



# LANGUAGE LINKS

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## What's happening this week?



**T**his Friday, ILC students will visit the Bank of Thailand Museum, which is housed in Bangkhunprom Palace (now a part of the Bank of Thailand's premises). The tour will run from 9.00 to 12.00.

One of the museum's objectives is to preserve the Thai currency, an important cultural heritage showing the civilization of the Thai kingdoms. The museum serves to stimulate the research and study of the evolution of the Thai currency. The exhibitions cover prehistoric

mediums of exchange; ancient currencies from the Funun, Dvaravati and Sri Vijaya Kingdoms; Pot Duong; and Thai coins and banknotes, including money from the North (Lanna money) and the Northeast (Lanchane money). In addition, we'll see an exhibition on the history of the Bank of Thailand, its roles and its responsibilities.



### NOTE:

-  See you at the Bank of Thailand Museum at 8.45
-  Please dress appropriately

## What's Happening for OCC Students?

**T**he OCC students will be busy working together at their workshop in Singapore from July 28 until August 1. The main objectives of this workshop are to enhance internationalist views about presentations and meetings, and to provide the OCC students with a chance to work systematically through what they have learnt during the course. It will involve discussion in a formal meeting in addition to presentation making, from planning and introducing, to concluding and handling questions. In terms of the output of the workshop, the aim is for the students to be able to make a clear, well-organized presentation in front of an audience.

Does it sound like a practical activity?

Usana

# Here's the Answer

## Past Tense Endings



Can you explain when to use /t/, /d/, /ɪd/ endings?



Deciding when to use the /ɪd/ pronunciation is pretty simple. You need to remember that this Past Tense ending is only used for verbs ending with a /t/ or /d/ sound.

Examples:

... becomes "wanted" and is pronounced "want/ɪd/"  
 "need" becomes "needed" and is pronounced "need/ɪd/"

We pronounce the -ed ending as /t/ after verbs that end in voiceless consonants such as /p, k, f, s, +/, /tʃ/

Examples:

"wrap" becomes "wrapped" and is pronounced "wrap/t/"  
 "walk" becomes "walked" and is pronounced "walk/t/"  
 "stuff" becomes "stuffed" and is pronounced "stuff/t/"  
 "laugh" becomes "laughed" and is pronounced "laugh/t/"  
 "kiss" becomes "kissed" and is pronounced "kiss/t/"  
 "finish" becomes "finished" and is pronounced "finish/t/"  
 "stretch" becomes "stretched" and is pronounced "stretch/t/"

We pronounce the -ed ending as /d/ after verbs that end in voiced consonants such as /b, g, v, z, m, n, y, w, ŋ/

Examples:

"rub" becomes "rubbed" and is pronounced "rub/d/"  
 "mug" becomes "mugged" and is pronounced "mug/d/"  
 "improve" becomes "improved" and is pronounced "improve/d/"  
 "sneeze" becomes "sneezed" and is pronounced "sneeze/d/"  
 "dream" becomes "dreamed" and is pronounced "dream/d/" (note that "dreamt" is the British English version of the past tense of "dream")  
 "clean" becomes "cleaned" and is pronounced "clean/d/"  
 "enjoy" becomes "enjoyed" and is pronounced "enjoy/d/"  
 "allow" becomes "allowed" and is pronounced "allow/d/"

Source: <http://www.teaching-esl-to-adults.com/english-past-tense-pronunciation.html>

Solorzano, S, H, and Schmidt, P.L., J. 2004. North Star Listening and Speaking. New York: Pearson Education.

# Culture Corner

## A Guide to English Culture & Customs



### Queues

The English are famous for being very polite. Always join the back of the queue and wait your turn when buying tickets, waiting to be served in a bank or post office, or getting on a bus or train. If you **'jump the queue'** in England you will be known as 'queue jumper' and although people may not say anything to you, they will make very unhappy noises!

If there is any confusion about whether there is only one queue for several different cashiers, you should still wait your turn and stay behind everyone who arrived before you. English people do not try to push into the front of the line; they are very fair. You will often hear people saying **'Who's next?'** The general rule is that you are next if you are the first person in the queue!



### Tissues

It is British custom to **blow one's nose with a tissue**. Some people keep a tissue or a handkerchief up their sleeve or in their pocket. It is not polite to sniff.

### Water

The water in the taps is clean enough to drink and brush your teeth with. Very few people drink bottled water in England, but some people filter their water in a jug before they drink it.



### Eye contact

In public, and particularly on public transport, people **avoid making eye contact with strangers**. Most people either read or look slightly towards the ground rather than at people's faces. People in England feel uncomfortable if they think someone is watching them.

[http://www.stgiles-international.com/General\\_cultural\\_information.pdf](http://www.stgiles-international.com/General_cultural_information.pdf)

Piyaporn

# LEARNING STRATEGIES

## Sing English Songs



Singing songs is fun, and songs are the **MOST** useful way to learn. At the same time, you can learn some new words and phrases while singing songs.

Some vocabulary used in songs is not everyday English language, so you have to be careful how you use song lyrics (i.e., the words of a song) when you speak. Most words and sentences, though, are very useful. You don't have to sing songs aloud if you are shy, but after learning a song you should be able to follow the words without looking at the lyrics. When you can do that, you have learned something valuable that you will never forget!

Some good songs to listen to are from The Beatles, John Denver and The Carpenters. Their songs are not too fast and the lyrics are close to normal spoken English.

If you get good at singing English songs, you can try karaoke with your friends. When you are able to sing a song in another language, even if you don't sing so beautifully, you will really impress other people!



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

Usana

# FUN WITH ENGLISH

## No.5 Word Association

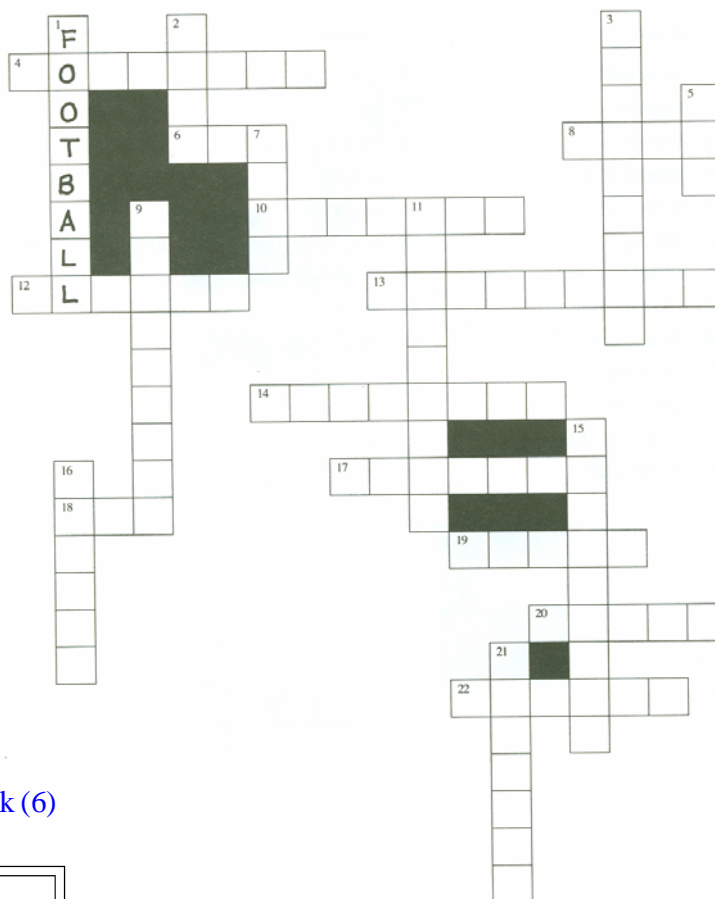
Complete the crossword by using words that can be associated with each group of three words.  
(See example)

**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)



### Answers No.4 Opposites: Verbs

#### Across

- 1 attack
- 2 disappear
- 4 raise
- 6 shorten
- 7 tighten
- 10 create
- 11 refuse
- 12 expand
- 14 spend
- 15 depart
- 16 allow
- 18 forget
- 19 decrease

#### Down

- 1 admit
- 3 show
- 5 sink
- 6 succeed
- 8 import
- 9 hurry
- 13 discourage
- 14 strengthen
- 17 reward

Source: Test Your Vocabulary, It crosses Time!,  
By Peter Wastc-Jones

### EDITORIAL TEAM

**Editor :** Usana Wongnarkpet

**Editorial Team :** Suwanee Auephunsirikul  
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