



LANGUAGE LINKS

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what's happening this week?

On Friday we will take our first excursion outside Bangkok, this time as a one-day trip. The purpose of this trip will be to give students an opportunity to practise using English in a simulation of a real situation, through giving and listening to briefings, and asking and answering questions in English. More importantly, you will get some ideas on how to make a presentation more effective.



Our first destination will be Sanamchan Palace in Nakorn Prathom. This palace was constructed during the reign of King Rama VI. The compound occupies an area of 355 acres and houses a group of throne halls and pavilions displaying an elegant and unusual mixture of architectural styles, including classical French, English Tudor and traditional Thai.

In the afternoon, we will head to the Thai Human Imagery Museum.

I hope that you'll gain benefits from this excursion, and that your English knowledge will be broadened.

NOTE: Casual dress is recommended; a hat or an umbrella will also be useful.

Tentative Itinerary

- 07.30 Leave the Institute
- 09.30 Arrive at Sanamchan Palace
- 12.00 Lunch
- 14.00 Arrive at Thai Human Imagery Museum
- 16.30 Depart for Bangkok



Usana

Culture Corner

Customs & Manners Quiz



Before moving to a new country, it is important to learn as much about its **culture** as possible. To give you an idea of how cultures differ around the world, do this quiz. Try to guess the countries in which the following customs are practised.

South Africa	Saudi Arabia	Brazil	Portugal
Romania	Poland	Hungary	Turkey
The Philippines	Venezuela	Switzerland	Spain



❶ Public displays of affection, even between spouses, are not acceptable.

❷ Make appointments at least two weeks in advance; showing up without one is unacceptable

❸ **Never** criticize or argue publicly with a local.



❹ Maintain good posture at all times.



❺ **Do not** cross your arms while facing someone.



❻ Businesswomen generally are not expected to pay for a meal.

❼ Walking on the grass is **illegal** in most areas.



❽ Wear shorts only at the beach.

❾ Ice cream cones are the only acceptable food to be eaten in the street.

Do not

<http://www.branchor.com/culturequiz.htm>



Here's the Answer

Have Something Done



Do you know what the structure *to have something done* means?



In English, unlike in some Latin-based languages, we cannot say that we do, did or are going to do something if it is, in fact, another person who performs the action.

In Portuguese, for example, you might say:

- ☐ *Vou cortar o cabelo. (I am going to cut my hair.)*



It actually means that you are going to the barber's or hairdresser's, where a professional will do the cutting.

In English, if you say "I am going to cut my hair" it means that you will sit down in front of a mirror with the scissors and do it yourself.

When we wish to talk about arranging for things to be done by other people, we use the structure *to have something done*:

- ☐ *I am going to **have** my hair cut.*
- ☐ *I **have** my car serviced every two months.*
- ☐ *We **had** the house redecorated over the summer.*



It is also possible to use the verb **get** instead of **have**:

- ☐ *I am going to **get** my hair cut.*
- ☐ *I **get** my car serviced every two months.*
- ☐ *We **got** the house redecorated over the summer.*



<http://www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish-central-grammar-have-something-done.htm>

Napassawan

LEARNING STRATEGIES

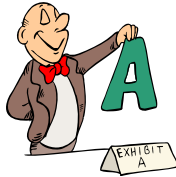
Learn English Riddles



If you want to improve your English ability, you have to use your brain! You have to start to think in English. One way to do that is to ask and answer questions.



You actually started to do this in the classroom. Your teacher asked questions while you and your classmates had to think to come up with the answers. When your teacher gave you homework, wasn't it in the form of questions that you had to think about? The question and answer approach is basic to learning and now you are ready for more challenging questions.



Riddles are questions that we ask for fun. They are like a trick. Usually they have two meanings. One meaning is easy to see, but the other meaning takes more thought.

Often, riddles need to be spoken. They don't often seem funny if we read them. For example, one of my favourite riddles is: *What is black and white and read all over?* When we HEAR that, we cannot see the word *read*. Instead, we think it is *red*, which has the same pronunciation as *read* (the past participle of the verb "to read"). After we hear *black* and *white*, we then think we hear *red* – rather than *read* – and try to imagine an animal with those colours. Is it a zebra that is embarrassed? Or a drunk skunk?



After we think of different animals that are black, white and red, we are surprised to hear the answer to the riddle. What is black and white, and READ all over? It's a newspaper! The ink is black and the paper is white, and it is read by people in many different places. Try asking this question to your friends and see how they answer! (Don't e-mail it, though, because then they will be able to see the difference between *red* and *read*.) Later, you can try other riddles. You can do a search for "English riddles" on Google. Try to remember one riddle at a time; later you can learn a list of several riddles. Not only will you be practising English, you will be laughing and having fun at the same time!

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

Usana

FUN WITH ENGLISH

No.4 Definitions 2

Match up the definitions on the left (1-16) with the correct idiom on the right (a-p).

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 be in prison | a be an old hand at something |
| 2. enjoy oneself | b be out of pocket |
| 3 be experienced | c break one's word |
| 4 have one's revenge | d bring something to mind |
| 5 quarrel in public, have a row | e come to a head |
| 6 look angrily at someone | f come to light |
| 7 lose money over something | g do time |
| 8 remain alert | h get one's own back |
| 9 reach a crisis | i give someone a black look |
| 10 wait, be patient | j give someone the slip |
| 11 not keep a promise | k have a good time |
| 12 become known | l have one's hands full |
| 13 relax | m hold one's horses |
| 14 recall, remember something | n keep on one's toes |
| 15 be very busy | o make a scene |
| 16 escape from someone (e.g. the police) | p put one's feet up |

From : Test Your English Idioms, Peter Watcyn-Jones



Answer no.3

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 drawing pin | 9 punch |
| 2 thimble | 10 dustbin |
| 3 tea cosy | 11 bellows |
| 4 metronome | 12 colander |
| 5 binoculars | 13 font |
| 6 spanner | 14 megaphone |
| 7 microscope | 15 ruler |
| 8 plectrum | |

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