

# Some best ways to learn English vocabulary for learners

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**Abstracts:** In the period of modernization and world economic integration, language learning is a global means of communication, exchange learning experiences, share hot information and learn from each other, especially English language. Vietnamese students as well as learners who come from different countries usually feel bored in vocabulary lessons because they have not changed their learning habits, such as writing words on paper, trying to learn by heart or learning passively through the teacher's explanations. Therefore, to help students find language classes, especially vocabulary lessons more interesting. Stemming from that practical meaning, we carry out the article **"Some best ways to learn english vocabulary for learners"** with the aim of helping learners and students achieve effectively in the shortest time as well.

**Keywords:** Crossword puzzle, language learner, foreign languages, vocabulary.

## 1. Introduction

As a language learner, you work hard to enrich your vocabulary. You plough through new words every day, make long lists of words and practise with flashcards. However, when it comes to speaking, the new words seem to fall out of your head, so you resort to your old friends – words you already know and have used many times – again and again<sup>[2]</sup>. Remembering and using new words in speech is often a challenge for language learners.

Learning new words in English also helps us in multiple ways. It eases the trouble of expression and brings clarity to communication. A rich vocabulary will allow us to use the right set of words at the right time and encourage our listeners to quickly grab the ideas we are trying to convey through communication<sup>[1]</sup>. Learners can't practice English or communication without certain vocabulary. For the reason that, we carry out the article **"Some best ways to learn english vocabulary for learners"** with the aim of helping learners as well as students who are studying English language at universities effectively in the shortest time.

## 2. Content research

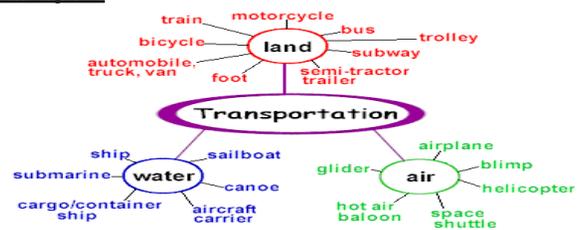
### 2.1. Learn vocabulary by diagram method is also mentioned to developed vocabulary.

Learners can learn vocabulary in different ways. Lehr as cited in reference stated that vocabulary is the meaning of words and also the word knowledge. Those are two types of vocabulary; they are active vocabulary and passive vocabulary. According to reference<sup>[3]</sup> vocabulary is divided into two parts they are about passive or receptive vocabulary

and active or expressive vocabulary. An active or expressive vocabulary is a word used by a person and a passive or receptive vocabulary is a word that can be understood by person, but is not used actively. I can supply a typical example as the following diagram so that learners also get lots of new words as much as possible.

### Diagram1: Elements of weather

### Diagram1: Learn new words by means of transport

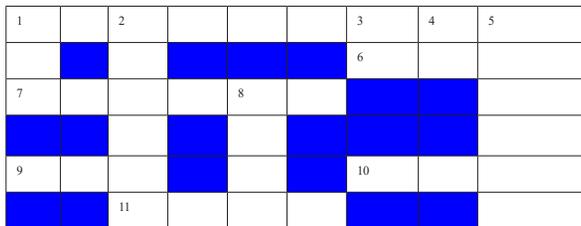


### 2.2. We can learn vocabulary through playing some games or play crossword

To assess the effectiveness of learning vocabulary through games in the classroom, we want to know how students' experiences help with their learning and what progress they gain. Specifically, can we apply games as an effective means to make students feel more comfortable and interested in learning the subject of vocabulary, which, in Vietnam, is usually believed to be boring rather than enjoyable? To achieve our goal, we focused on the perception and attitudes of our students as well as what students gained through their learning with vocabulary games. The plan involved conducting different kinds of games in our lessons so that we could see how students reacted to this method of learning

vocabulary. Here is a typical example in crossword puzzle.

| Across   | Down   |
|--|--|
| 1. Tuesday is between Monday and.....                | 1. They were happy when their team..the game |
| 6. I have two ears but only ..... Nose.              | 2. What did you eat for .....?               |
| 7. The number after 89 is .....                      | 3. You don't like coffee, .... you?          |
| 9. We hear with each ear, and we see with each ..... | 4. Come back in ....., please                |
| 10. This tea is .... hot to drink                    | 5. To make green, we mix blue and ...        |
| 11. Did she ring that bell? No, he ..... it.         | 6. France is larger ..... England            |



According to me, I fill in all missing words in the blank. If someone has key, please give the missing words.

| Across          | Down         |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. wednesday    | 1. win       |
| 6. one          | 2. breakfast |
| 7. ninety       | 3. do        |
| 9. eye          | 4. here      |
| 10. too         | 5. yellow    |
| 11. rang or did | 6. than      |

**2.3. We can learn vocabulary by different topics such as food and drink,** months of the year, pictures or video, outdoor activities, English club,... [4]. According to the following picture, here are some typical examples so as to illustrate by the 2.4 subsection.



We can also learn vocabulary by diagram of parts of the body. Here is a typical diagram for someone who really wants to get more vocabulary as soon as possible.

**2.4. Improve vocabulary by doing homework**

We can also improve vocabulary by doing homework. Here is a typical example for someone

who want to get vocabulary in learning English. For example, we match the sentences in the left column with the right column is formed homework.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Please turn down the volume.                     | a. It's getting very late.                |
| 2. Do you have something to eat?                    | b. They're lying.                         |
| 3. My family don't have anywhere to live right now. | c. It's starting to rain.                 |
| 4. I have to come home now.                         | d. He's trying to sell it.                |
| 5. John doesn't collect books anymore.              | e. My children are getting hungry.        |
| 6. I go to the gym three times a week.              | f. She's trying to sleep.                 |
| 7. It isn't true what they said.                    | g. We're looking for an affordable house. |
| 8. I'm afraid I don't bring the raincoat.           | h. I am losing fat.                       |

A nother way, we can also improve vocabulary by learning English grammar. Here is a typical example, how to use the simple past in English grammar? I can answer above case: In English grammar, some cases are used in the simeple past tense.<sup>[1]</sup>

| No | The simple past is used in the following cases                                 | Examples   |
|----|--|--|
| 1  | A single incident happened and ended in the specific time in the past          | - We went to Hoi An three years ago (Chúng tôi đi Hội An ba năm trước).<br>- The light bulb was invented in 1879<br>- Last week, I went to the supermarket so as to buy something such as: cooking oil, garlics, meat and vegetable. |
| 2  | A habit or an action that is repeated many times in the past and now it's gone | - Before our son moved away to study, he often helped us look after our store.<br>- The President always stayed up late to read books and listen to the radio when he was young.   |
| 3  | A truth, a truth in the past   | - Quảng cáo<br>Early bicycles had wooden wheels<br>- Early notebook was made by bamboo material  |
| 4  | Things that happened consecutively in the past (Possibly in a story):          | - He opened the door, took off his shoes and threw the car keys on the table of the living room.   |
| 5  | Something that happened a long time in the past but is now over:               | - He worked as a librarian for a few years .<br>- Obama was the president of the United States for two consecutive terms.  |

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 6 | Used in conditional sentences to talk about unreal in the present: | - What would the world be like if we didn't have the Internet?   |
| 7 | Used to express wishes, usually after:                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Wish</b><br/>- I wish I had more money</li> <li>• <b>It's time (để nói về một việc cần làm bây giờ):</b><br/>- It's time the government took action to solve the polluted problem in some big cities</li> <li>• <b>Would rather (để nói về một mong muốn ở hiện tại)</b><br/>- I would rather my father didn't smoke so much when he's at home.</li> </ul> |

### 2.5. Learners can also improve vocabulary by learning phrasal verbs

We can also refer to two typical phrasal verbs for improving in learning English vocabulary. Everybody should learn by heart so as to practice fluently in writing English skill as well as have abundant vocabulary in learning English.

| No | Phrasal verb with look | Explain them into English meaning. | Examples  |
|----|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1  | look after somebody    | to take care of somebody           | I looked after my children when their mother went on business last year.  |
| 2  | look back on something | to think about the past.           | Three years ago, I looked back on childhood in my spare time. At present, I am not doing any more.  |
| 3  | look down on somebody  | to have a low opinion of somebody  | I look down on my students for their behaviour at present.  |
| 4  | look for something.    | to try to find something.          | <p>- Sorry, I am looking for my dictionary at the moment. Please help me to find it. I don't know where it is.</p> <p>- Sorry! I am lost. I am trying to looking for direction to the hospital Viet Duc. Can you help me, please?</p> |

|    |                        |   |  |
|----|------------------------|---|--|
| 5  | look forward to        | <i>to feel pleased and excited</i> about something that is going to happen<br>used at the end of a formal letter to say you hope to hear from or see someone soon, or that you expect something from them | I always look forward to seeing my family on summer vacation or the Tet holiday.   |
| 6  | look in on somebody.   | To visit a person for a short time usually when you are on your way somewhere else  | Can you look in on the kids before you go to bed?  |
| No | Phrasal verb with take | Explain the following phrasal verb into English meaning.  | Examples   |
| 1  | Take off               | Means to depart on a plane, or to remove something  | The flight A.105 will take off at the Tan son Nhat airport at 6 am on tomorrow morning.  |
| 2  | Take out               | Means to remove something from your house, or to bring food home from a restaurant.   | In order to welcome a best friend at the airport, I will take out some nice gifts such as fresh flowers to sent him for his support during studying at university. |
| 3  | Take on                | Means to add another task to your list of things to do  | While my mother was travelling on her vacation, I was taking on the housework all day.   |

### 3. Conclusions

In short, on the basis of studying vocabulary for learners as well as students at some universities or colleges, there are many ways for learners to study English vocabulary. According to me, there are many best ways to learn vocabulary in English for learners as well as students at different university. Hopefully, through some of the above methods, learners will improve their English learning and make great progress in the shortest time. Authors also point out learners and students achieve effectively in learning English under any circumstances.

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