



# LANGUAGE LINKS

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## LEARNING STRATEGIES

### English learning tips

.....continued from last week

#### Language learning is also about intuition

Guesswork is an important strategy in learning a new language and you will probably be pleasantly surprised at how often you guess right.

When listening to recorded material, you aren't expected to understand everything first time round. Learn to make maximum use of all the clues you can pick up.

#### Speak, speak, speak!

Practise speaking as often as you can – even speaking to yourself is good practice.

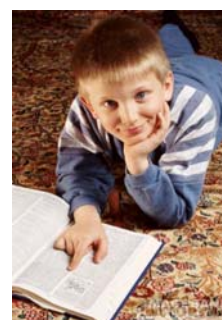


#### Build up your vocabulary

A wide vocabulary is the key to successful language learning but don't try to learn too much at once. It's best to study frequently, for short periods of time.

#### Get the right tools

When choosing a dictionary, make sure you pick one that gives you plenty of information on usage through illustrative examples, rather than one which only gives translations for each word with no guidance as to which ones to use in which contexts.



#### Get used to hearing everyday language at normal speed

Listen to a foreign radio station, or watch foreign language TV stations if you have satellite or cable TV. Even if you don't understand much of what is being said, it is a good way of getting used to sounds and intonations. International news is a good thing to listen to as well.

#### And most of all, have fun!

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

**Usana**

# Culture Corner

## Etiquettes and Customs in New Zealand



### Relationships & Communication



- New Zealanders can be somewhat reserved, especially with people they do not know.
- Once they develop a personal relationship, they are friendly, outgoing and social.
- Try not to appear too forward or overly friendly.
- They respect people who are honest, direct, and demonstrate a sense of humour.
- They trust people until they are given a reason not to.

• If this happens in business the breach will be difficult to repair and business dealings may cease or become difficult.

### Business Meeting Etiquette

• Appointments are usually necessary and should be made at least one week in advance by telephone, fax or email.



- It is generally easy to schedule meetings with senior level managers if you are coming from another country if the meeting is planned well in advance.
- It can be difficult to schedule meetings in December and January since these are the prime months for summer vacation.

- Arrive at meetings **on time** or even a few minutes early.
- If you do not arrive on time, your behaviour may be interpreted as indicating that you are unreliable or that you think your time is more important than the person with whom you are meeting.
- Meetings are generally relaxed; however, they are serious events.
- Expect a brief amount of small talk before getting down to the matter at hand.
- If you make a presentation, avoid hype, exaggerated claims, hyperbole, and bells and whistles. New Zealanders are interested in **what people 'can do'** not what they say they can do.
- Present your business case with facts and figures.

Emotions and feelings are not important in the New Zealand business climate.

- Maintain eye contact and a few feet of personal space.



Source: <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/new-zealand.html>

Piyaporn

# HERE'S THE ANSWER...

## Will Stay or Will be Staying



Can you kindly tell me which is the proper form, *'How long will you stay'* or *'How long will you be staying'*?



To understand the difference, I think it might be useful to look at an example showing the differences between the present simple and continuous.

Let's compare these two –



**I work in London.**



**I'm working in London.**

Both of these are similar in that they identify the place where I work. One form is *present simple*, "I work in London", the other, "I'm working in London", is *present continuous*. So which is correct? Well, the answer is both of them are correct, depending on the attitude of the person who is speaking.

One of the general meanings of *simple verb forms* is that **they describe things that are seen to be a fact, a statement of what is believed to be true and therefore permanent**.

Now, "*I'm working in London*" is a little different. There's more information here. *Present continuous verb forms* are often used to **describe things which the speaker believes to be temporary or in progress**. They started before now and will end sometime after now. So this suggests perhaps that if I say "I'm working in London", I don't necessarily believe that to be a permanent thing, I imagine that sometime in the future I might move and work somewhere else.

So, in very simple terms you could say that **simple verb forms** are often for **permanent** things and **continuous verb forms** for **temporary** things.

Now, let's go back to the original question –

*"How long will you stay?" or "How long will you be staying?"*



I think it would probably be unusual for a native speaker to say "How long will you stay?" This is the *future simple*. *Simple forms* often go with *permanent ideas* - but if you are asking someone this question, then you believe that they will not stay permanently, their stay will be temporary, they're going to leave at some point. So I don't think it quite matches. I don't think we'd use the future simple to ask a question about a temporary condition.



If someone is visiting us or our country, I think it's much more likely that we'll ask, *'How long will you be staying?'*

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/radio/specials/1535\\_questionanswer/page40.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/radio/specials/1535_questionanswer/page40.shtml)

**Napassawan**

# FUN WITH ENGLISH

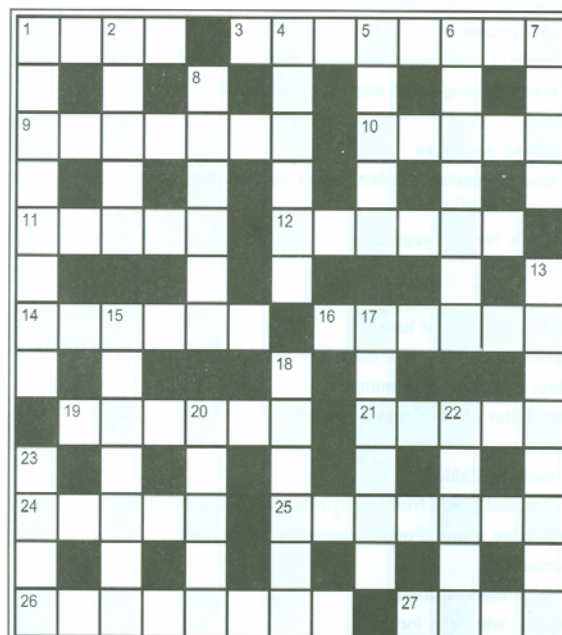
No. 2

## Across

- 1 "Flight \_\_\_\_\_" (movie)
- 3 Conveyor belt that carries luggage
- 9 A lone back in football
- 10 Short, thick digit on the hand
- 11 "\_\_\_\_\_ Pan" ( children's movie/story)
- 12 A paper slip or card indicating that its holder is entitled to a specified service
- 14 A refund of some fraction of the amount paid
- 16 A plan of action
- 19 List of things to be considered or done
- 21 A watery fluid that separates out when blood coagulates
- 24 Once more
- 25 Studious man
- 26 Lift ( American English )
- 27 Meat from a calf

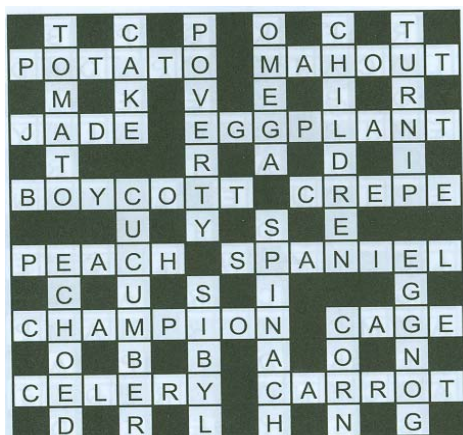
## Down

- 1 A document allowing travel abroad
- 2 Representative
- 4 To fill with air
- 5 Of the eye
- 6 Compress
- 7 Lubricant
- 8 Soul
- 13 Final station
- 15 Suitcase used to carry belongings
- 17 Tradition
- 18 Panda's favorite
- 20 Japanese assassin
- 22 AIMER ( anagram )
- 23 Door in a fence



From : Crossword Puzzles Book

## Answers no.1



## EDITORIAL TEAM

**Editor :** Mark France

**Editorial Team :** Usana Wongnarkpet  
Suwanee Auephunsirikul  
Napassawan Phromsumphun  
Piyaporn Juntarat

**Production :** Raevadee Tantayavit

