



LANGUAGE LINKS

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LEARNING STRATEGIES

READING and WRITING

READING and WRITING a foreign language are analytical skills. You may be good at these if you are a logical person who attends to detail. Train yourself through practice to notice and remember details such as accents and gender agreement.

READING SKILLS TIPS:

1. First, read the vocabulary list for the assignment. Next, read the questions about the reading. Then read all the way through a new passage two or three times, guessing at meaning from context. Avoid word-by-word translation. It is a waste of time!
2. Isolate new vocabulary and study it separately. **DON'T** write between the lines! Make flash cards. Carry them with you and recite them several times during the day at odd moments. Overlearn them until they are automatic.
3. Isolate new grammatical forms and study them separately. Write the pattern on a flash card and memorize it. Write out and label a model sentence. When you encounter the form while reading, pause and recite the pattern to recognize the form.



WRITING SKILLS TIPS:

1. Pay attention to detail: notice accents, order of letters, etc. Compare letter-by-letter different forms (singular, plural, gender, etc.). Write out conjugations of verbs, declensions of pro-nouns, etc., and check your endings. Memorize irregular verbs.
2. To master spelling, have a friend dictate 10 words to you. Write them out and immediately have your friend spell them correctly aloud while you look carefully and point at each letter. Repeat until you get all the words right.
3. Write (in your own simple foreign vocabulary words) a story you have just read.



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

Usana

Culture Corner

Etiquette & Mannerisms in Spain

Meeting Etiquette

- When you are introduced to a stranger acknowledge with a handshake.
- Men may embrace and pat each other on the shoulder, once a friendly relationship is established. Females kiss each other lightly on both cheeks, starting with the left.
- In Spain people are referred to as Don or Dona and their first name when in a formal setting as a general rule.



Dining Etiquette

- When you are invited to a Spaniard's home, you can carry some chocolates, pastries, or cakes; wine, liqueur, or brandy; or flowers to the hostess. This is not a rule, but it's not advised to go empty handed. If you know your hosts have children, carrying a small gift for them is always appreciated.



Avoid being late for the meal.



Table manners

- When called for a meal at a Spaniard's home some table etiquettes will create a comfortable atmosphere for you and the hosts. Remain standing until invited to sit down. You may be shown to a particular seat.
- Always keep your hands visible when eating. Keep your wrists resting on the edge of the table but do not rest them on your lap. Begin eating only after the hostess starts.
- Even fruit is eaten with a knife and fork. If you want to continue to eat, cross your knife and fork on your plate with the fork over the knife.



- The host gives the first toast.
- An honoured guest should return the toast later in the meal.
- Indicate you have done with the meal by laying your knife and fork parallel on your plate, facing up, with the handles facing to the right.



- Do not get up until the guest of honour does.

Source: <http://www.tyccedu.com/spanish/etiquette-mannerisms-in-spain>

Piyaporn

Here's the Answer...

Hyphen (-)

.....continued from last week



As I mentioned earlier, there are *three main cases* where you should use hyphens. We already went through the first case: hyphens in compound words. We will look at another two cases for this week.

2) Hyphens joining prefixes to other words

Hyphens can be used to **join a prefix to another word**, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel and the other word also begins with one (e.g. *pre-eminent* or *co-own*). This use is less common than it used to be, though, and one-word forms are becoming more usual (e.g. *prearrange* or *cooperate*).

Use a **hyphen** to **separate a prefix from a name or date**, e.g. *post-Aristotelian* or *pre-1900*.



Use a **hyphen** to **avoid confusion with another word**: for example, to distinguish *re-cover* (= provide something with a new cover) from *recover* (= get well again).

3) Hyphens showing word breaks

Hyphens can also be used to **divide words** that are not usually hyphenated.

They show where a word is to be divided at the end of a line of writing due to lack of space. Always try to split the word in a sensible place, so that the first part does not mislead the reader: for example, *hel-met* not *he-lmet*, *dis-abled* not *disa-bled*.

Hyphens are also used to **stand for a common second element** in all but the last word of a list, e.g.:

You may see a yield that is *two-*, *three-*, or *fourfold*.

<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/page/punctuationhyphen/hyphen;jsessionid=082070F581446958B284847E7564A28E>



Napassawan

FUN WITH ENGLISH

No. 5

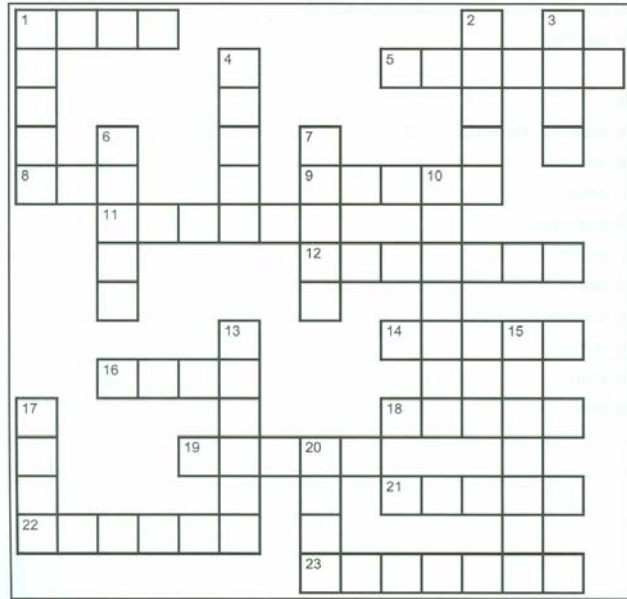
Collective Nouns

Across

- 1 A _____ OF SAILORS
 5 A _____ OF BULLETS
 8 A _____ OF TENNIS GAMES
 9 A _____ OF NATIVES
 11 AN _____ OF TASKS
 12 A _____ OF ACADEMICS
 14 A _____ OF GRAPES
 16 A _____ OF BEES
 18 A _____ OF MAPS
 19 A _____ OF DIRECTORS
 21 A _____ OF PIGLETS
 22 A _____ OF STARS
 23 A _____ OF BOOKS

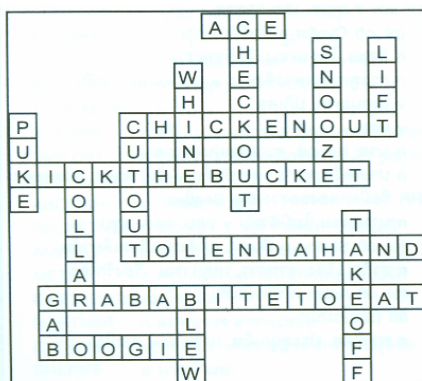
Down

- 1 A _____ OF STUDENTS
 2 A _____ OF SENATORS
 3 A _____ OF CARDS
 4 A _____ OF WITCHES
 6 A _____ OF FLAMINGOES
 7 A _____ OF EMPLOYEES
 10 A _____ OF FLOWERS
 13 A _____ OF HARPERS
 15 A _____ OF PAGES
 17 A _____ OF KEYS
 20 A _____ OF COINS



From : Crossword Puzzles Book

Answers no.4



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