



LANGUAGE LINKS

Vol.2 No.4 April 21, 2008

Language Links is an internal publication of the Devawongse Varopakarn Institute of Foreign Affairs, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 962 Krung Kasem Road, Bangkok 10100. <http://www.mfa.go.th/web/2791.php>

What's happening this week?

This Friday's activity, Quiz Day, has been designed as an opportunity for all trainees to work together in groups and practise some of the English skills you have learned so far. It will be a great chance for you to use your listening, writing and speaking skills in an enjoyable atmosphere, while widening your general knowledge.

This event will be held at Vithes Samosorn Hall, Sri Ayutthaya Road. It will run from 9.00 - 12.00.



NOTE: * Please be at Ministry of Foreign Affairs by 8.45 a.m.
* Casual dress is NOT acceptable

LEARNING STRATEGIES

RAMAP!



If you want to learn as much vocabulary as a native English speaker, there is only one way to do it. You have to RAMAP! **Read**

As Much As Possible!

Three reasons why you must RAMAP

1. RAMAP is the best way to learn new vocabulary and expressions.
2. RAMAP will help you speak fluently. When students read every day, they learn slowly at first, but then they learn faster and faster. Reading supports their other studying by focusing the brain on English. Students who read often actually learn to **THINK** in English!
3. RAMAP is a great way to review a language. When you read books and magazines every day, you will remember what you learned, even many years later.



Who should RAMAP?

Anyone! Reading is important for all levels.

RAMAP is not always easy, but it's worth the effort. And the more you read, the easier it will become – so start today!

<http://www.teacherjoe.us/LearnEnglish03.html>

Usana

Culture Corner



Making Conversation Around the World



Italy

Italians like to talk, and there's rarely a moment of silence in the course of a conversation in Italy. Italians will welcome discussion about Italian art, movies, architecture, food, wine and, of course, soccer.



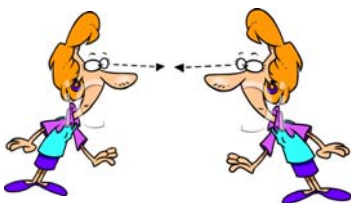
It's also OK to talk about current events, but avoid talking about politics.



You should also stay away from religion, and do not ask about someone's family, job or salary unless you know them quite well.

Brazil

Brazilians tend to talk very fast and conversations are often very lively, with frequent interruptions and a lot of physical contact. Don't be worried if the person you're talking to exclaims "No!" at something you've said. He or she isn't disagreeing, but is showing polite interest in what is being discussed.



People stand close, facing each other, and maintain steady eye contact at all times – it is considered rude to break eye contact.

Brazilians may **not** want to talk about their own personal lives (*e.g. their position in a company, income, religion or family*), but they may ask you personal questions of this kind! Also, stay away from topics such as economic and environmental problems; ethnic and class differences; and politics, but feel free to talk about food; Brazilian music and arts; and soccer and other sports.

Knight, G. and O'Neil M. 2003. [Business Explorer2](#). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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 colour of the carpet, the beginning of the story*



An apostrophe (') with s

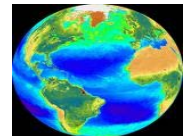
The ending **'s** is most often used with nouns referring to **human beings and animals**.

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**.

e.g. *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** which indicates a plural.

e.g. *the students' books, the Smiths' house.*



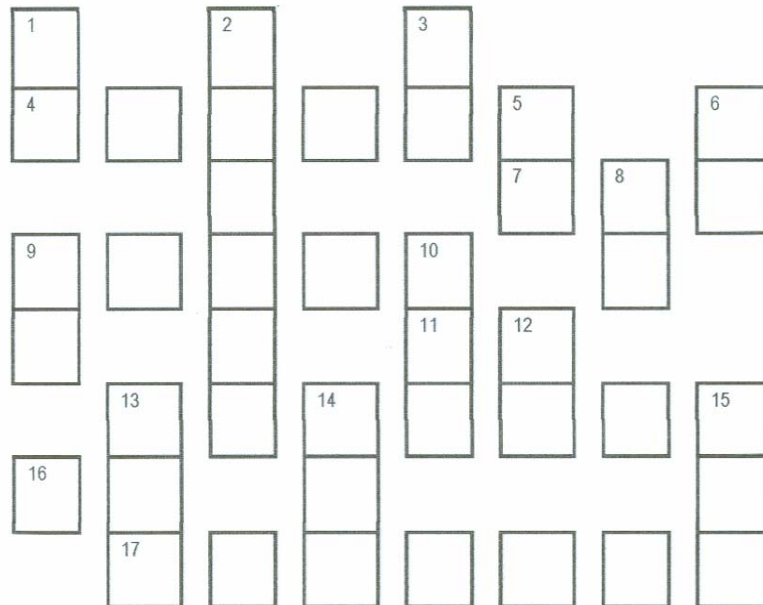
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Napassawan

FUN WITH ENGLISH

No.4

English Grammar Crossword



Down ↓

Across →

- 1 third-person singular
- 2 verb form as noun
- 3 small conjunction
- 5 conjunction
- 6 preposition
- 8 opposite of down
- 9 negative
- 10 third-person feminine
- 12 prefix
- 13 most common conjunction
- 14 often not capitalized
- 15 leave as is

- 4 nominative possessive
- 7 preposition
- 9 names of persons, places, things
- 11 interjection
- 13 modify verbs
- 16 indefinite article
- 17 opposite of stative

<http://webster.comnet.edu>

Answers no.3

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. a |
| 2. b | 7. a |
| 3. c | 8. b |
| 4. b | 9. d |
| 5. c | 10. a |

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