



LANGUAGE LINKS

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what's happening this week?

At last we've come to the final week for the OCC students, whose aims have been to develop fluency and confidence in their speaking skills, particularly for presentations and meetings. The OCC Talent Show will be held at the Prince Palace Hotel this Friday, May 16. This is a kind of graduation party for the OCC students, and all ILC students are invited!

This activity also marks the end of the Oral Communication Course. As their final assignment, the OCC students will conduct the show, thereby putting the knowledge they have gained over the last seven weeks into practice through a variety of performances.

On behalf of all teachers, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to all OCC students on this achievement.

NOTE:

*Please be at the Prince Palace Hotel by 8.45 a.m.

*Casual dress is NOT acceptable

Tentative Schedule

- 09.00 The OCC Talent Show
- 10.30 Coffee/Tea Break
- 10.45 The OCC Talent Show (continued)
- 11.45 OCC Certificate Awarding
- 12.00 Lunch



Usana

Culture Corner



Cross Cultural Dining Etiquette

Dining Etiquette in Germany



- 1 It is good etiquette to remain standing until shown where to sit.
- 2 Table manners are continental – fork in left hand and knife in right.
- 3 Do not begin eating until the host signals to do so.
- 4 It is bad etiquette to rest elbows on the table.



- 5 Try and cut food with the fork as it compliments the cook by showing it is tender.



- 6 Everything on the plate should be eaten.

- 7 Indicate you have finished by laying the fork and knife parallel across the right hand side of the plate.

Dining Etiquette in Japan

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



<http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/cultural-services/articles/cross-cultural-dining-etiquette.html>

Here's the Answer...

In & Into



Q What is the difference between *in* and *into*?

A We use *in* to talk about the position of something (with no movement).

Examples:

A: Where's Tom?

B: In the bedroom.

My mother is the woman in the chair by the window.



When we talk about a movement, we usually use *into*.

She came into my room holding a paper.



We use *in* (not *into*) after *sit down*, and very often after *put*.

Examples:

He sat down in his favorite chair.
I put my hand in my pocket.

Source: Swan, M. 2000. *Basic English Usage*.
Oxford: Oxford University Press. Adapted)

Napassawan

LEARNING STRATEGIES

Improve Your English Vocabulary



The very best way to improve your vocabulary is through reading. Any time you learn through context, you *understand words better* and *remember words* longer. You should read many different types of materials and you should read often. Fortunately, you have access to an amazing variety of reading materials in today's world. First, you can read the many wonderful articles in College English Magazine. Then, to further develop your knowledge and vocabulary, you can go on the Internet to read newspapers and magazines, as well as do research on any topic you like.

How about becoming a kid again! *Read children's books. You can start by reading short poems or stories, and then you can keep on reading until you can easily understand school textbooks and longer books such as*

Harry Potter



One difficulty with kids' books is that you might see some strange vocabulary. Stories and poems often use childish vocabulary that you won't see anywhere else. And you might see words related to magic and fantasy, but you don't need to use them so don't worry about them. The only words you should worry about are words that come up often, but you will be able to understand them easily after you come across them three or four times, just by seeing how they are used in the story.

The key to success is to *enjoy* what you are reading, and then you will read more and more!

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

Usana

FUN WITH ENGLISH

No.7 Word Association

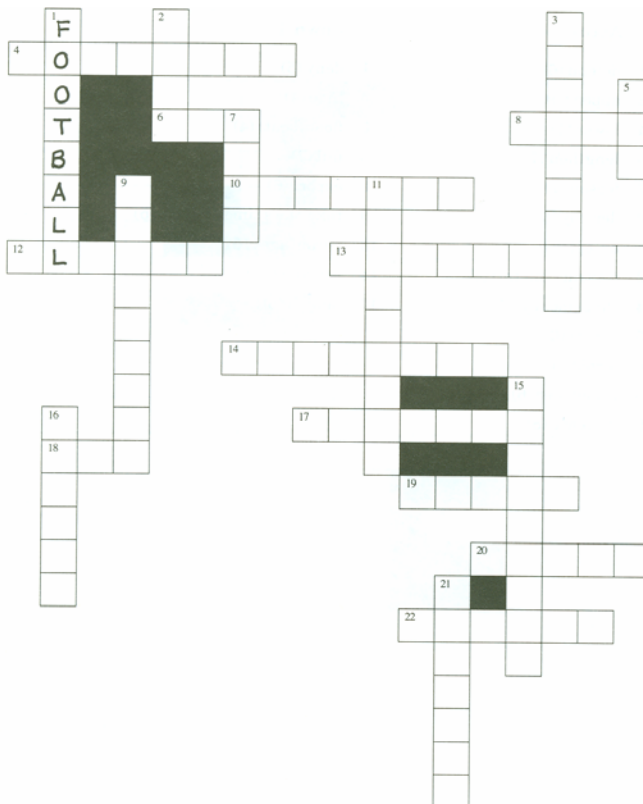
Complete the crossword by writing a word each of the groups of three words can be associated with.
(See example)

Across →

- 4 surgeon, ward, ambulance (8)
- 6 bark, leash, poodle (3)
- 8 branch, trunk, beech (4)
- 10 books, borrow, reference (7)
- 12 daffodil, stem, petal (6)
- 13 carols, turkey, presents (9)
- 14 frame, canvas, watercolour (8)
- 17 crossbar, handlebars, saddle (7)
- 18 bonnet, overtake, Volvo (3)
- 19 bank, Thames, flow (5)
- 20 sleeve, collar, cuff (5)
- 22 umpire, serve, net (6)

Down ↓

- 1 corner, goal, kick-off (8)
- 2 beak, nest, pigeon (4)
- 3 telescope, galaxy, black hole (9)
- 5 sheet, pillow, blanket (3)
- 7 club, hole, green (4)
- 9 headline, circulation, reporter (9)
- 11 relay, Olympic Games, lap (9)
- 15 receiver, dial, directory (9)
- 16 playground, blackboard, homework (6)
- 21 best man, ring, bride (7)



From Test Your Vocabulary, It's Crossword Time! 2, Peter Watcyn-Jones

Answers no.6

Across

- 2 terrible
- 6 repair
- 7 mistake
- 8 sorrow
- 10 dear
- 11 rude
- 12 jail/goal
- 13 cry
- 14 contest
- 16 enormous
- 20 assistance
- 21 hate
- 23 enter
- 25 smell
- 26 unhappy

Down

- 1 depart
- 3 evil
- 4 glad
- 5 liberty
- 6 require
- 8 strange
- 9 worry
- 14 change
- 15 silent
- 17 bathe
- 18 gift
- 19 handsome
- 21 happen
- 22 work
- 24 try

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