

language links

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Techniques to Learn English Faster, According to Your Learning Style (Con.)



Visual learners learn best by looking at charts or graphic organizers, watching a demonstration or reading.

Visual learners can try the following techniques to learn English:

- Highlight important information as you read color-coding your notes can help greatly. Underline or circle new words and phrases.
- Keep a notebook or create flashcards to write down new vocabulary words. Translate the word into your native language; write the definition in English along with a sample sentence. Dictionaries often provide good example sentences along with definitions.

- Separate new vocabulary words into different groups.
- Create your own sentences using new vocabulary words—the next time you see the word, your brain will associate that word with the sentence you created.
- When reading an article, try to understand the big picture first, and then focus on the details.
- Watch movies and television shows in English with English subtitles.



Kinesthetic learners process information best with a "hands-on" experience. They like to learn by doing. Research has found that while learning, it helps if kinesthetic learners move around.

Kinesthetic learners can try the following techniques to learn English:

- Create flashcards, but do not use a computer. Writing things down yourself helps to put new information in your long-term memory.
- Practice role-playing activities with a friend.
- Study in short blocks—take a ten-minute break every twenty minutes to move around and recharge.
- Create motions associated with words. Using your body to express a thought, idea or concept will help you to remember it.
- Travel to an English-speaking country and experience the English language first-hand.



Speak with a native speaker or participate in a language exchange. If you can't find a native speaker in your town, try speaking with a native English teacher on Skype.

Whether you're an auditory, visual or kinesthetic learner, there are many different ways to include English learning in your everyday life.

If you take just a few minutes each day to practice some of these techniques, you're sure to see improvement!

By
Piyaporn



culture corner

The Etiquette of Giving and Receiving Business Cards

In more formal cultures, business cards are not only handed with both hands; they are handed with a slight nod or bow. If you are in that situation, try to do the same. People also stand and read your business card for about a minute before placing them in their file or business card holder. Do the same. It is not expected for you to pay any compliments about the card or say "Nice-looking business card!". Do not write anything on the card, or tuck it away, like in your back pocket, for instance.

Now, let's test your knowledge of foreign business etiquette. Which hand? What should you do? What to write? What should you say?

Business Card Etiquette Test

1. Which of these is most important on business cards in Germany?

- a) Age
- b) Qualifications
- c) Years at current company

2. You should accept cards in Japan with...

- a) Both hands
- b) Left hand
- c) Right hand

3. Which of these should you not do with a South Korean's business card?

- a) Write on it
- b) Comment on it
- c) Look at it

4. When meeting a group of people in Venezuela you should give your business card to...

- a) Only the most senior person
- b) Everyone
- c) No-one

5. What colour ink is best for business cards in China?

- a) Green
- b) Black
- c) Gold

6. In the Philippines who should give the business card first?

- a) The visitor
- b) The host

By
Trisuda

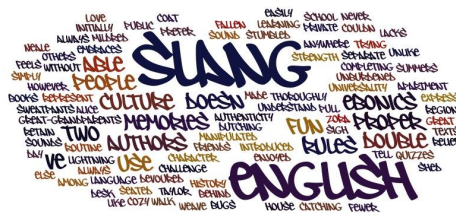
Answer Key: 1) b 2) a 3) a 4) b 5) c 6) a

Reference: <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/quiz/business-cards.php>

<http://www.elegantwoman.org/proper-business-card-etiquette.html>

slang,

1. Why is John so *flaky*? He will lose his job soon if he doesn't do better soon.
2. I am hungry, let's make a *pit-stop* at this restaurant.
3. Wow, the neighbors are making a lot of *racket*.
4. That dress is so *in*.
5. Yeah, *no sweat*, I'll get that finished tomorrow.
6. I can't believe he said that, what a *big mouth*!
7. I need to *hit the sack*, I have work tomorrow.
8. Wow this place is really *decked out*.
9. Did you really make a *grand* at work last week? Wow!
10. Let's just *veg out* after work tonight. We had a long week.



- How did you do? Try to see if you can use these in an everyday situation to practice using them. Of course, feel free to use them when speaking to your teachers as well. It's always impressive when a student knows a few slang words or popular saying that we have; it makes you sound like a native speaker! Hope to hear from you soon.

1. unreliable 2. a brief stop for refreshment 3. loud noise
4. fashionable 5. no problem 6. talks too much 7. go to bed
8. extravagantly decorated 9. thousand dollars
10. relax and do nothing

Napassawan

bits and pieces

Multiple Intelligence

What is multiple intelligence?

Multiple intelligences are seven different ways to demonstrate intellectual ability.

What are the types of multiple intelligence?

★ Misual/spatial intelligence

Ability to perceive the visual. These learners tend to think in pictures and need to create vivid mental images to retain information. They enjoy looking at maps, charts, pictures, videos, and movies.

★ Verbal/linguistic intelligence

Ability to use words and language. These learners have highly developed auditory skills and are generally elegant speakers. They think in words rather than pictures.

★ Logical/mathematical intelligence

Ability to use reason, logic and numbers. These learners think conceptually in logical and numerical patterns making connections between pieces of information. Always curious about the world around them, these learners ask lots of questions and like to do experiments.

★ Bodily/kinesthetic intelligence

Ability to control body movements and handle objects skillfully. These learners express themselves through movement. They have a good sense of balance and eye-hand co-ordination. (e.g. ball play, balancing beams).

Through interacting with the space around them, they are able to remember and process information.

★ Musical/rhythmic intelligence

Ability to produce and appreciate music. These musically inclined learners think in sounds, rhythms and patterns. They immediately respond to music either appreciating or criticizing what they hear. Many of these learners are extremely sensitive to environmental sounds (e.g. crickets, bells, dripping taps).

★ Interpersonal intelligence

Ability to relate and understand others. These learners try to see things from other people's point of view in order to understand how they think and feel. They often have an uncanny ability to sense feelings, intentions and motivations. They are great organizers, although they sometimes resort to manipulation. Generally they try to maintain peace in group settings and encourage co-operation. They use both verbal (e.g. speaking) and non-verbal language (e.g. eye contact, body language) to open communication channels with others.

★ Intrapersonal intelligence

Ability to self-reflect and be aware of one's inner state of being. These learners try to understand their inner feelings, dreams, relationships with others, and strengths and weaknesses.



By

Pimralee

Adapted from <http://www.ldpride.net/learningstyles.mi.htm>

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