

Unit

3

Presenting the Outline Project



Dialogue practice

I'm Overwhelmed with a Heavy Workload.

A : Derrick, don't you think you should take a vacation? Even one or two days would be fine.

B : There's no way. There's too much work.

A : But you look so exhausted. You need a break!

B : I know. My chances would be better if they would hire more people.

A : They won't hire more people?

B : No. They always want to keep the cost down. I am really overwhelmed with a heavy workload.

A : Maybe you should talk to the manager.

B : Yes. I'm going to bring this up in tomorrow's meeting.



1. To review for using adjectives for the project work.

Vocabulary

1. brainstorm _____
2. approve _____
3. release _____
4. timeline _____
5. ability _____
6. visual _____
7. deliverable _____
8. work session _____
9. delegate _____
10. responsibility _____
11. motivate _____
12. sprint _____



Grammar Focus

Adjective (Part 1)

Adjectives: forms รูปแบบของคำคุณศัพท์ในภาษาอังกฤษที่แตกต่างจากภาษาไทย

Unlike in many other languages, adjectives in English do not change (agree) with the noun that they modify:

All new **foreign students** are welcome to join the clubs and societies.

Not: All new foreigns students ...

Every room was painted in **different colours**.

Not: ... in differents colours.



Identifying adjectives

There is no general rule for making adjectives. We know they are adjectives usually by what they do (their function) in a sentence. However, some word endings (suffixes) are typical of adjectives.

suffix	examples
able, ible	comfortable, readable, incredible, invisible
al, ial	comical, normal, musical, industrial, presidential
ful	beautiful, harmful, peaceful, wonderful
ic	classic, economic, heroic, romantic
ical	aeronautical, alphabetical, political
ish	British, childish, Irish, foolish
ive, ative	active, alternative, creative, talkative
less	endless, motionless, priceless, timeless
eous, ious, ous	spontaneous, hideous, ambitious, anxious, dangerous, famous
y	angry, busy, wealthy, windy



Warning (หมายเหตุ) >>

- Adjectives ending in *-ic* and *-ical* often have different meanings:
- *The **economic** policy of this government has failed.*
- *A diesel car is usually more **economical** than a petrol one.*

Adjectives

- Classic or classical?
- Economic or economical?
- Historic or historical?



Forming adjectives from other words ศึกษาเปรียบเทียบความต่างกันของคำคุณศัพท์และคำ
ประเภทอื่น ๆ เช่น คำนาม คำกริยา

Suffixes (คำต่อท้าย)

– Some adjectives are made from nouns and verbs by adding suffixes.

noun	adjective
hero	heroic
wind	windy
child	childish
beauty	beautiful
verb	adjective
read	readable
talk	talkative
use	useful
like	likeable



- I hate **windy** days.
- San Francisco is a very **hilly** place.

Some words ending in -ly can be both adjectives and adverbs. These include daily, early, monthly, weekly, nightly, yearly:

- Adjective: She gets a **weekly** payment from her parents. (She gets money every week.)
- Adverb: I pay my rent **weekly**. (I pay my rent every week.)

Some words ending in -ly are only adjectives and not adverbs. These include: costly, cowardly, deadly, friendly, likely, lonely, lovely, oily, orderly, scholarly, silly, smelly, timely, ugly, woolly.

- We enjoyed the trip to America but it was a **costly** holiday.
- **Oily** fish is very healthy because it contains omega 3.



Adjectives & Prepositions ศึกษาเปรียบเทียบการใช้คำคุณศัพท์และคำบุพบท

Some adjectives go with certain prepositions. There is no real pattern – you need to learn them as you meet them. Here are some examples but remember that there are many other adjective + preposition combinations that are not covered here.

With ‘at’

- I’m quite good at English but I’m bad at maths and I’m terrible at physics.

With ‘for’

- Jogging is good for your health but smoking is bad for you.
- The town is famous for its cheese.

As well as ‘good for’, ‘bad for’ and ‘famous for’ we also say ‘qualified for’ ‘ready for’, ‘responsible for’, ‘suitable for’ and several others.

With ‘of’

- I’m perfectly capable of doing it myself, thank you.
- I’m very proud of this old sweatshirt.

As well as ‘capable of’ and ‘proud of’ we also say ‘aware of’, ‘full of’, ‘tired of’ and several others.



With 'with'

- We're very pleased with your progress.
- You're not still angry with me are you?

As well as '**pleased with**' and '**angry with**' we also say '**bored with**', '**delighted with**', '**satisfied with**' and several others.

With 'to'

- She's the one who's married to a doctor, isn't she?
- You'll be responsible to the head of the Finance department.

Notice that you can be **responsible for** something but **responsible to** someone.

Other common adjective + preposition combinations include 'interested in' and 'keen on'. It's a good idea to make a note of new combinations in your vocabulary notebook as you meet them. Remember too that a preposition is followed by a noun or a gerund ('ing' form).



2. To prepare the plan of the project work by the best method and equipments

Reading 1

Feb 15 2015							Feb 22 2015							Mar 1 2015						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F		
Brainstorm for Insight/Tawin																				
Discuss the concept/Rangsun																				
Prepare text/ Boonsong																				
Choose pictures/Somkiet																				
Compose the video/Anun																				
Get the draft approved/Boonchu																				
Present /Buncha																				
Release steps/ Jantra																				
Profit/ Team																				



Gantt charts are a staple tool in project management. They've achieved this status because of their ability to visualize the timeline of a project and the resources needed for it. But with the a lot of different visual tools you can now use to track projects, why even use a tool that was invented in many years ago and originally intended for modern productions?



Reading 2

The Reasons to use Gantt Charts for your Projects:

There are very important ways to think about your Gantt charts as follow.

1. You can brainstorm your workflow.
2. You can brainstorm your workflow.
3. You can set accurate deadlines.
4. You can define minor factors.
5. You can monitor the progress





Study these charts and rewrite by using your own details.



