



# LANGUAGE LINKS

Vol.3 No.8 June 1, 2009

Language Links is an internal publication of the Devawongse Varopakarn Institute of Foreign Affairs, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 962 Krung Kasem Road, Bangkok 10100. <http://www.mfa.go.th/web/2791.php>

## LEARNING STRATEGIES

### *Three biggest challenges facing an English learner*

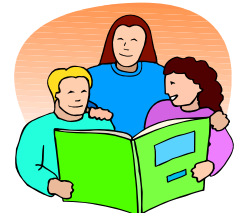
#### 1. Developing a passion for learning English

All English learners would like to speak English well. They are excited at the idea of being able to communicate in English fluently. However, they usually don't care about the learning process itself. In short, most learners would like to speak English well but don't like to be learning English. This is the first and biggest problem facing an English learner, because a person who doesn't like to learn English will not learn it well. If you don't love English, English won't love you back!



If you want to become a successful learner, you need to like the learning process itself. You need to treat time spent on English as time for pleasure and relaxation. For example, you need to enjoy:

- reading English sentences and thinking about their structure
- learning new words from a dictionary
- writing a correct English sentence by consulting dictionaries, grammar guides, and the Web
- practising the pronunciation of English sounds and words



Ideally, learning English should be your hobby. You should think of yourself as an English Learner — a person who has chosen learning English as one of their favorite activities.

to be continued.....

Adapted from: [www.antimoon.com](http://www.antimoon.com)

Usana

# CULTURE CORNER



## Gift-Giving Guidelines for the Office

Are you considering buying gifts for people at work? Is your office doing the “let’s pick names and exchange gifts” deal? If so, here are some ideas so that you don’t inadvertently squash anyone’s toes or send the wrong message.

### Giving Gifts to Your Boss

If this is your first holiday season with your company, you may want to check around and see if there are any policies in place about giving your boss a gift. Your Human Resource manual may have a policy that you need to know about. Many corporations forbid such exchanges.

Employees may view one’s gift as brown-nosing, while others who were not intending to buy a gift for the boss may now feel obligated to do so. It all depends on the company you work for and what is considered standard.

If where you work has more of a family type atmosphere, then it is likely that the practice of buying for the boss is acceptable, but do your research before you proceed. Appropriate gifts for bosses would include calendars, organisers, pen sets, food baskets, stationery, tea, coffee, or something along the line of relaxation squeeze balls.

### Items to avoid:

- Gag gifts – an absolute no-no!
- Homemade items. These could be viewed as being too personal. However, it would be fine if you bake cookies for everyone or bring in some of your homemade jam for everyone to enjoy during the season.
  - Gifts purchased at discount stores or dollar stores. You risk being viewed as being too cheap.
  - Food items such as turkeys. Do not assume all the people who work for you are meat eaters.

To avoid looking cheap and creating resentments among your employees, keep your gifts equitable and as general as possible.

<http://couponing.about.com/od/seasonalsavingszone/a/giftsatwork.htm>



# Here's the Answer

## 'Get'+ Adjective, Preposition or Verb

Q

I've seen many kinds of words coming after the word *get*. Can you explain?

A

Here is the answer:

1) get + adjective

Before an adjective, *get* usually means 'become'.

As you *get old*, your memory *gets worse*.

My feet are *getting cold*.

We can use *get + object + adjective* = make something become:

I can't *get my hands warm*.



2) get + preposition

Before a preposition, *get* nearly always refers to movement.

I went to see him but he told me to *get out*.



3) get (+object) + verb

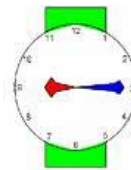
a) After *get* we can use an object with an infinitive or '-ing' form of a verb.

I can't *get the car to start*.

Don't *get him talking* about his illnesses, please.

b) We can use *get + object + past participle* with a passive meaning to talk about arranging jobs to be done.

You should *get your watch repaired*.



c) We can use *get* instead of *be* to make passive structures. We often do this when we are talking about things that happen by accident or unexpectedly.

He *got caught* by the police while driving at 160km an hour.



# FUN WITH ENGLISH

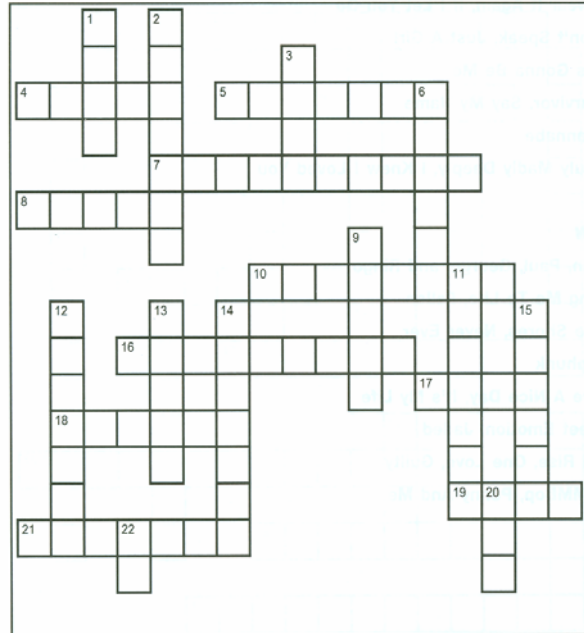
## No. 8 Brand Name

### Across

- 4 "The Power of Dreams"  
 5 "Sense and Simplicity"  
 7 "Have it your way"  
 8 "Drive Safely"  
 10 "Intelligence Everywhere"  
 16 "Ideas for life"  
 17 "Ideas for life"  
 18 "Impossible is nothing"  
 19 "Buy it. Sell it. Love it."  
 21 Furry monkey keychain

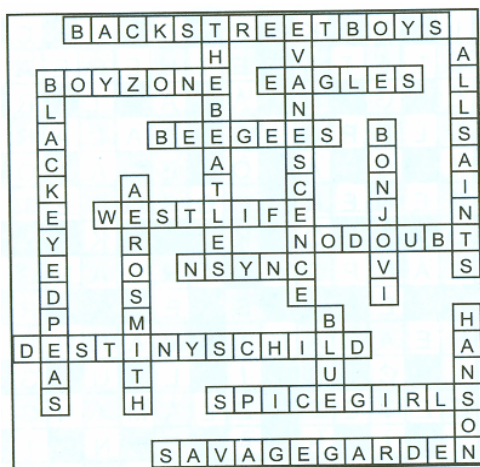
### Down

- 1 Donna Karen New York  
 2 Rabbit wears tuxedo bow tie  
 3 "Just do it"  
 6 Hello Kitty  
 9 "Connecting People"  
 11 Green Crocodile Logo  
 12 "Inspire the next"  
 13 "Zoom Zoom"  
 14 "Imagine the Possibilities"  
 15 "Moving Forward"  
 20 "The Ultimate Driving Machine"  
 22 "Life's Good"



From Crossword Puzzles Book

### Answers no.7



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