



# LANGUAGE LINKS

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## What's happening this week?

The OCC Brain Game will be held at the Prince Palace Hotel this Friday, February 9. This is a fun activity in which ILC students gather and work together in teams in order to answer lots of general knowledge questions. Prizes will be awarded to the team that has scored the highest number of points by the end of the morning's activity. It is a great chance for all ILC students to practise their listening, writing and speaking skills, while widening their general knowledge.

This activity also marks the end of the Oral Communication Course (OCC). As their final assignment, the OCC students will conduct the show, thereby putting the knowledge they have gained over the last six weeks into practice. On behalf of all teachers, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to all OCC students on this achievement.

### NOTE:

- \* Please be at the Prince Palace Hotel by 8.45 a.m.
- \* Casual dress is not acceptable

### Tentative Schedule

09.00 The OCC Brain Game  
10.30 Coffee/Tea Break  
10.45 The OCC Brain Game (continued)  
12.00 Lunch

## Learning Strategies

### Tips for Learning a Foreign Language: Make Use of Resources Around You

Learning a foreign language needs practice, and takes time. Using people and resources will help you to build up your expertise and become an efficient learner in your chosen language. Make use of resources around you. The following tips will help you.

- ☛ Maybe you have friends and colleagues with whom you can practise.
- ☛ Perhaps you could communicate via letter, the Internet or with a pen-friend.
- ☛ Try and maintain contact with friends or family in the country, using the language.
- ☛ Use the library to borrow videos, CDs or books in the language.
- ☛ Buy or borrow newspapers and magazines in the foreign language, or look at websites such as the **BBC language site** ([www.bbc.co.uk/languages](http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages)) or **ABYZ News Links** ([www.abyznewslinks.com](http://www.abyznewslinks.com)).
- ☛ When you travel abroad – or if you know somebody who is – try to get things such as mail order catalogues or supermarket promotional leaflets.
- ☛ Look out for useful TV or radio programmes in the foreign language.



Adapted from [www.open.ac.uk](http://www.open.ac.uk).

Usana

# Culture Corner



## British Etiquette: Tipping



### WHEN SHOULD I LEAVE A TIP?

There are a number of situations in which it is common to leave a tip (sometimes called a gratuity), although you should not feel that you have to do this if you cannot afford to do so, or if you were not happy with the service provided.



### RESTAURANT OR CAFÉ

Usually people only leave tips in restaurants or cafés where there is waiter service (not at takeaway or self-service places). Normally people add about 10% to the bill and make the amount a whole number of pounds. Check the menu and the bill to see if a service charge is already included in the price. For example, it may say "A discretionary 10% service charge has been included" or "Service is included", or you may just see that 10% has been added at the bottom of the bill. (You can refuse to pay this if you were unhappy with the service.) If a service charge is not included, the bill may say "Service charge not included" or "Gratuities are at the customer's discretion".

### HAIRDRESSER'S



It is common for people to leave a small tip (maybe one or two pounds) as a tip.

### TAXI

It is common to add 10% to the taxi fare.



### HOTEL

You may want to give a small tip (again, one or two pounds) when a hotel staff member gives you special service. For instance, a tip may be appropriate if a porter carries your baggage to your room when you arrive; if the concierge helps you (e.g. with buying tickets, booking a restaurant, planning your shopping or sightseeing, or by keeping your bags safe before check-in or after check-out); or if a doorman finds a taxi for you. It is more polite if you do not show the money when you are giving it. Instead, put it in your hand, say thank you, shake the person's hand and press the money into their hand.



<http://www.ukstudentlife.com/Personal/Manners.htm#Tipping>

**Piyaporn**

# Here's the Answer...

## *In and into*

**Q:** What is the difference between *in* and *into*?



**A:** We use *in* to talk about the position of something (with no movement).

### Examples:

A: Where's Tom?

B: In the bedroom.

My mother is the woman in the chair by the window.



When we talk about a movement, we usually use *into*.

She came into my room holding a paper.



We use *in* (not *into*) after *sit down*, and very often after *put*.

### Examples:

He sat down in his favorite armchair.

I put my hand in my pocket.

Source: Swan, M. 2000. *Basic English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Adapted)

# FUN WITH ENGLISH

## No.6

### Find the words

Fill in the missing first and last letters in the words below. A clue is given for each word.

1		H	R	O	A		part of the body
2		A	T	U	R		a planet
3		A	L	L	E		a container for money
4		A	B	B	I		an animal
5		A	U	C	E		a piece of crockery
6		P	I	D	E		an insect
7		I	L	L	O		a tree
8		A	L	M	O		a fish
9		A	N	I	S		to disappear
10		L	O	U	S		a piece of clothing
11		K	I	I	N		a sport
12		I	G	H	T		a number
13		I	G	E	O		a bird
14		A	W	Y	E		a job
15		U	I	T	A		a musical instrument
16		E	P	H	E		a relative
17		I	Z	A	R		a reptile
18		A	D	I	S		a vegetable
19		E	T	R	O		Americans call it gasoline
20		U	T	T	E		a pipe at the bottom of a roof to carry away rainwater

### Answers no.5

- |    |   |     |   |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | b | 2.  | c |
| 3. | a | 4.  | b |
| 5. | c | 6.  | a |
| 7. | a | 8.  | b |
| 9. | d | 10. | a |

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