :  infamous, ill-famed
Ex. Thailand is notorious for the problem of prostitution.

4. exhibition (n.)  :  การแสดงนิทรรศการวัตถุ ฝังของ
synonym :  exposition
Ex. The exhibition of the newly discovered dinosaur skeleton is open now.

5. figure (n.)  :  บุคคลสำคัญในด้านใดด้านหนึ่ง
synonym :  character
Ex. She was one of the leading political figures of this century.

6. inherit (v.)  :  ได้รับบรรลุ
synonym :  acquire by succession
Ex. His son inherited all of his money.

7. successful (adj.)  :  สำเร็จ
synonym :  accomplished
Ex. The operation was successful; the patient was safe.

8. mask (n.)  :  หน้ากาก
synonym :  facial camouflage
Ex. The thieves wore masks while they were entering the house.

9. collection (n.)  :  ของสะสม
synonym :  assemblage
Ex. I have a large collection of jazz records.

10. damage (v.)  :  ทำให้เสียหาย
synonym :  spoil
Ex. The forest fire severely damaged thousands of trees.
11. **model (n.)**: หุ่นบิน
   synonym: replica
   Ex. Tourists like to see the wax **models** at Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum.

12. **mold (n.)**: พิมพ์ (สำหรับทำจำลอง หรือบั้นรูป)
   synonym: form
   Ex. Kids like a jelly **mold** shaped like a rabbit.

13. **rescue (v.)**: ช่วยเหลือจากอันตราย
   synonym: save
   Ex. He **rescued** the children from drowning.

14. **artist (n.)**: จิตรกร, ผู้ทำงานศิลปะ
   Ex. Picasso was a famous **artist**.

15. **severed (v. 3 เอิ่ม adj.)**: ขาดกระเด็น
   synonym: cut
   Ex. His **severed** right leg was the result of the car accident.

แบบฝึกหัดที่ 1 จงเลือกคำตอบที่ถูกต้อง

1. The people who saw the accident tried to ________ the passengers.
   1. keep 2. rescue 3. save 4. collect

2. He has a large art ________.
   1. craft 2. museum 3. collection 4. antique

3. The factory was ________ by the fire.
   1. checked 2. distinguished 3. smoked 4. damaged

4. The victim did not see the faces of the thieves clearly because they wore ________.
   1. crowns 2. chains 3. cloaks 4. masks
5. She made a ____ of clay.
1. body  
2. model  
3. moderator  
4. mock

2. At the party last night he wore a mask, so ____.
1) he looked very handsome  
2) he hid his face  
3) everybody remembered him  
4) nobody recognized him

2. Since she has inherited a large sum of money from her father, ____.
1) she is beautiful  
2) everybody hates her  
3) she has no brother or sister  
4) she is very wealthy

3. She is a successful writer; ____.
1) she has traveled around the world  
2) she has written many books  
3) she has known everyone  
4) she doesn’t work anymore

4. At the plant exhibition, ____.
1) a lot of plants are on sale  
2) there are many kinds of animal  
3) we have grown many flowers  
4) they sold varieties of food

5. Deng Xiao Ping was a prominent political figure; ____.
1) he had much influence in China  
2) everybody loved him  
3) he was very successful  
4) he gained a large sum of money
1. What is this passage about?
   1. The most famous exhibition
   2. The French Revolution
   3. Madame Tussaud and her waxwork museum
   4. Famous models

2. With whom did Marie Grosholtz study waxwork modeling?
   1. Her father
   2. Her husband
   3. Her uncle
   4. Her teacher

3. Whom did Marie use as her waxwork models?
   1. The politicians
   2. The English
   3. The famous and notorious people in the world
   4. The French

4. Why was the waxwork museum called Madame Tussaud’s?
   1. Because people like this name.
   2. Because that was the name of the French man she had married.
   3. Because she was the owner.
   4. Because she inherited the museum from her uncle

5. What happened in 1925?
   1. Her uncle gave her his museum.
   2. The museum was moved to Marylebone Road.
   3. The fire broke out and damaged the waxwork models.
   4. She went to study wax modeling.