



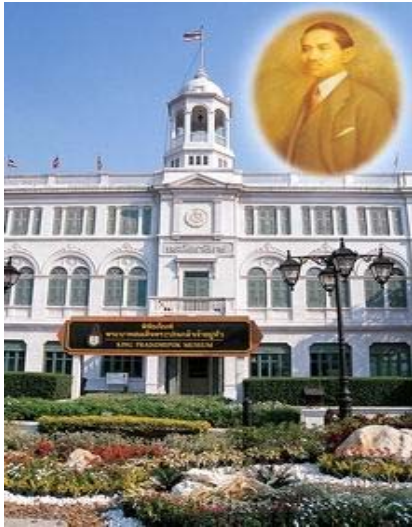
LANGUAGE LINKS

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What's happening this week?

Here's the Answer...



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

Usana

Hyphens

Q Can you explain how to use **hyphens** correctly?

A Hyphenation in English is highly variable, and authorities do not always agree in all cases, but the uses of the hyphen offered here are generally agreed upon.

1. Use a hyphen to join two or more words serving as a single adjective before a noun:



a one-way street
chocolate-covered peanuts
a well-known author

However, when compound modifiers come after a noun, they are not hyphenated:

The peanuts were chocolate covered.
The author was well known.



2. Use a hyphen with compound numbers:

Our teacher was sixty-three years old.

3. Use a hyphen with the prefixes *ex-* (meaning *former*), *self-*, *all-*, between a prefix and a capitalized word, and with figures or letters:

ex-husband
mid-September
the mid-1980s

4. Use a hyphen to divide words at the end of a line if necessary, and make the break only between syllables:

pre-fer-ence, sell-ing

Source: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/print/grammar/g_hyphen.html

Napassawan

Culture Corner



Cross Cultural Dining Etiquette



In Germany

- It is good etiquette to remain standing until shown where to sit.
- Do not begin eating until the host signals to do so.
- It is **bad etiquette** to rest elbows on the table.
- Try and cut food with the fork as it compliments the cook by showing it is tender.
- Everything on the plate should be eaten.
- Indicate you have finished by lying the fork and knife parallel across the right-hand side of the plate.



In Japan

- An honoured guest sits at the centre of the table furthest from the door and begins eating first.
- Learn to use chopsticks – never point them, never pierce food with them, and rest them on the chopstick rest when breaking to drink or chat.
- It is good etiquette to try a bit of everything.
- Conversation is subdued.



In Turkey

- Meals are a social affair. Conversations are animated and loud.
- The head of the family or honoured guest is served first.
- It is good etiquette to insist the most senior is served first instead of you.
- Asking for more food is a compliment.
- If taken to a restaurant, Turkish dining etiquette has a strict rule that the one who extended the invitation must pay.



LEARNING STRATEGIES

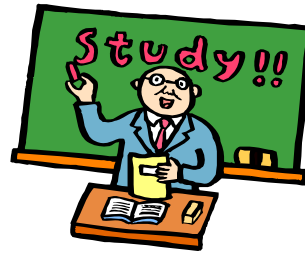
SELF-TEST ON LEARNING ENGLISH

...Continued from last week

C. How old are you?

IN GENERAL, older students learn more slowly and younger students faster.

1. 50+
2. 40-50
3. 30-40
4. 20-30
5. under 20



D. Why do you want to learn English?

Your reason for learning will affect how fast you will learn.

1. My parents want me to.
2. To go on holiday to an English speaking country. OR, To write to a pen pal.
3. It's my hobby. OR, I need it for my job.
4. To pass an exam. OR, My employer wants me to learn English.
5. My husband/wife/girlfriend/boyfriend speaks English.

E. Have you learned other languages before?

People with a history of learning languages learn faster than those without.

1. No.
2. I studied a language at school.
3. I have already learned one language as an adult.
4. I have already learned two or more languages as an adult. OR, I am fluent in at least one foreign language.
5. I am fluent in two or more languages.

F. Have you studied English before? How long ago? What level did you study at?

Students who have studied more tend to learn faster as they start to remember what they learned before.

1. No.
2. I have only studied on my own.
3. I recently studied English at school in my country.
4. I took a full-time course in English recently.
5. I passed an English exam recently.

To be continued...

Adapted from: <http://www.soon.org.uk/page23.htm>

Usana

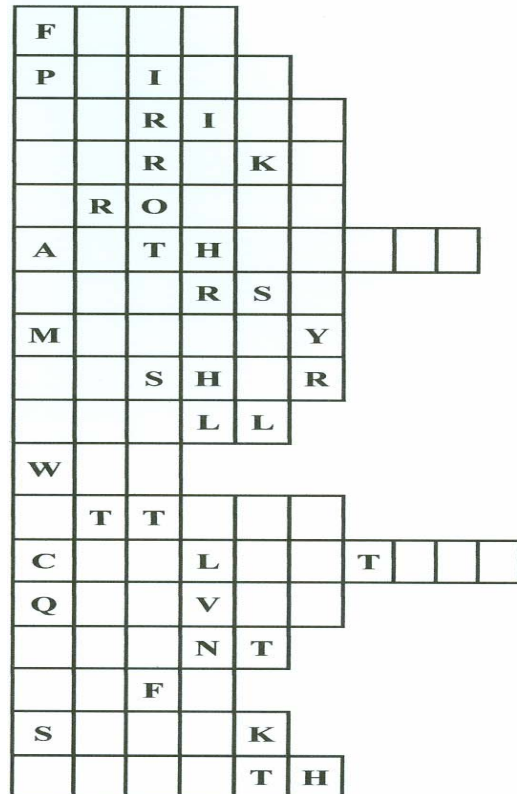
FUN WITH ENGLISH

No.3

Group Nouns/Collective Nouns 1

Fill in the missing words.

- 1 a of endurance
- 2 a of lions
- 3 a of events
- 4 a of luck
- 5 a of dancers
- 6 a of poems
- 7 a of treatment
- 8 a of tunes
- 9 a of bacon
- 10 a of dry weather
- 11 a of notes (= money)
- 12 a of nerves
- 13 a of short stories
- 14 a of arrows
- 15 a of meat
- 16 a of grass
- 17 a of red hair
- 18 a of fresh air



From: Test Your VOCABULARY 5 : Peter Watcyn-Jones

Answers no.2

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| 1 | throat | 11 | skiing |
| 2 | Saturn | 12 | eighty |
| 3 | wallet | 13 | pigeon |
| 4 | rabbit | 14 | lawyer |
| 5 | saucer | 15 | guitar |
| 6 | spider | 16 | nephew |
| 7 | willow | 17 | lizard |
| 8 | salmon | 18 | radish |
| 9 | vanish | 19 | petrol |
| 10 | blouse | 20 | gutter |

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