

แบบเรียนวิชา : GEN1124 ท่องโลกด้วยภาษาอังกฤษ English Language as Windows to the World

ผู้เขียน : อาจารย์โปรแกรมวิชาภาษาตะวันตก

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ส่วนหนึ่งของหนังสือเล่มนี้ไปลอกเลียน ทำสำเนา ถ่ายเอกสาร หรือนำไปเผยแพร่บนอินเทอร์เน็ต และ
เครือข่ายต่าง ๆ นอกจากจะได้รับอนุญาตเป็นลายลักษณ์อักษรเท่านั้น ชื่อผลิตภัณฑ์และเครื่องหมายต่างๆ ที่
อ้างถึงเป็นของมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏเชียงรายเท่านั้น

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ท่องโลกด้วยภาษาอังกฤษ

Windows to the world



Western Languages Program

Faculty of Humanities

Chiangrai Rajabhat University

Preface

GEN1124 Windows to the World is the main textbook of a General Education course at Chiang Rai Rajabhat University. This assembled book presents general knowledge of Thai society, its mutual neighbours and some western countries; covering geographical, political, social and cultural contexts. It, therefore, aims to raise the learners' awareness of cultural understanding, as well as the world knowledge with the implication of being good citizen of the world.

June 2017

มคอ. 3

ชื่อสถาบันอุดมศึกษา	มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏเชียงราย
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หมวดที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป

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2. วัตถุประสงค์ในการพัฒนา/ปรับปรุง เพื่อให้ศึกษามีความรู้พื้นฐานวัฒนธรรม ความเชื่อ และวิถีชีวิตของคนในภูมิภาคต่าง ๆ ของโลก เพื่อเตรียมความพร้อมในการนำความรู้ไปสื่อสารในสถานการณ์จริงได้ เช่น การทักทาย พูดคุยกับชาวต่างชาติที่มีจากวัฒนธรรมที่แตกต่างกัน

หมวดที่ 3 ลักษณะและการดำเนินการ

<p>1. คำอธิบายรายวิชา</p> <p>วัฒนธรรม ความเชื่อ และวิถีชีวิตของคนในภูมิภาคต่าง ๆ ของโลก ภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้และในประเทศไทย ประเพณี เทศกาลและกิจกรรมทางวัฒนธรรมต่าง ๆ ผ่านการจัดกิจกรรมการเรียนรู้ในบริบทของการเรียนภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาต่างประเทศ</p> <p>Cultures, beliefs and ways of life of people from various parts of the world, Southeast Asian, and Thailand. Traditions, festivals and cultural activities through class activities and EFL environment.</p>											
<p>2. จำนวนชั่วโมงที่ใช้ต่อภาคการศึกษา</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>บรรยาย (ชั่วโมง/ภาคการศึกษา)</th> <th>ปฏิบัติการ (ชั่วโมง/ ภาคการศึกษา)</th> <th>ศึกษาด้วยตนเอง (ชั่วโมง/ภาค การศึกษา)</th> <th>สอนเสริม(ชั่วโมง/ ภาคการศึกษา)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				บรรยาย (ชั่วโมง/ภาคการศึกษา)	ปฏิบัติการ (ชั่วโมง/ ภาคการศึกษา)	ศึกษาด้วยตนเอง (ชั่วโมง/ภาค การศึกษา)	สอนเสริม(ชั่วโมง/ ภาคการศึกษา)	1	2	3	0
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1	2	3	0								
<p>3. จำนวนชั่วโมงต่อสัปดาห์ที่ อาจารย์ให้คำปรึกษาและ แนะนำทางวิชาการแก่นัก ศึกษาเป็นรายบุคคล</p>		<p>อาจารย์ประจำวิชาประกาศเวลาให้คำปรึกษาใน ห้องเรียน - อาจารย์จัดเวลาให้คำปรึกษาเป็นรายบุคคล หรือ กลุ่มตามความต้องการ 1 ชั่วโมงต่อสัปดาห์ (เฉพาะรายที่ ต้องการ)</p>									

หมวดที่ 4 การพัฒนาผลการเรียนรู้ของนักศึกษา

<p>1.คุณธรรม จริยธรรม</p> <p>1.1 คุณธรรม จริยธรรมที่ต้องการพัฒนา</p> <p>1.1.1 มีความซื่อสัตย์ สุจริตและประพฤติตนให้เป็นแบบอย่างที่ดีในสังคม</p> <p>1.1.2 มีวินัยตรงต่อเวลา และมีความรับผิดชอบต่อตนเองและสังคม</p> <p>1.1.3 รู้จักช่วยเหลือผู้อื่น มีความเอื้ออาทรต่อผู้อื่นและสังคม</p>
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<p>1.2.2 ผู้สอนสอดแทรกเนื้อหาเกี่ยวกับคุณธรรม จริยธรรมในเนื้อหาที่สอนทุกรายวิชา</p> <p>1.2.3 การแสดงออกซึ่งการเป็นแบบอย่างที่ดีของอาจารย์ผู้สอนรู้จักช่วยเหลือผู้อื่น มีความเอื้ออาทรต่อผู้อื่นและสังคม</p> <p>1.2.4 ผู้สอนให้ความสำคัญกับการสร้างวินัย การตรงต่อเวลา และความรับผิดชอบ ผ่านกิจกรรมการเรียนการสอนในรายวิชา</p>
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<p>2.2 วิธีการสอน</p> <p>2.2.1 บูรณาการวิธีการสอนที่มีความหลากหลายเพื่อเสริมสร้างบรรยากาศการเรียนรู้ให้แก่ผู้เรียน</p> <p>2.2.2 เน้นการศึกษาจากสถานการณ์จริง และให้ความสำคัญสามารถบูรณาการความรู้ด้านมนุษยศาสตร์ สังคมศาสตร์ คณิตศาสตร์ วิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยี ภาษาศาสตร์ และนำไปเป็นเครื่องมือในการเรียน และนำไปใช้ในชีวิตประจำวัน</p>
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<p>2.3.2 ประเมินจากการจัดทำรายงาน การศึกษาค้นคว้าและการศึกษา กรณีศึกษา</p> <p>2.3.3 ประเมินจากการนำเสนอรายงานทั้งที่เป็นรูปเล่มรายงานและการรายงานด้วยวาจา</p>
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<p>3.2 วิธีการสอน</p> <p>3.2.1 การใช้กิจกรรมการเรียนการสอนที่เน้นกระบวนการคิด การวิเคราะห์ และการตัดสินใจ เช่น การอภิปรายกลุ่ม การให้ศึกษาค้นคว้าเรื่องใดเรื่องหนึ่งเป็นการเฉพาะและให้มีการนำเสนอ</p> <p>3.2.2 การให้มีการศึกษาและวิเคราะห์กรณีศึกษา การศึกษาในสถานการณ์จริง</p> <p>3.2.3 การเชิญผู้มีประสบการณ์และความเชี่ยวชาญ มาบรรยายเรื่องวิีคิด สามารถสรุปแนวคิดและการแก้ปัญหาเฉพาะหน้าอย่างมีหลักการและเหตุผล</p>
<p>3.3 วิธีการประเมินผล</p> <p>3.3.1 ประเมินจากผลงานที่มอบหมายทั้งในรูปแบบของรายงานและการนำเสนอด้วยวาจา</p> <p>3.3.2 ประเมินจากการสอบ</p>
<p>4.ทักษะความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างบุคคลและความรับผิดชอบ</p>
<p>4.1 ทักษะความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างบุคคลและความรับผิดชอบที่ต้องการพัฒนา</p> <p>4.1.1. สามารถสื่อสารกับบุคคลอื่นได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ และสามารถสนทนาทั้งภาษาไทยและต่างประเทศได้</p> <p>4.1.2. สามารถทำงานร่วมกับผู้อื่นและเคารพในความแตกต่างและการปฏิบัติต่อผู้อื่นอย่างเป็นกัลยาณมิตร</p> <p>4.1.3. มีความรับผิดชอบในการทำงาน สามารถทำงานเป็นทีม และมีส่วนร่วมในกิจกรรม การเรียน การแสวงหาความรู้</p>
<p>4.2 วิธีการสอน</p> <p>4.2.1 ให้ความสำคัญกับกิจกรรมการเรียนการสอนที่เน้นการทำงานเป็นทีม</p>

<p>4.2.2 มีการกำหนดหน้าที่และความรับผิดชอบให้ปฏิบัติ</p> <p>4.2.3 ผู้สอนรายวิชาต่างๆ เน้นให้นักศึกษาได้ตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างบุคคลและความสำคัญของความรับผิดชอบ</p>
<p>4.3 วิธีการประเมินผล</p> <p>4.3.1 ประเมินผลจากการทำงานเป็นทีม</p> <p>4.3.2 การให้นักศึกษาประเมินตนเองและประเมินกันเอง</p> <p>4.3.3 การประเมินพฤติกรรมในชั้นเรียน</p>
<p>5.ทักษะการวิเคราะห์เชิงตัวเลข การสื่อสารและการใช้เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ</p>
<p>5.1 ทักษะการวิเคราะห์เชิงตัวเลข การสื่อสารและการใช้เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศที่ต้องการพัฒนา</p> <p>5.1.1 สามารถเลือกและประยุกต์คณิตศาสตร์หรือเทคนิคทางสถิติที่เกี่ยวข้องได้อย่างเหมาะสม</p> <p>5.1.2 สามารถค้นคว้าความรู้โดยใช้เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศและนำมาประยุกต์ใช้ในกิจกรรมการเรียนการสอน</p> <p>5.1.3 สามารถสื่อสารได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพและเลือกใช้รูปแบบของการนำเสนอผลงานรายงานที่เหมาะสมสำหรับกลุ่มบุคคลที่แตกต่างกันได้โดยใช้เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ</p>
<p>5.2 วิธีการสอน</p> <p>5.2.1 จัดให้มีการฝึกการจัดการแก้ไขปัญหาโดยใช้ตัวแบบทางสถิติและคณิตศาสตร์เป็นเครื่องมือ</p> <p>5.2.2 จัดให้มีการทดสอบทักษะและความสามารถในการใช้ภาษาเพื่อการสื่อสารในรูปแบบของภาษาที่เป็นวิชาการ โดยเฉพาะภาษาอังกฤษ</p> <p>5.2.3 ส่งเสริมการใช้ประโยชน์ของอุปกรณ์เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศเพื่อพัฒนาขีดความสามารถและศักยภาพการเรียนรู้ของนักศึกษา</p>
<p>5.3 วิธีการประเมินผล</p> <p>5.3.1 ประเมินจากการให้นำเสนอผลการศึกษาค้นคว้าทั้งในรูปแบบรูปเล่มรายงานและด้วยวาจา</p> <p>5.3.2 ประเมินโดยการทดสอบทักษะการใช้เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศในการศึกษาค้นคว้า</p> <p>5.3.3 ประเมินจากการให้จัดทำข้อสรุปการวิเคราะห์ปัญหาที่ได้รับมอบหมาย</p>

หมวดที่ 5 แผนการสอนและการประเมินผล

1. แผนการสอน				
สัปดาห์ ที่	หัวข้อ/รายละเอียด	จำนวน ชั่วโมง	กิจกรรมการเรียนรู้การสอน/ สื่อที่ใช้(ถ้ามี)	ผู้สอน
1	General knowledge of Thai culture: Geographical and governmental division	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ ดูวีดิทัศน์ประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำแบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
2	General knowledge of Thai culture: Thai tradition	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ ดูวีดิทัศน์ประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำแบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
3	General knowledge of Thai culture: Cultural diversity	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ ดูวีดิทัศน์ประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำแบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
4	General knowledge of Thai culture: Surprising facts	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ ดูวีดิทัศน์ประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำแบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
5	Famous Thai culture: Festivals	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ ดูวีดิทัศน์ประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำแบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก

6	General knowledge of SEA Countries: Background of SEA	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ คู่มือทัศนประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำ แบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
7	General knowledge of SEA Countries: Eating cultures	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ คู่มือทัศนประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำ แบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
8	การสอบกลางภาค	2	-	-
9	General knowledge of SEA Countries: General Do's and Don'ts	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ คู่มือทัศนประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำ แบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
10	Famous SEA Culture: Tradition and Festivals	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ คู่มือทัศนประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำ แบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
11	General knowledge of Western Countries: Background of native speaking countries	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ คู่มือทัศนประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำ แบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
12	General knowledge of Western Countries: Languages spoken	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ คู่มือทัศนประกอบ	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก

			บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำแบบฝึกหัด	
13	General knowledge of Western Countries: General Do's and Don'ts	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ ดูวีดิทัศน์ประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำแบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
14	Cultural Issue: Communicating with Foreigners	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ ดูวีดิทัศน์ประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำแบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
15	Cultural Communication Topics	3	บรรยาย ยกตัวอย่างประกอบ โดยใช้ PowerPoint ฝึกอ่าน บทความ ดูวีดิทัศน์ประกอบ บทเรียน ตอบคำถามและทำแบบฝึกหัด	โปรแกรมวิชา ภาษาตะวันตก
16	การสอบปลายภาค	2		
รวมจำนวนชั่วโมงตลอดภาคการศึกษา		45		

2. แผนการประเมินผลการเรียนรู้				
กิจกรรมที่	ผลการเรียนรู้	วิธีการประเมินผลนักศึกษา	สัปดาห์ที่ประเมิน	สัดส่วนการประเมินผล
1	สอบผ่านร้อยละ 50	- สอบกลางภาค - สอบปลายภาค	8 และ 16	40 %
2	แบบฝึกหัดและใบงานที่ได้รับมอบหมาย	- การทำงานเดี่ยว - การทำงานกลุ่ม	ตลอดภาคการศึกษา	50 %

3	เข้าชั้นเรียนไม่ต่ำกว่าร้อยละ 80 ของเวลาเรียน	การเข้าชั้นเรียน การมีส่วนร่วม อภิปราย เสนอความคิดเห็นในชั้นเรียน การส่งงานที่ได้รับมอบหมาย	ตลอดภาคการศึกษา	10 %
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3. การประเมินผล
ประเภทของการประเมิน <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> อิงเกณฑ์ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> อิงกลุ่ม
<p>ช่วงการให้ระดับคะแนน(เกรด)</p> <p>80-100 = A ,</p> <p>75-79 =B+ ,</p> <p>70-74 = B ,</p> <p>65-69 = C+ ,</p> <p>60-64 = C ,</p> <p>55-59 = D+ ,</p> <p>50-54 = D ,</p> <p>0-49 = F</p>

หมวดที่ 6 ทรัพยากรประกอบการเรียนการสอน

<p>1. เอกสารและตำราหลัก</p> <p>เอกสารประกอบการเรียนการสอนรายวิชา GEN1124 ท่องโลกด้วยภาษาอังกฤษ English Language as Windows to the World โดยโปรแกรมวิชาภาษาตะวันตก คณะมนุษยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏเชียงราย</p>
<p>2. เอกสารและข้อมูลสำคัญ</p> <p>- Commisceo Global Consultancy Ltd. 2017. (2017, April 2). <i>Thai Culture and Tradition</i>. Retrieved from http://www.commisceo-global.com/country-guides/thailand-guide</p> <p>- Lyndon, H. (2017, March 22). <i>The Main Thai Dialects</i>. Copyright (c) 2008. Retrieved from http://www.speakrealthai.com/dialects.html</p> <p>- Macmillan. (2017, April 2). <i>Thailand</i>. eLessons from Www.insideout.net. Copyright © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2006. Retrieved from</p>

<p>www.insideout.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/IO0276T-Beethoven1.pdf</p> <p>- Sawadee.com. (2017, March 12). <i>Regional Thai Cuisine</i>. Retrieved from https://www.sawadee.com/thailand/food/regional.html</p> <p>- Teeradet C. (2008). <i>Thai Studies</i>. Suan Dusit Rajabhat University Book Center.</p> <p>- Sawadee.com. (2017, March 12). <i>Regional Thai Cuisine</i>. Retrieved from https://www.sawadee.com/thailand/food/regional.html</p> <p>- Teeradet C. (2008). <i>Thai Studies</i>. Suan Dusit Rajabhat University Book Center.</p> <p>- Thai ways Magazine. (2017, April 1). <i>Thai Culture and Tradition</i>. (2017). Retrieved from http://www.thaiwaysmagazine.com/thailand/thailand_festival.html</p>
<p>3. เอกสารและข้อแนะนำ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - http://www.traveltaboo.com/uk-travel-tips-dos-and-donts/ - http://www.traveltaboo.com/america-travel-tips-dos-and-donts/ - http://www.onestopenglish.com/grammar/grammar-reference/american-english-vs-british-english/differences-in-american-and-british-english-grammar-article/152820.article - https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/sites/teacheng/files/British_and_American_English.pdf - http://busyteacher.org/20184-british-english-vs-american-english.html - http://www.english-in-chester.co.uk/e-learning/lesson/differences-between-british-english-and-american-english/

หมวดที่ 7 การประเมินและปรับปรุงการดำเนินการของรายวิชา

<p>1. กลยุทธ์การประเมินประสิทธิผลของรายวิชาโดยนักศึกษา</p> <p>การประเมินประสิทธิผลในรายวิชานี้ที่จัดทำโดยนักศึกษา ได้จัดกิจกรรมการนำแนวคิดและความเห็นจากนักศึกษาได้ดังนี้</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - การสังเกตการณ์จากพฤติกรรมของผู้เรียน - แบบประเมินผู้สอน และแบบประเมินรายวิชา
<p>2. กลยุทธ์การประเมินการสอน</p> <p>ในการเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประเมินการสอนได้มีกลยุทธ์ ดังนี้</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ผลการสอบ - การทวนสอบผลประเมินการเรียนรู้
<p>3. การปรับปรุงการสอน</p> <p>หลังจากผลประเมินการสอนในข้อ 2 จึงมีการปรับปรุงการสอน โดยการจัดกิจกรรมในการระดมสมอง และหาข้อมูลเพิ่มเติม ในการปรับปรุงการสอน ดังนี้</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - การวิจัยในชั้นเรียนและนอกชั้นเรียน
<p>4. การทวนสอบมาตรฐานผลสัมฤทธิ์ของนักศึกษาในรายวิชา</p> <p>ในระหว่างการเรียนรู้การสอนรายวิชา มีการทวนสอบผลสัมฤทธิ์ในรายหัวข้อ ตามที่คาดหวังจากการเรียนรู้ในรายวิชา ได้จากการสอบถามนักศึกษา หรือการสุ่มตรวจผลงานของนักศึกษา รวมถึงพิจารณาจากผลการทดสอบกลางภาค และหลังการออกผลการเรียนรายวิชา มีการทวนสอบผลสัมฤทธิ์โดยรวมในวิชา ดังนี้</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - การทวนสอบการให้คะแนนจากการสุ่มตรวจผลงานของนักศึกษา โดยอาจารย์อื่น หรือผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ ที่ไม่ใช่อาจารย์ประจำหลักสูตร - มีการตั้งคณะกรรมการในสาขาวิชาตรวจสอบผลการประเมินการเรียนรู้ของนักศึกษา โดยตรวจสอบข้อสอบ รายงาน วิธีการให้คะแนนสอบและการให้คะแนนพฤติกรรม - มีการสนทนากลุ่มระหว่างผู้สอน
<p>5. การดำเนินการทบทวนและการวางแผนปรับปรุงประสิทธิผลของรายวิชา</p> <p>จากผลการประเมินและการทวนสอบผลสัมฤทธิ์ผลรายวิชา ได้มีการวางแผนการปรับปรุงการสอนและรายละเอียดวิชา เพื่อให้เกิดคุณภาพมากขึ้น ดังนี้</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ปรับปรุงรายวิชาทุก 3 ปี หรือตามข้อเสนอแนะและผลการทวนสอบมาตรฐานผลสัมฤทธิ์ตามข้อ 4 - เปลี่ยนหรือสลับอาจารย์ผู้สอน เพื่อให้นักศึกษามีมุมมองในเรื่องการประยุกต์ความรู้ กับปัญหาที่มาจากงานวิจัยของอาจารย์หรือจากบทความทางวิชาการอื่นๆ

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LESSON PLAN OF CHAPTER 1

TALKING ABOUT THAILAND

Content:

General background of Thai Society; geographical, political, and traditional context.

Behavioral Objectives:

1. Students should be able to understand Thai society and contexts.
2. Students should be able to describe and differentiates regional parts of Thailand.
3. Students should be able to explain the meaning of being Thai.

Instructional Procedures and Activities:

1. Study textbook
2. Watch videos
3. Answer questions
4. Read articles
5. Discuss and summarize main points
6. Exercises

Instructional Materials:

1. Text books
2. Videos
3. Articles
4. PowerPoint Presentations

Assessment and Evaluation:

1. Observe the understanding of learners' participation.
2. Evaluate from doing exercises.
3. Evaluate from discussing and summarizing.

CHAPTER 1

TALKING ABOUT THAILAND

Warm up: How much do you know about Thailand?

1. Which country doesn't share border of Thailand?
 - a. Malaysia
 - b. Cambodia
 - c. Myanmar
 - d. Singapore

2. What important river forms part of the eastern border of Thailand?
 - a. Irrawady
 - b. Mekong
 - c. Chao Phaya
 - d. Ping

3. What is Thailand's main exported crop?
 - a. Rice
 - b. Cotton
 - c. coconut
 - d. sugar

4. French once ruled Bangkok. True or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. What does Thailand's official motto "Chat, Satsana, Phra Maha Kasat" mean?
 - a. National, Buddhism, Royal family
 - b. Nation, Religions, King
 - c. Country, Religions, Prime minister
 - d. Land, Religions, King

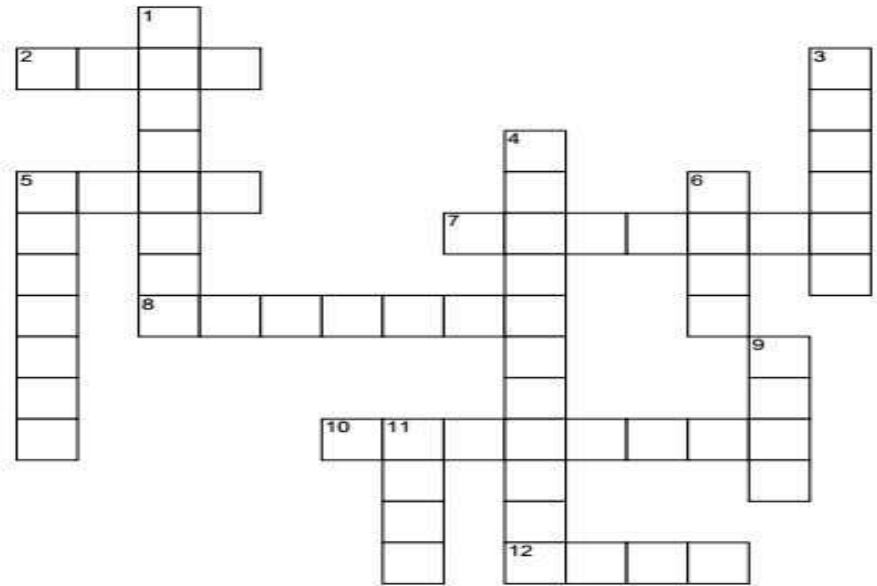
6. What is the official name of Thailand?
- a. Siam
 - b. Kingdom of Thailand
 - c. Republic of Thailand
 - d. United States of Thailand
7. What is Thailand's capital city?
- a. Chiang Mai
 - b. Bangkok
 - c. Nakhon Si Thammarat
 - d. Krabi
8. What religion do most the Thai people practice?
- a. Hinduism
 - b. Christianity
 - c. Animism
 - d. Buddhism
9. Where is Thailand located in Asia?
- a. Europe
 - b. Southeast Asia
 - c. Southwest Asia
 - d. Peninsula
10. What is the main dialect of Northeast Thailand?
- a. Isaan
 - b. Center
 - c. South
 - d. Muang



Warm-up Activity

Use the clues given to fill the blanks in order to complete the crossword correctly.

Thailand



ACROSS

2. colors of the flag of Thailand:
Red, White, and _____
5. currency
7. about sixty-seven _____ people
in Thailand.
8. a period of heavy rainfall in
South and Southeast Asia.
10. shares land borders with Burma,
Laos, Cambodia, and _____
12. education is free through grade
six and mandatory through grade _____

DOWN

1. Religion practiced by 95% of the
people
3. National sport (also called Muay Thai)
4. High east point in the country
(2 live words)
5. largest city and the capital of
Thailand
6. the world's largest exporter of this
agricultural product
9. official language
11. continent Thailand is on

Part I: Thailand Facts

Population:	Capital:	Location:	Climate:
68,146,609 (2016 est.)	Bangkok	Southeastern Asia, bordering the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand, southeast of Burma	tropical; - (mid-May to September) rainy, warm, cloudy southwest monsoon; - northeast monsoon is dry, cool - (November to mid- March) Southern isthmus always hot and humid
Area:	Currency:	Government:	colors of flag:
513,115 square kilometers (198,115 square miles)	Baht	constitutional monarchy	red, white, blue
Ethnic Make-up:	Religions:		Language:
Thai 75%, Chinese 14%, other 11%	Buddhism 95%, Muslim 3.8%, Christianity 0.5%, Hinduism 0.1%, other 0.6% (1991)		Thai, English, ethnic and regional dialects

Activity 1 Use the above chart to answer the questions. Write short answers.

1. How many people live in Thailand? _____
2. What continent is Thailand located? _____
3. Who is the head of the government? _____
4. What is its main religion? _____
5. What colors are the flag? _____
6. What is the currency? _____
7. What is the capital of Thailand? _____
8. Do drivers drive on the left side of roads? _____
9. What language do the people speak? _____
10. What is the climate of this country? _____

**“SWEAT,
SMILE,
AND
REPEAT.”**

Thailand Vocabulary

Directions: Match the vocabularies in column A with is related to column B.

Column A

1. ____ Thailand
2. ____ rice
3. ____ rubber
4. ____ red, white, blue
5. ____ Burma
6. ____ Laos
7. ____ Cambodia
8. ____ Malaysia
9. ____ Andaman Sea
10. ____ Gulf of Thailand
11. ____ Muay Thai
12. ____ Thai
13. ____ spicy noodles
14. ____ Bangkok
15. ____ Asia
16. ____ King of Thailand
17. ____ Prime Minister
18. ____ provinces

Column B

- a. a language
- b. a religion
- c. body of water to the east
- d. body of water to the west
- e. capital city
- f. colors of the Flag of Thai
- g. continent
- h. country east of Thailand
- i. country northeast of Thai
- j. country northwest of Thailand
- k. country south of Thailand
- l. elastic material
- m. political areas
- n. political leader
- o. population of Thailand
- p. rice noodles with vegetable
- q. small white grains of food
- r. symbolic leader

19. _____ 67 million

s. Thai boxing

20. _____ Buddhism

t. was once called Siam

Part II: Thailand Geography



Figure 1.1 Map of Thailand

Activity 2 What countries border Thailand?

1. _____

5. _____

2. _____

6. _____

3. _____

7. _____

4. _____

8. _____

Activity 3 Watch the video and determine if the given provinces are in the North, West, Central, Northeast, East or the South of Thailand.

Province	Region	Province	Region
Krabi		Rayong	
Uttaradit		Ubon Ratchathani	
Nong Bua Lamphu		Tak	
Kanchanaburi		Suphan Buri	
Nakhon Ratchasima		Nakhon Si Thammarat	

Activity 4 Put the words given into the gaps.

jams	flavours	sun	shares
rural	suffered	bad	foreigners
industries	trip	earthquake	likes
delicious	died	bright	story

Thailand

Thailand is a country in Southeast Asia. It (1) _____ a border with Burma, Malaysia, Laos and Cambodia, and its population is about 65 million. Most Thais are Buddhists, and monks wearing (2) _____ orange robes are probably one of the most famous images of the country.

The capital, Bangkok, is one of the biggest cities in Asia. It is growing very quickly, with lots of people from (3) _____ areas moving to the city in search of work, and, like most big cities in the developing world, it has problems such as pollution and traffic (4) _____.



Thailand is a very beautiful country, with forests in the north and a lot of small islands that are very popular with tourists. (5) _____ who visit the forests usually like to go trekking or take rides on

elephants, while those who visit the islands usually want to relax in the (6) _____ and swim in the warm sea. The film *The Beach* (2000), with Leonardo DiCaprio, is a (7) _____ about young backpackers in Thailand.

Unfortunately, Thailand was one of the countries that (8) _____ very badly as a result of the tsunami caused by an (9) _____ under the Indian Ocean on 26th December 2004. The tsunami hit the west coast and caused very serious consequences

for the tourism and fishing (10) _____, but fortunately the Thai government and the international community have funded a lot of rebuilding work.

It is difficult for tourists to visit Thailand without getting a taste for the (11) _____ local food – that’s why, for example, there are so many Thai restaurants in European cities. Thai food is spicy, containing chilli and also other strong (12) _____ such as lemon grass and coconut. Rice is part of most main dishes, while desserts often include exotic fruits.

(Source: www.insideout.net. Copyright © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2006.)

Part III: Language

The following expressions can be used when you talk about your friend’s background.

Language Focus

Asking about someone’s background	Telling about Someone’s Background
Where are you from? Where do you come from?	Somying is from Nan province. He/ She is from Phayao. Phrae is where I’m from . Lamphun is my home town . I’m Thai. I come Lampang.

Asking about someone's background	Telling about Someone's Background
How long have you been here?	For 2 months. Since June.
Are you from this area? Are you from around here?	Yes, I call Chiang Rai my home. Khon Kaen's my home town. I'm based in Phuket. No, I was born in Bangkok.

Part IV: Being Thais

Reading: Thai Culture and Tradition

1. *The Wai*

The wai is the common form of greeting and adheres to strict rules of protocol. Raising both hands, palms joined with the fingers pointing upwards as if in prayer, lightly touching the body somewhere between the chest and the forehead, is the standard form. The wai is both a sign of respect as well as a greeting. Respect and courtesy are demonstrated by the height at which the hands are held and how low the head comes down to meet the thumbs of both hands.



The wai may be made while sitting, walking, or standing. The person who is junior in age or status is the first one to offer the wai. The senior person returns the wai, generally with their hands raised to somewhere around their chest.

2. The Smile

One thing the visitor is sure to have heard before setting feet in the country is that Thailand is the “Land of Smiles”. Thais smile much of the time.

Surrounded by beaming faces, the casual visitor often concludes either that he has arrived in a land of imbeciles or that the Thai are a very happy, contented people. The second conclusion is nearer to the truth, but is not all of the truth. While we would like you to go ahead and enjoy the smiles without thinking too much about it, we realize that a day will probably come when you will ask yourself what these people have to smile about.

3. Buddhism in Thailand



Thailand is a stronghold of Buddhism. Buddhists believe that life does not begin with birth and end with death, but rather that every person has several lives based upon the lessons of life not yet learned and acts committed (karma) in previous lives. Buddhists believe that selfishness and craving result in suffering and that compassion and love bring happiness and well-being. The true path to peace is to eliminate all desire, a condition which Buddhists define as 'nirvana', an indescribable state free of desire, suffering, or further rebirth, in which a person simply is, and is completely at one with his surroundings. Buddhism is practised in Thailand by over 90% of the population.

4. *Hierarchical Society*

Thais respect hierarchical relationships. Social relationships are defined as one person being superior to the other. Parents are superior to their children, teachers to their students, and bosses to their subordinates. When Thais meet a stranger, they will immediately try to place you within a hierarchy so they know how you should be treated. This is often done by asking what might be seen as very personal questions in other cultures.

5. *Thai Family Values*

The family is the cornerstone of Thai society. Family life is often more closely knit than in western cultures. The Thai family is a form of hierarchy with the parents at the top. Children are taught to honor their parents.

6. *Thai Behavior*



Thais place great emphasis and value on outward forms of courtesy such as politeness, respect, genial demeanor (behavior) and self-control in order to maintain harmonious relations.

Many of their rules of etiquette are by-products of the Buddhist religion. It is a non-confrontational society, in which public dispute or criticism is to be avoided at all costs. To be openly angry with someone might attract the wrath of the spirits, which in turn

could cause violence and tragedy. Loss of face is a disgrace to a Thai so they try to avoid confrontations and look for compromises in difficult situations.

Activity 5 Read these statements and write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if it is false

- _____ 1. The Wai is just a hello without using words.
- _____ 2. Thai are a very happy and contented people, the Thai smile all the time.
- _____ 3. Buddhists in Thailand believe that life begins with birth and ends with death.
- _____ 4. When Thais meet a stranger, they will always respect you.
- _____ 5. Many Thai are polite, respectful, and friendly accept everyone to be friends.
- _____ 6. Thai people strongly respect and practice in Buddhism and Christian.
- _____ 7. Thai family is always raise up the parents at the top
- _____ 8. For only whom Thai respects, they should pay respect by “Wai”
- _____ 9. Thai belief in Karma and do many good thing for their next life.
- _____ 10. Thailand is “Land of Smiles” because Thai should be smile all the time.

Part V: Cultural Diversity – Thailand

Thailand is a diverse country. Thais divide it into four distinct regions. Each region has its own distinct ethnic people, dialects, and customs.

1] The Main Thai Dialects

Central Thai is the most common for the Thai people. The main influencing factors that determine a dialect are their family, school and neighborhood.

Isaan - From the North east of Thailand, Isaan shares some similarities to the Laos language. Isaan people have problems speaking Central Thai without an accent. When someone mixes an Isaan word into conversation, his friends



might tease him that he [ตกลาว] dtok lao. The majority of people don't mind this joke, even in Isaan. People from Nakhon Rachasima are sometimes said to speak [ภาษาโคราช] pasa kohrat.

Lanna –Lanna is located in Northern Thailand, Lanna is also similar to Isaan; this dialect is known as [ภาษาเหนือ] pasa neua. People from Chiang Mai say that they speak [ภาษาเชียงใหม่] pasa Chiang Mai and that they speak slowly with long sounds; other people who speak Lanna speak faster with different pronunciation.

Southern - Southern speakers also have problems speaking central Thai without an accent and are sometimes said to be [ทองแดง] tong daeng. Southern people say [ไม่พริ้อ] mai preu for [ไม่เป็นไร] mai preu.

Activity 6: Discuss about the different region of speaking in Thailand.

Thai word : นำรักจingle

Central Thai

Isaan

Northern

Southern

.....

.....

Thai word : ไปเที่ยวกันมั๊ย?

Central Thai

Isaan

Northern

Southern

.....

.....

Thai word : สบายดีหรือเปล่า?

Central Thai

Isaan

Northern

Southern

.....

.....

Thai word : ง่ายๆ สบายๆ

Central Thai

Isaan

Northern

Southern

.....

.....

2] Food

Thai food has many different styles and flavors from region to region. In the south there are special curries and seafood. In the north there are finger dip foods and sticky rice. In the northeast there are minced pork and grilled chicken and in the central region there are jasmine rice and fish dishes.

“Regional Foods of Thailand”

➤ Northern Thai Cuisine



The northern people have penchant for medium cooked food with a touch of salty tastes almost to the exclusion of sweet and sour tastes.

Meat preferred by the northern people is pork followed by beef, chicken, duck, bird etc. Sea food

is the least known on account of the remoteness of the northern region from the sea.

Thai food of the north does not lack in varieties. These are dishes to be consumed at different times of the day. The northern breakfast known in the local dialect as *khao gnai* consisting mainly of *steamed glutinous rice* or *sticky rice* (*khaw neaw*). Cooked in the early hours of the day, steamed glutinous rice is packed in a wicker basket made from bamboo splints or palmyra palm leaves. The farmer takes the packed basket to the working rice field and eat the glutinous rice as lunch, known in the dialect as “*khaw tom*”. Dinner or “*khaw lang*” is an familiar affair is served on

raised wooden tray or “kan toke”. The tray which is about 15 to 30 inches in diameter is painted in red.

➤ Central Thai Cuisine

The Thai in the central plain prefer food with smooth and lasting taste with a touch of sweetness. The way the food is served is an art in itself. The dining table is often decorated with carved vegetable and fruit.



Cuisine of the central plain sometimes combines the best of the foods from various regions.

Rice is strictly the staple food for every family in the central region. There are on the average three to five dishes to go with rice. Typical are soup, gang som (chili vegetable soup), gang phed (Thai red curry), tom yam (spiced soup) and so on. Chili fried meat dishes are for instances, pad phed, panaeng, masaman, fried ginger and green pepper, Thai salads or yam are yam tua pu, salad with sliced roasted beef. Dishes that regular feature in a Thai meal of the central region are vegetable, nam prik (chili sauce), platoon (local herring), and perhaps omelette (Thai style), fried beef or roasted pork. *On the whole Thai meal should meet protein and vitamin requirements with plenty to spare.*

➤ Northeast (Isaan) Cuisine



Like Thai food of the north, sweet and sour tastes, Thai food of the northeast has steamed glutinous rice as a staple base to be taken with spiced ground meat with red pork blood, papaya salad or som tom, roasted fish, roasted chicken, jim-jaem, and rotted fish or pla rah. The northeast prefer to have their meat fried and the meat could be frog, lizard, snake, rice field rat, large red ants, insects etc. Pork, beef and chicken are preferred by well to do families.

➤ Southern Thai Cuisine

Thai food of the south tends to be exceedingly chili hot compared with Thai food from other regions of Thailand. Specially favored dishes of the south are a whole variety of *gang* (spiced soup or curry) for example, gang liang, gang tai pla, and budu sauce. Boiled rice mixed in budu sauce known as *khao yam* is a delicatessen of the southern people. Salty is taste, khao yam is taken with an assortment of vegetable. Considered special ties of the south are sataw, med riang and look niang.






Sataw (สะตอ) is a green pod when stripped reveals green berries. Strawberries sometimes chopped into thin slices are cooked with meat and chili or simply added


to any gang or maybe boiled with other vegetable in coconut milk, or taken raw with chili sauce. The berries can be preserved by pickling and eaten without further cooking.

(Source: “*Rice and Thai Ways of Life*” published by Office of the National Culture Commission)

Activity 7: Identify the outstanding characteristic of ‘Regional Foods of Thailand’

Regional	Northern Thai Cuisine	
		
Taste	Kind of Rice	Name of food
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Regional	Central Thai Cuisine	
		
Taste	Kind of Rice	Name of food
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
Regional	Northeast (Isaan) Cuisine	
		
Taste	Kind of Rice	Name of food
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Regional	Southern Thai Cuisine	
		
Taste	Kind of Rice	Name of food
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Vocabulary Link : Method of Cooking Thai Food.

These below methods are traditional practice used in Thai cooking by many generations. The methods of cooking are used to make both Thai food dishes and desserts.

"**Tam**" is to pound food with mortar and pestle.

"**Yum**" or "**Thai salads**" is to combine your favorite cooked meat with vegetables, fresh herbs and seasoning with salad dressing. There are three balanced flavors; sour, salty and sweet.

"**Tom**" is to boil water and cook meat, vegetables or eggs.

"**Larm**" is to grill food, especially rice, in fresh bamboo flasks.

"**Kaeng**" means to cook food with either water (soup) or coconut milk with meat and vegetables. Kaeng also means curry dishes or a clear soup dish (kaeng jud) for example Kaeng Jud Moo sab (clear soup with minced pork).

"**Lon**" is to cook food with rich coconut milk. There are many recipes for this cooking method. "Lon", considered as dip or starter served with fresh veggies, has three balanced flavors; sour, sweet and salty.

"**Yang**" is to grill food until cooked through with charcoal over low to medium heat.

"**Kuan**" is to stir liquid over medium heat until the liquid becomes sticky and thickened.

"**Jee**" is to cook food quickly with non-stick pan and glaze oil on the surface before cooking.

(Source: <http://www.thai-recipes-today.com/thai-food.html>)

Describing food

You can use these sentences to describing food.

What is Tom Yam Kung?

- It is a local specialty.
- It is made with.....
- It's a kind of soup/stew/vegetable.
- It's quite hot/ spicy/ salty/ rich/ filling.
- It's a sweet/savory dish.

How is it cooked?

- It's baked/boiled/fried.
- I (don't) think you'll like it.

LESSON PLAN OF CHAPTER 2
THAI CULTURE AND FESTIVALS

Content:

General knowledge of Thai; facts, beliefs, festivals and ways of life.

Behavioral Objectives:

1. Students should be able to understand Thai society and contexts.
2. Students should be able to describe and differentiates regional parts of Thailand.
3. Students should be able to know and learn of being Thai.

Instructional Procedures and Activities:

1. Study textbook
2. Watch videos
3. Answer questions
4. Read articles
5. Discuss and summarize main points
6. Exercises

Instructional Materials:

1. Text books
2. Videos
3. Articles
4. PowerPoint Presentations

Assessment and Evaluation:

1. Observe the understanding of learners' participation.
2. Evaluate from doing exercises.
3. Evaluate from discussing and summarizing.

CHAPTER 2

THAI CULTURE AND FESTIVALS

Pre-test: Please choose the correct answer by marking in the blank.

1. What is “Songkran” called in English?
 - a. Light Festival
 - b. Rain Festival
 - c. Water Festival
 - d. River Festival

2. Why do people float krathongs (banana boat) during the Loy Krathong festival?
 - a. To ask for forgiveness from the Goddess of Water
 - b. To feed fish
 - c. To scare bad spirits away
 - d. To pray for the dead

3. What do people do before they release flying lanterns during the Lantern festival?
 - a. Make a wish
 - b. Pray
 - c. Write a note
 - d. Kiss their partner

4. What is the Thai name for the New Year festival in April, where people enjoy splashing each other with water?
- a. Songkarn
 - b. Saengthip
 - c. Mae Hong Son
 - d. Song san
5. Which Thai province annually holds the Buffalo Race?"
- a. Chiang Mai
 - b. Bangkok
 - c. Chonburi
 - d. Phuket
6. Which month is the traditional Thai New Year?
- a. January
 - b. March
 - c. February
 - d. April

Warm-up Activity

Match each picture with its description correctly.



- A An important festival of winter
- B The highest form of Thai institutions
- C Traditional Thai candle dance
- D Traditional costume of the country
- E A Thai way of greeting
- F The most famous Thai food among foreigners
- G An important festival of summer
- H The major religion of Thailand

PART I: Five Weird and Interesting Facts about Thailand. Unbelievable Facts

Thailand is one of the friendliest countries in the world for tourists. It has many attractions both exquisite and weird for people. There are so many more facts about Thailand that will leave you with a longing to visit this beautiful country, and we have listed some of them for you to read.

<p>Countries that have been under European control</p> <p><small> <input type="checkbox"/> Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Central or peripheral Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Far East European control or influence <input type="checkbox"/> European sphere of influence <input type="checkbox"/> Near-eastern to Europe </small></p>  <p>Image Source: https://www.vox.com/</p>	<p><i>[1] Among all the Southeast Asian countries, Thailand is the only one that has never been colonized by Europeans.</i></p> <p>In the 19th and early 20th century the British and the French have decided</p>
---	---


	<p>not to colonize Thailand. They felt that it would serve as a neutral area for preventing conflicts between their colonies. Before democracy Thailand had monarchy until 1932 and sixty years of military rule.</p>
<p><i>[2] Thailand has 1,430 islands including the famous Koh Phi Phi, Phuket and Koh Lipe. Koh Phi Phi was featured in Danny Boyle's movie The Beach.</i></p> <p>The beaches and the islands are some of Thailand's famous retreats and exotic locations for tourism. Depending on the location, all the islands come under three main categories – the Andaman sea island group, the southern Gulf of Thailand island group and the east of Bangkok island group.</p>	 <p>Image</p> <p>Source: http://www.maxisciences.com/palau/wallpaper</p>



Image Source: bangkok.peninsula.com,

Wikimedia Commons

[3] Bangkok has a very long

ceremonial name–

“*Krungthepmahanakhon*

Amonrattanakosin

Mahintharayutthaya Mahadilokphop

Nopparatratchathaniburirom

Udomratchaniwetmahasathan

Amonphimanawatansathit

Sakkathattiyawitsanukamprasit”.

It translates to “City of angels, great city of immortals, magnificent city of the nine gems, seat of the king, city of royal palaces, home of gods incarnate, erected by Vishvakarman at Indra’s behest”.

The name was given during the reign of King Mongkut and is made of words from both Pali and Sanskrit. The short name of the city Bangkok means “a village situated on the stream” as there are many islands with many rivers and canals crisscrossing often.

[4] Miss Tiffany's Universe, a beauty contest for transgenders, takes place annually and attracts over 15 million viewers on National Thai television.

The contestants come from a wide variety of backgrounds, including doctors, engineers, pharmacists and university students. They compete for the titles of Miss Photogenic, Miss Sexy Star, Miss Congeniality and Miss Popular. The contest seeks to promote the rights and equality of transgender community in Thailand.



Image Source: <http://www.bangkok.coconuts.co>

coconuts.co

[5] In 1880, the queen of Thailand Sunandha Kumariratana drowned after her boat capsized even though there were many many around because they were forbidden to touch her on pain of death.

The queen had a daughter who also died during the incident. A memorial was erected in memory of her and her unborn child by the King Chulalongkorn. The queen was 19 when she died.



Image Source: datab.us, Wikimedia

Commons

(Source: <https://www.unbelievable-facts.com/2016/07/facts-about-thailand.html/2>)

Activity 1: From the above facts, answer the questions correctly.

1. Which countries invaded Asia during the 19th century?

2. How many groups of Thai island are there? What are they?

3. When was Bangkok's ceremonial name given?

4. What is the purpose of organizing Miss Tiffany's Universe?

5. Why didn't anyone help the queen when she drowned?

PART II: The Famous Festivals in Thailand

Thai loves a festival, and it's not surprising when you consider having fun and socializing is as central to Thai culture as eating spicy food. You'll find festivals taking place all over Thailand, frequently held in temple grounds, and they are always a pleasant experience, but hardly worth flying half way around the world to see.

Note: many festivals are planned according to the lunar calendar, so the exact date varies each year.



1) Water Festival (Songkran) Everywhere – April

This is the biggest, longest and most fun festival in Thailand...and maybe the world! Songkran is a three-day water fight throughout the whole country. Wild scenes of exuberance can be seen throughout the Kingdom, with



music, dancing, drinking and people drenched from head to toe. Water guns, hose pipes, buckets – in fact, anything you can get your hands on can be used to splash people. One thing is for certain: you will get wet!

No matter where you are in Thailand, from the 13th to the 15th April, you will be walking distance from some kind of fun celebration.

2) Ghost Festival (Phi Ta Khon) Dan Sai, Loei Province – June or Jul



Combining religious traditions, local handicrafts and fun-loving party atmosphere, Phi Ta Khon is a three-day festival that's renowned for the colourful masks worn by thousands of locals. The masks are ghastly, stretched faces with phallic noses, decorated in bright, gaudy colours. The origin of the festival is a mixture of animist and Buddhist beliefs. It is supposed to recreate the legend of when a party was thrown that was so fun, everyone wanted to attend – living or dead. We don't really know the significance of the phallic noses. The Ghost Festival is held on the weekend of the 6th full moon of the lunar calendar. It usually has the main parade on

the Friday (dressing up as a ghost optional), with pageants and music on the Saturday and Buddhist ceremonies on the Sunday.

Located in Dan Sai Town in Loei Province, the Ghost Festival is quite hard to get to. It's easiest from Udon Thani (a three-hour bus journey) or Chiang Mai (five-hour bus journey). From Bangkok, buses leave from Mo Chit Northern Bus Terminal about five times a day. It's around a seven-hour journey. As Dan Sai is a small town, accommodation gets booked up quickly, so make sure you book your hotel or guesthouse early.

3) Lantern Festival (Yi Peng) Chiang Mai - November



Chiang Mai's lantern festival takes place every November and is truly a remarkable sight. Down by the banks of the Peng River, thousands of paper lanterns are released into the sky to float away on the evening breeze. It's a more genteel affair than the other festivals on this list, but is a great opportunity for snapping some breathtaking photos. Releasing lanterns is the most photogenic part of the festival, but

there are also parades, religious ceremonies, fireworks and the releasing of paper floats in the river. Riverside hotels book up far in advance.

4) Rocket Festival (Boon Bang Fai) Yasothorn Province – June or July



In the farming communities of Issan (north-eastern Thailand), rocket festivals are important events attended by entire villages as they're considered the last big 'knees-up' before the planting season begins. The rockets are meant to encourage the gods to send plentiful rains to help the precious rice crops grow, with teams building ever more elaborate rockets. They are paraded around on the first day of the festival before being launched high into the air throughout the weekend. Supposedly, huge sums are gambled on who can build the best rocket, but considering gambling is illegal in Thailand we can't confirm this. If any rocket fails to launch, the builders of said rocket are playfully thrown into a mud bath as punishment.

The main rocket festival is in Yasothon Province, although many districts hold their own smaller rocket festivals. Live folk music, fastidious drinking of local rice wine, beauty pageants and a party atmosphere accompanies every rocket festival.

5) Buffalo Racing Festival (Wing Kwai) Chonburi – October



Buffalo racing, and the festivities that go on afterwards, make this one of Thailand's best festivals. This tradition has been taking place for well over 100 years and now brings in the crowds – Thais and foreigners – from far and wide. The race course is around 100 metres long, located right in front of Chonburi City Hall. Crowds line the race course and cheer on the jockeys, who ride bareback on their trusty beasts. It is amazing to see how fast the massive beasts can actually run!

Chonburi is quite easy to reach, around one hour away from both Bangkok and Pattaya. The buffalo racing is the main attraction, but there are plenty more bovine activities to enjoy, such as a buffalo beauty contest, buffalo decorations and muay Thai demonstrations. There's a small fair with rides for smaller children, and other fete

games – definitely look out for the greasy pole game, which asks participants to climb up the pole to win 500 baht (or try to, at least). While it doesn't quite compare to the prestige of Ascott, the Melbourne Cup or the Kentucky Derby, Chonburi's annual buffalo race festival is still a hugely fun day out.

6) Vegetarian FestivalPhuket - October



Despite the name, Phuket's Vegetarian Festival is famous to world travellers because of the extreme acts undertaken by some locals. Especially gruesome is the body mortification, by way of swords and spiked objects cutting through participants' cheeks and other body parts, along with walking over hot coals. The belief is that Chinese gods will protect you from harm in return for painful demonstrations of your beliefs.

The ceremonies of the festival take place in the vicinity of the six Chinese temples scattered throughout Phuket. The main temple is Jui Tui Shrine, not far from

the Fresh Market in Phuket Town. This annual festival takes place every October but, if you're sensitive to the sight of blood, you probably should give this one a miss!

7) Chinese New Year Bangkok – January or February



Chinese New Year brings one of the most exhilarating celebrations to Yaowaraj, which is officially the Chinatown of Bangkok. The narrow, bustling alleys of Chinatown are always a fun place to explore but, during Chinese New Year, things are ramped up a notch. The entire length of the street (and surrounding alleys) comes to life, with crowds of worshippers, exploding firecrackers, dragon dancers and families of Chinese descent, who gather to partake in the street fanfare as well as enjoy sumptuous Chinese banquets. The best place to experience the festival in Bangkok is at Wat Mangkon Kamalawat on Charoen Krung Street, at the northern edge of Chinatown.

8) Candle Festival Ubon Ratchathani – July



This large festival in one of Issan's biggest cities is a nice mix of art, culture and celebration. Up to 10 huge wax sculptures are crafted by international teams of artists, mixing traditional art with more modern, abstract creations. The wax works are paraded around on floats, accompanied by dancers and traditional folk music. Principally, this is a religious festival on a sacred Buddhist holiday, when followers donate items to monks, but there is still a party atmosphere throughout the city. Remember that no alcohol is allowed to be sold in Thailand on Buddhist holidays, but it can be consumed. Most locals will stock up the day before and will be discreet about drinking out of respect for monks and devout Buddhists.

Language Focus

Adjectives describing events and festivals	Sample sentences
Dangerous / thrilling / fatal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is dangerous to throw crackers during Lo Kratong. - Elephant riding in Thailand is thrilling. -The police reported an increasing in fatal accidents in Song Kran.
Joyful / entertaining / outstanding / pleasant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water fight in Thailand is a joyful event. - Tuk Tuk riding is really entertaining. - Song Kran is an outstanding new year celebration. - Loy Kratong nights are always pleasant.
Exciting / wonderful / ceremonial / unique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watching the fireworks is very exciting. - Floating the lanterns is a wonderful activity. - Building a sand pagoda is a ceremonial activity. - Loy Kratong in Tak province is unique.

Activity 2 Answer the questions below with briefly.

1. What does "Songkran" mean by Sanskrit word?

2. How many days does Songkarn Festival involve and when?

3. Where was the "The Largest Water Gun Fight In The World" held during Songkarn Festival in 2011?

4. Describe the process of Songkarn Festival (by your opinion)

Morning: _____

Afternoon: _____

Activity 3 Watch the video about Thai Festival and select one word from the list that correctly fits in each blank.

float	Lady Nophamas	flower	good fortune
forgiveness	small coins	is celebrated	candles

1. Loy Krathong _____ on the full moon night of the lunar calendar month.
2. _____ was the most leaned lady of the king's court.
3. Loy Krathong is to ask for _____ and _____ to the gods of water.
4. Loy means _____ and Krathong means a _____ made in resemblance of a lotus flower or banana leaf for holding something.
5. In the Krathongs, there are many objects such as, incense sticks, _____ and _____.

Activity 4 In a small group, use the previous information to create a fact sheet about famous festivals.

	Songkran	Loy Kratong	
Popular place?			
When?			
Why?			
Activities?			

Lesson Plan of Chapter 3

Content

General knowledge of South East Asia SEA countries; including geography, background information, eating cultures, and general etiquette.

Behavioral Objectives

1. Students should be able to tell background information of SEA (South East Asia) Countries.
2. Students should be able to explain the different eating cultures of each countries.
3. Students should be able to describe and apply general etiquette in various situations properly.

Instructional Procedures and Activities

1. Study textbooks
2. Read on background of SEA, SEA eating cultures, and Do's and Don'ts
3. Describe pictures of each countries
4. Watch Videos
5. Discuss and summarize main points
6. Exercises

Instructional Materials

1. Textbooks
2. Articles
3. Videos
4. Power Point

Assessment and Evaluation

1. Observing the participation.
2. Doing exercises.
3. Discussing and Summarizing.

CHAPTER 3
General knowledge

Warm-up Activities: Please match each flag and country correctly.



Indonesia



Brunei Darussalam



Cambodia



Thailand



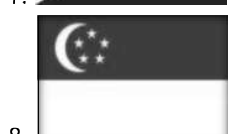
Myanmar



East Timor



Lao PDR



Philippines



Viet Nam



Malaysia



Singapore

Watch video of SEA National Anthems before starting the content

Countries of Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia is composed of eleven countries of impressive diversity in religion, culture and history: Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. It is also one of the most dynamic areas of the world economically, a factor which largely accounts for its growing international significance.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Brunei | 2. Burma (Myanmar) | 3. Cambodia |
| 4. Timor-Leste | 5. Indonesia | 6. Laos |
| 7. Malaysia | 8. Philippines | 9. Singapore |
| 10. Thailand | 11. Vietnam | |

South East Asia

Countries





Brunei

A tiny oil-rich sultanate on the island of Borneo. Officially the State of Brunei Darussalam or the Nation of Brunei, the Abode of Peace. Brunei has the second highest Human Development Index among the South East Asian countries after Singapore, and is classified as a Developed Country. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Brunei is ranked 4th in the world by gross domestic product per capita at purchasing power parity.

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan

State religion: Islam

Languages: Bahasa Melayu

Currency: Brunei Dollar (BND)



Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque in Bandar Seri Begawan, considered as one of the most beautiful mosques in the Asia Pacific.

Image: [sam garza](#) (tylerdurden1)



Cambodia

Cambodia is home to the Angkor Wat, the world's largest religious building. The country is still recovering from decades of war and devastation under the Khmer Rouge. Cambodia was colonized by France in the mid-19th century, and gained independence in 1953. The Vietnam War extended into Cambodia, giving rise to the Khmer Rouge, which took Phnom Penh in 1975. After years of isolation, the war-ravaged nation was reunited under the monarchy in 1993. Cambodia is now quickly gaining reputation as a tourist destination. Rebuilding from decades of civil war, Cambodia has seen rapid progress in the economical and human resource areas. The country has had one of the best economic records in Asia, with economic growth growing an average 6.0% for the last 10 years.

Capital: Phnom Penh

State religion: Theravada Buddhism

Languages: Khmer

Currency: Riel (KHR)



The Angkor Wat temple complex in the ancient capital of Angkor in Cambodia is the largest religious monument in the world.

Image: kk nationsonline.org



East Timor

One of the world's newest and poorest states, at the eastern tip of Timor. The country was colonized by Portugal (in the 16th century), but declared its independence in 1975. East Timor was subsequently invaded by Indonesia, and ruled as Indonesia's 27th province until 1999. East Timor is the youngest state in Southeast Asia. East Timor became the first new sovereign state of the 21st century on May 20, 2002. East Timor is one of the only two Roman Catholic Southeast Asian countries, the other being the Philippines. The country continues to suffer the aftereffects of a decades-long independence struggle against Indonesia, which damaged infrastructure and displaced thousands of civilians.

Capital: Dili

Languages: Tetum and Portuguese

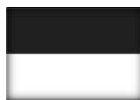
State religion: Roman Catholic

Currency: US Dollar (USD)



Liqueçá is one of the districts of East Timor, situated on the northern coast of East island.

Image: Natália Carrascalão Antunes



Indonesia

Southeast Asia and the world's largest archipelago: Over 240 million Indonesians inhabit over 18,000 islands, spanning three time zones. 300 languages are spoken, although the lingua franca Bahasa Indonesia, is spoken by almost everybody.

Indonesia bore the grunt of over 350 years of colonization by the Dutch. Japanese occupation during World War II ended Dutch rule, but subsequently took over the reins, resulting in four million casualties as a result of famine and forced labor. Two days after the surrender of Japan in August 1945, Sukarno, an influential nationalist

leader, declared independence and was appointed president. The Netherlands tried to reestablish their rule, and an armed and diplomatic struggle ended in December 1949, when in the face of international pressure, the Dutch formally recognized Indonesian independence. The island of Java is the most densely populated, its large, hectic cities attracting labor migrants from far and wide. Bali, the small Hinduistic island to the west of Java, is the main port of call for most tourists.

Capital: Jakarta

State religion: Islam

Languages: Bahasa Indonesia

Currency: Indonesian Rupiah (RP)



View of Mount Merapi from Borobudur, the active stratovolcano is located on the border between Central Java and Yogyakarta, Java, Indonesia.

Image: [Photo Dharma](#) (Anandajoti)



Lao People's Democratic Republic

Laos is the forgotten, but growing, country of Southeast Asia, landlocked by Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. It is a mountainous country that is becoming more and more popular on the backpacker trail. Laos traces its history to the Kingdom which existed from the 14th to the 18th century when it split into three separate kingdoms. In 1893, it became a French protectorate. It briefly gained independence in 1945 after Japanese occupation, but returned to French rule until it was granted autonomy in 1949. Laos became independent in 1953, with a constitutional monarchy under Sisavang Vong. Shortly after independence, a long civil war ended the monarchy, when the Communist Pathet Lao movement came to power in 1975.

Capital: Vientiane

State religion: Theravada Buddhism

Languages: Lao

Currency: Kip (LAK)



Presidential Palace, Vientiane

Photo © [nationsonline.org](#)



Malaysia

Malaysia is a multicultural country covering the skyscrapers of Kuala Lumpur and the jungle headhunters of Borneo. Malaysia spans a peninsular area bordered by Thailand in the north and two states (Sarawak and Sabah) on the island of Borneo, which it shares with Brunei and Indonesia. The large majority of the population (over 20 million) live on the Peninsula. Malaysia has its origins in the Malay Kingdoms present in the area which, from the 18th century, became subject to the British Empire. The territories on Peninsular Malaysia were first unified as the Malayan Union in 1946. Malaya was restructured as the Federation of Malaya in 1948, and achieved independence on 31 August 1957. Malaya united with Sabah, Sarawak, and Singapore on 16 September 1963, with si being added to give the new country the name Malaysia. However, less than two years later in 1965, Singapore was expelled from the federation. Since independence, Malaysia has had one of the best economic records in Asia, with GDP growing an average 6.5% for almost 50 years.

Capital: Kuala Lumpur

State religion: Islam

Languages: Bahasa Melayu

Currency: Malaysian Ringgit (MYR)



stana Negara, the National Palace in Kuala Lumpur is the official residence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the monarch of Malaysia.

Image: nationsonline.org



Myanmar

Myanmar/ Burma is the second largest country in Southeast Asia. Burma is probably the least known country in Southeast Asia. Thanks to decades of military dictatorship it is also the least developed country with a population of 60 million people. Burma is home to some of the early civilizations of Southeast Asia including the Pyu and the Mon. In the 19th century, following three Anglo-Burmese Wars, Burma was colonized by Britain. Since independence in 1948, the country has been in one of the longest running civil wars among the country's myriad ethnic groups that remains unresolved. From 1962 to 2011, the country was under military rule. The military junta was dissolved in 2011 following a general election in 2010 and a civilian government installed. Burma is a resource rich country. However, since the

reforms of 1962, the Burmese economy has become one of the least developed in the world. Burma's GDP stands at \$42.953 billion and grows at an average rate of 2.9% annually.

Capital: Naypyidaw/Nay Pyi Taw

State religion: Buddhism

Languages: Burmese

Currency: Kyat (MMK/K)



Landscape near Mrauk U a town in in northern Rakhine State.

Image © nationsonline.org



Philippines

This Southeast Asian country is a unique fusion of the Asian traditions of hierarchy combined with the Spanish culture of romance and sophistication. It is the largest Christian nation in the region with over 7,107 islands and an estimated population of about 94 million people. Its location in the Pacific Ring of Fire and its tropical climate make the Philippines prone to earthquakes and typhoons but have also endowed the country with natural resources and made it one of the richest areas of biodiversity in the world. The Philippines is categorized broadly into three main geographical divisions: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Its capital city is Manila. Multiple ethnicities and cultures are found throughout the islands. The Philippines were ruled by Spain for over 300 years. In the 20th century, the Philippines in quick succession went through the Philippine Revolution which spawned the short-lived First Philippine Republic, the Spanish-American War, and the Philippine–American War. In the aftermath, the United States emerged as the dominant power. Aside from the period of Japanese occupation, the United States retained sovereignty over the islands until the end of World War II when the Philippines gained independence. Since independence the Philippines has had an often tumultuous experience with democracy, with popular “People Power” movements overthrowing a dictatorship in one instance but also underlining the institutional weaknesses of its constitutional republic in others.

Capital: Manila

Religion: Roman Catholic

Languages: Filipino (based on Tagalog) & English

Currency: Peso (PHP)



Mount Pinatubo, an active stratovolcano in the Cabusilan Mountains on the island of Luzon, the crater lake resulting from the 1991 eruption.

Image: ChrisTomnong



Singapore

Singapore is a clean and orderly island-city state. Multicultural shopping paradise & gastronomic melting pot offset by stringent rules and regulations. Made up of 63 islands, Singapore is the smallest country in Southeast Asia, yet highly urbanized. Population is around 5 million, Chinese, Malay and Tamil are the official languages. Singapore had been a part of various local empires since it was first inhabited in the second century AD. Modern Singapore was founded as a trading post of the East India Company by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819 with permission from the Sultanate of Johor. The British obtained full sovereignty over the island in 1824 and Singapore became one of the British Straits Settlements in 1826. Singapore was occupied by the Japanese in World War II and reverted to British rule after the war. It became internally self-governing in 1959. Singapore united with other former British territories to form Malaysia in 1963 and became a fully independent state two years later after separation from Malaysia.

Capital: Singapore Religion: Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Taoism and Hinduism.

Languages: English, Malay, Chinese, Tamil Currency: Singapore Dollar (SGD)



Entry to Singapore's Parliament House in the Civic District of Downtown Singapore.

Image: nationsonline.org



Thailand

Thailand is officially known as the Kingdom of Thailand, formerly known as Siam. The Land of Smiles with frenetic cities and chilled-out beaches, the most popular destination in the region with probably the most well established tourist infrastructure. Bangkok is a cosmopolitan city dotted with temples. The islands in the southeast and west are proven holidaymakers.

Capital: Bangkok

State religion: Buddhism

Languages: Thai

Currency: Thai Baht (TB)



Thailand's new temples? Residential towers in Central Bangkok at Chao Phraya River.

Image: nationsonline.org



Vietnam

Vietnam is firmly marching down the road to capitalism as one of the world's fastest growing economies. One of the more popular tourist destinations in the area. Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi, wondrous scenery at Ha Long bay. Its gruesome past is displayed in museums and the countryside.

Capital: Hanoi

State religion: none

Languages: Vietnamese

Currency: Vietnamese Dong (VND)



Halong Bay (An Bang), in the Gulf of Tonkin in northeast Vietnam, is known for its about 1,600 towering limestone islands and islets, most of the islands are uninhabited and unaffected by a human presence, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site official website.

Image: © nationsonline.org

Exercise: Please choose the correct answer by marking X in the blank.

1. Which of the following Southeast Asian countries has a higher per capita income than many European countries including Spain, Portugal, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece and Great Britain?

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) | Indonesia | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | Philippines | <input type="checkbox"/> c) | Thailand |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) | Singapore | <input type="checkbox"/> e) | Malaysia | | |

2. Which of the following Southeast Asian countries is landlocked?

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) | Malaysia | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | Cambodia | <input type="checkbox"/> c) | Philippines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) | Laos | <input type="checkbox"/> e) | Thailand | | |

3. Southeast Asia's largest country in terms of both area and population is:

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) | Brunei | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | Thailand | <input type="checkbox"/> c) | Malaysia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) | Indonesia | <input type="checkbox"/> e) | Vietnam | | |

4. Malaysia is divided into two parts. The majority of the population of Malaysia lives on the western side of the Peninsula. This half produces Malaysia's #1 crop. What is this crop?

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) | Palm Oil | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | Rice | <input type="checkbox"/> c) | Corn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) | Beans | <input type="checkbox"/> e) | Rubber | | |

5. This country is the only country in SE Asia that has Christianity as its primary religion.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) | Laos | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | Thailand | <input type="checkbox"/> c) | Philippines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) | Vietnam | <input type="checkbox"/> e) | Indonesia | | |

6. This country chooses not to maintain ties with its neighbors, isolating it from the rest of the world:

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) | Thailand | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | Brunei | <input type="checkbox"/> c) | Vietnam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) | Myanmar | <input type="checkbox"/> e) | Laos | | |

7. Which three Southeast Asian countries once were French possessions?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) | Thailand, Cambodia, Laos | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) | Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei | <input type="checkbox"/> d) | Myanmar, Thailand, Laos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e) | Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand | | |

8. At least 25% of the population of Southeast Asia lives on this island:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) | Hawaii | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | Singapore | <input type="checkbox"/> c) | Borneo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) | Java | <input type="checkbox"/> e) | Sumatra | | |
9. Which Southeast Asian nation was ruled by the United States for almost half a century?
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) | Philippines | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | Thailand | <input type="checkbox"/> c) | Indonesia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) | Malaysia | <input type="checkbox"/> e) | Vietnam | | |
10. Of the following countries in SE Asia, which has the highest per capita income?
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) | Brunei | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | Thailand | <input type="checkbox"/> c) | Vietnam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) | Cambodia | <input type="checkbox"/> e) | Malaysia | | |

From the above texts, please answer below questions?

- Which currency is used in Vietnam?
- In what country would you find the cities of General Santos, Cabanatuan, Batangas, and Quezon City?
- Which Southeast Asian nation is the most advanced, according to all development indicators eg life expectancy, infant mortality rate, urbanisation rate?
- Vientiane is the capital of which Southeast Asian country?
- How many nations share a land border with Thailand?

Language Focus: Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is one of several forms of present tense in English. It is used to describe **habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements**. The simple present tense is simple to form. Just use the base form of the verb: (I take, you take, we take, they take) The 3rd person singular takes an -s at the end. (he takes, she takes)

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE IS USED:

- To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:
I smoke (habit); **I work in London** (unchanging situation); **London is a large city** (general truth)
- To give instructions or directions:
You walk for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.
- To express fixed arrangements, present or future:
 Your exam **starts** at 09.00
- To express future time, after some conjunctions: *after, when, before, as soon as, until*:
 He'll give it to you **when you come next Saturday**.

Be careful! The simple present is not used to express actions happening now.

EXAMPLES

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For habits He drinks tea at breakfast. She only eats fish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For repeated actions or events We catch the bus every morning. They drive to Monaco every summer.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For general truths The Earth revolves around the Sun. Her mother is Peruvian. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For instructions or directions You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For fixed arrangements His mother arrives tomorrow. Our holiday starts on the 26th March 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With future constructions She'll see you before she leaves. We'll give it to her when she arrives.

FORMING THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE: TO THINK

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think
It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think
We think	Do we think?	We do not think.
They think	Do they think?	They do not think.

NOTES ON THE SIMPLE PRESENT, THIRD PERSON SINGULAR

- In the third person singular the verb **always ends in -s**:
he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.
- Negative and question forms use DOES (= the third person of the auxiliary 'DO') + the infinitive of the verb.
He wants ice cream. Does he want strawberry? He does not want vanilla.
- Verbs ending in **-y** : the third person changes the **-y** to **-ies**:
fly --> flies, cry --> cries
Exception: if there is a vowel before the **-y**:
play --> plays, pray --> prays
- Add **-es** to verbs ending in: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch**:
he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes

EXAMPLES

He goes to school every morning.	She understands English.
It mixes the sand and the water.	He tries very hard.
She enjoys playing the piano.	

Exercise: Please change the verb into the correct form.

1. I usually _____ (go) to school.
2. They _____ (visit) us often.
3. You _____ (play) basketball once a week.
4. Tom _____ (work) every day.
5. He always _____ (tell) us funny stories.
6. She never _____ (help) me with that!
7. Martha and Kevin _____ (swim) twice a week.
8. In this club people usually _____ (dance) a lot.
9. Linda _____ (take care) of her sister.
10. John rarely _____ (leave) the country.

Warm-up Activities: Discuss with your partner how to prepare yourself to have a meal in other countries properly. Write it down briefly.

Watch video SEA food cultures before starting the content

ASIAN FOOD ETIQUETTE — EATING, DRINKING AND DINING ETIQUETTE

By LARA DUNSTON ON OCTOBER 1, 2013

ASIAN FOOD ETIQUETTE — EATING AND DRINKING ETIQUETTE

Once seated around the Asian dinner table — which may be the floor in some situations — respect for elders continues although guests are also valued.

“In Vietnam, eating generally wouldn’t start until all guests have arrived. Usually younger people will wait for older people or guests of honour to start eating or the host will invite guests to start,” said Tu Van Cong. “It’s typical for younger folks to put food into the bowls of guests and older people.”

“You shouldn’t reach for the meat first,” advised long-term Hanoi resident and cookbook writer Daniel Hoyer, who runs Eating Vietnam food tours. “It’s more polite to take vegetables first and don’t take too much of the nicest things. If your hosts want you to eat more, they’ll offer you more.”

“A host will usually continue to offer you food as a show of hospitality in Malaysia,” explained Pauline Lee. “It’s okay to decline when you’ve had enough, but try to stay polite — a smile always does wonders.”

“Meals for occasions will start with a toast before people start eating. Toasts are very common during Vietnamese meals so expect to say cheers many times for many reasons,” warned Tu Van Cong. “The meals are generally lively with banter and can involve lots of drinking, particularly amongst males. Be aware that rice wine is strong, so be assured that when you empty your glass it will continue to be filled. The same goes for food.”

Tran Hoang Viet offered advice on how to drink rice wine: “The traditional way is that everyone at the same table shares one small cup of wine, then one by one (the eldest first), drinks the cup and then refills it for the next person. Asking for a personal cup when everyone is sharing is very impolite.”

Exercise: Group 3-5 members in each team and discuss about the local eating etiquette. Then present in front of the class.

Language Focus: Simple Future Tense

The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty. In this case there is no 'attitude'.

The simple future is used:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To predict a future event: It will rain tomorrow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With I or We, to express a spontaneous decision: I'll pay for the tickets by credit card.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To express willingness: I'll do the washing-up. He'll carry your bag for you. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the negative form, to express unwillingness: The baby won't eat his soup.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to make an offer: Shall I open the window? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With we in the interrogative form using "shall", to make a suggestion: Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to ask for advice or instructions: What shall I tell the boss about this money? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With you, to give orders: You will do exactly as I say.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With you in the interrogative form, to give an invitation: Will you marry me? 	

Note:In modern English **will** is preferred to **shall**. Shall is mainly used with **I** and **we** to make an offer or suggestion, or to ask for advice (see examples above). With the other persons (you, he, she, they) shall is only used in literary or poetic situations, e.g. *"With rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, She **shall** have music wherever she goes."*

FORMING THE SIMPLE FUTURE

The simple future tense is composed of two parts: *will / shall* + the infinitive without *to*

CONTRACTIONS

I will = I'll	We will = we'll
You will = you'll	He will = he'll
She will = she'll	They will = they'll
Will not = won't	The form "it will" is not normally shortened.

TO SEE: SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Interrogative Negative
I will see	I won't see	Will I see?	Won't I see?
*I shall see		*Shall I see?	
You will see	You won't see	Will you see?	Won't you see?
He will see	He won't see	Will he see?	Won't he see?
We will see	We won't see	Will we see?	Won't we see?

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Interrogative Negative
*We shall see		*Shall we see?	
They will see	They won't see	Will they see?	Won't they see?

***Shall** is dated, but it is still commonly used instead of "will" with the affirmative or interrogative forms of **I** and **we** in certain cases (see above).

Warm-up Activities: Try to guess which country belongs to these Do's and Don'ts

1. Do not give handkerchiefs, anything black, yellow flowers or chrysanthemums as a gift. Bring fruit, sweets, flowers, fruit, or incense as a gift if invited to a Vietnamese home.
2. Do not point forefinger at things. Instead, the thumb of the right hand with four fingers folded under is the preferred way.
3. Do not chew gums, which are banned in Singapore and may get you arrested. Leave it home before you travel.
4. Do not touch Thai's head or ruffle their hair. Thai regard the head as the highest part of the body, literally and figuratively.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Etiquette

"Different countries, different customs," as Sean Connery said to Michael Caine in *The Man Who Would Be King*. And although each destination covered in this book proves that rule by having its own twists on etiquette, some general pointers will allow you to go through your days of traveling without inadvertently offending your hosts.

Greetings, Gestures & Social Interaction

In these modern times, the common **Western handshake** has become extremely prevalent throughout Southeast Asia, but it is by no means universal. There are a plethora of traditional greetings, so when greeting someone – an older man and, especially, a woman of any age -- it's safest to wait for a gesture or observe those around you and then follow suit. In Muslim culture, for instance, it is not acceptable for men and women not related by blood or marriage to touch.

In interpersonal relations in strongly Buddhist areas (Laos, Vietnam, and Thailand), it helps to **take a gentle approach** to human relationships. A person showing anger or

ill temper would be regarded with surprise and disapproval. A gentle approach will take you much further.

In countries with significant Muslim and Hindu cultures (Malaysia, Singapore, and Bali), **use only your right hand in social interaction.** Traditionally, the left hand is used only for personal hygiene. Not only should you eat with your right hand and give and receive all gifts with your right hand, but you should also make sure that you make all gestures, especially **pointing** (and, even more especially, pointing in temples and mosques), with your right hand. In all the countries discussed in this book, it's also considered more polite to point with your knuckle (with your hand facing palm down) than with your finger.

In all destinations covered in this guide, women seated on the floor should never sit with their legs crossed in front of them -- instead, tuck your legs to the side. Men may sit with legs crossed. Both men and women should also **avoid showing the bottoms of the feet**, which are considered the most unclean part of the body. If you cross your legs while on the floor or in a chair, don't point your soles toward other people. Also be careful not to use your foot to point or gesture. **Remove your shoes** when entering a temple or private home. And don't ever step over someone's body or legs.

On a similar note, in Buddhist and Hindu cultures, the head is considered the most sacred part of the body; therefore, **do not casually touch another person's head** -- and this includes patting children on the head.

Dressing for Cultural Success

The basic rule is simple: **Dress modestly.** Except perhaps on the grounds of resorts and in heavily touristed areas such as Bali's Kuta and Thailand's beaches, foreigners displaying navels, chests, or shoulders, or wearing short shorts or short skirts, will attract stares. Although shorts and bathing suits are accepted on the beach, avoid parading around in them elsewhere, no matter how hot it is.

In Singapore, wear your smartest clothes (looking poor does not make a good impression).

Temple & Mosque Etiquette

When visiting the **mosques**, be sure to dress appropriately. Neither men nor women will be admitted wearing shorts. Women should not wear short skirts or sleeveless, backless, or low-cut tops. Both men and women are required to leave their shoes outside. Also, never enter the mosque's main prayer hall; this area is reserved for Muslims only. No cameras or video cameras are allowed, and remember to turn off

cellphones. You should not plan to go to the mosques between 11am and 2pm on Friday, the Sabbath day.

Visitors are welcome to walk around and explore most **temples** and **wats**. As in the mosques, remember to dress appropriately -- some temples might refuse to admit you if you're showing too much skin -- and to leave your shoes outside. Photography is permitted in most temples, although some, such as Wat Phra Kaeo in Thailand, prohibit it. Never climb on a Buddha image, and if you sit down, never point your feet in the direction of the Buddha. Do not cross in front of a person who is in prayer. Also, women should never touch a monk, try to shake his hand, or even give something to one directly (the monk will provide a cloth for you to lay the item upon, and then he will collect it). Monks are not permitted to touch women or to speak directly to them anywhere but inside a temple or a *wat*.

Note: This information was accurate when it was published, but can change without notice. Please be sure to confirm all rates and details directly with the companies in question before planning your trip.

Exercise: Group 3-5 members in each team, and demonstrate each topic of etiquette.

Language Focus: Adjective and Adverb

Definitions

- An **adjective** is a word or set of words that **modifies** (i.e., describes) a noun or pronoun. Adjectives may come before the word they modify.

Examples:

*That is a **cute** puppy.*

*She likes a **high school** senior.*

Adjectives may also follow the word they modify:

Examples:

*That puppy looks **cute**.*

*The technology is **state-of-the-art**.*

- An **adverb** is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverbs answer *how, when, where, why, or to what extent*—*how often or how much* (e.g., *daily, completely*).

Examples:

He speaks **slowly** (tells *how*)

He speaks **very slowly** (the adverb **very** tells *how* slowly)

She arrived **today** (tells *when*)

She will arrive **in an hour** (this adverb phrase tells *when*)

Rule 1. Many adverbs end in *-ly*, but many do not. Generally, if a word can have *-ly* added to its adjective form, place it there to form an adverb.

Examples:

She thinks **quick/quickly**.

How does she think? **Quickly**.

She is a **quick/quickly** thinker.

Quick is an adjective describing *thinker*, so no *-ly* is attached.

She thinks **fast/fastly**.

Fast answers the question *how*, so it is an adverb. But **fast** never has *-ly* attached to it.

We performed **bad/badly**.

Badly describes *how* we performed, so *-ly* is added.

Rule 2. Adverbs that answer the question *how* sometimes cause grammatical problems. It can be a challenge to determine if *-ly* should be attached. Avoid the trap of *-ly* with linking verbs such as *taste*, *smell*, *look*, *feel*, which pertain to the senses. Adverbs are often misplaced in such sentences, which require adjectives instead.

Examples:

Roses smell **sweet/sweetly**.

Do the roses actively smell with noses? No; in this case, *smell* is a linking verb—which requires an adjective to modify *roses*—so no *-ly*.

The woman looked **angry/angrily** to us.

Did the woman look with her eyes, or are we describing her appearance? We are describing her appearance (she appeared angry), so no *-ly*.

The woman looked **angry/angrily** at the paint splotches.

Here the woman actively looked (used her eyes), so the *-ly* is added.

Rule 3. The word *good* is an adjective, whose adverb equivalent is *well*.

Examples:

You did a good job.

Good describes the job.

You did the job well.

Well answers *how*.

You smell good today.

Good describes your fragrance, not how you smell with your nose, so using the adjective is correct.

You smell well for someone with a cold.

You are actively smelling with your nose here, so use the adverb.

Rule 4. The word *well* can be an adjective, too. When referring to health, we often use *well* rather than *good*.

Examples:

You do not look well today.

I don't feel well, either.

Rule 5. Adjectives come in three forms, also called **degrees**. An adjective in its normal or usual form is called a **positive degree adjective**. There are also the **comparative** and **superlative** degrees, which are used for comparison, as in the following examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>sweet</i>	<i>sweeter</i>	<i>sweetest</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>efficient</i>	<i>more efficient</i>	<i>most efficient</i>

A common error in using adjectives and adverbs arises from using the wrong form of comparison. To compare two things, always use a **comparative** adjective:

Example: *She is the **cleverer** of the two women (never cleverest)*

The word *cleverest* is what is called the **superlative** form of *clever*. Use it only when comparing three or more things:

Example: *She is the **cleverest** of them all.*

Incorrect: *Chocolate or vanilla: which do you like best?*

Correct: *Chocolate or vanilla: which do you like **better**?*

Rule 6. There are also three degrees of adverbs. In formal usage, do not drop the *-ly* from an adverb when using the comparative form.

Incorrect: *She spoke **quicker** than he did.*

Correct: *She spoke **more quickly** than he did.*

Incorrect: *Talk **quieter**.*

Correct: *Talk **more quietly**.*

Rule 7. When *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* are followed by a noun, they are adjectives. When they appear without a noun following them, they are pronouns.

Examples:

This house is for sale.

This is an adjective.

This is for sale.

This is a pronoun.

Exercise: Write down the correct form of the word in brackets (adjective or adverb).

1. Tom is _____ (slow). He works _____.
2. Sue is a _____ (careful) girl. She climbed up the ladder _____.
3. The dog is _____ (angry). It barks _____.
4. He acted _____ (excellent). He's an _____ actor.
5. They learn English _____ (easy). They think English is an _____ language.
6. Max is a _____ (good) singer. He sings _____.
7. It's _____ (awful) cold today. The cold wind is _____.

8. Dogs rely on their noses as they can smell _____ (extreme / good) If that is true, why does dog food smell so _____ (terrible).
9. The little boy looked _____ (sad) I went over to comfort him and he looked at me _.
10. I tasted the soup _____ (careful) but it tasted _____ (wonderful).

Lesson Plan of Chapter 4 Asian Traditions and Festivals

Content

General knowledge of SEA (South East Asia) Countries; including language used, traditions, and festivals.

Behavioral Objectives

1. Students should be able to explain differences of language used in different countries among SEA (South East Asia) countries..
2. Students should be able to describe and differentiate traditions of each countries.
3. Students should be able to understand the importance of festivals.

Instructional Procedures and Activities

1. Study textbooks
2. Read Language used, traditions, and festivals of SEA countries
3. Describe pictures of each festivals
4. Watch Videos
5. Discuss and summarize main points
6. Exercises

Instructional Materials

1. Textbooks
2. Articles
3. Videos
4. Power Point

Assessment and Evaluation

1. Observing the participation.
2. Doing exercises.
3. Discussing and Summarizing.

Warm-up Activity: Discuss differences of using English in SEA countries.

Watch video “Foreign English Accents” before reading this content.



Competition of using English in AEC

English language is well known language in the world. People around the world use English language to be a second language to communicate with another people from the another countries. Do we know an importance of knowing English by 2018 when ASEAN takes affect ?. As people know ASEAN or AEC is the new community among ten countries and the language that suppose to be use has to be English only, that the rule to make people use English language in 2018. Let me discuss with you all about an importance of knowing English by 2018 when ASEAN take place.

Now a day, English language is a new issue that we all should concern about knowing English for 2018 or when AEC take place. An importance of knowing English are 1. It better to know English or may be little bit of how to speak and write because today life people use English as a language of travel and get a job outside the countries. 2. to work with in other countries we have to speak, write and hear English language well 3. English is everywhere no need to be fear hometown language of the countries that you travel 4. People start to alert for ASEAN and come out with a good idea which is “Tag Shoot Share”.



We should remind our self that we should have two language to use because we not good in English we should try hard than other AEC countries. To know other is the best way to competition. If we don't know English we will lose. ASEAN is like a big field of competition and the weapon is English language. English language that use in ASEAN is like a shield and sword, if we don't have we die. English language is not hard to learn but to improve English is we have to practice everyday and listen to whatever that is English. Thailand is weak in English that another AEC countries. Thailand is rank 8 in the list of English language. That is the point we should try hard than other AEC countries because when AEC take place the competition will start, it like a big fish eat small fish if we don't know how to speak how to communicate we are going to be a small fish cat by another big nine fish when the AEC start.



First of all, **the way that English is so important to us.** As we can see most of the foreigner come to Thailand for trip may be holiday, the language that their use to ask was English. Also the same ASEAN is like the foreigner. Its have ten countries, have ten cultures, have ten language and have ten different life style but the same thing that we all use is "English language". Why use English to communicate because English was world known language. That's why ASEAN community use English language to be the language of communicate in the next 3 years. So that's why, people need to concern about that and be more active to learn English if when don't see an importance of English language that will lead to the economy of the countries and most of the people will lose job because another employee that come from other will take your job because of cheap to pay and he or she can speak English well



Second, **for the people who want to work in the ASEAN countries the thing you should have are English language** as I told you above. As today most of the people dream to work in the other countries but their don't have a chance the main things of this point are they don't know English well, they don't have a high degree and they don't have an opportunity. That's why it just a dream for the people who want to have a good job and good life. However in the next 3 years or 2018, all the point that I told will be just a word because when the AEC open there are a chance to work in any countries that you want such as Malaysia, Singapore, Laos, Indonesia, Cambodia, Brunei, Vietnam, Myanmar, Philippine, and the last one is Thailand.

Third, **known English can travel easily in another ASEAN countries** because whenever you travel everyone can speak English no need to know their hometown language before travel just pack a bag and go. We might fear that if there are people who still don't know English what can traveler do. Just be sure that before the ASEAN open most of the people can speak English because English is the important language to communicate.

Last but not least, **invite people to use in English everyday or to know English better**. Or share English everyday by tag and share. We use smart phone everyday and do nothing why don't we do something that helpful to the people by Tag and Share English one word everyday and vocabulary when ever we go. I think it is the best idea to start learning from this.



English language is the key to open the new community, new world, new friend, new competition. If we don't know English we do nothing. Its not too late to alert for this we still have a 3 years more to go before the open of ASEAN or AEC. As I told you above how important of English language, do you think that English is an important language or not?. my answer is "yes". Know English is easy to travel, easy to communicate, easy to talk to someone who speak English too. Will you still do nothing or do something and get ready for ASEAN, the choice is yours.



Exercise: Work as a group 3-5 to discuss “How to prepare yourself of speaking English language for communication”. Then present your ideas in front of the classroom.

Exercise: Please find out at least 5 sentences of using modal verb from above articles.

Language Focus: Modal Verbs

General principles

The auxiliary modals "would," may," "might," "should," "must," "ought to," "can," "could," "will," "shall" are invariable. They exist only in the present, and unlike most verbs in the simple present, their form does not change in the third person singular. Modal verbs are auxiliaries, or "helping" verbs: they are used in conjunction with another verb (in infinitive form) as a way to modify its meaning. Modals can nuance the meaning of the principal verb in a number of ways:

- **Possibility or ability**, by "can" or "could"
 - I can do this job.
 - Could you please do the dishes?
- **Possibility or permission** by "may" or "might"
 - I may finish my paper tonight.
 - You may come with us, if you wish.
 - It might be helpful to have a map.
- **Obligation**, or moral obligation, by "must," "ought to," or "should":
 - Students must hand in their work on time.
 - You ought to see a doctor.
 - You should never play with fire.

Note that "must" can also indicate probability:

- You must be exhausted!
- He must play tennis pretty well.

The modal verb "**would**" is used to express the conditional:

- If he had time, he would pick up some groceries.

The modal verb "**will**" expresses the future:

- The train will arrive in an hour.

Contractions

After a pronoun subject, "would" is often contracted into "-'d" ("I'd", "we'd", "she'd", etc.), while "will" is contracted into "-'ll" ("I'll", "you'll", "they'll", etc.). After all modal verbs, the word "not" of the negative can be contracted into "-n't" ("wouldn't", "shouldn't", etc.).

Exceptions : "will not" becomes "won't". "Can not" can also be written "cannot"; in its contracted form, the "n" is not doubled: "can't".

Note: The contraction of the modal verbs "shall," "ought," and "may," is considered slightly archaic or literary.

examples of contractions:

- I wouldn't (would not) do that, if I were you!
- They'll (they will) never believe it!
- She won't (will not) bother you anymore.

Warm-up Activity: Try to guess what they are doing in the pictures.



Watch Video before reading content.

Famous Festivals in SEA countries

Thaipusam Festival: Malaysia, in particular – Kuala Lumpur



Thaipusam is one of the largest and most extravagant Hindu Festivals in Asia that is celebrated by millions of followers worldwide. The festival is held in honour of Lord Murugan, also known as Lord Subramaniam every January. Kuala Lumpur and Penang are two of the most colourful places to observe the festivities, in particular at the Batu Caves on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur.

It's a truly incredible spectacle to witness as participants perform incredible feats of devotion as they offer thanks to the Lord for good fortune during the year.

Feats including the piercing the body and face with skewers, dragging chariots with hooks attached to the skin and the carrying of huge metal frames (kavadis) attached to the body. Some devotees become entranced, entering meditative states during the procession, believed to cleanse them of their sins.

Tet Nguyen Dan (Tet): Vietnam



In Vietnam, there's a three day public holiday to celebrate the New Year, 'Tet Nguyen Dan,' literally meaning 'The Feast of the First Morning.' Derived from the Chinese New Year and celebrated at the same time, the celebration also marks the beginning of spring. The rituals and festivities are very similar to the Chinese New Year in terms of their focus on family reunions and the concept of starting afresh and. In Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and other cities, you'll find street parties and parades; market stalls bustling with people buying decorations, food, clothes and stocking up on goods for the New Year. All night drumming and fireworks also make this an extremely noisy festival!

Bali Spirit Festival – Ubud, Bali



An annual celebration of yoga, dance and music, the Bali Spirit Festival is a popular event taking place over four days and five nights in the artistic hub of Bali, Ubud. Mixing indigenous Indonesian culture with international live performance, the event is a tribute to creative and spiritual diversity. With over 100 yoga, dance and music workshops your creative and spiritual side will be stirred as you brush shoulders with inspirational gurus and experts from many different artistic fields. Nightly world music

concerts, with renowned artists performing everything from gospel to salsa to afro beats ensure a musical feast for all attendees!

Phi Ta Khon Festival – Dan Sai district, Loei province, Thailand



In Thailand, spirituality is never far away, but it perhaps comes closest with this ghostly festival, unique to the Isaan culture of North Eastern Thailand. (About 450km North of Bangkok.) Similar to the Western Halloween, locals don eerie spirit masks and wear phantom costumes and strange hats, while children play tricks in the street. The festival commemorates an old Buddhist tale, when villagers hold a celebration for the return of their Prince from banishment. It is said that they made so much noise that the dead are awakened from their graves and came out to party! Musical processions pack the streets and rockets fill the sky for three days. On the last day, the villagers meet at the local temple, Wat Ponchai, to listen to the the monks recite the message of Lord Buddha.

Pulilan Carabao Festival – Pulilan, Philippines

Those who have visited the Philippines may have noticed the extent to which families and communities rely on the local water buffalo, which provide everything from field labour to milk, meat and hide. The services provided by these majestic beasts certainly doesn't go unnoticed amongst the residents of Pulilan, who take two days out of the year on May 14 and 15 to repay them for their hard work in the best way we humans know how – through some serious pampering, of course!

After a day of cleaning, shaving and grooming, the buffalo are treated with massages (complete with aromatic oil!) and adorned with crowns of sweetly perfumed frangipani and hibiscus. The buffalo are then brightly painted and paraded through the streets in an impressive procession of floats decorated with a kaleidoscope of flowers, fruit and vegetables. Upon reaching the church square, the buffalo genuflect before a priest, who blesses them for the year to come.

Singapore Arts Festival – Singapore



The Singapore Arts Festival is a dynamic event showcasing local and international talent. There are dance and musical performances, theatre showings, talks, historic presentations, art displays and more. Boasting over 75 dance, music, opera and circus performances from all over the world, it's no wonder this annual month-long festival is considered the ultimate performing arts festival in Singapore. Edgy, experimental and innovative performances from vastly diverse cultures are bound to have something to appeal to audiences of all ages and interests. As well as headliner performances from internationally renowned artists and troupes, Singapore becomes lit up by outdoor, late-night and children's shows spread throughout the city for three weeks.

Coinciding with the festival will be the Singapore Street Festival, a national youth event taking place over three weeks. Budding young artists and performers will enhance the month's festivities with their engaging and extraordinary talents, including parkour, street graffiti, yo-yo competitions, magic shows, belly dancing, J-rock, rap and urban football. Warning: May walk away with mild feelings of inadequacy (twens who can free-run across buildings are apparently a thing now).

Taung Byone Nat Festival – Taung Byone Village near Mandalay, Burma/Myanmar

This festival is known as the major gathering spot for spiritual mediums. Hundreds of mediums (Nat-Kadaw) and thousands of pilgrims come once a year to Taung Byone, where the statues of two brothers (who died mysteriously after forgetting to provide two bricks for the Pagoda of Wishes), are placed in a shrine and there stands still the "Pagoda of Wishes" with the two missing stones. It is the most impressive Nat (spirit) Festival in Myanmar. Offerings and dances, the inflow of merchants, the constant arrival of pilgrims and the intensive use of loudspeakers continue day and night.

P'chum Ben – Cambodia

P'chum Ben takes place on the fifteenth day of the tenth month in the Cambodian calendar. It is the time of the year when Khmer people believe that spirits of dead ancestors rise and walk the earth. Offerings are made at temples as early as 4 o'clock in the morning as people go to give the spirits food to eat in an attempt to ease their suffering. Most commonly, sticky rice is thrown onto the ground for the spirits as it is said to be the easiest food for them to consume.

Exercise: Please match festivals and countries correctly.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Thaipusam Festival | A. Vietnam |
| 2. Tet Nguyen Dan (Tet) | B. Philippines |
| 3. Bali Spirit Festival | C. Cambodia |
| 4. Phi Ta Khon | D. Malaysia |
| 5. Pulilan Carabao Festival | E. Singapore |
| 6. Singapore Arts Festival | F. Indonesia |
| 7. Taung Byone Nat Festival | G. Thailand |
| 8. P'chum Ben | H. Myanmar |

Exercise: Please answer below questions.

1. Which country is Thaipusam Festival held?

2. How many days is Tet Nguendan held?

3. Which festival is celebrating for yoga?

4. Which festival does buffalo play an important role?

5. Which festival is the time for dead ancestors to rise and walk the earth?

Language Focus: Passive Voice

FUNCTIONS OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action. In other words, the most important thing or person becomes the subject of the sentence.

EXAMPLES

- The passive voice **is used** frequently. (= we are interested in the passive voice, not in who uses it.)
- The house **was built** in 1654. (= we are interested in the house, not in who built it.)
- The road **is being repaired**. (= we are interested in the road, not in the people who are doing the repairs.)

Sometimes we use the passive voice because we don't know or do not want to express who performed the action.

EXAMPLES

- I noticed that a window **had been left** open.
- Every year thousands of people **are killed** on our roads.
- All the cookies **have been eaten**.
- My car **has been stolen**!

The passive voice is often used in formal texts. Switching to the active voice will make your writing clearer and easier to read.

Passive	Active
A great deal of meaning is conveyed by a few well-chosen words.	A few well-chosen words convey a great deal of meaning.
Our planet is wrapped in a mass of gases.	A mass of gases wrap around our planet.
Waste materials are disposed of in a variety of ways.	The city disposes of waste materials in a variety of ways.

If we want to say *who* or *what* performs the action while using the passive voice, we use the preposition *by*. When we know who performed the action and are interested in him, it is always better to switch to the active voice instead.

Passive	Active
"A Hard Day's Night" was written by the Beatles.	The Beatles wrote "A Hard Day's Night".
The movie ET was directed by Spielberg.	Spielberg directed the movie ET.
This house was built by my father.	My father built this house.

FORMING THE PASSIVE VOICE

The passive voice in English is composed of two elements:
the appropriate form of the verb 'to be' + past participle

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
The house was built in 1899.	The house wasn't built in 1899.	Was the house built in 1899?	Wasn't the house built in 1899?
These houses were built in 1899.	These houses weren't built in 1899.	Were these houses built in 1899?	Weren't these houses built in 1899?

TO CLEAN, PASSIVE VOICE

Subject	+ to be (conjugated)	+ past participle	+ rest of sentence
Simple present			
The house	is	cleaned	every day.
Present continuous			
The house	is being	cleaned	at the moment.

Subject	+ to be (conjugated)	+ past participle	+ rest of sentence
Simple past			
The house	was	cleaned	yesterday.
Past continuous			
The house	was being	cleaned	last week.
Present perfect			
The house	has been	cleaned	since you left.
Past perfect			
The house	had been	cleaned	before they arrived.
Future			
The house	will be	cleaned	next week.
Future continuous			
The house	will be being	cleaned	tomorrow.

Exercise: Rewrite the sentences in passive voice. – Simple Present

1. He opens the door.

2. We set the table.

3. She pays a lot of money.

4. I draw a picture.

5. They wear blue shoes.

6. They don't help you.

7. He doesn't open the book.

8. You do not write the letter.

9. Does your mum pick you up?

10. Does the police officer catch the thief?

LESSON PLAN OF CHAPTER 5

WESTERN CULTURES

Contents:

General background of Western countries; geographical, political, language and cultural context.

Behavioral objectives:

1. Students should be able to explain the background knowledge of Western countries.
2. Students should be able to describe and differentiate the use of English Language in Western countries.
3. Students should be able to tell how to behave in the Western culture.

Instructional Procedures and Activities:

1. Study the textbook
2. Watch videos
3. Answer questions
4. Read articles
5. Discuss and summarize main points
6. Exercises

Instructional Materials:

1. Text books
2. Videos
3. Articles
4. Power points

Assessment and Evaluation:

1. Observe learners' participation.
2. Evaluate by doing exercises.
3. Evaluate by discussing and summarizing.

CHAPTER 5

WESTERN BACKGROUND

Warm-up Activity

Activity 1 Capital Cities : Fill in the missing letters

- a) Hungary = B _ D _ P _ S T
- b) UK = L _ N D _ N
- c) France = P _ R _ S
- d) Germany = B _ R L _ N
- e) Italy = R _ M _
- f) Canada = _ T T _ W _
- g) Australia = C _ N B _ R R _
- h) Turkey = _ N K _ R _
- i) Egypt = C _ _ R _
- j) Chile = S _ N T _ _ G

Match the flags below with the countries above.



I)



II)



III)



IV)



V)



VI)



VII)



VIII)



IX)



X)

Part I: Which of these countries speak English as an official language? Make the circles around the names of those countries

South Africa

Namibia

Italy

Congo

Denmark

India

Iran

Bermuda

Germany

Russia

Philippines

Croatia

Norway

Canada

Uzbekistan

Malaysia

Nigeria

Ukraine

Ireland

Portugal

Belgium

Hong Kong

France

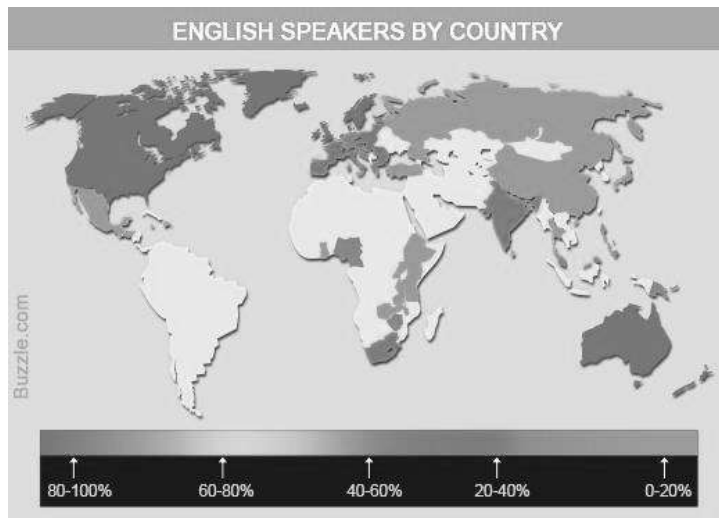
Jamaica

Switzerland

Turkey

New Zealand

Mozambique



(Source: <http://polymathaftermath.blogspot.com>)

Part II: British English or American English?

Differences in American and British English grammar - article

An article by Kerry Maxwell and Lindsay Clandfield on recognizing grammatical differences between American and British English.

Introduction

Speakers of American English generally use the present perfect tense (*have/has + past participle*) far less than speakers of British English. In spoken American English, it is very common to use the simple past tense as an



alternative in situations where the present perfect would usually have been used in British English. The two situations where this is especially likely are:

1. In sentences which talk about an action in the past that has an effect in the present:

American English (AmE) / British English (BrE)

Jenny feels ill. She ate too much. (AmE)

Jenny feels ill. She's eaten too much. (BrE)

I can't find my keys. Did you see them anywhere? (AmE)

I can't find my keys. Have you seen them anywhere? (BrE)

2. In sentences which contain the words *already*, *just* or *yet*:

American English / British English

A: Are they going to the show tonight?

B: No. They already saw it. (AmE)

A: Are they going to the show tonight?

B: No. They've already seen it. (BrE)

A: Is Samantha here?

B: No, she just left. (AmE)

A: Is Samantha here?

B: No, she's just left. (BrE)

A: Can I borrow your book?

B: No, I didn't read it yet. (AmE)

A: Can I borrow your book?

B: No, I haven't read it yet. (BrE)

Verb agreement with collective nouns

In British English, collective nouns (i.e. nouns referring to particular groups of people or things e.g. *staff*, *government*, *class*, *team*) can be followed by a singular or plural verb depending on whether the group is thought of as one idea, or as many individuals, e.g.



“My team is winning.”

“The other team are all sitting down.”

In American English, collective nouns are always followed by a singular verb, so an American would usually say:

“Which team is losing?”

Whereas in British English both plural and singular forms of the verb are possible, as in:

Which team is/are losing?

Use of delexical verbs *have* and *take*

In British English, the verb *have* frequently functions as what is technically referred to as a delexical verb, i.e. it is used in contexts where it has very little meaning in itself but occurs with an object noun which describes an action, e.g.

“I'd like to have a bath.”

Have is frequently used in this way with nouns referring to common activities such as washing or resting, e.g.

“She's having a little nap.”

“I'll just have a quick shower before we go out.”

In American English, the verb *take*, rather than *have*, is used in these contexts, e.g.

“Joe's taking a shower.”

“I'd like to take a bath.”

“Let's take a short vacation.”

“Why don't you take a rest now?”

Use of auxiliaries and modals

In British English, the auxiliary *do* is often used as a substitute for a verb when replying to a question, e.g.

A: Are you coming with us?

B: I might do.

In American English, *do* is not used in this way, e.g.

A: Are you coming with us?

B: I might.



In British English, *needn't* is often used instead of *don't need to*, e.g.

“They needn't come to school today.”

“They don't need to come to school today.”

In American English, *needn't* is very unusual and the usual form is *don't need to*, e.g.

“They don't need to come to school today.”

In British English, *shall* is sometimes used as an alternative to *will* to talk about the future, e.g.

“I shall/will be there later.”

In American English, *shall* is unusual and *will* is normally used.

In British English, *shall I/we* is often used to ask for advice or an opinion, e.g.

“Shall we ask him to come with us?”

In American English, *should* is often used instead of *shall*, e.g.

“Should we ask him to come with us?”

Use of prepositions

In British English, *at* is used with many time expressions, e.g.

at Christmas/five 'o' clock

at the weekend

In American English, *on* is always used when talking about the weekend, not *at*, e.g.

“Will they still be there on the weekend?”

“She’ll be coming home on weekends.”

In British English, *at* is often used when talking about universities or other institutions, e.g.

“She studied chemistry at university.”

In American English, *in* is often used, e.g.

“She studied French in high school.”

In British English, *to* and *from* are used with the adjective *different*, e.g.

“This place is different from/to anything I’ve seen before.”

In American English *from* and *than* are used with *different*, e.g.

“This place is different from/than anything I’ve seen before.”

In British English, *to* is always used after the verb *write*, e.g.





















“I promised to write to her every day.”





















In American English, *to* can be omitted after *write*, i.e.

“I promised to write her every day.”



Activity 2 Is the word British or American?

Mom	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mum	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
cookies	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
biscuits	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
cellphone	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
police car	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
patrol car	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
mustache	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
moustache	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

petrol	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
gas	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
fizzy drink	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
soda	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
pajamas	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
pyjamas	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
post code	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
zip code	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
crisps	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
potato chips	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Activity 3 Match the two words with similar meaning.

Mom Cookie Diner Fall Faucet Gas station
 Restroom Sidewalk To stand in line Trashcan

British English American English

1. to queue _____
2. biscuit _____
3. petrol station _____
4. mum _____
5. café _____
6. pavement _____
7. tap _____

8. bathroom _____
9. dust bin _____
10. autumn _____

Part III: Do's and Don'ts

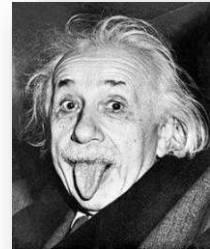
In this section we will explore cultural norms in the United States and the United Kingdom. We will read about the “Do's” and “Don'ts” of each country, followed by an exercise to test your understanding of cultural behaviors.

In America

The Americans are generally cheerful, happy and informal, but also proud and ambitious. The United States is considered as an extremely open and free country where more than 80% of Americans are immigrants of European descendants and the 50% of the population is nominally Christian and Catholic. The United States is a multi-ethnic country with some rules and taboos which need to be noticed and complied with. There are many taboo topics in America that are not normally discussed. For example, a bride who is noticeably pregnant on her wedding day was historically considered a taboo topic that was quietly whispered about but not officially acknowledged. The following America travel tips of do's and don'ts may help you to avoid embarrassment and troubles when traveling to America and maximize the enjoyment of your trip.

America Don'ts

- Do not call black people “Negro”. They will feel contempt for his indemnity, as Negro mainly refers to Africa black slaves sold to the United States.
- Do not ask personal income, assets etc. private information.
Do not ask women marital status, age, and price of clothe etc. private matter.
- Do not give white lilies as gifts.
- Do not casually take off your shoes or bare feet in front of others, which is considered impolite, as only in the bedroom, or between lovers to take off their shoes. So do not take off your shoes when visit an American house.
- Do not pull garters or socks in front of others, which are considered impolite. If laces loose, find a quiet place to tie up.
- Do not stick out the tongue to others, which is considered as rude, vulgar, obscene behavior.
- Do not be gaudy or do make up in public, which is thought to be bad nurture.
- Do not start to eat until the hostess starts or ask to start a meal. Do not make a chewing sound when dining. Do not take food for others. Do not smoke at the dining table. Do not persuade others to drink. Do not strip at the dinner table.
- Do not forget to greet children. Americans treat children equal to adults.
- Do not drink alone if you are a woman, which may cause harassment by men.



America Do's

- Do say “Hi” or “Hello” when you first meet somebody, it's not necessary to shake hands.
- Do use a tight grip when shaking hands, and make eye contact. Americans consider it as rude and arrogant when shaking hands without looking at each other.

- Do make an appointment before visiting someone, and do prepare a small gift when visiting a friend.
- Do drink modestly and maintain a gentle manner at the banquet. Being drunk at an American banquet will fall into contempt.
- Do avoid number '13', '3', 'Friday' and using the bat for the design of goods, and packaging materials, as they are associated with the bad luck.
- Do take off hat, coat and sunglasses indoor
- Do say hello to strangers. Turning your eyes away or pretending not see others is considered disdain to others.
- Do wait in front of the restaurant door for the waiter to lead you to the table.



In United Kingdom

The name of the United Kingdom refers to the union of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. "England" sometimes is wrongly used to refer the whole United Kingdom, or Britain, or British Isles, which is not only incorrect but can cause offence to people from other parts of the UK. The diverse history of England, Scotland and Wales has led to very different cultural traditions. The Scots and Welsh have the right to feel aggrieved whenever the term 'English' is used wrongly to mean all three. In general, the British are very reserved in manners, dress and speech. They are famous for politeness and self-discipline. Manners are treated highly important in Britain, 'Please', 'Thank You', and 'Excuse Me' are widely expected. The following travel tips of UK travel do's and don'ts lists what are acceptable social behaviors, and what you should do or not do when travelling to the UK. Get yourself prepared and ready for the idiosyncrasies of British life.

UK Don'ts

- Do not use first names, unless you are asked to. Use last names with appropriate courtesy titles such as "Mr", "Mrs", "Ms" or an academic or

professional title. The title “Sir” is reserved for only those who have been knighted. You have to address the person as Sir and his first name.

- Do not pick your nose in public. Use a handkerchief instead. Do not spit. Spitting in the street is considered very bad manner.
- Do not stare. Privacy is highly regarded in the UK. It is impolite to stare at anyone in public.
- Do not greet people with a kiss. A kiss is normally used between close friends and relatives.
- Do not burp in public. If you cannot stop a burp from bursting out, cover your mouth with your hand and say ‘excuse me’ afterwards.
- Do not be offended when you are called by different ‘affectionate’ names, such as dear, honey, love, mate, guy, son, etc. This is quite normal.
- Do not wear hats inside buildings if you are a man. It is impolite for men to wear hats indoors including restaurants and churches.
- Do not chew with your mouth open. No one wants to see food being chewed or hearing it being chomped on. It is impolite to have your elbows on the table while you are eating.
- Do not reach over someone’s plate for something; ask for the item to be passed to you. Do not take food from your neighbors’ plate. Never pick food out of your teeth with your fingernails.
- Do not ever eat off a knife when having a meal, nor lick or put your knife in your mouth.
- Do not wear striped ties of any kind in Scotland. This is because British “regimental” neckties appear in a variety of striped patterns, each representing a different institution, such as a public school or military unit. You’re wearing a tie that resembles a striped regimental pattern could be perceived as inappropriate.



- Do not group the Scots with the English, as the Scots are very proud of their distinctive heritage.

UK Do's

1. Do maintain reserve and say hello when greeting someone for the first time. British people are quite reserved. The handshake is the most common form of greeting and is customary when you are introduced to somebody new. Kissing is normally used between friends and relatives. In Britain one kiss is generally enough.
2. Do get familiar with the word 'cheers' which is quite commonly used instead of 'thank you' and 'goodbye'.
3. Do bring a gift for the host and hostess when being entertained at someone's home. A bottle of wine, bunch of flowers or chocolates are all acceptable.
4. Do wait until your host starts eating or indicates you should do so if you are a guest. It is impolite to start eating before everyone has been served unless your host says that you do not need to wait.
5. Do place your knife and fork together on your plate to let others know that you have finished eating.
6. Do be punctual. British people place considerable value on punctuality. They are very time conscious, If you are unable to keep an appointment, it is expected that you call the person you are meeting. Some general tips follow.
7. Do say "Excuse Me" if someone is blocking your way and you would like them to move out of your way.
8. Do say sorry if you accidentally bump into someone. They probably will too, even if it was your fault! This is a habit and can be seen as very amusing by an 'outsider'.
9. Do open doors for other people. Men and women both hold open the door for each other. It depends on who goes through the door first.



10. Do stand on the right-hand side of an escalator while travelling on the Tube, so that others can pass over from left-hand side.
11. Do pay for drinks at the counter as you order them in pubs and other types of bars. Do buy one back when your new friends buy you a drink at the pub.
12. Do give a 10-15% tip if it is not included in the bill. A service charge is usually included in restaurant bills.

Activity 6 Decide if these behaviors are “Do’s” or “Don’ts.”

- _____ 1. Ask someone about his salary.
- _____ 2. Call someone Mr. followed by his first name.
- _____ 3. Make an appointment on Friday 13th.
- _____ 4. Open doors for other people.
- _____ 5. Put on lipstick in a park.
- _____ 6. Say “Excuse Me” if someone is blocking your way.
- _____ 7. Say “Cheers” when someone gives you water.
- _____ 8. Take off your shoes before entering a home.
- _____ 9. Use a toothpick at a restaurant.
- _____ 10. Wear a hat indoors.

LESSON PLAN: Chapter 6

CRRU Students Communicating with Foreigners

Content:

Intercultural communication practice with people from ASEAN and Western countries

Behavioral objectives:

1. Students should be able to use the content previously studied with situations using intercultural communication strategies.
2. Students should be able to prepare and present a CRRU campus tour for visiting ASEAN students
3. Students should be able to share information about Thai and foreign identity and aspects of geography, politics, and culture.

Instructional Procedures and Activities:

1. Filling out table
2. Using Model Dialogues
3. Exercises

Instructional Materials

1. Textbook
2. PowerPoint

Assessment and Evaluation

1. Observation and questionnaire
2. Checking exercise work
3. Pop quiz

Chapter 6

CRRU Students Communicating with Foreigners

Part I: Social Interaction with Foreigners

Meeting Foreign Tourists

Warm-up

Directions: You are meeting some students from different ASEAN countries. With your partner ask and answer question about each of the countries following the rubrics in the table below.

Student's Nationality	questions	answers	Responding about Thailand
Singaporean 	What's your country like? What's the most interesting place in Singapore?	My country is... The most interesting place to visit is....	Thailand is... I recommend that you visit...
 Malaysian	What's your country like?	My country is...	Thailand is...

	<p>What's the most interesting place in Malaysia?</p>	<p>The most interesting place to visit is....</p>	<p>I recommend that you visit...</p>
<p>Laotian</p> 	<p>What's your country like?</p> <p>What's the most interesting place in Lao PDR?</p>	<p>My country is...</p> <p>The most interesting place to visit is....</p>	<p>Thailand is...</p> <p>I recommend that you visit...</p>
<p>Vietnamese</p> 	<p>What's your country like?</p> <p>What's the most interesting place in Vietnam?</p>	<p>My country is...</p> <p>The most interesting place to visit is....</p>	<p>Thailand is...</p> <p>I recommend that you visit...</p>
<p>Cambodian</p> 	<p>What's your country like?</p> <p>What's the most interesting place in Cambodia?</p>	<p>My country is...</p> <p>The most interesting place to visit is....</p>	<p>Thailand is...</p> <p>I recommend that you visit...</p>

Reading, Listening and Speaking

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Tida from the Faculty of education. You can call me Tai, which means "rabbit". I'll be taking you around the campus at Chiang Rai Rajabhat University. I'd like to welcome all of our friends from Singapore. I hope you enjoy your visit to Chiang Rai Thailand



A. Read the following self-introduction and answer the questions.

1. Who is this woman? _____
2. What is she doing? _____
3. Who does she work for? _____
4. What is her nickname? _____

B. Listen to self-introduction and repeat.

C. Read these explanations. Listen to the pronunciation, and repeat.

Expression Explanation

Good morning. ใช้ทักทายในตอนเช้า

Ladies and gentlemen ใช้เรียกนักท่องเที่ยวยุ่งกลุ่ม

I'm.....(name).....from.....(university faculty).....ใช้แนะนำตัว

You can call me.....(nickname/short name).....ให้นักท่องเที่ยวเรียกชื่อเล่นหรือชื่อสั้นๆได้

I'll be your tour guide for today's campus tour. บอกหน้าที่ และความรับผิดชอบของตน

D. Task:

You are a CRRU student guide, prepare a self-introduction to present to the foreign students.

INCLUDE:

Your name

Your university/faculty

Your nickname

You're major

Start like this:-

Good morning, I'm.....

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

I'm Sucheera from the Faculty of Humanities, CRRU. You can call me Fern. I will take you on a campus tour.

E. Task: Read the note. Listen to the questions and answer.

Malaysian student Group

Thailand is a Buddhist country and people often make merit in the morning. At 8 a.m. the national anthem is played and the flag is hoisted up the flag pole. Please wear your Malaysian University uniform tomorrow because you will be meeting CRRU president at 9 a.m. Because tomorrow celebrates the birth, enlightenment and death of Buddha you will be visiting three local temples to see Thai people making merit and performing Buddhist rituals. Please dress politely.

CRRU student
Representative

Question

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

F. Role-play

1. A: you are a CRRU student guide. B: You are an ASEAN student.

Use the conversation and the expressions below to greet each other at your first meeting.

2. B: Role-play in pairs again, but this time change roles and also use different greetings and different names.

3. C: Role-play in pairs again, but this time give information from the cultural top below.

A and B model dialogue

CRRU student:

Nice to meet you. My name is _____, but you can call me _____.

ASEAN student:

Likewise. My name is _____ and you can call me _____.

CRRU student:

Did you get my note about today's activities?

ASEAN student:

Yes, but I have some questions.

CRRU student:

Go ahead. I'm all ears.

ASEAN student:

Why do Thai people make merit in the morning.

CRRU student:

It is an important Thai custom. Making merit means giving food to the monks in the morning.

ASEAN student:

Can you hum some of the national anthem played at 8 in the morning.

CRRU student:

Yes. It goes like this. HUMMMMMMing the anthem.

ASEAN student:

What three temples will we be visiting today?

CRRU student:

Wat Phra Sing, Wat RongKhun and PhrathatDoiKhaoKhwai.

Cultural Tip for CRRU student:

When meeting ASEAN student for the first time, it is recommended that you “wai” them first to show the Thai way of greeting. Handshakes can also be used after that.

You could give the ASEAN student the explanation below:

A “wai” is used when meeting, thanking and bidding farewell to people of the same or higher status.

A “wai” is usually accompanied by bowing or stooping. The level of bowing or stooping depends on the status or seniority of both parties. Thai people do not “wai” younger people or those giving service; waiters etc.



“wai” monks



“wai” people of the same status



“wai” parents, teachers, senior, relatives and the ...

F. Role-play

Directions: Plan a campus tour for a group of visiting ASEAN students from Lao, Vietnam, Singapore and Nepal. Make an itinerary for the tour lasting from 9 until 10 with a meeting with the University president the evening before at the hotel they are staying at while visiting Chiang Rai.

G. Role-play

Directions: In groups of 3 or 4, take turns with one person acting as a CRRU student guide, introducing the other 2 or 3 ASEAN students to each other.



Part II: CRRU Students Communicating with Foreigners about Geography, Politics, Culture and Special Days

Introduction:

There are four topic conversations you have been studying in this book and now you can practice each one of them in the following role-play situations. First let's begin with a warm-up to refresh your memory.

Warm-up: Reviewing the information you studied earlier by search the book or searching the internet. With your partner answer the following questions and then report back to the class.

Fill in the chart with information you learned about the following four topics, geography, politics, culture and special days.

Place	Geography	Politics	Culture	Special days
Thailand	4 Regions Mountains in the north Central region good for rice farming	Constitutional Monarchy	Rice culture Buddhist culture Respect for elderly and	Loy Krathong Songkran Makhapucha Day

			those in authority	
Vietnam				
U.S.A	5 time zones Two state not connected to mainland Mississippi is longest river			4 th of July is Independence Day Thanksgiving April Fools
Lao PDR				
Singapore	Small heavily urbanized island located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula	Sovereign republic		

CRRU Student Communicating about Geography

A. Role-play

1. A: You are a CRRU student guide. B: You are an ASEAN student.

Use the conversation and the expressions below to greet each other at your first meeting. Pick one of the countries you studied earlier in this book.

2. B: Role-play in pairs again, but this time change roles and also use a different country.

A and B model dialogue

CRRU student:

How is the geography in your country similar to here in Thailand?

ASEAN student:

It is to Thailand because _____.

CRRU student:

How is it different?

There are two main differences. They are _____.

CRRU student:

What do you like about Thailand's geography?

ASEAN student:

I have to confess that I like _____. What are you most interested in my country's geography?

CRRU student:

I like _____. What about the climate?

ASEAN student:

The climate is _____. How many seasons does Thailand have?

CRRU student:

There are three seasons. There are the hot, rainy and cool season. What about your country?

ASEAN student:

There are _____.

CRRU student:

Intersecting. That's good to know.

CRRU Students Communicating about Politics

B. Role-play

1. A: You are a CRRU student guide. B: You are an ASEAN student.

Use the conversation and the expressions below to talk about politics. Pick one of the countries you studied earlier in this book.

2. B: Role-play in pairs again, but this time change roles and also use a different country.

A and B model dialogue

CRRU student:

Do you mind if we talk about your country's politics?

ASEAN student:

Sure, ask away. What do you want to know?

CRRU student:

What kind of government do you have?

ASEAN student:

_____ has a _____ government. What about Thailand?

CRRU student:

Thailand has a constitutional monarchy. Who is the leader of your government?

ASEAN student:

_____ is the head of government. And Thailand?

CRRU student:

_____ is the head of the Thai government. What big project is your government promoting now?

ASEAN student:

The big project in the news now is _____. And Thailand's big project.

CRRU student:

One important Thai government project is _____.
When will the next election take place?

ASEAN student:

In _____. And what about Thailand.

CRRU student:

It's not certain because the government hasn't announced the date.

CRRU Student Communicating about Culture

C. Role play

1. A: You are a CRRU student guide. B: You are an ASEAN student.

Use the conversation and the expressions below to talk about culture. Pick one of the countries you studied earlier in this book.

2 B: Role play in pair again, but this time change roles and also use a different country.

A and B model dialogue

CRRU student:

Can you tell me something about _____ culture that I should know about?

ASEAN student:

Sure, ask away. What do you want to know?

CRRU student:

I would like to know about behavior. Can you tell me some of the do's and don'ts of your country's culture.

ASEAN student:

In _____ you should never

And you should always _____ when you

_____.

What about Thai behavior?

CRRU student:

In _____ you should never

And you should always _____ when you
_____.

What about behavior inside a religious place?

ASEAN student:

In my country you should also

_____ and never
_____ when you are inside
_____.

What you favorite thing about _____ culture?

CRRU student:

My favorite thing about Thai culture is _____. What is
yours?

ASEAN student:

I like _____.

CRRU Student Communicating about Important Days

D. Role play

1. A: You are a CRRU student guide. B: you are an ASEAN student.

Use the conversation and the expressions below to talk about important days. Pick one of the countries you studied earlier in this book.

2. B: Role play in pairs again, but this time change role and also use a different country.

A and B model dialogue

CRRU student:

Can I ask you about your holidays and special days?

ASEAN student:

Sure, ask away. What do you want to know?

CRRU student:

Which special days do you think is most important for other ASEAN countries to know about?

ASEAN student:

In my opinion, I think that _____ . What about for your country?

CRRU student:

For Thailand, I think that _____ . Is there another one we should to know about?

ASEAN student:

Yes. Another important holiday is _____ .

And what about Thailand?

CRRU student:

In November we have the Loi Krathong celebration when Thai people float banana leaf boats in the water and ask the water goddess for forgiveness.

ASEAN student:

That sound very interesting.

CRRU student:

It really is and you should come back to Thailand in November to see it for yourself.

CRRU Student Communicating about ASEAN Culture

E. Different ways of presenting

Directions: Divide into groups. Each of you will be assigned one of the ASEAN cultural activities listed below. Before beginning, decide which ASEAB member country the activity is popular. Then decide how your group will present by performance (role-play), PowerPoint or written report.

Country of origin	ASEAN cultural activity	Way of presentation
	รำไทย	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Performance ● PowerPoint ● Report

	บารองแดนซ์	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Performance ● PowerPoint ● Report
	ตักบาตรข้าวเหนียว	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Performance ● PowerPoint ● Report
	ระบำอัปสรดา	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Performance ● PowerPoint ● Report
	แข่งทานาคา	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Performance ● PowerPoint ● Report
	ระบำหมวก	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Performance ● PowerPoint ● Report
	ระบำโจ๊กเก็ต	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Performance ● PowerPoint ● Report

	การเล่นงกะ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Performance● PowerPoint● Report
	ระบำที่นิกลิ่ง	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Performance● PowerPoint● Report
	เทศกาลที่ปวาลี	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Performance● PowerPoint● Report

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บันทึก

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บันทึก

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