



LANGUAGE LINKS

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LEARNING STRATEGIES

Tips on Studying a Foreign Language

Learning another language is not easy, but most people can learn a second language IF they are willing to put in the necessary time. Here are some practical suggestions for studying effectively, overcoming anxiety, and learning the grammar and skills necessary for success in foreign language classes.

1. STUDY EVERY DAY! A foreign language course is different from any other course you take. Language learning is cumulative: you cannot put it off until the weekend. Study 1 or 2 hours for every class hour if you want an A or B.



2. DISTRIBUTE YOUR STUDY TIME in 15- to 30-minute periods throughout the day. Focus on a different task each time: vocabulary now, grammar next, etc. Get an overview during the first half hour: spend 10 minutes reviewing dialog, 10 minutes learning new vocabulary, 10 minutes learning new grammar...so you'll at least have looked at it all. Approximately 80% of your study time should be spent in recitation or practice, including practice in the language lab.

3. ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE IN EVERY CLASS—even if you are not well prepared. Class time is your best opportunity to practice. Learn the grammar and vocabulary outside of class in order to make the most of class time. Spend a few minutes "warming up" before each class by speaking or reading the language.

4. MAKE YOURSELF COMFORTABLE IN THE CLASSROOM. Get to know your classmates, so you will feel you are among friends. Visit your instructor during office hours to get acquainted: explain your goals and fears about the course to your instructor.

5. LEARN GRAMMAR IF YOU DON'T ALREADY KNOW IT. Grammar is the skeleton of a language, its basic structure: you must learn it. Review a simplified English grammar text. Compare new grammatical structures in your foreign language to their English equivalents.



6. PRACTICE FOR TESTS by doing what you will have to do on the test. If the test will require you to write, then study by writing—including spelling and accents. If you will be asked to listen, then practice listening. Ask for practice questions; make up your own test questions. Invent variations on patterns and forms. Over-learn: study beyond the point of recognition to mastery.

7. DEVELOP A GOOD ATTITUDE. Have a clear personal reason for taking the class. Set personal goals for what you want to learn. Leave perfectionism at the door; give yourself permission to make mistakes and learn from them.



8. GET HELP IF YOU NEED IT. Talk with your teacher. Form study groups among class members. Use tutoring services. Don't wait!

<http://www.english-zone.com/study/langs.html>

Usana

Culture Corner

Japanese Customs You Must Know Before a Trip to Japan

If you know these key Japanese customs, you'll get closer to the locals and see beneath the surface of Japan.

Table Manners

- If you are with a dinner party and receive drinks, wait before raising the glass to your lips. Everyone will be served, and someone will take the lead, make a speech, raise his drink, and yell "kampai!" (cheers).
- You will receive a small wet cloth at most Japanese restaurants. Use this to wash your hands before eating, then carefully fold it and set it aside on the table. Do not use it as a napkin, or to touch any part of your face.
- Slurping noodles or making loud noises while eating is OK! In fact, slurping hot food like ramen is polite, to show you are enjoying it.
- You may raise bowls to your mouth to make it easier to eat with chopsticks, especially bowls of rice.
- Just before digging in, whether it be a seven-course dinner or a sample at a supermarket, it's polite to say "itadakimasu" (I will receive).

No Tipping

- There is **no tipping** in any situation in Japan - cabs, restaurants, personal care. To tip someone is actually a little insulting; the services you have asked for are covered by the price given, so why pay more?
- If you are in a large area like Tokyo and cannot speak any Japanese, a waiter or waitress might take the extra money you happen to leave rather than force themselves to deal with the awkward situation of explaining the concept of no tipping in broken English.
- Just remind yourself: a price is a price.

Source: <http://matadornetwork.com/abroad/10-japanese-customs-you-must-know-before-a-trip-to-japan/>

Here's the Answer...

Hyphen (-)

.....continued from last week

Last week you learned how to use **hyphens** in compound adjectives. For this week, we will look at when to use hyphens in **compound verbs** and **compound nouns**.

Compound verbs

Use a **hyphen** when a compound formed from *two nouns* is made into a **verb**, for example:



noun	verb
an ice skate	to ice-skate
a spot check	to spot-check

Phrasal verbs

You should **NOT** put a **hyphen** within **phrasal verbs** – *verbs* made up of *a main verb* and *an adverb or preposition*.



Phrasal verb	Example
build up	You should continue to build up your pension.
break in	They broke in by forcing a lock on the door.
stop off	We stopped off in Hawaii on the way home.

If a **phrasal verb** is made into a **noun**, though, you **SHOULD** use a **hyphen**:



Noun	Example
build-up	There was a build-up of traffic on the ring road.
break-in	The house was unoccupied at the time of the break-in .
stop-off	We knew there would be a stop-off in Singapore for refuelling.

Compound nouns

A **compound noun** is one consisting of two component nouns. In principle, such nouns can be written in **one of three different ways**:

one word	two words	hyphenated
playgroup	play group	play-group
chatroom	chat room	chat-room



In the past, these sorts of compounds were usually hyphenated, but the situation is different today. The tendency is now to write them as either one word or two separate words. However, the most important thing to note is that you should **choose one style** and stick to it within a piece of writing. Don't refer to a *playgroup* in one paragraph and a *play-group* in another.

To be continued.....

http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/page/punctuationhyphen_hyphen.jsessionid=082070F581446958B284847E7564A28E

Napassawan

FUN WITH ENGLISH

No. 4

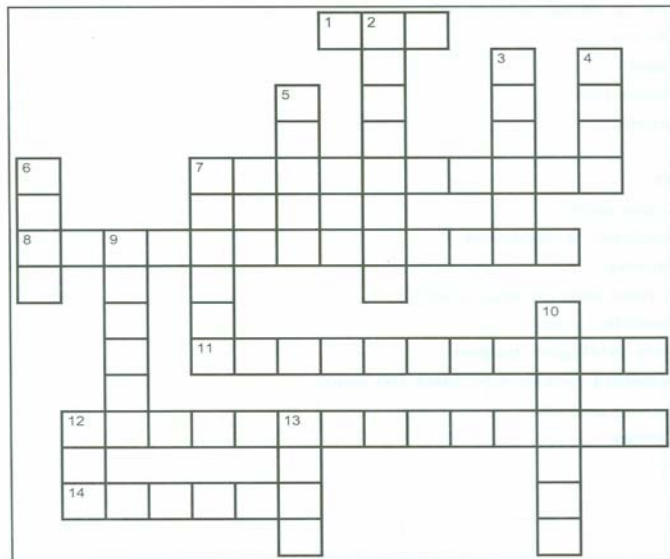
American Slang - Verb

Across

- 1 finish something easily, with success
 7 lose courage to do something
 8 die
 11 To help
 12 go out to a restaurant
 14 dance

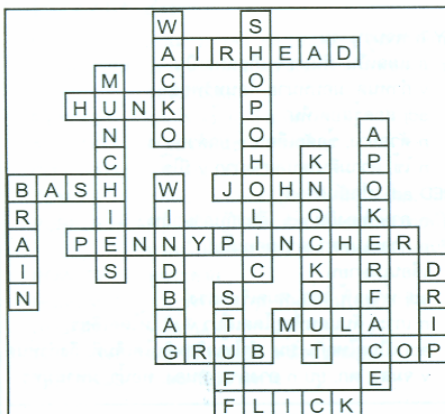
Down

- 2 look at, To watch
 3 sleep
 4 steal
 5 complain
 6 vomit
 7 stop
 9 arrest
 10 leave
 12 chat
 13 burst



From : Crossword Puzzles Book

Answers no.3



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