

11 | Travel and Tourism

STRUCTURES: PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT - GOING TO - HAVE TO - PUNCTUATION

TOPICS AND FUNCTIONS: TRANSPORT - DIRECTIONS - TOURISM - CHECKING IN AND OUT

SKILLS: GETTING TO PLACES - FACTS AND OPINIONS - CORRECTING WRITTEN WORK

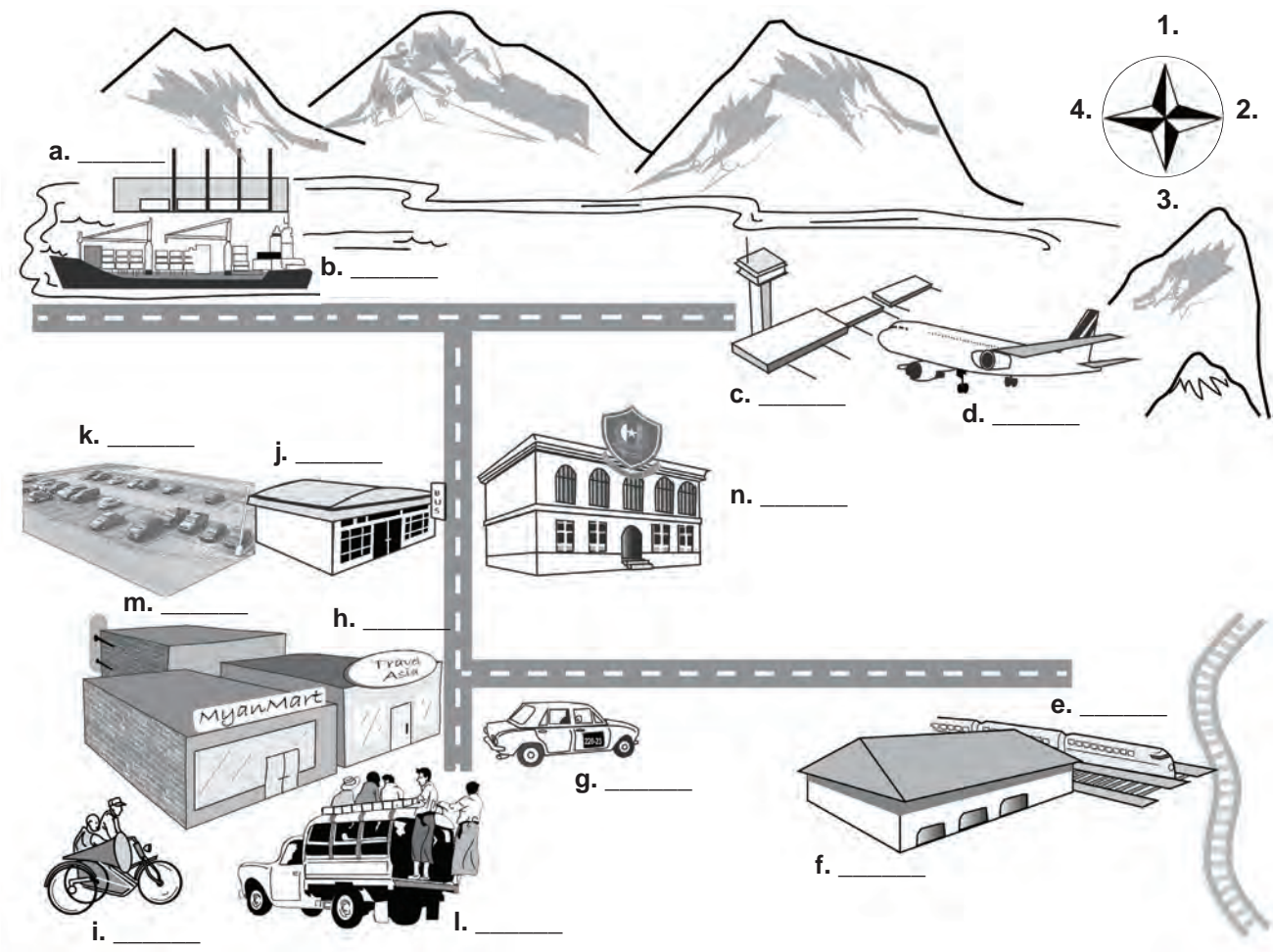
1. Around the city

1.1 Transport and directions

A What ways of travelling do you know? Make a class list.

B Unjumble the transport words, then put them in the gaps on the map.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. a rac krap | 3. an tropia | 5. a pish | 7. a axit |
| 2. a subionstat | 4. a nilerac | 6. a trop | 8. a wartshi |



C [135] Listen. Fill the other gaps on the map.

E Look at the compass above and label the points *north, east, south* and *west*.

D [135] Listen. Answer the questions.

F Answer the questions about the picture in **A**.

- Where is it?
- Why is it difficult to get there?
- Where is the airport?
- Can you travel by train from the town?
- How often do the buses go to Yangon?
- How often do planes go to Yangon?

- Where is the river, in the north or the south?
- Where is the car park, in the east or the west?
- Where is the train station, in the east or the west?

1.2 Directions

A Match the directions with the pictures.

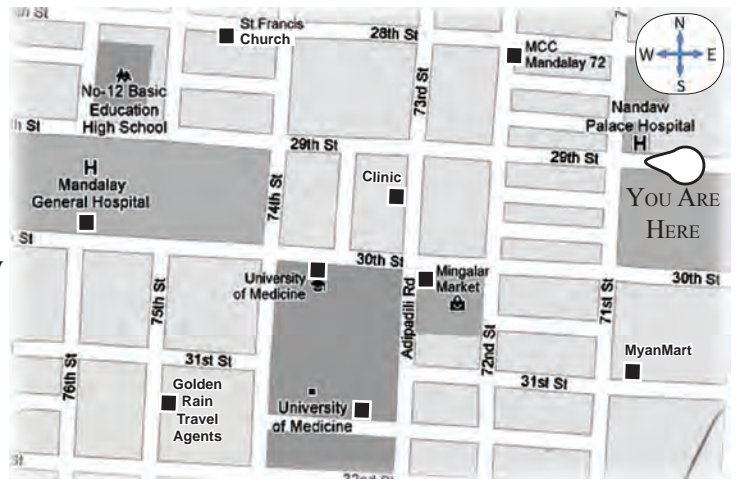
1. turn left
2. turn right
3. go straight
4. it's on the left
5. it's on the right
6. take the first left
7. take the second right



B In pairs, point and say with the pictures in A.

C **136** Listen to the three conversations. Follow the directions. What are the places?

D In pairs, give and follow directions on the map. Choose a starting point and an ending point. Tell your partner how to get there.



1.3 How do you get around?

A **137** Paul's wife and son are coming to Myanmar. Paul wants to meet them at the airport. Listen and answer the questions.

1. What types of transport do they talk about?
2. Does Paul decide to take a bus or taxi? Why?

B **137** Listen. Order the conversation.

Khin Zaw: When do your wife and son arrive?

Paul: Today. Their plane gets in at 3 o'clock.
How do I get to the airport from here?

1. It's the number 231.
2. Which bus is it?
3. About an hour and a half.
4. Oh. A taxi is easier and quicker. How much is a taxi?
5. How much is it?
6. Where does it leave from?
7. About 4 or 5000 kyat.
8. 200 kyat.
9. You can take a bus or a taxi.
10. How long does it take?
11. The bus stop on Mahabandoola Garden Street.

C **137** Listen and repeat.

D Which questions can you ask to find out the:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. bus fare? | 3. leaving place? |
| 2. arrival time? | 4. trip length? |

1.4 How do I get to your house?

A How do you get from here to your place of work/study/house? Make notes.

B Read this email and choose the best summary.

Hi Ineke,

My house is in Insein. You can take a train, bus or taxi. The taxi is expensive - about 3000 kyat - and the train takes two hours, so I recommend the bus.

You can get a number 48. It leaves from Sule and goes up Insein Road. After about 45 minutes, get off at the park. Go right down Min Gyi Road and take the third left. Go straight and take the first left. My house is on the left - it's blue and it's number 9.

Lessons are 8000 K per hour. I recommend you get a Myanmar/English dictionary.

I look forward to meeting you.

See you soon,

Naw Paw Moo

- a. Ineke is starting Myanmar lessons at Paw Moo's house. She doesn't know the way.
- b. Ineke is studying Myanmar. She wants to know the price for the lessons.
- c. Paw Moo and Ineke want to meet to discuss directions to Insein township.

C Draw a map from Insein Road to the house.

D Write an email or letter giving detailed directions to your house. Include a map.

2 Planning travel

2.1 Visiting Myanmar

A Do tourists visit your place? Where do tourists go in Myanmar? What things do they do?

B Work in pairs. Some foreign friends are visiting Myanmar. Recommend some places they can go, and some things they can do.

Go to Myitkyina.
You can swim in the
rivers.

Go to Patheingyi. You can
buy pots and see turtles.

2.2 We're going to fly to Bagan

A 138 Paul's family is visiting Myanmar. Listen and circle the towns and cities on the map.

B Fill the gaps with verbs from the box.

stay rent get fly meet take

- We're going to _____ to Bagan.
- We're going to _____ bicycles.
- We're going to _____ a boat to Mandalay.
- We're going to _____ in a hotel on the lake.
- Khin Zaw is going to _____ us there.
- We're going to _____ the train to Mawlamyine.

C 138 Listen and check.

D Are these sentences true or false? If false, write true sentences.

- Paul and Lisa are going to fly to Bagan.
- They're going to take the train to Mandalay.
- Khin Zaw's going to meet them in Sittwe.
- Lisa's going to relax on the beach.
- Tomorrow I'm going to study Chinese.
- On Wednesday, I'm going to clean the house.
- Tomorrow I'm going to ride a bicycle.
- Next year, I'm going to live in Yangon.
- At the weekend, I'm going to do my homework.
- Next year, I'm going to work in an office.



Grammar Focus - the future with *going to*

We use subject + be + going to + verb to talk about future plans. Complete the examples.

- I _____ study tonight.
- You / we / they _____ play badminton today.
- He / she / it _____ eat fish for dinner.

E What are you going to do tomorrow?
Tell a partner.

I'm going to wake up late and lie in bed.
Then I'm going to check email.

F What's your partner going to do tomorrow?
Tell the class.

Aung Kyaw's going to wake up late, and lie in bed.
Then he's going to check email.

2.3 I'm not going to clean rooms

A Why do people move to different countries? List the reasons.

I'm Consuela and this is my husband, Danny. We're going to work in Dubai. I've got a job as a cleaner. He's going to work on a building site. We're not going to spend any money there. Our accommodation and food is free, so we can save all our wages. We're going to stay three years, and after that we're going to come home to the Philippines with lots of money. Then we're going to open a small guesthouse. I'm not going to clean the rooms! I'm going to be the manager. I'm studying hotel management by distance. I'm not going to be poor all my life. I'm going to be a successful businesswoman.



B Put Consuela's activities in order.

- Go to Dubai
- Open a guesthouse
- Not be poor
- Come home with lots of money
- Study hotel management
- Not spend money

C Answer the questions.

- Where are Consuela and Danny from?
- Are they rich?
- What is *studying by distance*?

D Do a *Substitution Drill*.

Grammar Focus - *going to* in negative sentences

To make sentences negative we add *not* before *going to*. Look at the rule and make sentences with the verbs.

subject + *be* + *not* + *going to* + verb + rest of sentence

- I ___ do the dishes.
- He ___ help you.
- We ___ learn English.
- They ___ watch TV.

E Fill the gaps with the correct form of *going to* to make the sentences true.

- Consuela and Danny _____ work in Myanmar.
- Danny _____ work in a hotel.
- They _____ open a restaurant.

F Close your books. In pairs, write down everything you can remember about Consuela's plans.

2.4 Your future plans

A Are these statements true for you? If not, change them.

- I'm going to cook fish tonight.
- I'm going to have breakfast in a teashop tomorrow.
- I'm going to hang out with my friends next weekend.
- This English course is going to finish soon.
- My friends are going to organise a party next week.
- I'm going to move house next month.
- My teacher's going to take a holiday next month.
- I'm going to be a student next year.

B Are you going to use any of these things tomorrow? Make true sentences with *going to* or *not going to*.

I'm not going to sleep under a newspaper.

I'm going to eat some bananas.



C Tell a partner.

D Do *Two Truths One Lie*.

2.5 What are you going to do?

A Khin Zaw is taking Paul's family around Rakhine State. Complete the questions.

- _____ Paul going to do?
He's going to look at temples.
- _____ Wayne going to eat?
Fish.
- _____ Lisa going to read her book?
On the beach.
- _____ Khin Zaw going to see?
His family.



B Answer the questions.

- Is Wayne going to drive a car?
- Are they going to visit Mrauk-U?
- Are you going to eat chicken tonight?
- Is your teacher going to teach tomorrow?

Grammar Focus - questions with *going to*

yes/no questions:

be + subject + *going to* + verb + rest of sentence

- Order the questions.
 - you / are / take / going to / the bus
 - Michael / going to / visit / Myanmar / this month / is
 - going to / move / to Pyin Oo Lwin / are / Kyi Min Han and his wife
- Match these answers with the questions.
 - Yes, they are
 - No, I'm not
 - No, he isn't.

wh questions:

- Circle the correct word to complete the sentence.
We add a *wh* word before/after the verb *to be* to form *wh* questions with *going to*.
- Fill the gaps with the correct form of *be* and the base verb.
 - Where _____ you going to _____ on holiday? (*go*)
 - Who _____ they going to _____ tonight? (*meet*)
 - When _____ Joe going to _____ his studies? (*finish*)

C In pairs, ask and answer questions from 2.4.

D Do *Swap Questions*. Write your own question.

3. Tourism

3.1 Rules for tourists

A Amit wants to visit Cambodia. He emails immigration asking about the rules. Complete the sentences.

Amit wants to visit Cambodia with _____ for a _____. He wants to stay with _____.

Dear Madam/Sir,

I want to visit Cambodia with my daughter for a week.

- Do I have to get a visa?
- Where do I have to get it?
- Does my daughter have to get a visa? She is 10.
- Do I have to stay in a hotel, or can I stay with my friends?

Yours sincerely,
Amit Reddy

Grammar Focus - *have to*

We use *have to* to talk about obligation. Fill the gaps.

- Positive sentences use *have/has to* + base.
You _____ go now. He _____ clean his house.
- Negative ones use *don't/doesn't* + *have to* + base.
I _____ eat this. She _____ work at night.
- Questions use *do/does* + subject + *have to* + base.
Where _____ we _____ sit? _____ Su Su _____ come here?
- Short answers use *do/does/don't/doesn't*.
Do they have to study tonight? Yes, they _____.
Does Bo Bo have to leave? No, he _____.

B He rings them, and gets these answers. Match Amit's questions with the answers.

- You don't have to stay in a hotel. You can stay with friends.
- Yes, she has to get a separate visa.
- Yes, you do. It costs 30 USD.
- You can get one at the airport on arrival.

C **139** Listen, check and repeat.

D Do tourists have to get a visa to visit Myanmar?

E Can they stay with their friends. or do they have to stay in a hotel?

3.2 Come to Bhutan

A What do you know about Bhutan?

B Are these statements true or false? Predict.

1. You have to pay 200 USD per night to go to Bhutan.
2. You have to get a visa through a tour company.
3. Bhutan has a lot of Buddhist people.
4. You can't ride a bicycle in Bhutan.
5. Myanmar people can't enter Bhutan by land.
6. You can see a lot of birds there.

C Read the tourist brochure. Were you correct?

D What do these mean?

1. an independent tourist
2. a backpacker
3. a visa
4. to enter by land
5. an ancient temple
6. a cycling tour
7. a group tour
8. to protect your land and culture

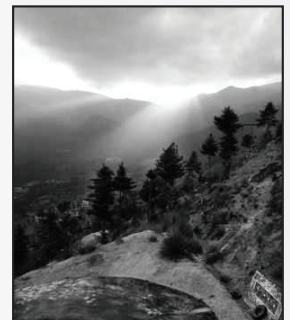
E Bhutan limits tourism. Tourists have to pay 200 dollars per night, so most people can't afford to go there. What are the **advantages and disadvantages** of this?

advantages	disadvantages
Protect the environment	

F What do you think? Is this useful for Myanmar? Do you want a lot of tourists to visit Myanmar?

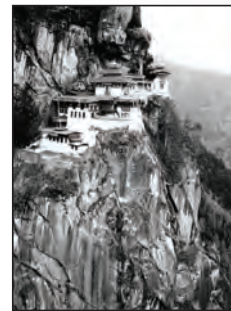
VISITING BHUTAN

Bhutan is a lovely land, with happy people, a beautiful environment and an ancient culture. Bhutanese people want to protect their traditions, culture and environment.



Only a small number of tourists come to Bhutan.

The Bhutanese don't want a lot of tourists because they want to protect their land and culture. When you come here, you can understand why. You can't come as an independent tourist or a backpacker, so you have to have to join a group tour. The tour company has to arrange your visa. You have to fly into Bhutan. Only Indian people can enter by land.



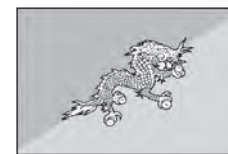
The lowest price is 200 USD per night. This price covers hotels, food and transport. There are a lot of tours you can take:

Nature tours - Bhutan has a lot of beautiful birds and trees.

Cultural tours - See Bhutan's ancient Buddhist temples and

interesting festivals.

Cycling and walking tours - Go into the mountains and see traditional villages and nature.



Dragon Tours Bhutan can help you visit our wonderful country.

See our website:

www.visitbhutantours.com for more information.

3.3 Fact or opinion?

A Which statements are *facts*? Which statements are *opinions*?

1. Bhutan is a beautiful country.
2. The Bhutanese people are happy.
3. You can't visit Bhutan as an independent tourist so you have to join a tour.
4. Bhutan's got some interesting festivals.
5. Visiting Bhutan is expensive.
6. You can walk in the mountains.

B Work in groups. Write five facts and five opinions about Myanmar.

facts	opinions
Myanmar's got different ethnic groups.	Myanmar's a beautiful country.

C Give them to another group. Can they identify the facts and opinions?

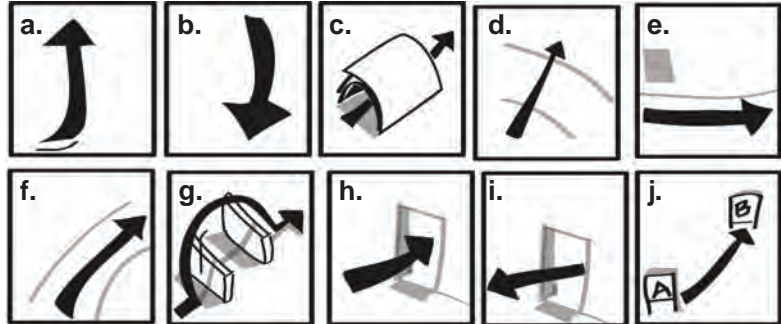
4. Movement

4.1 Across Mrauk-U

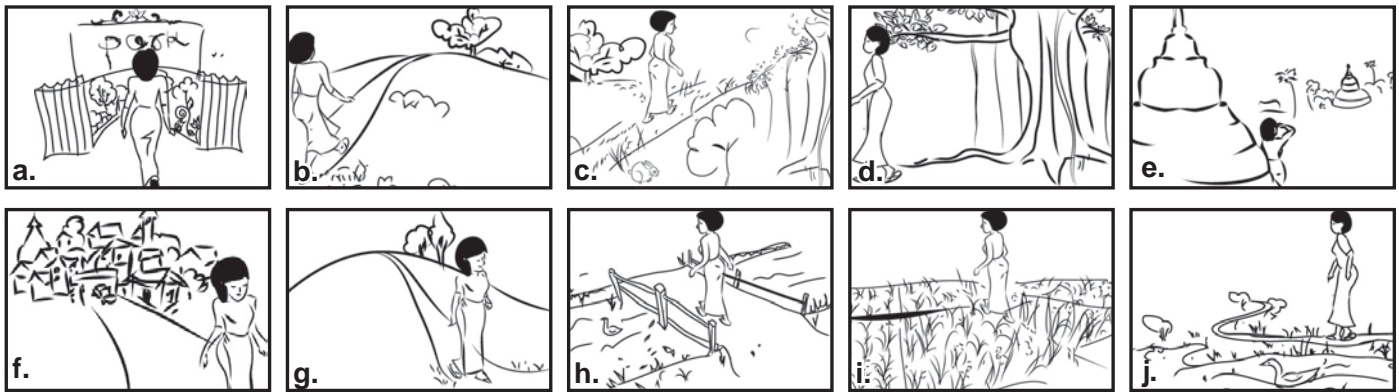


A Match the prepositions of movement with the pictures.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. through | 6. out of |
| 2. over | 7. into |
| 3. up | 8. past |
| 4. down | 9. along |
| 5. across | 10. from... to |



B 140 Listen to Khin Zaw telling Paul how to get to Koe Nawin Pagoda in Mrauk-U. Order these actions.



C 140 Listen and repeat.

D Do *Disappearing Paragraph*.

4.2 Across Myanmar by road

A Do you travel a lot in Myanmar? Where do you go? How often? How do you travel? Tell your partner.

B The map shows four international highways in Myanmar. Complete the sentences.

- Asia Highway 1 (AH1) goes from India to _____ (country).
- AH2 starts in Meiktila, goes through _____ (city), _____ (city) and _____ (city) to _____ (country).
- AH3 starts at Kyaing Tong and goes up into _____ (country).

C Write a statement about AH14. Use prepositions of movement.

D How do you get from your home town to Yangon? Mandalay? Kalaymyo? Myitkyina? Dawei? Sittwe? Tell your partner.



5 Tourism in Myanmar

5.1 Punctuation: Sentences

A Read this text. Is it easy or difficult to read? How many sentences are there?

the number of tourists to Myanmar is increasing there were 271,500 tourists in January 2010 and 343,000 in January 2011 many foreign visitors come to Myanmar because they want to visit the temples and learn about the history of this beautiful country

Grammar Focus - punctuation

We use capital letters, full stops and question marks to make sentences easier to read.

Complete the rules for capitals, full stops and question marks.

1. We use _____ at the start of sentences.
2. We use _____ or _____ at the end of sentences.

B Read the sentences and add correct capital letters, full stops and question marks.

1. is the number of tourists in Myanmar increasing
2. the number of independent tourists is increasing but the number of tourists on group tours is decreasing
3. yangon doesn't have enough hotel rooms for the tourists
4. the government wants to build more hotels in Myanmar
5. can tourism cause problems in a country



5.2 Capital letters

A We also use capital letters for *proper nouns*. What is a proper noun? What are some examples of proper nouns? Make a list.

B Read the sentences. Write correct capital letters and full stops/question marks.

1. she went to naypidaw in june 2012 and spoke to tourism officials and businesses
2. "bad tourism is bad for the country so we have to plan carefully", he says
3. moe kyaw runs a small guesthouse in bagan he agrees with dr valentin
4. tourism can be good or bad for myanmar
5. she said "tourism can help development, but we have to be careful"
6. dr andrea valentin from tourism transparency - www.tourismtransparency.org - studies tourism in myanmar

C Put the sentences in the correct order to make a paragraph.

D What are your experiences and opinions of tourism? Write a paragraph of 50-100 words.

6 Phrasebook: Accommodation

6.1 Hotels and guesthouses

A What's the difference between a *hotel* and a *guesthouse*?

B Classify these words and phrases into cheaper and more expensive.

air-con swimming pool dormitory
private bathroom fan single double
wi-fi shared bathroom

cheaper	more expensive
---------	----------------



I like cheap guesthouses. I like to stay in a dormitory, and I don't like air-con.

We travel a lot for work. We need wi-fi and air-con. Our daughter wants a swimming pool and a TV.



C Read what these people say about hotels and guesthouse. What kind do you like?

6.2 Checking in

A **141** Listen to the guest checking in. What does the guest say? What does the receptionist say?

- Sorry, all our rooms are double.
- Good afternoon. Welcome to the Picturebook. Can I help you?
- Yes. Breakfast is free.
- Standard or Deluxe?
- Three nights.
- How many nights?
- Hi. I'd like a room, please.
- Standard, please. Do you have any single rooms?
- Do you do breakfast?

B **141** Listen, check and repeat.

C **141** Listen. Order the conversation.

D Practise the conversation in pairs.

E Read the information in the advertisement. Have conversations. Ask about:

- a private bathroom
- a fan room
- a swimming pool
- a TV and DVD

6.3 Checking out

A **142** Listen to the guest checking out. Fill the gaps in the conversation.

Guest: Can I _____, ¹ please?
Receptionist: Sure. Did you _____ ² your stay?

Guest: It was _____, ³.
Receptionist: Good. A standard room for three nights... That's _____, ⁴, thanks.

Guest: Here you are. Can I have a _____, ⁵, please?

Receptionist: Sure. Here you are.

B **142** Listen, check and repeat.

C Why does the guest want a receipt?

D In pairs, *roleplay* checking out of the Picturebook. Use the information in the advertisement.

Picturebook Guesthouse

The Picturebook Guesthouse is a non-profit social enterprise. We give hotel training to young people from Thailand and Myanmar, so they can get good jobs.



Standard room - 500 Baht

- double bed
- air-con
- private bathroom
- breakfast



Deluxe room - 700 baht

- private balcony
- TV & DVD player
- double bed
- air-con
- private bathroom
- breakfast



Book a room now:

www.picturebookthailand.org

7 Learning Strategies: Writing 3

7.1 More mistakes

A Do you remember these mistake types from Units 3 and 5?

WW V ^ Sp \ ↷

B What are these mistake types? P T
They are marked in this sentence.

P T P
i go to the market yesterday

C Read the text. Identify one of each mistake.

- My name's Danny, and I lives in Dubai with my wife, Consuela. I work on a building
- site, and Consuela as a cleaner works in a hotel. we're going to stay here for three years
- and save a lot of money. Then we're going to go home and open a guesthouse Bohol.
- Bohol is a beautiful island in the Philippines. A lot of toorists go there so their can swim
- in a the sea. My wife wrote a business plan at the moment.

7.2 Checking your written work

A Write a short essay (70-100 words) about a trip you took - how you got there and the place you went to.

B Give your essay to another student. Look at their essay, and write symbols for mistakes..

C Get your essay back, and fix the mistakes.

Unit 11 Practice

A Look at Sam and Sita's holiday plans. Fill the gaps with words from the box.

from along rent check in see
get lie take fly over meet

Monday	9.00	_____ ¹ a taxi to the airport.
	11.00	_____ ² to Seville _____ ³ the sea.
	12.30	_____ ⁴ the bus to Stormy Beach _____ ⁵ the airport.
	1.30	_____ ⁶ the hotel driver at the bus station.
	2.30	_____ ⁷ at the Ocean Hotel.
	8.00	Eat delicious fish at Stormy Beach Restaurant for dinner
Tuesday	9.00	_____ ⁸ on the beach and read.
	2.00	_____ ⁹ bicycles, ride _____ ¹⁰ Stormy Beach and _____ ¹¹ the whales.

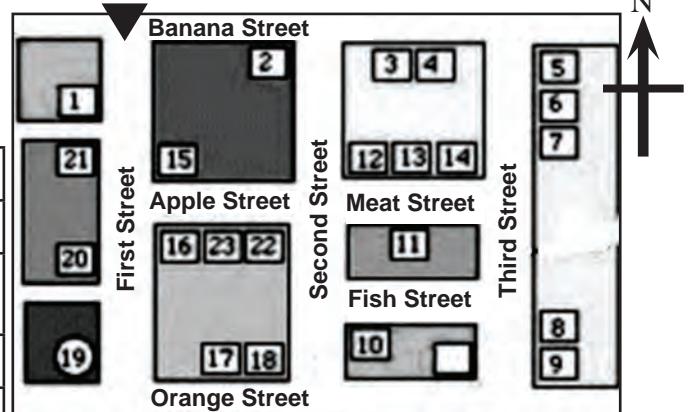
B True or false? Correct the false sentences.

- Sam and Sita are going to take a bus to the airport.
- They aren't going to take a plane.
- They're going to fly past the sea to Seville.
- The hotel driver's going to meet them at the hotel.
- They're going to stay at the Stormy Beach Hotel.
- On Tuesday morning, they're going to lie on the beach.
- In the afternoon, they're going to rent a car.
- They're not going to see any animals.

C Fill the gaps with the correct form of going to.

- I _____ Da Eh later tonight. (*meet*)
- He _____ his exam. (*not / pass*)
- _____ the rock concert? (*you / see*)
- _____ a new job? (*Mi Mi / get*)
- My parents _____ to Mandalay. (*move*)
- They _____ the weather there. (*not / like*)
- _____ with us? (*that dog / come*)

YOU ARE HERE



D Follow the directions. Where are you?

- Go south along First Street. Take the second left into Orange Street. It's the first place on your left. 17
- Go south along First Street. Take the first right and it's on your right.
- Go straight down First Street. Turn left and go east along Apple Street. Turn right at Second Street and it's on your left.
- Go straight along First Street. Take the second left, going east into Orange Street. Go straight, past Third Street, and it's on your left.
- Turn left. Go east down Banana Street. It's the first place on your right.
- Go south down First Street. Take the third road going west and it's on your right.
- Go straight down First Street. Take the first left into Apple Street, then right, then left. It's on your right on Fish Street.

E Fact or opinion?

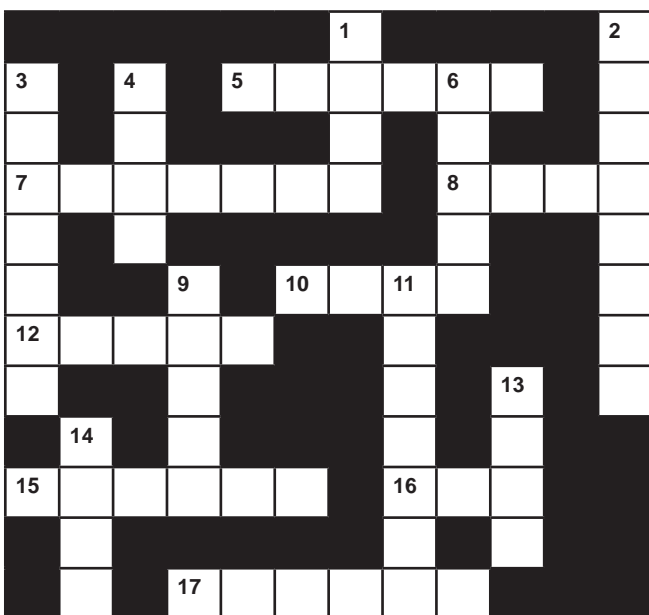
- Cheetahs are the fastest land animal.
- Giraffes are the ugliest animal in the world.
- You have to wear a shirt to the office.
- Mya Than Tint wrote *On the Road to Mandalay*.
- Gold is very expensive.
- The average person laughs 15 times a day.
- Thida lives at 5/75 22nd Street.
- Her house is really nice.
- Weekly Eleven News* is a good newspaper.

F Write the capital letters, full stops and question marks.

Will: hi ko gyi can you help me
Ko Gyi: of course
Will: i've got a meeting at dagon university how do i get there
Ko Gyi: take bus number 45 in front of myanmar international school get off at golden park
Will: what do I do after that
Ko Gyi: you can walk but it's quicker to take a linecar from there
Will: fine, thanks
Ko Gyi: no problem
Will: what are you going to do today
Ko Gyi: there's a new movie on at the cinema so i'm going to see it tomorrow hla hla win's got a party do you want to come with me
Will: OK
Ko Gyi: let's meet at 8 at mahabandoola garden

G Answer the questions.

1. What is Will going to do today?
2. Where does Will have to go first?
3. Where does he take the linecar from?
4. Why is it better to take the linecar?
5. What is Ko Gyi going to do today?
6. What are they going to do tomorrow?
7. Where are they going to meet?



H Read this list, and write sentences.

1. Water bill
You don't have to pay the water bill
2. Naing Naing Tun
3. Roger
4. books
5. staff meeting
6. job application
7. Mi Mi Hlaing
8. onions and chilli

To do list

1. Pay water bill
2. Email Roger
3. Buy onions and chilli
4. Call Mi Mi Hlaing
5. Fill in job application form
6. Meet Naing Naing Tun
7. Order books for school
8. Organise staff meeting

I Read the job advertisement. Fill the gaps with the correct form of *have to*.

Job available
 Secretary wanted. Monday-Friday, no weekends. Male or Female.
 - answer phones
 - use computer
 - check emails
 - go to meetings with director

The secretary has to work Monday to Friday.
 The secretary ____¹ be female. A secretary can be male.
 The secretary ____² answer the phones, and s/he ____³ use a computer and check emails.
 Does the secretary ____⁴ go to meetings with the Director?

Yes, the secretary ____⁵ go to meetings with the Director.
 ____⁶ the secretary ____⁷ work on weekends?
 No, s/he ____⁸.
 ____⁹ I ____¹⁰ apply for this job?
 No, you ____¹¹.

J Crossword.

Across

5. We haven't got ____ rice. Let's get more.
7. You get this after you pay for something.
8. Myanmar is ____ of Bangladesh.
10. Not an opinion.
12. I want to lie on my bed and ____.
15. A class.
16. A ____ room is cheaper than air-con.
17. A ____ room is cheaper than a double.

Down

1. Ships leave from here.
2. She's studying by ____.
3. Planes arrive here.
4. Eyes, nose, mouth.
6. A person staying at a hotel or guesthouse.
9. Money for doing a job.
11. Be _____. That dog's dangerous.
13. Foreigners ____ go to Myanmar without a visa and passport.
14. Bagan is ____ of Taunggyi.

K Translate these into your language.

1. The pharmacy is down the road past the travel agent.
2. Take the number 62 bus.
3. What time does the train leave?
4. Tomorrow I'm going to visit my friend.

5. When are they going to arrive?
6. We have to go to a meeting.
7. She doesn't have to come with us. She can stay here.
8. I want a single fan room.
9. Can I have a receipt, please?

L Tick the words and phrases you know. Write definitions, examples and/or translations for the words and phrases you find difficult.

accommodation (n)
 across (prep)
 air-con (n)
 airport (n)
 along (prep)
 ancient (adj)
 balcony (n)
 building site (n)
 bus station (n)
 car park (n)
 careful (adj)
 carefully (adv)
 check in (v)
 check out (v)
 cleaner (n)
 distance (n)
 double (room)(adj)
 drive (v)
 east (adj, n)
 enough (adv)
 facilities (n)
 fact (n)

fan (n)
 festival (n)
 guest (n)
 guesthouse (n)
 hotel management (n)
 independent (adj)
 into (prep)
 land (n)
 lesson (n)
 linear (n)
 migrant worker (n)
 non-profit (n, adj)
 north (adj, n)
 official (n, adj)
 out of (prep)
 passport (n)
 pharmacy (n)
 police station (n)
 port (n)
 private (adj)
 protect (v)
 receipt (n)

recommend (v)
 refugee (n)
 relax (v)
 separate (adj)
 shared (adj)
 single (room) (adj)
 social enterprise (n)
 south (adj, n)
 successful (adj)
 temple (n)
 through (prep)
 tradition (n)
 train station (n)
 transparency (n)
 travel agent (n)
 twice (adv)
 visa (n)
 wages (n)
 west (adj, n)
 wi-fi (n)
 wonderful (adj)

M Can you do these things? Tick the correct column.

	a little	OK	well
I can use prepositions to talk about movement.			
I can talk about different types of transport.			
I can give and follow directions to get to places.			
I can talk about future plans using <i>going to</i> .			
I can use <i>have to</i> to talk about obligation.			
I can understand the difference between facts and opinions.			
I can use capital letters, full stops and question marks.			
I can check in and out of a hotel or guesthouse.			
I can correct written work.			

12

Science and Experience

STRUCTURES: PRESENT SIMPLE/CONTINUOUS - PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR AROUND NOW - PRESENT PERFECT - HOW QUESTIONS - UNVOICED CONSONANTS

FUNCTIONS: MEASUREMENT - EXPERIENCE - SAYING GOODBYE

SKILLS: USING LARGE NUMBERS - SIMPLIFYING - USING A MONOLINGUAL DICTIONARY

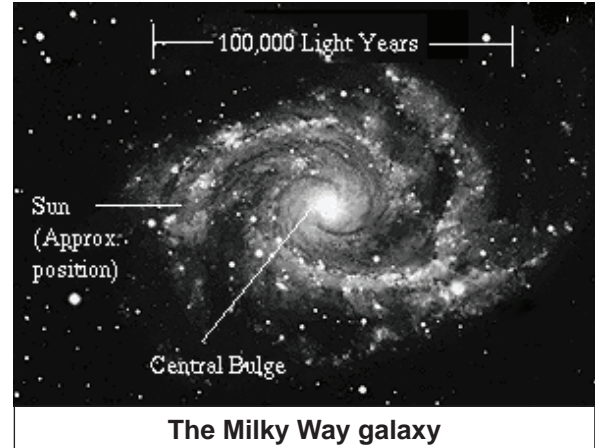
1 Space

1.1 The Galaxy Song

A What do you know about space? *Brainstorm.*

B Match these words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. evolve (v) | a. a group of billions of stars |
| 2. expand (v) | b. to spin, to turn |
| 3. galaxy (n) | c. to go around something |
| 4. a light year (n) | d. to get bigger |
| 5. orbit (v) | e. the distance light travels in one year |
| 6. revolve (v) | f. to change |
| 7. universe (n) | g. all the galaxies together |



The Milky Way galaxy

C This is a song about the our galaxy. Some facts are missing. Fill the gaps with the numbers in the box.

200,000,000	900	19	40,000
100,000	3,000	30,000	
16,000	12,000,000	100	

Just remember that you're standing on a planet
that's evolving
And revolving at _____¹ miles an hour
That's orbiting at _____² miles a second, so it's
reckoned
A sun that is the source of all our power
The Sun and you and me, and all the stars that we
can see
Are moving at a million miles a day
In an outer spiral arm, at _____³ miles an hour
Of the galaxy we call the Milky Way
Our galaxy itself contains _____⁴ billion stars
It's _____⁵ light years side-to-side
It bulges in the middle, _____⁶ light years thick
But out by us it's just _____⁷ light years wide

We're _____⁸ light years from Galactic Central Point
We go round every _____⁹ million years
And our galaxy is only one of millions of billions
In this amazing and expanding universe
The universe itself keeps on expanding and
expanding
In all of the directions it can whiz
As fast as it can go, at the speed of light you know
_____¹⁰ miles a minute and that's the fastest speed
there is
So remember when you're feeling very small and
insecure
How amazingly unlikely is your birth
And pray that there's intelligent life somewhere up
in space
Because there's bugger all down here down here
on Earth

D [143] Listen. Were you correct?

E [143] Listen. True or false?

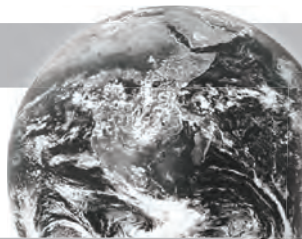
1. We live in the *Milky Way* galaxy.
2. There are a lot of other galaxies in the universe.
3. The universe is always the same size.

F Work in groups. Rewrite the first six lines in easy English.

*You are on a planet turning around at
900 miles an hour.
The planet is going round the Sun at 19
miles a second.*

G Put it on the wall. Read other groups' lines.

1.2 The Earth, Sun and Moon



A Read the facts about Earth, the Moon and the Sun. Put the facts into two groups; things happening now and regular actions.

Grammar Focus - present simple and present continuous

Complete the grammar rules for present simple and present continuous tenses.

1. We use the _____ tense to talk about regular actions.
2. We use the _____ tense to talk about things happening now.

1. The Earth is orbiting the Sun.
2. The Earth orbits the Sun once every 365 days.
3. The Earth is spinning.
4. It spins once every 24 hours. This gives us day and night.
5. The Moon is orbiting the Earth.
6. It orbits once every 28-29 days.
7. The Moon is also spinning.

B Complete these sentences.

1. Zaw Zaw usually _____ to the office, but today he _____ at home. (*go, stay*)
2. He _____ today because it's his son's birthday. They _____ a small party. (*not work, have*)
3. He _____ working all the time. He _____ spending time with his family. (*not like, love*)

1.3 The scientist

A What is a scientist? What is a laboratory? What do scientists do in a laboratory?

B Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What country does Brian live in?
2. Where does he go every week?
3. What is he doing in his laboratory?
4. Why isn't he working in his laboratory this month?

Grammar Focus - present continuous for 'around now'

We can use present continuous to talk about things happening 'around now'.

I'm teaching at a university now.

Fill the gaps using phrases from the text.

We often use these phrases with the present continuous:
these _____ at _____ moment _____ month

Brian Cox is a scientist. He studies stars and planets. He works in Geneva, Switzerland.



Every week, Brian _____¹. (*travel*) from England to Switzerland. He _____². (*go*) by train and he _____³. (*stay*) in a small hotel near his laboratory. He's very busy these days. He _____⁴. (*build*) a new machine. Scientists _____⁵. (*use*) these machines to learn more about life in the universe.

Brian is famous. He _____⁶. (*make*) TV and radio programmes about science. At the moment he _____⁷. (*not work*) at his laboratory. This month, he _____⁸. (*travel*) round the world. He _____⁹. (*talk*) about his work, his laboratory and his love of science.

1.4 this week, this month, this year

A Fill the gaps with correct verbs.

1. Are you _____ hard these days?
2. What are you _____ this week?
3. What book are you _____ at the moment?
4. What bands are you _____ to these days?

B Write more questions.

C Go around the room. Ask and answer questions.

D Tell the class some information about your classmates.

Mi Mi is walking to class this week.

E Complete these sentences so they are true for you.

1. These days, I'm _____.
2. I'm _____ at the moment.
3. This week, I'm _____.
4. I'm _____ this year.
5. I'm not _____ at the moment.
6. These days I'm not _____.
7. My friends are not _____ this year.

F Put your sentences on the wall. Do **Who Wrote It?**

2 Measuring things

2.1 Metric units

A What units do you use to measure things? What other units do you know?

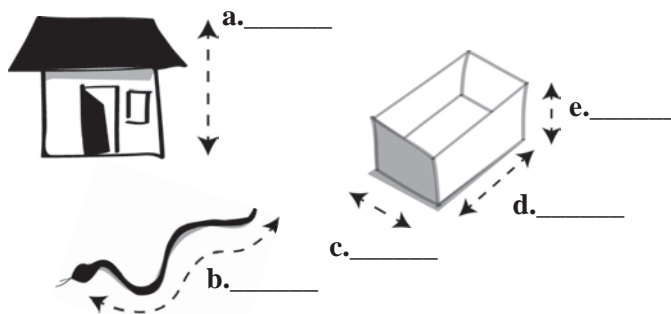
B Put these units of measurement in order from smallest to largest.

kilometres millimetres metres centimetres

C Match the questions and answers, and write the correct adjective for each answer.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. How tall is Shwedagon Pagoda? | a. It's 2170 kilometres _____. |
| 2. How wide is the Bago River? | b. It's only about 1.5 metres _____ in the dry season. |
| 3. How long is the Ayeyarwaddy river? | c. It's 1 kilometre _____. |
| 4. How deep is Inle Lake? | d. It's 98 metres _____. |

D 144 Listen and write the correct measurements on the pictures.



2.2 More about space

A Read the information. Can you fill the gaps?

B 145 Listen and check.

C Use the words in the box to write questions about the facts in A.

far old big

- The Earth, Sun and Moon are about _____ billion years old. This is quite young. Scientists think the universe is 13.7 billion years old.
a. 1 b. 4.6 c. 9.9
- The distance from the Earth to the Moon changes, but is usually about _____,400 km.
a. 384 b. 484 c. 584
- The diameter of the Moon is _____ km. The diameter of the Earth is 12,756 km.
a. 34.7 b. 347 c. 3,474

D What other words make questions with *how*? Make a class list of questions about your classroom.

How dry is it?

E **Group Quiz Competition.** Write three multiple choice questions using *how*.

2.3 Pronunciation: Voiced and unvoiced consonants

A How do you say these sounds and words?

/b/ bee, cab /d/ ID, wide /g/ goat, bag
/p/ pea, cap /t/ IT, white /k/ coat, back

B 146 Listen, check and repeat. Do you find any of them difficult?

C Do you have the same sounds in your language? How do you write them?

D 147 How do you say these words? Listen and tick the ones you hear.

gay / Kay	ball / Paul	build / built
dry / try	glass / class	ride / write
big / pig	back / pack	bored / bought
bill / pill	hard / heart	rode / wrote

E **Pair Dictation.** Choose ten words from A and D. In pairs, say and write the words.

F 148 Listen and correct the pronunciation. There's one mistake in each sentence.

- You've got a nice white coat.
- He had a big, black knife in his pack.
- Slow down, please. I can't write very fast.
- They cut a lot of trees down and built roads.
- I'm going to get a cap downtown.

G **Write Yourself In.** Write sentences using / and sounds from this section. Use at least three of the sounds in each sentence.

I like my glasses but not my classes.

H **Pair Dictation.** Say your sentences to a partner. Write the sentences you hear. Do they pronounce the unvoiced sounds correctly?

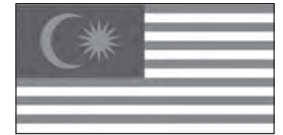
3 Have you...

3.1 ...been to Singapore?

A Do you know these flags? Name the countries.



1.



2.

B 149 Listen. Which countries do they talk about?

C 149 Listen and read. Who's been where? Write sentences.

Jessica's been to Thailand but she hasn't been to Singapore.

Lee: Have you been to Thailand, Jessica?

Jessica: Yes, lots of times.

Lee: Me too. Bangkok's expensive.

Jessica: Yes, but there are lots of cheaper places. How about you, Khin Zaw? Have you been to Thailand?

Khin Zaw: I haven't, but Khaing Khaing's been with our mother. Only to Mae Sai though. Have you been to Singapore?

Lee: I haven't been to Singapore but I've been to Malaysia. How about you, Jessica?

Jessica: No, but I'm going to move there next month.

Khin Zaw: Really? Why?

Jessica: Yes, I've got a job there teaching English. Let's meet in Singapore next year.

Khin Zaw: OK. Good idea.



3.



4.

Grammar Focus - present perfect statements

1. We use the present perfect to talk about experiences *in our lives*. We make it with *have/has (not) + the past participle*. Read B again and complete the rules.

- a. Positive sentences: I / You / We / They _____ been to Yangon
He / She / It _____ been to Pyin Oo Lwin
- b. Negative sentences: I / You / We / They _____ been to Yangon
He / She / It _____ been to Pyin Oo Lwin

2. In many positive sentences, we can use contractions. Complete the rules.

- a. With a subject pronoun + *have*, we can use _____.
I've been. They've been. NOT: Tom and Mary've been.
- b. With any subject + *has*, we can use _____.
He's been. Tom's been. The dog's best friend's been.

3. Here are the past participles of some verbs. What are the base forms?

done	<u>do</u>	made	_____
seen	_____	cooked	_____
given	_____	been	_____
taken	_____	wanted	_____
bought	_____	drunk	_____
met	_____	eaten	_____
stayed	_____	ridden	_____
had	_____	flown	_____

4. What are the past simple forms?

5. Which verbs are regular? How do you say the past participles?

3.2 Where have you been?

A Have you been to any of the countries in 3.1 A?

B Fill the gaps to make the sentences true for you.

- I _____ been to Inle Lake.
- I _____ been to Shwedagon.
- I _____ been to Loikaw.
- I _____ been to Myawaddy.

C Fill the gaps to make the sentences true for you.

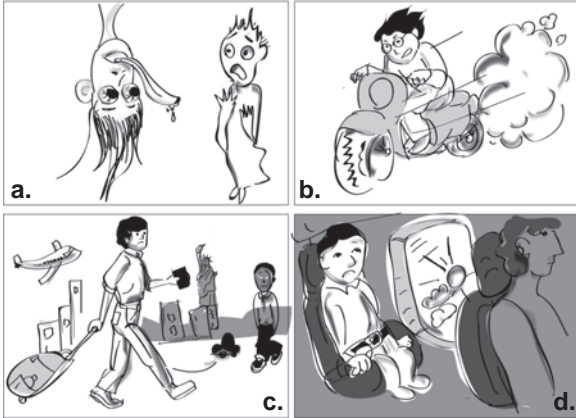
- I've been to _____.
- I haven't been to _____.
- My father's been to _____.
- My mother hasn't been to _____.
- My friends have been to _____.
- They haven't been to _____.

D Write more sentences about you, your family and friends. Tell a partner.

3.3 Have you seen a ghost?

A Match the questions with the pictures below.

1. Have you ever ridden a motorbike?
2. Have you ever seen a ghost?
3. Have you ever flown in a plane?
4. Have you ever been to another country?



B Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

C Order the words to make questions, and complete the answers.

1. you / have / an / ever / NGO / worked at ?
_____, I haven't.
2. lived / in / has / Hpa-an / Mie Mie Po / ever ?
No, she _____.
3. to / this place / we / been / have / before ?
Yes, _____.

Grammar Focus - present perfect: yes/no questions and ever

Complete the rules and examples.

1. In questions, we change the order of *have/has* and the subject.
_____ been to England?
2. We often use *ever* in _____ (not statements).
It means 'at any time in your life'.
_____ you _____ eaten monkey meat?
NOT: ~~I have ever eaten monkey meat.~~
3. We make short answers like this:
Yes, I / you / we / they _____.
No, I / you / we / they _____.
Yes, he / she / it _____.
No, he / she / it _____.

D Interview classmates and complete the table.

	you	name	y/n	details
eaten snake				
broken a leg				
climbed a tree				
played football				
drunk whisky				
had malaria				
been to Hpa-an				

E Tell another student what you learned.

Mi Mi San's eaten snake meat, but only once. Aung Soe Min hasn't played football because he's lazy.

3.4 Have you ever worked for your community?

A How many ways can you help your community?
Make a class list. Here are some useful words.

teach help give recycle visit clean start

- clean a lake or river
- recycle plastic

B 150 Listen. Who has done what?

Jessica	Paw Mu	Khin Zaw
recycled plastic		

C 150 Listen. Answer the questions.

1. Has Jessica ever cleaned rivers? Where?
2. Who has Paw Mu collected money for?
3. Has Khin Zaw ever done community work?
4. What's Khin Zaw going to do?

D 150 Listen. What question do they use to ask about experience?

_____ community work?

E In pairs, ask and answer about the activities in A. Use *ever*.

Have you ever visited old people?

No, I haven't.

F Make a list of things you've done and a list of things you're planning to do in the future.

Things I've done	Things I'm going to do

G Write two paragraphs about this.

4 Computers

4.1 The history of computers

A Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. When were computers invented?
2. Where were computers invented?
3. Who invented the first computer?

B **151** Listen. Were you right or wrong?

C Fill the gaps using the words in the box.

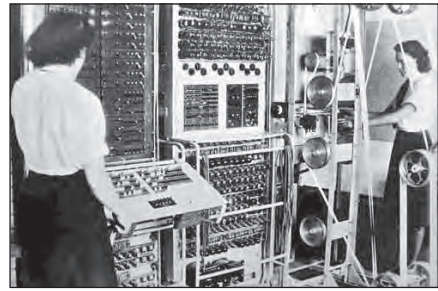
televisions Russia cupboards human laptops

1. After World War II, _____ started to build computers.
2. The first computers were sometimes bigger than _____.
3. By 1980, many _____ had computers in them.
4. There are two kinds of PC, desktops and _____.
5. Some computers can understand _____ speech.

D **151** Listen and check.

E Work in pairs. What does the text say about:

1. computers before World War 2?
2. early computers?
3. today's computers?



A British computer, World War II



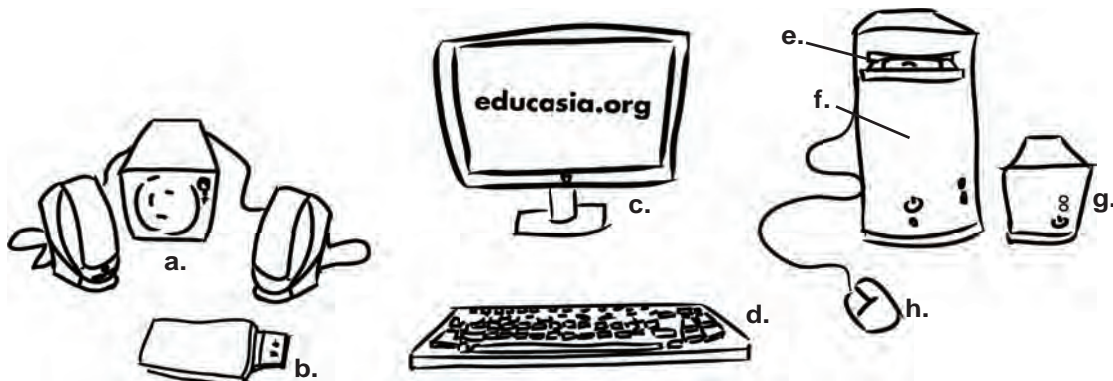
The Apple II computer, 1977

4.2 The parts of a computer

A Have you ever used a computer? What did you use it for?

B Look at the picture. Label the parts.

keyboard monitor mouse CD/DVD drive
case UPS flash drive speakers



C The letters of two computer types are in mixed order. What are they?

1. The computer above is a spotked.
2. The computer on the right is a platpo.

D Label the parts of the laptop.

keyboard monitor touch-pad
external CD/DVD drive

E What's the difference between the two computers?
Which do you think is better or more useful?



5 Modern technology

5.1 The digital divide

A Have you ever heard the phrase *digital divide*? What do you think it means? Look at the pictures, find the meanings of the words *digital* and *divide*, and guess the meaning of the phrase.



B Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is this text about?
 - a. Veerampattinam
 - b. poor people's problems
 - c. the internet helping people
 - d. farming and fishing in India
2. What does the author say is a problem in the developing world?
 - a. Farming and fishing are dangerous.
 - b. There are no internet cafes.
 - c. Many people don't know what the 'digital divide' is.
 - d. Many people don't have computers or internet .
3. What don't the people in Veerampattinam use the internet for?
 - a. Learning about the weather
 - b. Learning about farming
 - c. Fighting for their land
 - d. Selling their food

C Choose the best title for the text.

- a. Can you use the internet?
- b. How can the internet help people?
- c. Does India have the internet?
- d. Is there a digital divide?

D Make the conclusion. Choose the best ending to the sentence.

The digital divide is a problem...

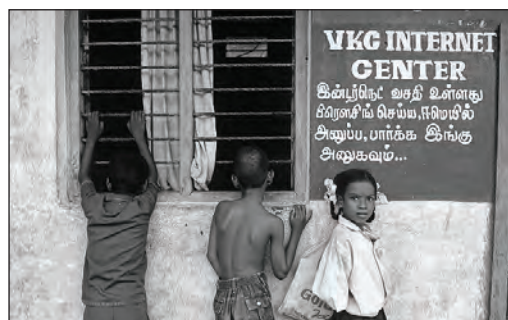
- a. and some people are fighting for their land.
- b. but cheaper computers and better education can help.
- c. so farmers can search for new ways of farming.

We live in a world of internet, websites and emails. Computers are very important in people's lives. But a lot of people have never used one. They have never been to an internet cafe, used email or learned about the web. This difference in technology between rich and poor places is sometimes called the *digital divide*, and it is big a problem in the developing world.

Cheap computers and internet, and better education can make this digital divide smaller. They can make people's lives better, and poorer people can use the internet to help them at work.

Good examples of this are farmers and fishers in Veerampattinam, India. Before the internet came to Veerampattinam, their lives were difficult and their jobs were sometimes dangerous. Now they can use the internet to learn about tomorrow's weather. They can buy and sell their food on the internet, look at new ways of farming, and search for better prices.

The internet can help other people too. Some people are fighting for their land and they want help. Some communities don't have doctors, and they need medical information. Some people need better education, but there aren't resources near them. The internet helps people to improve their lives and improve their communities.



Children in Veerampattinam

5.2 Causes of the digital divide

A In groups, make a cause and effect chain (or web) about the digital divide.

people are poor

B What are some solutions to these problems?



5.3 Telephones in Myanmar

A Have you got a mobile phone? Why or why not? What do people use mobile phones for? Do you have a landline? Which is better?

B Read the text. What does it say about?

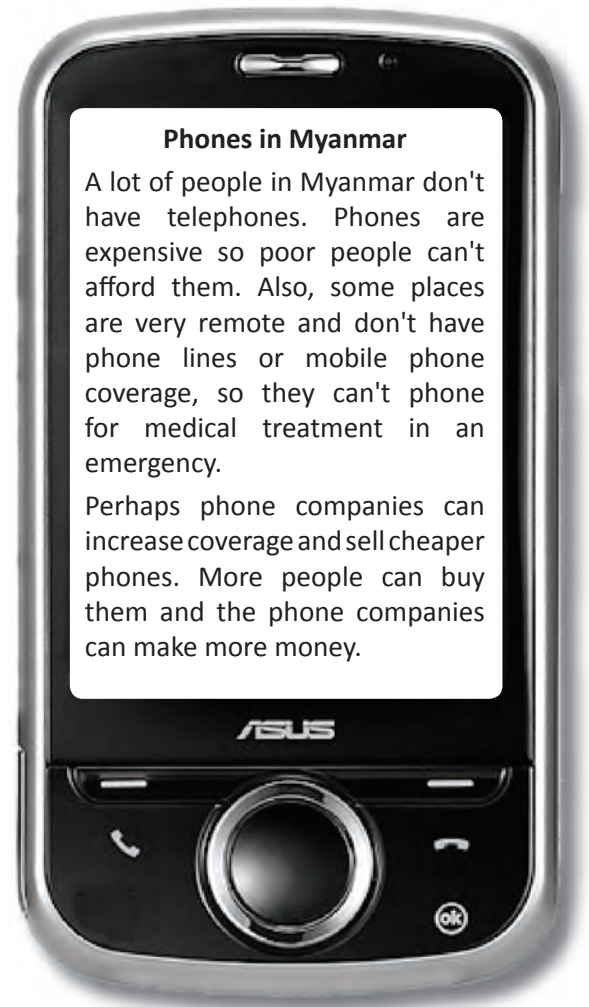
1. the cost of phones?
2. remote communities?
3. phone companies?

C Read the text again. Find these things:

1. the title
2. the problem
3. an example of the problem
4. a solution

D Write a paragraph about the digital divide in your community or in a community near you. Your paragraph needs:

- a. a title
- b. a sentence explaining the problem
- c. one or two examples of the problem
- d. a solution to the problem



Phones in Myanmar

A lot of people in Myanmar don't have telephones. Phones are expensive so poor people can't afford them. Also, some places are very remote and don't have phone lines or mobile phone coverage, so they can't phone for medical treatment in an emergency.

Perhaps phone companies can increase coverage and sell cheaper phones. More people can buy them and the phone companies can make more money.

6 Phrasebook: Appointments and goodbyes

6.1 Making an appointment

A 152 Listen. What's happening?

B 152 Listen. Put the events in order.

- a. Apsara says when she is free.
- b. Khin Zaw answers the phone.
- c. Khin Zaw asks when Apsara is free.
- d. Khin Zaw tells the man when Apsara can meet him.
- e. The man agrees.
- f. A man wants to meet Apsara.

C Answer the questions.

1. Why does Khin Zaw use *Ms Maneewan* and *Mr Murokami*? Why not *Apsara* and *Taka*?
2. What word here means the same as *free*?

D What happens if Apsara answers the phone? Look at the audioscript on and rewrite the conversation.

E **Roleplay.** Partner A, look at page 74. Partner B, look at page 76.

6.2 See you in Singapore

A Look at the picture. What's happening?

B 153 Listen. Answer the questions.

- Where's Jessica going?
- When's she going to come back to Myanmar?
- What's Lee going to do?
- Where's she going to see Khin Zaw and Khaing Khaing next?
- Does Jessica want to leave?
- What does she like about Myanmar?
- Why is she leaving?



C What can you say in these situations?

- You are saying goodbye to your teacher. She is coming back in October.
_____ in October.
- Your best friend is leaving. You are sad.
I'm going to _____.

D Roleplay. In groups of 3-4, say goodbye to some friends. Think about:

- Where are you? (train station? airport?)
- Why are they leaving?
- When can you see them again?

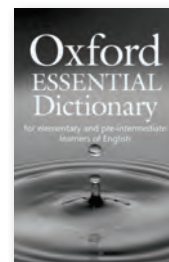
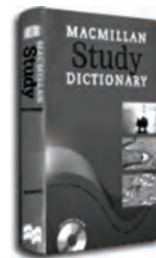
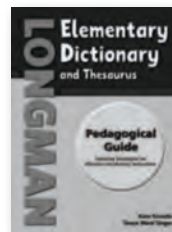
7 Learning Strategies: Using a monolingual dictionary

7.1 What's inside?

A What is a monolingual dictionary?
Where can you find one?

B What information is normally in a monolingual dictionary? Put a tick or a cross.

- How to pronounce a word.
- How to spell a word.
- The word in small and capital letters.
- A translation of the word.
- An example of the word in a sentence.
- A definition of the word.
- The part of speech.



7.3 A dictionary entry

A Read the dictionary entry. Match parts of the entry with the information from 7.1 B.

improve /ɪm'pru:v/ *verb*
(improving, improved)
to become better: *My English is improving.*

B Read the dictionary entry below. There are two entries for *volunteer*. Why?

volunteer¹ /vɒlən'tiə/ *verb* (volunteering, volunteered)
to offer to do something without pay:
We volunteered to help at the school.

volunteer² *noun*
someone who does something without pay:
She is a volunteer at the clinic.

C What are the advantages and disadvantages of a monolingual dictionary?

7.2 Alphabetical order

A What order are words in a dictionary?

B What other parts of this textbook list words in alphabetical order?

C List these words in alphabetical order.

situation	source	resource
volunteer	external	solution
expand	example	improve
digital	uniform	universe
university	expensive	extra
experience	different	difficult

Unit 12 Practice

A Make sentences using the table.

	usually	today
Kyaw Soe	fruit in the morning	ice-cream
Frankie	meat	only vegetables
Johnny	study all day	movies
Seng Ja and I	walk to work	bus
Laila and Mahmoud	relax after work	exercise
The cats	sleep inside	outside

1. Kyaw Soe usually eats fruit in the morning, but today he's eating ice-cream.
2. Frankie usually eats meat
3. Johnny usually
4. Seng Ja and I usually
5. Laila and Mahmoud usually
6. The cats usually

B Choose the correct form.

Usually, Greg eats (eat/eats/is eating) a lot of sugar and oil. He _____¹. (likes/is liking/like) it _____². and he (don't understand/doesn't understand/isn't understanding) about health. So, he _____³. (is/are/is being) sick a lot. Now, he _____⁴. (think/is thinking/thinks) about his health. These days, he _____⁵. (is using/uses/use) the internet to find out about food.

Jeab _____⁶. (helps/is helping/help) the environment. He usually _____⁷. (is teaching/are teaching/teaches) people how to grow different types of fruit and vegetables. At the moment, he _____⁸. (teach/teaches/is teaching) people to recycle waste. They _____⁹. (learn/is learning/are learning) how to work with nature.

C Which examples of the present continuous from B are *now*, which are *around now* and which could be both?

now	both	around now
	<i>is thinking</i>	

D Order these sentences and write the correct form of the verbs.

1. (have) / we / to / (go) / not / Taungoo
We have not been to Taungoo.
2. (study) / university / not / (have) / my mother / at
3. people / how many / to / (have) / moon / the / (go) ?
4. Lorena / (have) / to the USA / (go) / ever ?
5. (have) / which / countries / you / (visit) ?
6. ever / (have) / he / a / (see) / whale ?
7. not / Ko Ko and Saw Reh / (have) / (eat) / pizza
8. (teach) / English / Maths / (have) / she / and
9. (build) / (have) / house / ever / a / you ?
10. How high / (have) / she / (fly) ?

E Write the questions or the answers.

1. Have you done your homework?
No, *I haven't (done my homework).*
2. _____?
Yes, I have (been to Kandawgyi Park).
3. Has she eaten Mohingha? No, _____
4. _____? Yes, they have (met me before).
5. _____? No, I haven't (ridden an elephant).
6. Has he asked you to marry him? Yes, _____
7. Have you ever used a computer before?
No, _____
8. Has Ohnmar lived overseas? Yes, _____

F Put these words in alphabetical order.

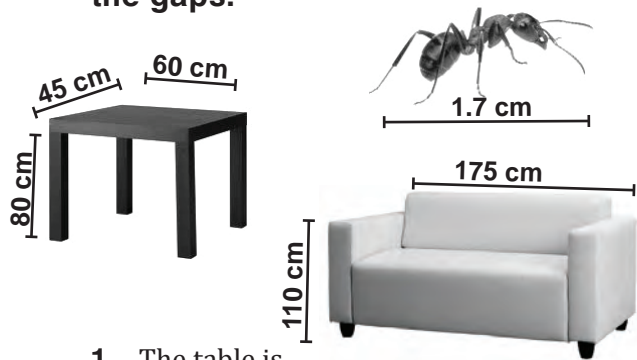
miss	remote
recycle	planet
flag	feel
sun	monitor
star	create
moon	invent
mouse	central
collect	amazing

G Read the conversation. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

Ray: Hi, is Nan Si there?
Nan Si: Nan Si speaking.
Ray: Hi! Its Ray. What are you doing?
Nan Si: I'm listening to music at home. Have you heard 'Pyay Theng Lai' by Wai Wai? It's really good.
Ray: No, I haven't. Are you going stay home all morning?
Nan Si: Yes, but I'm going to go back to the hospital tonight at 10. What about you? What are you doing?
Ray: I'm waiting for my brother. We're going to a watch a football match. He usually works today but he's on holiday. He hasn't had a holiday for a long time!
Nan Si: What does he do?
Ray: He's a police officer.
Nan Si: He is very different from you! Have you painted any new pictures?
Ray: Yes, I've finished my biggest picture. It's about 2 metres tall and 2 metres wide. I am putting all my pictures on my laptop and on my flash drive today.
Nan Si: Good idea.

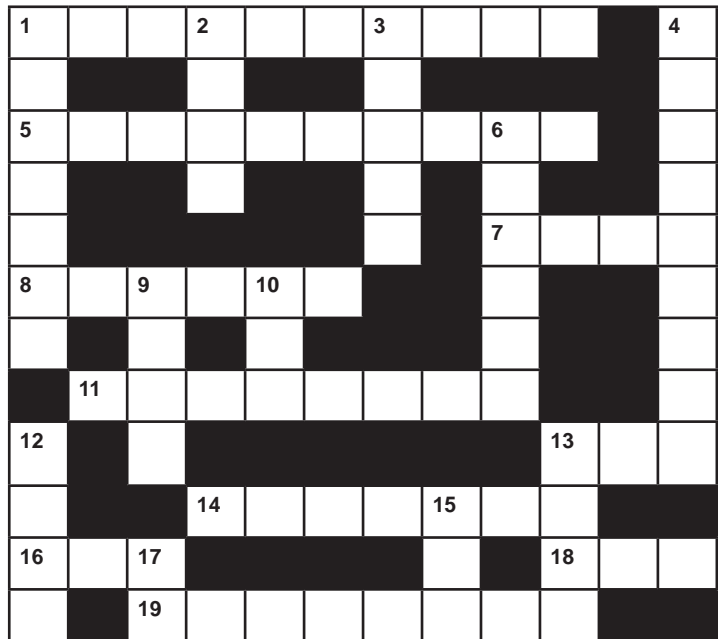
1. Ray calls Nan Si on the phone.
2. Nan Si works at a hospital.
3. She isn't working this morning.
4. She doesn't work at night.
5. Ray has heard 'Pyay Theng Lai'.
6. Ray is watching a football match with his brother at the moment.
7. Ray's brother is not working today.
8. Ray's brother goes on holiday often.
9. Ray is an artist.
10. His biggest picture It is 2cm wide.
11. He's saving his pictures on a CD.

H Look at the measurements and fill the gaps.




1. The table is 80 centimetres high.
2. The table is ____ long.
3. The table is ____ wide.
4. The sofa is 1.75 metres ____.
5. The sofa is 110 centimetres ____.
6. The ant is 17 ____.

I Crossword.



Across

1.  5. Scientists work here.
7. The ____ orbits the Earth.
8. Make something new.
11. A thing you use to help do something.
13. 'How ____ is your house?' 'About 3 kms from here.'
14. e.g. = for ____.
16. Mother.
18. You listen with this.
19. Outside.

Down

1. We ____ donations for our youth organisation.
2. 'How did you get there?' 'I ____ the bus.'
3. Past participle of *eat*.
4. ____s work for free.
6. Far away.
9. Has he ____ been there?
10. Also.
12. We're going to miss you. ____ back soon!
13. I ____ hungry.
15. You write with this.
17. Object pronoun of *I*.

K Translate these into your language.

1. She usually works at the hospital but these days she's working at a clinic.
2. It's 60cm wide and 80cm long.
3. I've taught free English classes.
4. I haven't seen that movie.
5. Have you ever been to China?
6. There are two kinds of computers, desktops and laptops.
7. He's available after 11pm on Tuesday.
8. I'm going to miss you.
9. See you next year!

L Tick the words and phrases you know. Write definitions, examples and/or translations for the words and phrases you find difficult.

alphabetical order (<i>n</i>)	flag (<i>n</i>)	phone line (<i>n</i>)
amazing (<i>adj</i>)	galaxy (<i>n</i>)	planet (<i>n</i>)
cab (<i>n</i>)	good idea (<i>n</i>)	python (<i>n</i>)
cap (<i>n</i>)	guy (<i>n</i>)	recycle (<i>v</i>)
case (<i>n</i>)	ID (<i>n</i>)	remote (<i>adj</i>)
CD/DVD drive (<i>n</i>)	improve (<i>v</i>)	resource (<i>n</i>)
centimetre (<i>n</i>)	insecure (<i>adj</i>)	revolve (<i>v</i>)
central (<i>adj</i>)	internet café (<i>n</i>)	scientist (<i>n</i>)
collect (<i>v</i>)	invent (<i>v</i>)	search (<i>n, v</i>)
come back (<i>v</i>)	keyboard (<i>n</i>)	snake (<i>n</i>)
community work (<i>n</i>)	kilometres per hour (<i>n</i>)	solution (<i>n</i>)
contain (<i>v</i>)	laboratory (<i>n</i>)	source (<i>n</i>)
coverage (<i>n</i>)	landline (<i>n</i>)	speakers (<i>n</i>)
create (<i>v</i>)	laptop (<i>n</i>)	speech (<i>n</i>)
desktop (<i>n</i>)	light year (<i>n</i>)	spin (<i>v</i>)
diameter (<i>n</i>)	lucky (<i>adj</i>)	star (<i>n</i>)
digital (<i>adj</i>)	miles per hour (<i>n</i>)	street children (<i>n</i>)
divide (<i>n, v</i>)	millimetre (<i>n</i>)	sun (<i>n</i>)
donation (<i>n</i>)	miss (<i>v</i>)	these days (<i>adv</i>)
environmental (<i>adj</i>)	monitor (<i>n</i>)	too (<i>adv</i>)
ever (<i>adv</i>)	moon (<i>n</i>)	touchpad (<i>n</i>)
evolve (<i>v</i>)	mouse (computer) (<i>n</i>)	universe (<i>n</i>)
example (<i>n</i>)	NGO (<i>n</i>)	unlikely (<i>adj</i>)
expand (<i>v</i>)	orbit (<i>v</i>)	UPS (<i>n</i>)
external (<i>adj</i>)	outer (<i>adj</i>)	volunteer (<i>n, v</i>)
feel (<i>v</i>)	PC (<i>n</i>)	youth (<i>n, adj</i>)

M Can you do these things? Tick the correct column.

	a little	OK	well
I can use large numbers.			
I can use the present simple tense to talk about regular actions.			
I can use the present continuous tense to talk about things happening now.			
I can use the present continuous tense to talk about things happening around now.			
I can use units to measure things.			
I can ask questions with <i>how</i>			
I can pronounce /b/-/p/, /g/-/k/, /d/-/t/			
I can use the present perfect tense to talk about experiences.			
I can identify the parts and uses of a computer.			
I can identify the main idea in a reading text.			
I can use a monolingual dictionary			