

# The quantity of one's attainments. step-by-step and moving

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The third skill, writing, requires a more advanced level of knowledge regarding grammar and vocabulary. A written text usually has a given structure and implies the use of creativity within its boundaries, therefore the learner's attention and abilities are put to the test. The difficulty of the task depends on the type of text that is being written, proving this way the quality and quantity of one's attainments. Step-by-step and moving from words to sentences, to paragraphs and eventually to complete texts, a student gains information about linking words, logical structures, and useful expressions.

In addition, through writing, one can easily learn to use the right degree of formality needed both in written works such as personal, academic or professional and in speaking in various situations: In the English language classroom, writing activities serve two different purposes. On the one hand, they help your students to learn the kinds of personal, academic, or professional writing which they will use in their daily lives. On the other hand, writing in English has a more purely pedagogical role. It reinforces the learning which goes on through the medium of the listening, speaking, and reading skills. (Peace Corps 99-100) The last and most complex basic skill is speaking. It requires one or more abilities at the same time, being the most spontaneous act of communication both in native or foreign languages. Although it is often underestimated and disregarded in the classroom due to the difficulty that is involved in teaching and evaluating, it is essential in a student's skill set because of the overlapping of essential abilities: “..

. these four skills do not separate out into four neat segments. They overlap.

They flow in and out of each other. You may emphasize speaking in a particular activity, but at the same time you will also require your students to listen, and maybe to read and write.” (Peace Corps 40).

Moreover, Michelle Maxom describes the most important competences that need to be learned in order to achieve an impeccable speaking skill: accent, emphasis, pronunciation, and intonation (Maxom 171-182). From expressing an opinion to rephrasing and discussing a complex subject, there are many exercises that are used in practicing this ability both in individual study and in a classroom.

Finally, the process of learning a new language is in most cases influenced by provenance exterior to the actual educational system or traditional classes, such as social media, movies, games, phone applications, and even music. Even if these sources tend to be unsafe and may contain some errors, they are a free way of learning and improving skills. To a beginner's level they may be of great help, but advanced language users often chose an experienced teacher instead.

In conclusion, learning a foreign language implies acquiring and improving skills of listening and understanding, reading comprehension, writing and speaking. Even if they are generally taught independently, in most cases a learner will use more than one at once in general communication. Each skill has its own exercises that enhance the learner's abilities and alongside the exterior sources of information they create a complex learning environment with many opportunities of improvement.