



# LANGUAGE LINKS

Vol.3 No.2 July 7, 2008

Language Links is an internal publication of the Devawongse Varopakam 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?

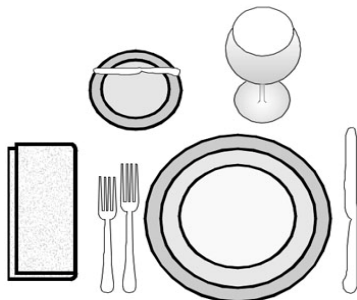
### Table Etiquette

The following formal and informal table settings are a generalized contemporary example of an American table setting.

#### Informal

Above the plate, left to right: Bread & butter plate, butter knife, wine/water glass.

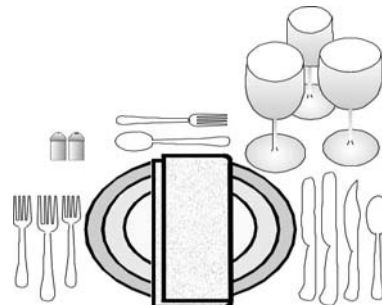
Plate row, left to right: Napkin, salad fork, dinner fork, salad plate, plate, dinner knife.



#### Formal

Above the plate, left to right: Salt & pepper, dessert fork & spoon, water/wine glasses.

Plate row, left to right: Fish fork, dinner fork, salad fork, napkin, rim soup plate, plate, salad knife, dinner knife, fish knife, soup spoon.



If you want to improve your English skills, you should give yourself a chance to be exposed to English as much as you can. Listening to our guest speaker this Friday will be one such opportunity.

As we all know, different cultures have different customs and values, and a lack of cross-cultural awareness can result in displays of inappropriate behaviour, some of which may cause offence. One area of importance in cross-cultural awareness is that of the different rules of etiquette concerning dining. Understanding correct etiquette can help us to conduct ourselves in an appropriate manner while entertaining and dining with people from other cultures. This will be the topic of Friday's presentation by our guest speaker.

This 'outside the-classroom learning' has been organized in order to enhance your listening skills, and to provide a chance for you to get familiar with certain aspects of cross-cultural awareness.

#### NOTE:

- Please dress neatly and wear your nametag.
- See you at Narathip Auditorium at 9.45.

Usana

# Culture Corner

## United Arab Emirates



### Behaviour

- Avoid admiring an item excessively as your host may feel obligated to give it to you. When offered a gift, it is impolite to refuse.
- Alcohol and pork are not consumed by those that observe the Muslim religion.



- There are several styles of **greetings** in use; it is best to wait for your counterpart to initiate the greeting. Men shake hands with other men, and some men will shake hands with women. It is, however, advisable for a businesswoman to wait for a man to offer his hand. A more traditional greeting between men involves grasping each other's right hand, placing the left hand on the other's right shoulder and exchanging kisses on each cheek.



- The **left hand** is considered unclean and reserved for hygiene. Gesture and eat with the right hand. Do not point at another person.

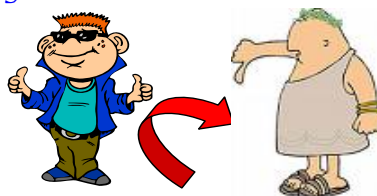
- Walking hand in hand is a sign a friendship between men.



- In the Muslim world, Friday is the day of rest.



- The "thumbs up" gesture might be considered offensive by some.



# Here's the Answer

## "Any"+Singular or Plural Nouns?

**Q** Can you explain the correct use of nouns following the word **any**? I have seen it used with both singular and plural nouns.

**A** **Any** and **any of** are used with either uncountable nouns or countable plural nouns.

### Examples:



I don't have **any money**.  
She hasn't got **any friends**.  
I wasn't interested in **any of the lectures**.



When **any of** is followed by a countable plural noun, the verb can be in either singular or plural form, but a singular verb is more common in a formal style.

### Examples:

If **any of your friends is/are** interested, let me know.



If **any** means 'it doesn't matter who/which/what', it is often used with singular countable nouns as well as uncountables and plurals.

### Examples:



She goes out with **any boy** who asks her.  
Ask **any doctor** – they'll tell you that alcohol is a poison.

Source: [http://www.victoria.ac.nz/st\\_services/slss/studyhub/grammar/Singular-or-plural.pdf](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/st_services/slss/studyhub/grammar/Singular-or-plural.pdf)

Napassawan

# LEARNING STRATEGIES

## How to Use an English Dictionary

A good dictionary is an important tool if you use it well. How can we use a dictionary to improve our speaking? Just follow the rules below:



### 1. Be sure of the "part of speech".

Sometimes, when you look up a word in a dictionary, you find more than one meaning. How do you know which one to choose? One thing you can do is to see if the word is a noun, verb, adjective or adverb.

### 2. Look at BOTH the English-to-Thai meaning AND the Thai-to-English meaning.

Another strategy, if you're using a Thai-English dictionary, is to use a "reverse search" – i.e. you should then go to an English-Thai dictionary to confirm the meaning. By doing this, you can get a better understanding of the real meaning of the word.

### 3. Buy a dictionary that shows how to use words.



Learners' dictionaries (available from Oxford University Press or Longman) have example sentences which make the meanings of words clearer. It helps to see vocabulary in context; that way, we can see HOW to the words.



### 4. Do not translate directly when speaking.

Words cannot always be translated directly into another language. For example, the word "play" is not always used in the same way in Thai and English. It sounds funny in English to say that you spent the weekend playing – unless you are a child! It would be better to say something like you "had fun" or "enjoyed yourself", or to give specific examples of what you did.

### 5. Move up to a "monolingual" dictionary as soon as possible.

Using a monolingual dictionary, where the definitions are given in English only, is very difficult at first. However, if you keep trying, you'll soon get used to it.

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

Usana

# FUN WITH ENGLISH

## No.2 Classifications

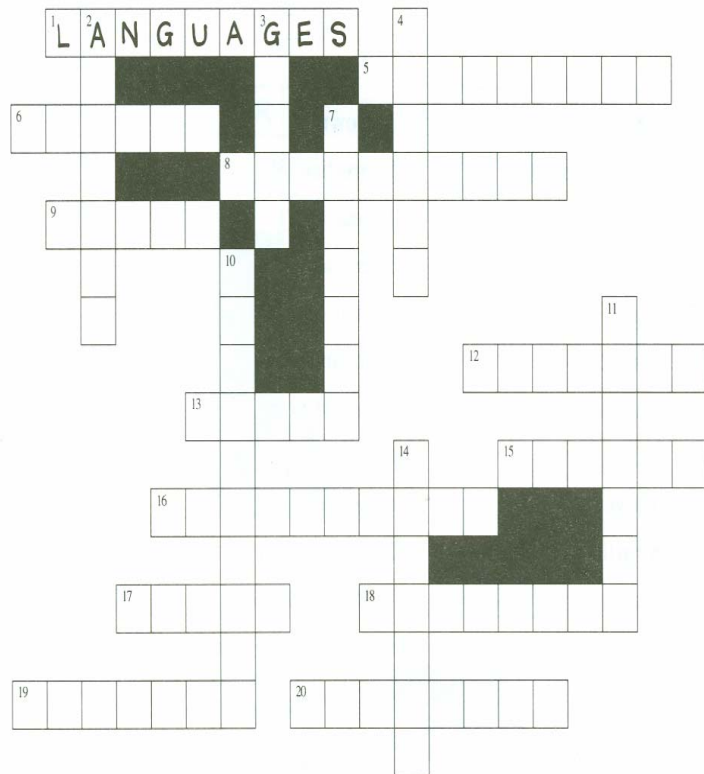
Complete the crossword by using one word to classify each of the groups of three words.  
(See example)

### Across →

1. Arabic, Swedish, Dutch (9)
5. bracelet, ring, earring (9)
6. theft, murder, fraud (6)
8. leek, cauliflower, cabbage (10)
9. 10/12/44, 1/9/58, 21/2/91(5)
12. knife, fork, spoon (7)
13. beech, oak, pine (5)
15. square, triangle, rectangle (6)
16. Africa, Asia, Europe (10)
17. grapes, pineapples, peaches (5)
18. van, car, lorry (8)
19. Jupiter, Mars, Venus (7)
20. crocodile, snake, lizard (8)

### Down ↓

2. bull, goat, fox (7)
3. bridge, chess, dominoes (5)
4. copper, iron, tin (6)
7. kilos, pounds, grammes (7)
10. yen, pound sterling, euro (10)
11. dagger, gun, sword (7)
14. wasp, beetle, ant (7)



Source: Test Your Vocabulary, Peter Watcyn-Jones

### Answers No.1

#### Opposites: Adjectives

Across →	Down ↓
2 present	1 professional
4 alive	3 even
6 tight	5 light
9 shallow	7 incorrect
11 careless	8 sober
12 sharp	10 generous
16 smooth	13 permanent
17 untidy	14 public
18 useless	15 noisy
20 tame	19 narrow
22 fresh	21 awake
23 positive	

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