



LANGUAGE LINKS

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What's happening this week?



This week's excursion is a visit to the elegant King Prajadhipok Museum, a national heritage site located very close to Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue.

The main purpose of opening this museum was to exhibit the biography and life work of His Majesty King Prajadhipok, Rama VII, who agreed to a constitutional monarchy for the people of Thailand and became the first king in Thai history to rule under a legal constitution.

The historic home that houses the King Prajadhipok Museum was registered by the Fine Arts Department as a national heritage site in 1995. The Public Works Department and the Interior Ministry then launched a conservation and renovation project, which was completed in 1999.

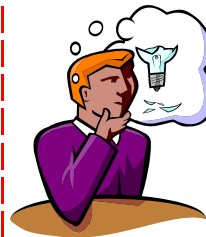
On 26 April 2001, responsibility for the management of the museum was turned over to the King Prajadhipok Institute, and the Public Works Department agreed to house the museum in its building. The museum was opened on 7 December 2002.

NOTE

- * Students are expected to be at the museum by 9.00 a.m.
- * Please dress neatly

LEARNING STRATEGIES

What Do I Need to Start Learning English?



1. Time – practise your English every day, listening, speaking or reading.
2. Patience – do not give up; learning a language can be a long process, but don't panic.
3. A sense of humour – learning English should be fun, so have fun!
4. Having a good English teacher or an English-speaking friend is always going to help; you can learn English through books and tapes, but books and tapes can't answer questions or help you when you are stuck.
5. People to practise with – get together with other people who are interested in learning English; it increases the fun and reduces the frustration. Join or start an English club or join a book-reading club. If you can't find one in your area, set one up or join the BBC's on-line book group.
6. A vocabulary notebook – write down new words in a notebook. Don't translate them, but write each new word in context in a meaningful sentence.
7. A good English dictionary – not a German-English dictionary, but a real English dictionary. Look up the meaning of new words here first; this will help you build your vocabulary.

Adapted from: <http://www.learnenglish.de/improvepage.htm>

Usana

Culture Corner



Dining Etiquette

Bread on the Left, Drink on the Right

👁️👁️ **Which drink is yours?** This is one of the first decisions at the dinner table because, sometimes, napkins are in the glasses when you arrive at the table. **b d**

Here is an easy tip to help you remember. Hold both hands in front of you, palms facing each other. Using the tips of your thumb and forefinger, make circle on each hand. The remaining three fingers in each hand point upwards. Your left hand will form a “b” and your right hand will form a “d”. Bread (b) is on the left, and drink (d) is on the right. Thank you **Martha Stewart** for that tip.

If your neighbor has already taken your bread plate or drink, **quietly** ask the waiter for another.

Napkins

👁️👁️ *Napkins belong on your lap. Large napkins can be folded in half or with a quarter over the top. They should never be tucked into your shirt like a bib.*

Wait for the host to unfold his/her napkin before unfolding yours. In a banquet setting or at a restaurant, simply place your napkin on your lap as soon as you are seated.

If you excuse yourself from the table, loosely fold the napkin **and place it to the left** of your plate. Do not hang it over the back of your chair. Do not refold your napkin or wad it up on the table either.

Note!



Some respected etiquette experts will disagree and flatly state that when leaving the table, you should hang your napkin over the back of your chair. Whatever you do, do not place the napkin on the seat of your chair. You do not want to wipe your mouth with a napkin that has been left on a seat.

Source: www.findalink.net.

Here's the Answer...

Ways In Which Possession Is Indicated



Do you know when to use phrases beginning with *of*, and when to use an apostrophe (') with *-s*?

Phrases beginning with *of*



When the possessor is not a human being or animal, possession is often indicated by the use of a phrase beginning with *of* following the name of the thing possessed; e.g., *the size of the portrait*, *the color of the carpet*, *the beginning of the story*.

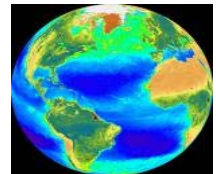


An apostrophe with *-s*

The ending *-s* is most often used with nouns referring to human beings and animals, e.g., *the child's toy*, *the bird's toy*.



The ending *-s* may also be used with nouns referring to non-living things which are sometimes thought of as if they were living such as ships, countries, corporations and the earth; e.g., *the ship's bell*, *Italy's exports*, *the city's parks*, *the earth's surface*.



In addition, the ending *-s* is used with nouns referring to non-living things in a few idioms such as *your money's worth*.

For plural nouns which end in *-s*, the ending *-s* is not used. Instead, an apostrophe is placed after the *-s*, e.g., *the students' books*, *the Smiths' house*.



<http://www.fortunecity.com/bally/durrus/153/gramch17.html>

FUN WITH ENGLISH

No.3

Group Nouns/Collective Nouns

Fill in the missing letters to complete the words.

- 1 a of dust
- 2 a of imprisonment
- 3 a of ants
- 4 a of whales
- 5 a of news
- 6 a of motorway
- 7 a of trees
- 8 a of thunder
- 9 a of concrete
- 10 a of emergency
- 11 a of clothing
- 12 a of lightning
- 13 a of geese
- 14 a of experts
- 15 a of laughter
- 16 a of locusts

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		G	G		
		N		L	
	O				
P			G		

Answers no.2

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|-------|
| 1 | draw | 14 | cook |
| 2 | follow | 15 | fill |
| 3 | make | 16 | play |
| 4 | throw | 17 | take |
| 5 | acquire | 18 | call |
| 6 | drop | 19 | drive |
| 7 | hang | 20 | form |
| 8 | read | 21 | serve |
| 9 | alleviate | 22 | cut |
| 10 | collect | 23 | keep |
| 11 | hold | 24 | lose |
| 12 | see | 25 | lead |
| 13 | bear | | |

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