



**THE FORESTRY TECHNICAL COLLEGE**  
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# Why should I learn English?

Your reason for learning might be: "*I want to visit the country where the language is spoken*" or "*I want to understand the culture, movies and music*".

But it can also be something as simple as "*I'm just interested.*"

So if you know why, you will learn it enthusiastically.

***STAR's Editorial Team***

# **What do you mean by culture and civilisation?**

**Culture is the pattern of behaviour of groups and is  
a part of civilisation.**

**Civilisation is a broader and complex concept.**

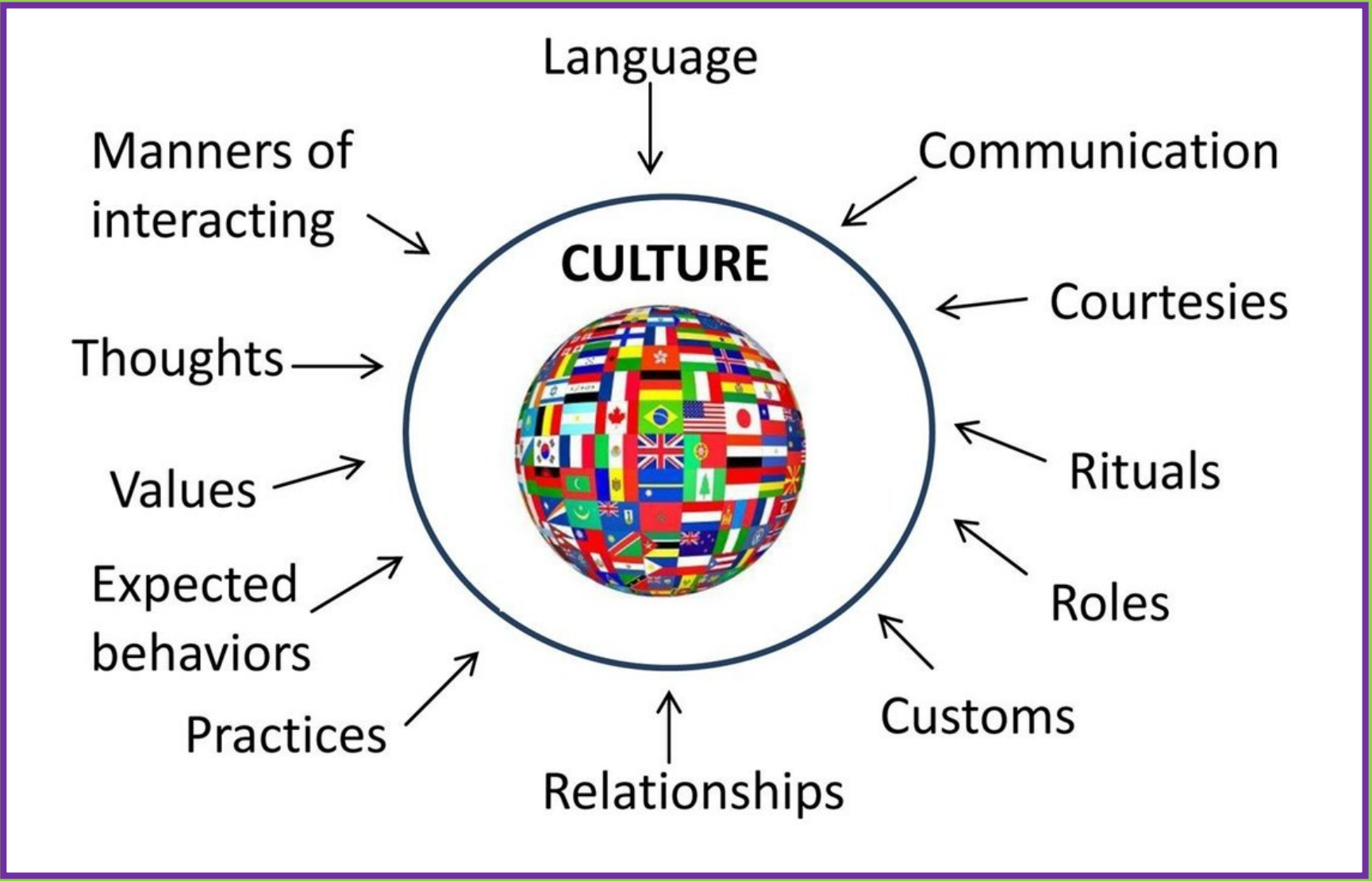
**Culture and Civilisation coexist and are  
understood simultaneously. A change in culture  
or civilisation leads to advancement in the other.**

# How does culture influence a civilisation?

Culture plays an essential role in shaping the development of a civilisation.

It encompasses beliefs, values, customs and traditions that influence societal norms and behaviours.

Culture influences everything from government systems and social structures to art, technology and economic practices.



# What is school culture?

School culture encompasses how things are done while the process of education is being performed. It includes dress code, beliefs, norms, expectations, values and a host of other factors. It also includes how school community members interact with one another.



## What is the characteristic of culture in society?



comparing and contrasting various cultural aspects

# **What does culture mean for students?**

**Culture is the system of shared beliefs, values, practices and artifacts that group members use to understand, cope with and interact with one another and their environment, and is transmitted from generation to generation through participation and learning.**

# **What role does culture play in a student's learning?**

- \*Culture instills values and customs in students.**
- \*It has an effect on the child's interactions with parents, siblings, companions and educators.**
- \*It has an impact on their verbal and nonverbal communication.**

# The Significance of Culture

Culture is the lifeblood of a vibrant society, expressed in the many ways we tell our stories, celebrate, remember the past, entertain ourselves, and imagine the future. Our creative expression helps define who we are, and helps us see the world through the eyes of others.

# Why is culture important to students?

Students who learn about different cultures during their education feel comfortable and safe with these differences later in life. This allows them to interact in a wider range of social groups and feel more confident in themselves as well as in their interactions with others.

# Trouble-free Grammar



## REVISION

And now let us not forget what we have learned

*English For Everybody!*

## Questions in general

If we want to ask a question in English, the order is **QWASM: Question word, Auxiliary verb, Subject, Main verb.**

**In Yes-No questions** (questions where the answer

is **yes or no**), there is no **Question Word**.

# What is reported speech or indirect speech?

When we tell people what another person said or thought, we often use reported speech or indirect speech. To do that, we need to change verb tenses (present, past, etc.) and pronouns (I, you, my, your, etc.) if the time and speaker are different.

• Sally: '*I don't have time.*' ⇒ Sally said that *she didn't have time.*

• Peter: '*I am tired .*' ⇒ He said that *he was tired.*



# Direct and Indirect

Direct	They said, "we have done our duty."
Indirect	They said that they had done their duty.
Direct	He said, "Do you agree with me?"
Indirect	He asked whether I agreed with him.
Direct	She said, "they have not eaten their meals."
Indirect	She said that they had not eaten their meals.
Direct	He said, "will you listen to me?"
Indirect	He asked whether I would listen to him.

## Statements:

**1.Direct:** He said, “I am happy.”

**Indirect:** He said that he was happy.

**2.Direct:** She said, “I love chocolate.”

**Indirect:** She said that she loved chocolate.

**3.Direct:** John said, “I will call you tomorrow.”

**Indirect:** John said that he would call me the next day.

**4.Direct:** They said, “We are going to the park.”

**Indirect:** They said that they were going to the park.

# Use of Prepositions in Sentences

## 1. What Are Prepositions?

A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases within a sentence.

Prepositions indicate relationships in terms of time, place, direction, cause, manner, or instrumentality.

### Example Sentences:

- The book is on the table. (place)
- She arrived **before** noon. (time)
- He went to the market. (direction)

# Why Are Prepositions Important?

Prepositions are essential for constructing meaningful sentences.

They provide clarity, context, and structure, making communication effective and precise.

## Types of Prepositions

Prepositions can be broadly categorized based on the relationship they indicate.

Here are the most common types:

# Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of time indicate when something happens.

## Examples:

- At: Specific time (e.g. at 5 PM)
- On: Specific days or dates (e.g., on Monday, on Christmas Day)
- In: Longer periods (e.g., in July, in the 1990s)

## Example Sentences:

- We'll meet at noon.
- The event is scheduled on Friday.
- He was born in December.

# Prepositions of Place and Direction

These prepositions describe where something is located or the direction of movement.

## Examples:

- At: Point (e.g., at the bus stop)
- On: Surface (e.g., on the wall)
- In: Enclosed area (e.g., in the room)
- To: Direction (e.g., to the park)
- Into: Motion leading to an enclosed space (e.g., into the house)

## Example Sentences:

- The keys are on the table.
- He walked to the store.

# Prepositions of Manner, Cause, and Purpose

These prepositions explain how, why, or **for** what purpose something happens.

## Examples:

- **By:** Means or method (e.g., by car, by train)
- **With:** Instrument or tool (e.g., with a pen)
- **Because of:** Cause (e.g., because of the rain)

## Example Sentences:

- She wrote the letter **with** a blue pen.
- The project was delayed **because of** technical issues.



**Questions using the  
word *LIKE***



## Questions about personality

**What + (to be) + S + like?**

What was your grandfather like?  
He was kind and very intelligent.

What is your sister like?  
Well, she's not as talkative as I am.

How do you think your boy will be like?  
Maybe the child will be energetic like his father and  
keen on literature like his mother.

## Questions about senses

**What + auxiliar + S + smell/taste/feel like?**

What do the flowers smell like?

Well, how can I explain their smell?

What does the soup taste like?

It tastes very good. It's delicious.

What does this fabric feel like?

It's so soft and warm.

## Questions about weather

**What + (to be) + the weather like...?**

What was the weather like during your holiday?

What's the weather like today?

What will the weather be like next week?

# **Common Grammar Mistakes and How to Avoid Them**

**The most common grammar  
mistakes and  
useful tips to avoid them.**

# Subject-verb agreement errors

## Mistake

One of the most common grammar mistakes is the subject and verb mismatch.

That is when the verb does not agree in number with the subject.

Confusion often occurs when the subject is separated from the verb by a phrase or clause.

## How to avoid it

Identify the subject of the sentence and make sure the verb agrees with it in number.

# Misplaced Modifiers

## The Mistake

Modifiers are words or phrases that describe something in the sentence.

When placed incorrectly, they can lead to confusion.

## Why It Happens

The subject of the modifier is unclear or missing.

## How to Avoid It

Place the modifier next to the word it's describing.

Ensure the subject is clearly stated.

# Overusing Passive Voice

## The Mistake

While passive voice isn't grammatically incorrect, it can make writing less engaging:

**Passive: The book was read by the boy.**

**Active: The boy read the book.**

## How to Avoid It

Identify the subject performing the action and place it at the beginning of the sentence.

# Misusing Prepositions

## The Mistake

Prepositions can be tricky, leading to errors like:

**Incorrect:** *She is good in math.*

**Correct:** *She is good at math.*

## How to Avoid It

Learn common preposition combinations.



# Using Double Negatives

## The Mistake

Double negatives create confusion and make sentences ungrammatical:

**Incorrect:** *They don't need no help.*

**Correct:** *They don't need any help.*

## How to Avoid It

Replace the second negative with a positive term.

# Learn English daily!

## ENGLISH IS YOUR FRIEND

English opens the world for you.

English is your friend and guide in a world of global communication.

English is a means of communication having a long history, culture, many funny things and many profound ones. Paradoxes, symbols, tradition and innovation combined, all waiting to be discovered. Not to mention British humour! It is worth starting to learn about the English language.

**English opens the world to you.  
ENGLISH is YOUR FRIEND !**



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