

ใบความรู้ที่ ๑ เรื่อง What is Sufficient Economy?
หน่วยการเรียนรู้ที่ ๖ เรื่อง Sufficient Economy Philosophy
แผนการจัดการเรียนรู้ที่ ๕ เรื่อง What is Sufficient Economy?
รายวิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ รหัสวิชา ภาคเรียนที่ ๒ ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๓

Sufficiency Economy

The Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and its Three Pillars



Knowledge

Virtue

“...The development of the country must be fostered in stages. It must start with the construction of infrastructure, that is, the provision of food and basic necessities for the people by methods that are economic, cautious, and conforming with principles. Once the foundation is firmly established, progress can be continually, carefully, and economically promoted. This approach will prevent incurring mistakes and failures, and lead to the certain and complete achievement of the objectives...”

— H.M. the King Speech at Kasetsart University Commencement Ceremony, 19 July 1974.

“**Sufficiency Economy**” is a philosophy conceived and developed by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand after over 60 years of tireless development work to improve the lives of the Thai people and bring them genuine and lasting happiness.

The goal of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy is to create a balance and stable development from the individual, family, and community to society at large by developing the ability to cope appropriately with the critical challenges arising from extensive and rapid changes in the material, social, environmental, and cultural conditions of the world.

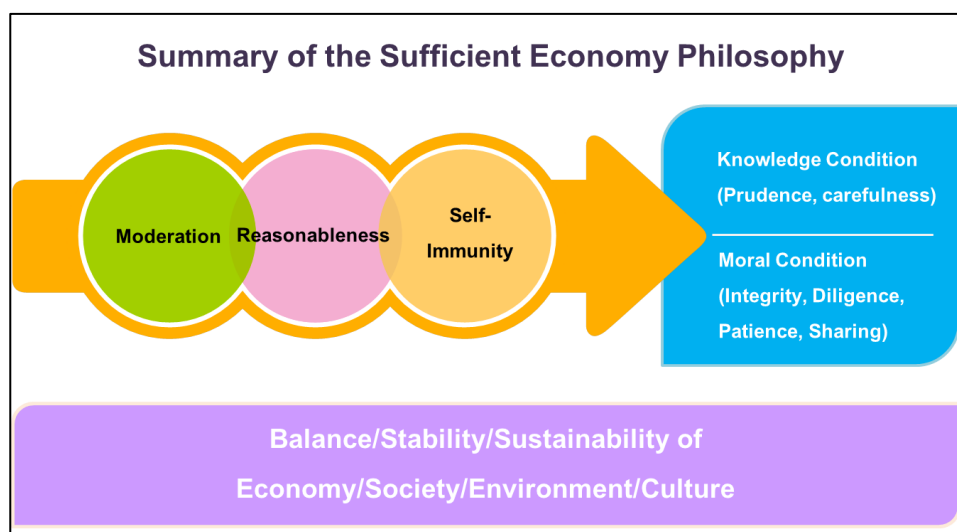
The principle of Sufficiency Economy stresses the importance of following the middle path for appropriate conduct by the population at all levels of society in terms of development and administration in order to modernize in line with the forces of globalization.

Sufficiency has three components: moderation, reasonableness, and self-immunity, with two accompanying conditions: appropriate knowledge and ethics & virtues.

1. **Moderation:** Sufficiency at a level of not doing something too little or too much at the expense of oneself or others, for example, producing and consuming at a moderate level.
2. **Reasonableness:** The decision concerning the level of sufficiency must be made rationally with consideration of the factors involved and careful anticipation of the outcomes that may be expected from such action.
3. **Self-immunity/Risk Management:** The preparation to cope with the likely impact and changes in various aspects by considering the probability of future situations.

Decisions and activities must be carried out at a sufficient level depending on two conditions:

1. **Knowledge**, comprising all-around knowledge in the relevant fields and prudence in bringing this knowledge into consideration to understand the relationship among the field so as to use them to aid in the planning and ensure carefulness in the operation.
2. **Virtue** to be promoted, comprising the awareness of honesty, patience, perseverance, and intelligence in leading one’s life.



ใบความรู้ที่ ๒ เรื่อง Reported Speech (Present)
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Reported Speech (Present)

We generally need to tell others what somebody else said. There are two ways to do this. One is to say the same words and use quotation marks. That is "direct speech."

For example:

Anna says, "I really enjoy playing rollercoasters at Dream World."

The other method is to summarize or tell about what someone said. This is called "reported speech" or "indirect speech". When we want to report what someone said without speech marks and without necessarily using exactly the same words, we can use indirect speech (also called reported speech).

For example:

Anna says that she really enjoys playing rollercoasters at Dream World.

Grammar Rules

A reported Statement is when you tell somebody else what you or a person said before. We usually introduce reported statements with "say" or "tell":

- o He says that _____.
- o He tells me that _____.
- o He says to me that _____.
- o He reports that _____.
- o He suggests that _____.

In the present use, we don't need to change the tense in a reported speech.

However, when transforming statements, we need to change:

o Pronouns

The pronouns of the Direct Speech are changed where necessary, according to their relations with the reporter and his hearer, rather than with the original speaker. If we change direct speech into indirect speech, the pronouns will change in the following ways.

Rules	Direct speech	Reported speech
The first person in reported speech changes according to the subject of reporting speech.	Benjamin says, "I am studying botany in university"	Benjamin says that he is studying botany in university"
The second person of reported speech changes according to the object of reporting speech.	He says to them, "You have completed your job."	He tells them that they have completed their job.
The third person remains unchanged.	Katherine says, "He is in tenth class."	Katherine says he is in tenth class.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	he/she	my	your, his, her
we	you/they	our	your, their
you	I, he, she	their	our, your
they	you, we	myself	yourself, himself, herself
me	him, her	ourselves	yourselves, themselves
you	me, him, her, us, them	themselves	ourselves, yourselves
them	us, you		
him/her	me, you		

o Place

here	→	there
this	→	that
these	→	those

Structure of Reported Speech (Present)

Structure:

Subject + reporting verb (v.1) + (that) + clause

We use reporting verbs like:

say tell report suggest show

Examples

Direct Speech	Reported Speech/ Indirect Speech
John says, "I will go to the cinema."	John says that he will go to the cinema.
Becky tells me, "I love you."	Becky tells me that she loves me.
She reports, "The oil price is rising."	She reports that the oil price is rising.
The doctor suggests, "You should sleep more."	The doctor suggests that I should sleep more.

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Instructions: Match the words with the definitions.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---|
| _____ 1. goal | _____ | A. (n.) a philosophy conceived and developed by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand |
| _____ 2. knowledge | _____ | B. (n.) an <u>aim</u> or <u>purpose</u> |
| _____ 3. moderation | _____ | C. (n.) a <u>basic idea</u> or <u>rule</u> that <u>explains</u> or <u>controls</u> how something <u>happens</u> or <u>works</u> |
| _____ 4. principle | _____ | D. (n.) the <u>quality</u> of doing something within <u>reasonable limits</u> |
| _____ 5. reasonableness | _____ | E. (n.) the <u>fact</u> of being <u>based</u> on good <u>judgment</u> and <u>therefore</u> being <u>fair</u> and <u>practical</u> |
| _____ 6. Sufficiency Economy | _____ | F. (n.) the condition in which one's own tissues are subject to deleterious effects of the immune system |
| _____ 7. self-immunity | _____ | G. (n.) <u>understanding</u> of or <u>information</u> about a <u>subject</u> that you get by <u>experience</u> or <u>study</u> , either <u>known</u> by one <u>person</u> or by <u>people generally</u> |
| _____ 8. virtue | _____ | H. a good <u>moral quality</u> in a <u>person</u> , or the <u>general quality</u> of being <u>morally good</u> |

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Instructions: Change the provide sentences to reported speech.

1. James says, “I read a book per month.”

= James says that

2. Peter says, “I go to the cinema on Saturdays.”

= Peter says that

3. They say, “We are very calm.”

= They say that

4. Daniel says, “This car doesn’t work.”

= Daniel says that

5. He says, “Girls prefer fashion magazines.”

= He says that

6. The study shows, “Thai teenagers love watching TikTok.”

= The study says that

7. The news reporter says, “The thief is caught by the police.”

= The news reporter reports that

8. The doctor suggests, “You should exercise every day.”

= The doctor suggests that