

# Additional Material

## 1.4.1 General knowledge

from page 7

**B. Work in pairs. Partner B: look at this page. Partner A: look at page 7.**  
Partner B: ask your partner these questions.

- Where do giraffes live?
  - Africa
  - South America
  - India
- When do Australians celebrate New Year?
  - January
  - April
  - December
- What does a tailor make?
  - computers
  - clothes
  - food
- Where do Kurdish people come from?
  - China, Korea and Japan
  - Canada, the US and Mexico
  - Turkey, Iran and Iraq

Where do giraffes live:  
Africa, South America  
or India?

Answers: 1. Africa 2. clothes 3. January 4. Turkey, Iran and Iraq

## 1.4.3 Pairwork: Ban Ki-moon

from page 9

**A. What do you know about the United Nations? What do you know about Ban Ki-moon?**

**B. Read this text. There is some missing information.**  
What questions do you need to find this information?

### Ban Ki-moon

Ban Ki-moon is the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He comes from Chungju, in South Korea. His name, Ki-moon, means '\_\_\_\_\_'. He speaks English, French, Korean and \_\_\_\_\_. His job is very large – the United Nations has 191 member countries, almost every independent country in the world. \_\_\_\_\_ people work for the UN. He earns about 240,000 dollars per year.



His wife's name is \_\_\_\_\_. They have three children. They live in \_\_\_\_\_, near the United Nations headquarters. In their free time they like listening to music and \_\_\_\_\_.

Ban Ki-moon is very interested in the environment, and often talks about global warming.



**C. Ask your partner the questions, and write the information.**

## 2.2.4 In the city

from page 21

Answer these questions about the picture on page 21. Don't look at the picture!

- How many people are there in the taxi?
- How many dogs are there?
- Are there any horses in the picture?
- How many birds are there?
- Is there a police officer in the picture?
- What is there on the roof of the building on the right?
- How many buses are there on the road?
- How many bicycles are there outside the cinema?

## 2.3.5 Pairwork: The office

from page 23

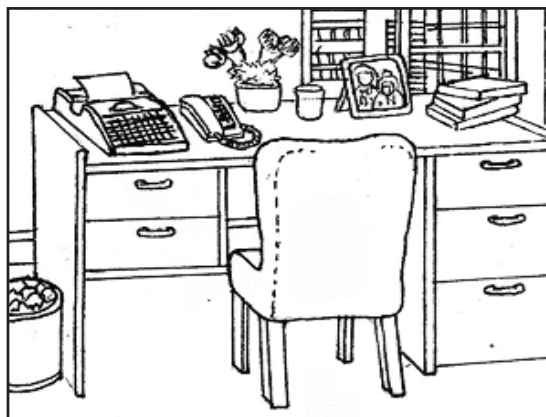
You and your partner both have a picture of an office. The pictures are almost the same, but there are eight differences. Find the differences without looking at each other's pictures. Ask questions, e.g.

How many... are there?

Where's the...?

Have you got a... in your picture?

Is the... next to/on/under the...?



## 2.8.2 Priorities

from page 30

### Language Improvement Strategies

#### Speaking

- Find a friend or friends who are also learning English, and agree to only speak English to each other for a fixed period, e.g. an hour a day or two days a week.
- Read simple English books to your younger siblings.
- Speak English whenever you can, e.g. to your teachers, to your parents (if they speak English)
- Sing English songs.

#### Listening

- Watch English language movies.
- Listen to the audio of graded readers while reading them (if available).
- Listen to English language programmes on the radio, and watch English language TV.
- Listen to English songs and try to write down the words, *or* read the words while listening.

#### Reading

- Get some graded readers (books written in simplified English) from a library or bookshop.
- Watch movies with English subtitles.
- Read the text in other textbooks, e.g. Headway, New Interchange, Language in Use.

#### Writing

- Write letters in English to your friends or classmates.
- Write stories from your culture that you know well.
- Write a journal (diary) of what you do and what you think every day/week.

**Vocabulary and grammar are improved by using English in the above situations, but extra exercises can also help.**

#### Vocabulary

- When reading anything, make a note of new words and look up the meanings in a dictionary.
- Think of a topic (e.g. transport) and look in a bilingual dictionary for words and phrases on that topic that you don't know (e.g. fare, trishaw, on time).
- Ask a classmate or friend to read your writing and correct your vocabulary mistakes.
- Do exercises in vocabulary practice books.

#### Grammar

- When reading or listening, pay attention to the structures they use (tenses, word order, etc.). Think about *why* the writer/speaker chose that structure for that situation.
- Ask a classmate or friend to read your writing and correct your grammar mistakes.
- Do exercises in grammar practice books.

### 3.3.3 Pairwork: Listen and draw

from page 40

Work in pairs.






Partner B: look at this picture.

Partner A: look at the picture on page 40.

Partner A: choose a box with a picture in it (1, 4, 7 or 9). Describe the picture to Partner B. S/he will draw it.

Then Partner B will describe a picture. Draw it in the correct box.

In section 3, there's a man sleeping under a tree...

1	2 	3 
4	5 	6 
7 	8	9

### 4.1.3 Prediction: Nelson Mandela

from page 51

Nelson Mandela struggled to end apartheid in South Africa. He studied law in the 1940s, and participated in student action against apartheid. He started South Africa's first black law firm in 1952. He joined the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC), an illegal organisation. The police arrested him in 1962, and he spent nearly 30 years in prison. He got out of prison in 1990. Apartheid ended in 1994, and black people voted for the first time. Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black president. He was president from 1994 to 1999.

### 4.2.5 Pairwork: Asking about Che Guevara

from page 53

Work in pairs. Partner B: look at this page. Partner A: look at page 53.

A. Read the text about Che Guevara. Use a dictionary if necessary. There is some information missing from the text. What questions do you need to ask to get this information?

1. Where

2. When

3. Who

4. Where



Che Guevara fought revolutions in South America. He trained as a doctor in \_\_\_\_\_(1), but took up guerilla warfare in the 1950s. He wanted \_\_\_\_\_(2). He worked with Fidel Castro, and they created a communist government in Cuba. He left Cuba in \_\_\_\_\_(3), and went to other South American and African countries. He taught guerilla warfare skills to \_\_\_\_\_(4) in these countries. The Bolivian government caught and killed him in 1967.

B. Ask your partner the questions, and write the answers in the text.

C. How could you get more information about Che Guevara?  
Where could you go to get more information?

### 6.3.2 Pairwork: Listen and draw

from page 88

Work in pairs.

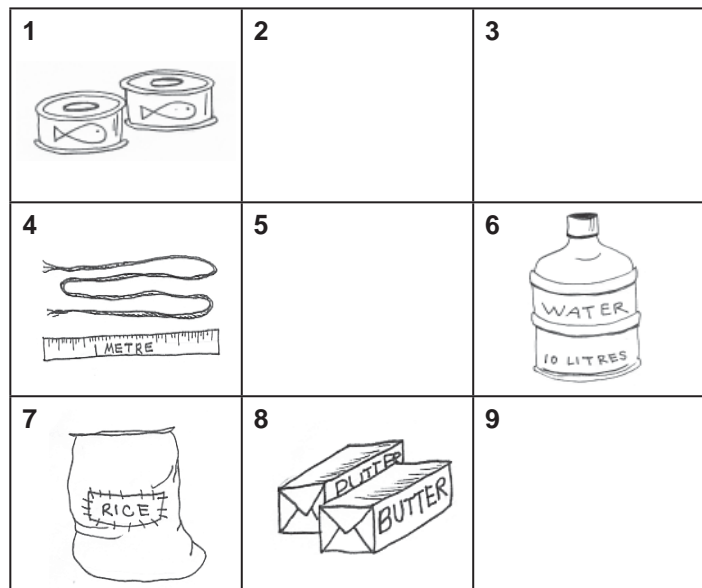
Partner B: look at these pictures.

Partner A: look at the pictures on page 88.

Describe your pictures to your partner.

Draw the pictures your partner describes in the blank spaces.

In section 7, there's a large bag of rice.



### 7.1.4 Pairwork: A visitor from the future

from page 100

B. Work in pairs. Partner B: look at this page. Partner A: look at page 100.

You are living now. A time traveller from the year 3050 is visiting. You want to know about the things below. Make questions, and ask Partner A.

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. computers / control everything? | 4. how long / people / live? |
| 2. what / people / do?             | 5. people / live / Mars?     |
| 3. there / be / diseases?          | 6. time travel / be / cheap? |
|                                    | 7. there / be / cancer?      |

C. Now change roles. You are a time traveller. You live in the year 3050. You come back to talk to the people who are living now. This is what you say about life in 3050:

In 3050, there is enough food and water for everyone. Scientists have discovered ways to grow a lot of food with only a little land, so now there is no hunger.

Unfortunately, there is still war. We can't stop humans fighting each other yet! At the moment, Japan and Canada are at war. Canadian terrorists put a bomb in Tokyo city, so Japan is bombing Canada - lots of Canadian refugees are crossing the border into the US.

The United Nations is trying to stop this war - the Secretary-General of the UN is a woman from Jupiter.

There are no cars now, everyone drives small aeroplanes that look like bicycles. They don't need petrol - you just put water in them - so they are very cheap!

Many animals are extinct. There are no more elephants, tigers or chickens.

Fortunately, there are a lot of trees. Logging is illegal in every country now.

Answer Partner A's questions.



## 8.2.5 Pairwork: More world records

from page 119

Partner B: look at this page. Partner A: look at page 119.

- A.** Here are some more world records. Some information is missing. What questions can you ask to get this information?
- B.** Work in pairs. Ask your partner questions to get the missing information.

**1** - The oldest person in the world was a French woman, Jeanne-Louise Calment. When she died she was 122 years old.

**2** - Kin Narita and Gin Kanie (born \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan) were the oldest twins. Kin died on January 23, 2000, at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.

**3** - William Meredith (1874-1958) became the oldest international football player when he played for England in 1920, aged 45.



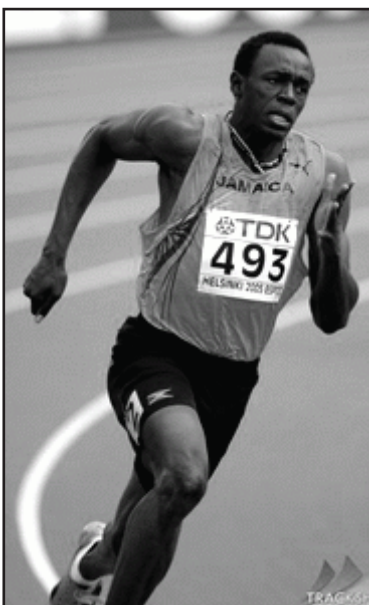
**4** - A tortoise from Madagascar called \_\_\_\_\_ was probably the oldest animal. In \_\_\_\_\_ British explorer Captain Cook gave it to the Tongan royal family. It died in 1965, so it was at least 188 years old.

**5** - The world's rarest living creature is also a \_\_\_\_\_. An old male named Lonesome George is the only survivor. When he dies, the species will be extinct.

**6** - The heaviest person in the world was Robert Hughes of the US. He had a rare disease, which made him get fatter and fatter. When he died, he weighed 484 kg.



**7** - The heaviest snake is a Myanmar python weighing 183 kg. She is 21 years old and \_\_\_\_\_ metres long. Her name is 'Baby', and she lives in a snake zoo in the USA.



**8** - The city with the biggest population is Tokyo, Japan, with an estimated population of \_\_\_\_\_ million people.

**9** - Shamsheer Singh of Punjab, India, had the longest beard. It was \_\_\_\_\_ metres long.

**10** - India holds the record for the longest dance party. 56 people danced continuously for \_\_\_\_\_ hours in 1999.

**11** - Usain Bolt from Jamaica is the world's fastest man. In 2008 he ran \_\_\_\_\_ in 9.69 seconds.

**12** - The shortest war happened in Zanzibar in \_\_\_\_\_. British ships bombed the island of Zanzibar at 9am on August 27. At 9.45am Zanzibar surrendered.

# Revision: Units 1-4

## A. Free time activities

What do you, your friends and your family members do in your free time? Use these verbs to make sentences.

read play visit listen watch go like

1. I watch Indian movies.
2. My best friend...
3. I...
4. My father...
5. My cousin doesn't...
6. I...
7. My aunt...

## B. Personal information

Read about Akira and then complete these sentences to make them true about him.

Use 's / isn't / don't / doesn't.

My name's Akira.  
I come from Osaka, Japan. I'm 32 years old and I'm a policeman. I like to cook Italian food in my free time. I'm very busy, but I'm happy with my life. I'm married with one child - a lovely girl named Tomoko.

1. His name 's \_\_\_\_\_ Akira.
2. Akira \_\_\_\_\_ come from China.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ 30 years old.
4. Akira \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ single.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ married.
7. He and his wife \_\_\_\_\_ have 3 children.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ happy.

## C. Questions

Make up *wh-* or *yes/no* questions using the words provided and any other words you need. Then answer the questions. Use the present simple tense.

1. your / best friend / play / football      Does your best friend play football?      Yes, he does.
2. eat / for breakfast      What do you eat for breakfast?      Rice and fish.
3. you / work
4. you / go / in the mornings
5. time / you / get up
6. you / vegetarian
7. you / like / to do / in the evening
8. your cousin / watch Indian movies
9. your / English class / start
10. your / aunt / like / watching TV
11. you / speak / Shan

## D. Adverbs of frequency

Look at how often Ma Hla does things each year. Use these adverbs to make them true about Ma Hla.

always usually often sometimes never

	days
has a cup of tea with breakfast	365
smokes	0
goes swimming	30
walks to work	200
listens to music	150
reads the newspaper	220

1. She always has a cup of tea with breakfast.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ smokes.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ she goes swimming.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ walks to work.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ listens to music.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ reads the newspaper.

## E. Classroom language

Write the correct question for each situation.

1. You want to know what 'rhyme' is in Myanmar. *What's 'rhyme' in Myanmar?*
2. You don't have a pencil.
3. You don't know how to spell 'carefully'.
4. You would like your teacher to say something again.
5. You need to know what a 'spanner' is.
6. You don't know how to pronounce 'moustache'.

## F. What's in Petchaburi?

Look at the information about Petchaburi, Thailand in the box and write five more sentences with *there is / isn't / are / aren't*.

1. *There is a police station in Petchaburi.*
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

police station	yes
cinemas	no
hospital	yes
buses	yes
swimming pool	no
schools	yes

## G. Your best friend

Describe your best friend. What does she or he look like? What does she or he like and dislike? Use the expressions in the box.

blue eyes   short hair   a moustache   drinking coffee   riding a bicycle  
black hair   a hat   big ears   eating mohinga   travelling by train

e.g. *My friend Tin Tin has got short black hair. He hasn't got a moustache...*

## H. Home

Read Daw Phyu's description of her apartment in Yangon. Fill the gaps.

I live in an apartment in Yangon with my family. There's a sofa in the living room. There <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a fan, so it's nice and cool when there's electricity. Next to the sofa there's a small desk. On the desk there <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a lamp, but there <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ any books on the desk. On the wall there are some photos, but there <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a clock. We've got a cat so there <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ any mice in our apartment. In the kitchen there's a refrigerator, but there <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ no windows, so it's very dark.

## I. Mandalay to Myitkyina

Your friend wants to take the train from Mandalay to Myitkyina. Use the trip information and vocabulary below to tell her about the journey.

### Trip Information

The train station.  
14,000 kyat.  
15 hours. Departs 8:00pm.  
Arrives 11:00am.

### Vocabulary

catch   get to   cost   take   leave

*You can catch the train at...*

## J. Adjectives

Which adjective fits each statement?


- 'The train to my house only costs 400 kyat!'
- 'San San Aye and Tin Tin aren't together any more.'
- 'Everybody was dressed in their best clothes'
- 'Their buses always arrive on time.'
- 'I always feel well. I never need to see a doctor.'
- 'He really likes going out and meeting new people.'

c h e a p  
 \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ m \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ l \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_

## K. A Postcard from Ngapali Beach

Fill the gaps in this postcard with the correct tenses of the verb in brackets: present simple, present continuous and past simple.

Dear Jack,



Greetings from Ngapali Beach! Aung Mon and I are staying (stay) here for a week. We<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) here on Tuesday. The trip here was quite long because we<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bus. The flights were very expensive! The sun<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) and it's very hot. We<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the beach and I<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) coconut juice. We<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this every day! We<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up), have a cup of coffee at our hotel, then we<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach. We<sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work) here. I<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/bring) my computer or my notebooks to the beach. Yesterday we<sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a boat to a small island nearby. It was really beautiful. Right now we<sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/swim) because we're both tired. We<sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) this morning and then again after lunch. We<sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the fishing boats in the ocean at the moment. Aung Mon<sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (read) his book, but I<sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/read). I<sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (write) postcards!

Take care, San San Aye

Jack Greer

263 Sydney Road

Brunswick

Victoria 3082

Australia

## L. How to make fried rice

Complete the instructions for making fried rice with the words in the box. Use each word once.

It's easy to make fried rice if you follow these instructions! First, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables (onions, tomatoes, carrots, etc.). Next, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ some oil into a frying pan and heat it. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables into the frying pan and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them for a few minutes. Then, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ some cooked rice and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it with the vegetables. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables and rice for a few more minutes and then add some fish sauce and chillies.

put  
chop  
cook  
add  
mix  
fry  
pour  
make

## M. Containers

What kinds of things are in these containers? Identify the words.

### Bottle

ilo oil  
twear

### Bag

lurof  
urags

### Can

reeb  
ifhs

### Carton

kilm  
gseg



## N. What did you do at the weekend?

Imagine that it is Monday morning. You look around your room and see things that you used for your weekend activities. Write about seven activities that you did.

a football   2 movie tickets   some DVDs   a phone   some chicken curry   a book  
 some new shoes   some empty coconuts   a letter   a train ticket   some clean clothes

e.g. *I played football on Saturday afternoon with some friends.*

## O. A bad phone line

Imagine you are talking to your friend on the phone. You can't hear her very well. Write down the questions you need to ask about the missing information.

Hi! So, my trip to <sup>1.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ was great! I flew there, so it only took <sup>2.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ hours. And it was cheap too. I only paid <sup>3.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ kyat for my ticket. The weather there was really cold. I wore a <sup>4.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ every day. I bought some <sup>5.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ for my parents, and it was easy to buy things because they spoke <sup>6.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ there. Best of all, I saw <sup>7.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, a place I've wanted to see for many years. It was a great trip!

1. *Where did you go?*

## P. Ni Ni's English class

Read about Ni Ni's English class. Complete the sentences with an adverb of degree from the box. Use each adverb once.

not very   quite   **really**   very   a bit

Most of the people in my English class are great. My teacher, Daw Nu, is <sup>1.</sup> really helpful! She always repeats things when we need it, and she never gets angry. Aung Shwe is also <sup>2.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ friendly. He helps explain what new words mean when I don't know and he never laughs at me. Kyaw Zwa is <sup>3.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ nice, but sometimes he makes too much noise. I'm not so sure about Ko Win because he's <sup>4.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ talkative – he doesn't say much. One more thing. The classroom is <sup>5.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ small, too. There isn't much room to move in there when we do speaking activities.

## Q. Check your knowledge

Think about all the things you have learned while studying Units 1-4. Complete this checklist. Give yourself a score of 1-5: 1 = very badly, 5 = very well.

Which ones have the lowest scores? What can you do to improve your ability in them?

I can...	1	2	3	4	5
discuss my daily routine					
ask and answer questions in the past and present					
talk about my family					
introduce myself and other people					
describe towns and villages					
discuss and advise about transport					
identify my English learning needs and priorities					
talk about what's happening now					
discuss food and recipes					
talk about my life history					
order food in a restaurant					
understand active and passive verbs					

# Revision: Units 5-8

## A. Present perfect and past simple

Complete the conversation with the past simple or present perfect form.

A: Have you ever lost (lose) anything important?

B: Yes, I <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my English dictionary two weeks ago.

A: <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (find) it yet?

B: No. So I <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new one yesterday. Look!

A: Wow! That's really nice. Where <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) it?

B: I <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (get) it at the bookshop in town. What about you?

<sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) anything important?

A: Yes. I <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my mobile phone in the movie theatre last month.

B: Oh! So that's why you <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (not call) me for a long time!

A: Sorry - I <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) your number, so I couldn't call you.

## B. Planning a party

Zaw Min and Ma Aye are planning a birthday party for Tin Maung. Fill the gaps to make correct sentences. There is more than one possible answer for some gaps.

Zaw Min: Have you invited all Tin Maung's friends?

Ma Aye: No, I haven't told them yet. I <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ do it tomorrow. But I've <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of my friends! What about a present? <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you bought a present for him yet?

Zaw Min: Yes, I have. It's a book about fishing. Tin Maung really likes fishing!

Ma Aye: How many people do you think <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ come to the party?

Zaw Min: <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of people will come. Tin Maung has a lot of friends.

Ma Aye: Yes, but it's raining a lot, so some people <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ not come.

Zaw Min: Who can make a cake?

Ma Aye: I <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ my cousin yesterday. He'll make one.

Zaw Min: Let's make a shopping list. What do we need to buy?

Ma Aye: OK, do we have <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ balloons left from the previous party?

Zaw Min: I think I've got <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in my house.

Ma Aye: Good. I will make mohinga so we need to buy a few <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of noodles, a <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of onions, <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ cucumbers, and some bananas. Do you have any chillies in your <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_\_?

Zaw Min: I don't have very <sup>14</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, but I probably have some.

Ma Aye: Great! I think we have a good plan! What are you going to <sup>15</sup>\_\_\_\_\_?

Zaw Min: I don't really like to wear formal clothes. I think I will just wear my <sup>16</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and a <sup>17</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

Ma Aye: Oh, really? I think I will wear my new <sup>18</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ with big flowers and my new red high-heeled <sup>19</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

Zaw Min: OK, we don't have <sup>20</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ work now. Just remember to invite Tin Maung's friends!

## C. Possessive pronouns

Replace the words in brackets with a possessive pronoun.

- Your bicycle is faster than (my bicycle). mine
- Your house is bigger than (our house). \_\_\_\_\_
- Our teachers are friendlier than (their teachers). \_\_\_\_\_
- My cousin is more intelligent than (your cousin). \_\_\_\_\_
- Your food is more delicious than (his food). \_\_\_\_\_
- His job is easier than (her job). \_\_\_\_\_
- Your exams were harder than (my exams). \_\_\_\_\_

## D. Clothing

Complete these sentences with information about yourself, your friends and your family.

1. I always wear \_\_\_\_\_ in... *I always wear flip-flops in the hot season.*
2. I usually pay \_\_\_\_\_ for...
3. I sometimes wear \_\_\_\_\_ when...
4. In my culture, a lot of people wear...
5. I never wear \_\_\_\_\_ because...
6. My best friend often wears \_\_\_\_\_ because...
7. My uncle doesn't wear \_\_\_\_\_ because...

## E. Quantity: Find the mistakes

Find the mistakes in these sentences and correct them. There is one mistake in each.

1. How many furniture is there in your house? *How much furniture is there in your house?*
2. Can you give me an information about the bus to Mandalay?
3. Hurry! We don't have many time before the film starts.
4. This tabletop is made of a glass.
5. I have to write a letter. Can you give me a paper and an envelope.
6. I went to the shop and bought some packet of sugar.
7. There are too many traffics today, so it took a long time to get to work.

## F. Too many problems

Write the other half of this conversation, describing the problems.

1. (too much) *There's too much rubbish!* 'Yes, there are dirty plastic bags everywhere.'
2. (too many) 'Yes, it's really crowded in the linecar.'
3. (not enough) 'So you can't buy it.'
4. (too many) 'Right - there are more tourists than local people!'
5. (not enough) 'Yes, everybody wants to go to university.'
6. (too much) 'Yes, the water is really dirty.'

## G. for and since

Complete these sentences with *for* or *since*.

1. Shwe Oo has lived in Bagan since 2001.
2. I have played table tennis \_\_\_\_\_ several years.
3. Thida was a student in Mandalay \_\_\_\_\_ four years.
4. I'm so tired. I've been awake \_\_\_\_\_ 4:00 this morning.
5. My aunt and uncle have been married \_\_\_\_\_ about 45 years.
6. My mother has had the same hairstyle \_\_\_\_\_ she got married.
7. How are you? I haven't seen you \_\_\_\_\_ your wedding.
8. Where have you been? I've been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ two hours!

## H. Contradictions

Complete the statements and the contradictions.

1. He still hasn't paid the rent.
2. (They / not / buy / food / yet.) *They haven't bought food yet.*
3. I think I have malaria!
4. (It / probably / rain / tonight.)
5. Petrol is cheaper now.
6. (Your sister / very good at / singing.)
7. My friends are bad at writing in English.
8. (I / not very / good at / fishing).

### Contradiction

- Yes he has.*  
*Yes they have.*  
  
*No it won't.*  
  
*Yes she is.*  
  
*Yes you are.*

## I. Small town and big city life

Min Zaw needs some advice. He needs to choose between living in a small town or in a big city. Compare the two places to help him decide. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a small town and a big city?

+ means better - means worse

1. *There are more opportunities for education in a big city.  
There are fewer opportunities for education in a small town.*

	Small Town	Big City
Education	-	+
Cost of Living	+	-
Friendly People	+	-
Food	-	+
Pollution	+	-
Security	+	-
Entertainment	-	+
Jobs	-	+
Health Care	-	+
Shopping	-	+

## J. Conditionals

Match the sentence halves.

- |                                        |                                   |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. If I go out tonight,                | a. we don't have to cook!         |
| 2. If you come over,                   | b. when you don't have any money. |
| 3. Cats eat rice                       | c. I might cook                   |
| 4. If you have a party,                | d. I'll go to the cinema.         |
| 5. It is difficult to buy nice clothes | e. will you invite me?            |
| 6. When you are sick,                  | f. if they don't have any meat.   |
| 7. If we eat in a restaurant tonight,  | g. if it rains.                   |
| 8. I might stay home                   | h. you must visit me.             |
| 9. If I move to another city,          | i. you should go to the clinic.   |
| 10. I'll pay you back                  | j. when I get a good job.         |

## K. Superlatives

Ma Win is asking you questions. Complete her questions. Use a superlative + present perfect. Answer the questions with your own ideas.

- Ma Win: (What / good / movie / you see?) *What's the best movie you've seen?*  
You: *The Titanic.*
- Ma Win: (Which / large city / you / go to?)  
You:
- Ma Win: (Who / interesting person / you / meet?)  
You:
- Ma Win: (What / unusual food / you / eat?)  
You:
- Ma Win: (How much / expensive thing / you / buy?)  
You:
- Ma Win: (What / bad illness / you / have?)  
You:
- Ma Win: (Where / cold place / you / go?)  
You:
- Ma Win: (Who / lazy person / you / know?)  
You:

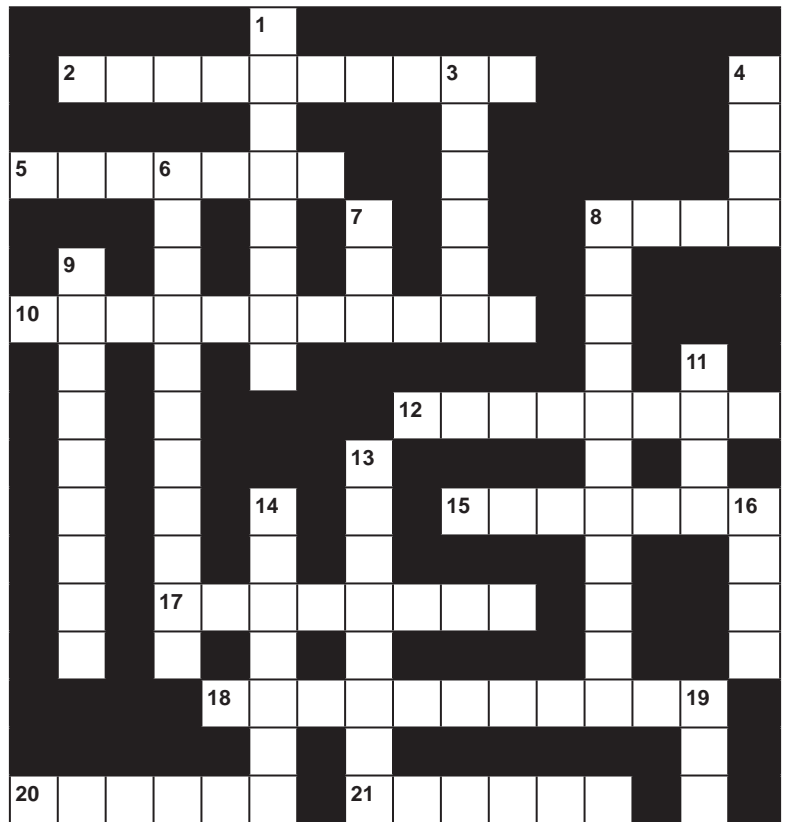
## L. Crossword

### Across

2. A large meeting.
5. A lot of containers are made of this light, cheap material.
8. Nobody knows a \_\_\_\_ for cancer.
10. Making living conditions better.
12. A celebration, usually with music and dancing.
15. A \_\_\_\_ person doesn't work any more.
17. People wear these in their ears.
18. The natural world.
20. A crossword is a type of \_\_\_\_.
21. Everything not made by people.

### Down

1. Buddhism is a \_\_\_\_.
3. A light material you use to make clothes.
4. A pain or uncomfortable feeling.
6. A big shop where you can buy a lot of different things.
7. My \_\_\_\_ is to pass this course.
8. A piece of paper you get after you finish studying.
9. Often made of gold or silver, people wear this to look nice.
11. A place where you can drink coffee or tea and eat snacks.
13. Should I get married or stay single? This is a very difficult \_\_\_\_.
14. To make plans and prepare for something.
16. Money you borrow, and need to pay back.
19. A part of your foot.



## M. Check your knowledge

Think about all the things you have learned while studying Units 5-8. Complete this checklist. Give yourself a score of 1-5. 1 = very badly 5 = very well. Which ones have the lowest scores? What can you do to improve your ability in them?

I can...	1	2	3	4	5
talk about things that have just happened					
identify appropriate clothing for different situations					
buy things and bargain					
use different vocabulary learning techniques					
talk about quantity					
complain					
make an appointment					
make predictions about the future					
talk about the probability of something happening					
give and understand directions to a place					
contradict someone					
use a range of communication strategies					
compare things					
discuss free time activities					
use appropriate listening strategies					



# Revision: Units 9-12

## A. Adult and child

Compare being an adult and being a child. Use *can/can't/have to/don't have to*. Think about things like money, freedom, responsibilities, work and free time.

### Positive (+)

**Children:** *Children can play every day.*

### Negative (-)

**Adults:** *Adults have to work hard.*

## B. Advice for a visitor

A friend from South Africa is coming to visit Myanmar for the first time. He'll be here for two weeks and he's going to visit your family and stay in a guesthouse. Give him some advice about your region and local culture.

1. Where should I go? *You should go to Shwedagon Pagoda.*
2. What traditional arts should I see?
3. How do I behave with older people?
4. What is rude behaviour while eating a meal?
5. Should I bring gifts for my host?
6. How do I buy a train ticket?
7. Can I go out alone at night?
8. Can I leave my money and passport in my hotel room?

## C. Visitors are coming

Marge Occam, an important visitor from England, is coming. You are taking her out to dinner. What should you do? Where can you go? What topics are appropriate and what topics are not appropriate? Complete the sentences.

1. You should *ask her about her favorite hobbies.*
2. You shouldn't
3. I think you should
4. You don't have to
5. You can
6. You mustn't

## D. Definitions

Group the following words into the three columns and write a definition for each.

musician	typewriter	island	peasant	gallery	qualification	bookshop	
Australia	heater	violin	newsreader	dormitory	desert	puppet	internet
		forestry worker	pilot	laboratory			

### Somewhere that

*island*

### Something that

*typewriter*

### Someone who

*musician*

*An island is somewhere that is surrounded by water.*

*A typewriter is something that you use to type letters.*

*A musician is someone who plays an instrument.*

## E. Past simple and past continuous

Complete the conversations. Use the past simple or the past continuous form of the verb.

**Journalist:** What were you doing (you / do) when the accident <sup>1.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (happen)?

**Si Si:** I <sup>2.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at the bus station. I <sup>3.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus to Hsipaw.

**Journalist:** <sup>4.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / see) the accident?

**Si Si:** No, because I <sup>5.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the newspaper.

**Hassan:** I <sup>6.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you at 8 o'clock last night but you weren't at home.

**Kyaw Zwa:** I <sup>7.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in a teashop. My brother and I <sup>8.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) football.

**Hassan:** <sup>9.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Aung Aung with you?

**Kyaw Zwa:** No, he <sup>10.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at his Auntie's restaurant.

**Hassan:** Where <sup>11.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go) after the teashop?

**Kyaw Zwa:** I <sup>12.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home.

**Mum:** Oh no! My beautiful vase! What happened?

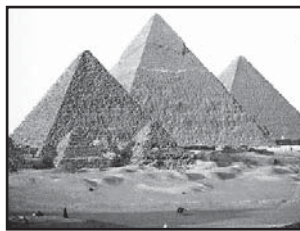
**Ma Yin:** I'm really sorry, Mum. I <sup>13.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (break) it when I <sup>14.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) it.

**Mum:** How?

**Ma Yin:** My hands <sup>15.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) wet and I <sup>16.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) it on the floor.

## F. Places around the world

What do you know about these places?



Egypt



Cambodia



Paris, France

Put the following words and phrases into the chart.

urban	Paris, France	tropical	take a boat tour	French wine and cheese
	Cambodia	see the Pyramids	old and modern paintings	

place	climate	geography	food	arts	activities
Egypt	dry	beaches the River Nile	kebabs mint tea	old buildings	_____
_____	hot, humid and rainy	paddy fields The Mekong River	rice noodles	traditional dancing Angkor Wat	see a temple ceremony _____
_____	hot summers cold winters	The Seine River	bread	_____	climb the Eiffel Tower
Other	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Fill the bottom row with information about your country, or a country you know well.

## G. An exciting trip

Read about Nang Seng's trip to an environmental conference. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words and phrases in the box. Use each word or phrase once.

fly	<del>excite</del>	look for	need	bore	find out	listen
	interest	take off	frighten	turn up		

In December 2007, Nang Seng went on an <sup>1.</sup> exciting trip. She went to Indonesia for an international conference about global warming. She felt a little nervous when the plane was <sup>2.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ because she doesn't like <sup>3.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She also got lost while she was <sup>4.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her luggage.

People from 80 different countries <sup>5.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the conference. Nang Seng went to a lot of meetings, which is sometimes quite <sup>6.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. However, she also learned a lot about how our world is changing and that urgent action is <sup>7.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on global warming. She <sup>8.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of information on this topic. It's really quite <sup>9.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_! Her schedule during the two week long conference was busy. Most of her days and evenings were busy with meetings and discussions. When the participants were having discussions, she <sup>10.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to all the different opinions people expressed.

Nang Seng enjoyed the conference because she is very <sup>11.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in global warming and she learned a lot.

## H. What makes a good or bad...?

Describe characteristics of a good or bad example of each type of person. Use at least three adjectives.

1. A good teacher is *patient, easy-going, and friendly.*
2. A bad teacher is
3. A good manager is
4. A bad manager is
5. A good doctor is
6. A bad doctor is
7. A good politician is
8. A bad politician is

## I. Making arrangements

Look at Nyi Nyi's schedule below and complete the conversation. Use the present continuous tense.

time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
8:00am - 10:00am	English class		English class
10:00am - 12 noon		work at shop	meet with teacher
12 noon - 2:00pm	lunch with Ma Sein	lunch with Kyaw Zwa	

Sai Sai: Hey Nyi Nyi. Do you want to meet for breakfast on Monday?

Nyi Nyi: Sorry, but <sup>1.</sup> I'm studying English from 8 till 10.

Sai Sai: Then could we have lunch on Monday? I'm free at noon.

Nyi Nyi: Sorry, I can't. <sup>2.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She's coming back from Dawei on Monday.  
Are you free on Tuesday morning?

Sai Sai: Sorry, but I'm working all day Tuesday. How about Wednesday?

Nyi Nyi: Well, <sup>3.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:00, and then <sup>4.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at 10:00. <sup>5.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ anything at 12:00. How about then?

Sai Sai: Yeah, that sounds great! I'm not busy on Wednesday. See you then!

Nyi Nyi: OK, see you then!

## J. Passive quiz

First, form questions and statements using the present simple and past simple passive. Then choose the correct answers.

### Questions

- When / build / Sule Pagoda?
- Where / speak / Sinhalese / today?
- Where / find / kiwis?
- Where / first educate / Aung San?
- When / invent / the internet?
- What / invent / by Karl F. Benz?

### Answers

- (about 500 / 1,000 / 2,000 years ago)
- (India / Sri Lanka / Pakistan)
- (India / New Zealand / Australia)
- (Natmauk / Yangon / London)
- (1969 / 1979 / 1989)
- (the telephone / the car / the motorcycle)

## K. Job interview

Imagine that you are in a job interview for an office assistant position in a town near Mrauk-U. Complete the question forms and then answer with your own information, giving some details.

Have you ever...

Answer

Details (When? Where?)

- (have) had a job?
- (apply) \_\_\_\_\_ for a job?
- (work) \_\_\_\_\_ part-time?
- (be) \_\_\_\_\_ promoted?
- (work) \_\_\_\_\_ long hours?
- (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a computer course?
- (write) \_\_\_\_\_ a report?
- (manage) \_\_\_\_\_ an office?
- (quit) \_\_\_\_\_ a job?
- (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in a rural area?

Yes, I have. I worked at MyanMart for 2 years.

## L. Check your knowledge

Think about all the things you have learned while studying Units 9-12. Complete this checklist. Give yourself a score of 1-5: 1 = very badly 5 = very well.

Which ones have the lowest scores? What can you do to improve your ability in them?

I can...	1	2	3	4	5
discuss things you need and don't need to do					
give advice					
talk about jobs					
narrate a story in the past					
describe a person's character and appearance					
identify countries and nationalities					
talk about future plans and arrangements					
describe geographical features of a country					
express opinions, and agree and disagree with others' opinions					
discuss things you have done and things that have changed					
talk about the arts in your community					
understand and use appropriate small talk					
use a range of spoken communication strategies					

# Revision Answers: Units 1-4

## A. Free time activities

### Possible answers:

2. *My best friend listens to music.*
3. *I read poetry.*
4. *My father goes to the movies.*
5. *My cousin doesn't play chess.*
6. *I like to play soccer.*
7. *My aunt visits her friends.*

## B. Personal information

### Answers:

2. *Akira doesn't come from China.*
3. *He isn't 30 years old.*
4. *Akira isn't a doctor.*
5. *He isn't single.*
6. *He is married.*
7. *He and his wife don't have 3 children.*
8. *He is happy.*

## C. Questions

The questions will be similar, but the answers will be different for each student.

### Possible answers:

3. *Do you work?/Where do you work?*  
*Yes, I do./At the post office.*
4. *Where do you go in the mornings?*  
*I go to work*
5. *What time do you get up?*  
*7 o'clock*
6. *Are you vegetarian?*  
*No, I'm not.*
7. *What do you like to do in the evening?*  
*Study English.*
8. *Does your cousin watch Indian movies?*  
*No, he doesn't.*
9. *When does your English class start?/*  
*What time does your English class start?*  
*9am.*
10. *Does your aunt like watching TV?*  
*Yes, she does.*
11. *Do you speak Shan?*  
*Yes, I do.*

## D. Adverbs of frequency

### Answers:

2. *never*
3. *sometimes*
4. *usually/often*
5. *often*
6. *usually*

## E. Classroom language

There are a few different ways to ask these questions.

### Possible answers:

2. *Can I please borrow a pencil?*
3. *How do you spell 'carefully'?*
4. *Can you say that again, please?*
5. *What does 'spanner' mean?*
6. *How do you pronounce 'm-o-u-s-t-a-c-h-e'?*

## F. What's in Petchaburi?

### Answers:

2. *There aren't any cinemas in Petchaburi.*
3. *There is a hospital in Petchaburi.*
4. *There are buses in Petchaburi.*
5. *There is no swimming pool in Petchaburi.*
6. *There are schools in Petchaburi.*

## G. Your best friend

Everybody's answers will be different, but here is an example:

### Possible answers:

*My friend Tin Tin has got short black hair. He hasn't got a moustache or blue eyes. He's got big ears and a hat. He likes drinking coffee, eating mohinga and riding a bicycle. He doesn't like travelling by train.*

## H. Home

### Answers:

1. *is*
2. *is*
3. *aren't*
4. *isn't*
5. *aren't*
6. *are*

## I. Mandalay to Myitkyina

### Possible answers:

*You can catch the train at the train station. It costs 14,000 kyat. It takes 15 hours. It leaves at 8:00pm. It arrives at 11:00am.*

## J. Adjectives

### Answers:

2. *separated*
3. *formal*
4. *reliable*
5. *healthy*
6. *sociable*



### K. A postcard from Ngapali Beach

Answers:

1. *arrived*
2. *took*
3. *is shining*
4. *are sitting*
5. *am drinking*
6. *do*
7. *wake up*
8. *go*
9. *are not working/don't work*
10. *didn't bring*
11. *took*
12. *are not swimming*
13. *swam*
14. *are watching*
15. *is reading*
16. *am not reading*
17. *am writing*

### L. How to make fried rice

Answers:

1. *chop*
2. *pour*
3. *put*
4. *fry/cook*
5. *add*
6. *mix*
7. *cook/fry*

### M. Containers

Answers:

**Bottle** - *water*

**Bag** - *flour, sugar*

**Can** - *beer, fish*

**Carton** - *milk, eggs*

### N. What did you do at the weekend?

Possible answers:

2. *I went to the movies on Saturday night.*
3. *I watched some DVDs on Friday evening.*
4. *I talked on the phone a lot.*
5. *I cooked chicken curry for my friend on Sunday.*
6. *I read a book on Sunday morning.*
7. *I bought some new shoes.*
8. *I washed my clothes on Sunday night.*

### O. A bad phone line

There are a few possible correct answers.

Possible answers:

2. *How long did the flight take?*
3. *How much did you pay for your ticket?*
4. *What did you wear?*
5. *What did you buy for your parents?*
6. *What language did they speak?*
7. *What did you see?*

### P. Ni Ni's English class

Answers:

2. *very*
3. *quite*
4. *not very*
5. *a bit*

### Q. Check your knowledge

Answer the questionnaire and make a plan for improving your weakest skills.

## Revision Answers: Units 5-8

### A. Present perfect and past simple

Answers:

1. *lost*
2. *Have you found*
3. *bought*
4. *did you buy*
5. *got*
6. *Have you ever lost*
7. *left*
8. *didn't call*
9. *lost*

### B. Planning a party

Some gaps have more than one correct answer.

Possible answers:

1. *will*
2. *invited*
3. *Have*
4. *will*
5. *loads*
6. *might*
7. *asked*
8. *any*
9. *some*
10. *packets*
11. *kilo*
12. *some*
13. *house*
14. *many*
15. *wear*
16. *longyi*
17. *T-shirt*
18. *dress*
19. *shoes*
20. *much*

### C. Possessive pronouns

Answers:

2. *ours*
3. *theirs*
4. *yours*
5. *his*
6. *hers*
7. *mine*

### D. Clothing

Possible answers:

2. *I usually pay a lot of money for my clothes.*
3. *I sometimes wear a suit and tie when I go to work.*
4. *In my culture, a lot of people wear longyis.*
5. *I never wear jeans because they are uncomfortable.*
6. *My best friend often wears high-heel shoes because she wants to look taller.*
7. *My uncle doesn't wear dresses because he is a man.*

## E. Quantity: Find the mistakes

### Answers:

2. Can you give me information about the bus to Mandalay?
3. Hurry! We don't have much time before the film starts.
4. This tabletop is made of glass.
5. I have to write a letter. Can you give me some paper and an envelope?
6. I went to the shop and bought a packet of sugar. **OR:** I went to the shop and bought some packets of sugar.
7. There's too much traffic today, so it took a long time to get to work.

## F. Too many problems

### Possible answers:

2. There are too many people.
3. There is not enough pork in the shop.
4. There are too many tourists.
5. There are not enough places in university.
6. There is too much rubbish in the water.

## G. for and since

### Answers:

2. for 3. for 4. since 5. for
6. since 7. since 8. for

## H. Contradictions

### Answers:

3. No, you don't
4. It will probably rain tonight.
5. No, it isn't.
6. Your sister isn't very good at singing.
7. No, they aren't.
8. I am not very good at fishing.

## I. Small town and big city life

### Possible answers:

2. The cost of living is lower in a small town. It is higher in a big city.
3. People are more friendly in a small town. People are less friendly in a big city.
4. There is better food in a big city. A small town only has a few types of food.
5. There is more pollution in a big city than in a small town.
6. Security is usually better in a small town. A big city is often more dangerous.
7. Entertainment is better in a big city. There is usually less entertainment in a small town.
8. There are more jobs in a big city. There are fewer jobs in a small town.

9. There is better health care in a big city. health care in a small town is probably worse.
10. Shopping is better in a big city. Small towns don't have as many shops.

## J. Conditionals

### Answers:

1. d. I'll go to the cinema.
2. c. I might cook.
3. f. if they don't have any meat.
4. e. will you invite me?
5. b. when you don't have any money.
6. i. you should go to the clinic.
7. a. we don't have to cook!
8. g. if it rains.
9. h. you must visit me.
10. j. when I get a good job.

## K. Superlatives

### Answers:

2. What is the largest city you've been to?
3. Who is the most interesting person you've met?
4. What is the most unusual food you've eaten?
5. How much is the most expensive thing you've bought?
6. What is the worst illness you've had?
7. Where is the coldest place you've been?
8. Who is the laziest person you've known?

## L. Crossword

**Across:** 2. conference 4. plastic 8. cure  
10. development 12. festival 15. retired  
17. earrings 18. environment 20. puzzle  
21. nature

**Down:** 1. religion 3. cotton 4. ache  
6. supermarket 7. aim 8. certificate  
9. jewellery 11. café 13. decision  
14. arrange 16. debt 19. toe

## M. Check your knowledge

Answer the questionnaire and make a plan for improving your weakest skills.

# Revision Answers: Units 9-12

## A. Adult and child

### Possible answers, children:

**Positive** - *Children can learn very fast. Children don't have to work.*

**Negative** - *Children have to obey adults. Children can't drive a motorbike.*

### Possible answers, adults:

**Positive** - *Adults can make their own decisions. Adults don't have to attend school.*

**Negative** - *Adults have to worry about a lot of things. Adults can't cry in public.*

## B. Advice for a visitor

### Possible answers:

2. *You should see some traditional dancing.*

3. *You should be very polite to older people.*

4. *You should not eat with your left hand.*

5. *You don't have to, but you can bring a small gift if you want to.*

6. *You can go to the train station, or to a travel agent in town.*

7. *You can go out alone at night.*

8. *No, you shouldn't do that!*

## C. Visitors are coming

### Possible answers:

2. *You shouldn't ask her how much money she makes.*

3. *I think you should take her to meet your friends.*

4. *You don't have to call her 'Ms Occam'.*

5. *You can call her 'Marge'.*

6. *You mustn't drink too much alcohol.*

## D. Definitions

### Possible answers:

#### Somewhere that

country - *Somewhere that has borders and government. You need a passport to come in and out of it.*

gallery - *Somewhere that you can see paintings or photographs.*

bookshop - *Somewhere that you can buy books.*

Australia - *Somewhere that is large and near New Zealand*

dormitory - *Somewhere that a lot of students live together.*

desert - *Somewhere that is really dry. There's lots of sand and not many plants.*

laboratory - *Somewhere that scientists do experiments.*

#### Something that

qualification - *Something that you get after you finish university or a training course.*

heater - *Something that you can use to make your house warmer.*

violin - *Something that you use to make music. It has strings.*

puppet - *Something that looks like a person, used in theatre.*

internet - *Something that you use to send information between computers.*

#### Someone who

forestry worker - *Someone who takes care of the forest.*

peasant - *Someone who makes a living by growing crops.*

newsreader - *Someone who works on radio or TV and reads the news.*

pilot - *Someone who can fly an aeroplane.*

## E. Past simple and past continuous

### Answers:

1. *happened* 2. *was* 3. *was waiting*

4. *Did you see* 5. *was reading* 6. *called*

7. *was sitting* 8. *were watching* 9. *Was*

10. *was working* 11. *did you go* 12. *went*

13. *broke* 14. *was washing*

15. *were* 16. *dropped*

## F. Places around the world

Answers:

**Egypt/activities** - see the Pyramids

**Cambodia/climate** - tropical

**Cambodia/activities** - take a boat tour

**Paris, France/geography** - urban

**Paris, France/food** - French wine and cheese

**Paris, France/arts** - old and modern paintings

Fill the bottom section with information about a place you know well.

## G. An exciting trip

Answers:

2. taking off
3. flying
4. looking for
5. turned up
6. boring
7. needed
8. found out
9. frightening
10. listened
11. interested

## H. What makes a good or bad...?

Possible answers:

2. A bad teacher is bad-tempered, arrogant and impatient.
3. A good manager is generous, honest and friendly.
4. A bad manager is corrupt, mean and sleazy.
5. A good doctor is friendly, honest and intelligent.
6. A bad doctor is careless, forgetful and lazy.
7. A good politician is honest, reliable and friendly.
8. A bad politician is corrupt, vain and stupid.

## I. Making Arrangements

Possible answers:

2. I'm having lunch with Ma Sein
3. I'm going to English class
4. I'm meeting with my teacher
5. I'm not doing

## J. Passive quiz

Answers:

1. a. About 2,000 years ago
2. b. Sri Lanka
3. c. New Zealand
4. d. Natmauk
5. e. 1969
6. f. The car

## K. Job interview

Possible answers:

2. Have you ever applied for a job?  
Yes, I have. I applied for my job at MyanMart three years ago.
3. Have you ever worked part time?  
Yes, I have. I worked part time when I was a student.
4. Have you ever been promoted?  
Yes, I have. I was promoted to assistant manager at MyanMart.
5. Have you ever worked long hours?  
Yes, I have. I worked long hours in a restaurant when I was a student
6. Have you ever taken a computer course?  
No, I haven't, but I am very interested in learning about computers.
7. Have you ever written a report?  
Yes, I have. When I worked at MyanMart, I had to write financial reports all the time.
8. Have you ever managed an office?  
No, I haven't, but I have managed a shop.
9. Have you ever quit a job?  
Yes, I have. I quit my job at MyanMart last year.
10. Have you ever lived in a rural area?  
Yes, I have. I grew up in a small village in Shan State.

## L. Check your knowledge

Answer the questionnaire and make a plan for improving your weakest skills.

# Language Reference

## Unit One

### The present simple

We use the present simple for:

- Repeated events.
  - I eat dinner at 7pm.
  - She plays football on Saturdays.
- Things that are true for a long time.
  - They live in Mandalay.
  - We like fishpaste.

### Positive statements

subject	verb	
I/You/We/They	live	in Sittwe.
	work	
She/He/It	lives	
	works	

### Spelling

Third person singular positive statement verb forms:

For most verbs we add <b>-s</b> .	read cost	reads costs
When the verb ends in <b>-ch, -sh, -s, -x</b> or <b>-z</b> we add <b>-es</b> . *	watch mix	watches mixes
When the verb ends in a consonant + <b>-y</b> remove the <b>-y</b> and add <b>-ies</b> .	study fly	studies flies
When the verb ends in a vowel + <b>-y</b> , add <b>-s</b> .	buy stay	buys stays

\* Also: do—does, go—goes

### Negative statements

subject	auxiliary	base	
I	don't (do not)	live	here.
You			
We			
They			
He	doesn't (does not)	work	
She			
It			

NOTE: After *do/don't/doesn't*, we always use the base form of the verb.

- She doesn't live here
- NOT: ~~She doesn't lives here.~~

### Questions and answers

#### 1. yes/no questions

auxiliary	subject	base	
Do	I/you/we/they	live	here?
Does	she/he/it		

#### 2. Short answers

Yes,	I/you/we/they	do	live here.
	she/he/it	does	
No,	I/you/we/they	don't	
	she/he/it	doesn't	

#### 3. wh- questions

These have the same word order as *yes/no* questions. The question word goes at the beginning.

- Where **do you** live?  
NOT: ~~Where you do live?~~
- When **does she** go to work?  
NOT: ~~When she does go to work?~~

### to be in the present simple

#### Statements

positive			negative		
I	'm	married.	I	'm not	Chinese.
He	's		He	isn't	
She			She		
It			It		
We	're	We	aren't		
You		You			
They		They			

NOTE: 'm = am, 's = is, 're = are, n't = not

#### Questions and answers

To make *yes/no* questions with *to be*, we put the verb before the subject.

##### 1. yes/no questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **He is** from Singapore.

QUESTION: **Is he** from Singapore?

ANSWER: • Yes, he is. NOT: ~~Yes, he's.~~  
• No, he isn't.

STATEMENT: **You are** a student.

QUESTION: **Are you** a student?

ANSWER: • Yes, I am. NOT: ~~Yes, I'm.~~  
• No, I'm not. NOT: ~~No, I am't.~~



## 2. *wh-* questions

- Where **is he** from?  
NOT: ~~Where **he is** from?~~
- Who **are his** parents?  
NOT: ~~Who **his parents are**?~~

## be or do?

In present simple questions and negative statements we use:

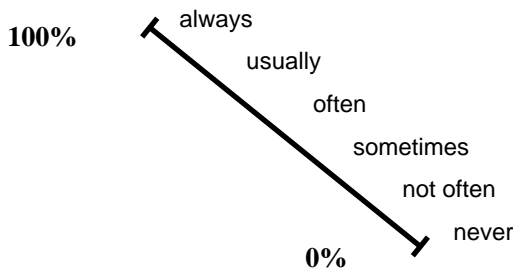
### 1. *Do* with verbs.

- **Do** you like fish? NOT: ~~Are you like fish?~~
- It **doesn't** live here. NOT: ~~It isn't live here.~~

### 2. *To be* with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, etc.

- **Are** you Ko Ko? NOT: ~~Do you Ko Ko?~~
- They **aren't** happy. NOT: ~~They don't happy.~~
- **Is** it at home? NOT: ~~Does it at home?~~

## Adverbs of frequency



We usually put the adverb of frequency:

1. After the verb *to be*.
  - I'm **often** late for work.
3. After an auxiliary verb.
  - Snakes **don't usually** bite people.
2. Before other verbs.
  - We **sometimes play** football at the weekend.

*Usually, often* and *sometimes* can also go at the start or the end of a clause.

- **Usually** Tom gets up at 6 o'clock.
- Aung Aung gets angry **sometimes**.
- **Often** I don't have breakfast.

# Unit Two

## Imperatives

1. We use imperatives to give orders and instructions. We form them with base form of the verb.
  - **Answer** these questions.
  - **Do** your homework.
2. Negative imperatives use *don't*.
  - **Don't** hit me.      • **Don't** talk loudly.

## there is/are

### Positive statements

singular	There	's	a cat
uncountable		(is)	some oil
plural		are	some dogs

### Negative statements

singular	There	isn't	a cat
uncountable			any oil
plural		aren't	any dogs

NOTE: *There isn't/aren't any* and *there is/are no* have the same meaning:

- There is no water. = There isn't any water.
- There are no dogs. = There aren't any dogs.

## Questions and answers

In questions, we put the verb before the subject.

### 1. *yes/no* questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **There is** a cinema

QUESTION: **Is there** a cinema?

ANSWER: • Yes, there is. NOT: ~~Yes, there's.~~  
• No, there isn't. / No, there's not.

STATEMENT: **There are** some computers.

QUESTION: **Are there** any computers?

ANSWER: • Yes, there are. • No, there aren't.

### 2. *wh-* questions

- How many people **are there** in the village?

## have got

1. The meaning is usually the same as *there is/are*.
  - The house has got three bedrooms.  
= There are three bedrooms in the house.
2. The meaning is the same as *have*.
  - I've got a big dictionary. = I have a big dictionary.

BUT: *Have* is:

- a. More formal.
- b. More common in American English.
- c. Used with actions.
  - I have dinner at 7pm.  
NOT: ~~I have got dinner at 7pm.~~
- d. Used in all tenses.
  - I had long hair last year.  
NOT: ~~I had got long hair last year.~~
  - I will have long hair soon.  
NOT: ~~I will have got long hair soon.~~

## Statements

subject	auxiliary	base	
I/You/We/ They	've haven't	got	three dogs. straight hair. an older sister.
She/He/It	's hasn't		

NOTE: 've = have, 's = has, n't = not

## Questions and answers

To make questions, we put *have/has* in front of the subject.

### 1. yes/no questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **We have** got a new manager.

QUESTION: **Have we** got a new manager?

ANSWER: • Yes, we have. NOT: ~~Yes, we've.~~  
NOT: ~~Yes, we do.~~

• No, we haven't.

NOT: ~~No, we haven't got.~~

STATEMENT: **She has** got a mosquito net.

QUESTION: **Has she** got a mosquito net?

ANSWER: • Yes, she has. NOT: ~~Yes, she's got.~~  
NOT: ~~Yes, she does.~~

• No, she hasn't.

NOT: ~~No, she hasn't got.~~

### 2. wh- questions

- What colour hair **has he** got?
- How much rice **have we** got?

## Adjectives

Adjectives modify (change or describe) nouns. They can:

- Follow the verb to be.
  - The bus **is slow**.
  - My brother **is tall**.
- Go just before the noun.
  - The **slow bus** costs 500 kyat.
  - The **tall man** is David.

# Unit Three

## The present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about:

- Things happening at the time of speaking.
  - I'm brushing my teeth.
- Things happening around now.
  - She's working a lot these days.

## Statements

We make the present continuous with the auxiliary verb *to be* and the present participle (verb-*ing*).

positive			negative		
I	'm	sitting.	I	'm not	sitting.
You			You		
We	're	thinking.	We	aren't	thinking.
They		leaving.	They		leaving.
She	's	leaving.	She	isn't	leaving.
He			He		
It			It		

## Spelling

1. For verbs that end in *-e*, we remove the *-e* and add *-ing*.

- write—writing
- use—using

2. For verbs with a short vowel and only one consonant, we double the consonant and add *-ing*.

- run—running
- stop—stopping

## Questions and answers

To make questions, we put the verb *to be* in front of the subject.

### 1. yes/no questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **He is** wearing a red shirt.

QUESTION: **Is he** wearing a red shirt?

ANSWER: • Yes, he is. NOT: ~~Yes, he's.~~  
• No, he isn't.

### 2. wh- questions

- Who **is she** speaking to?
- Where **are you** going?

## Present simple or continuous?

1. We use the present simple for repeated events (e.g. habits), and things that are true for a long time.

- I watch TV every night.
- Water boils at 100 degrees centigrade.

We often use these expressions with the present simple:

never, sometimes, often, usually, always,  
every day/week/month, on Saturdays

2. We use the present continuous for things happening at the moment of speaking.

- Be quiet! I'm watching TV.
- Look! The water's boiling.

We often use these expressions with the present continuous:

at the moment, now, right now, today,  
this morning/week/month/year

## State verbs

Some verbs talk about *states* – situations that do not change quickly. The following are some examples of state verbs:

like, love, prefer, hate, mind, understand, agree, disagree, believe, remember, know, want, need

We do not usually use this kind of verb in continuous tenses.

• I disagree with you.

NOT: ~~I am disagreeing with you.~~

• I don't remember your name.

NOT: ~~I'm not remembering your name.~~

## There is/are + v-ing

*There is/are* + subject + *v-ing* (present participle) describes what is happening.

• There is a man riding a bike.  
= There is a man. He is riding a bike.

• There are some birds singing loudly.  
= There are some birds. They are singing loudly.

NOTE: These sentences are in the present simple tense. Here, the present participle is an adjective.

# Unit Four

## The past simple

We use the past simple to talk about completed events in the past.

### Statements

#### 1. *to be*

I	was	hungry	yesterday.
She/He/It	wasn't		
We	were weren't	at home	last year.
You		a teacher	
They			

#### 2. Regular verbs

For most verbs we add <i>-ed</i> .	wash fix	washed fixed
When the verb ends in <i>-e</i> , we add <i>-d</i> .	hate love	hated loved
When the verb ends in a short vowel and a single consonant, we double the consonant and add <i>-ed</i> .	stop trap	stopped trapped
When the verb ends in <i>-y</i> , we change the <i>-y</i> to <i>-ied</i> .	carry try	carried tried

NOTE: When the verb ends in *-t* or *-d*, we pronounce the final syllable *-ed*.

• wanted                      • needed

### 3. Irregular verbs

Many common verbs are irregular – there are no rules. You just have to learn them.

- *go*: They **went** to Dawei last month.
- *win*: I **won** the match on Tuesday.

The verb is the same for all subjects.

- I **left** at 6 o'clock.
- He **left** at 6 o'clock.
- They **left** at 6 o'clock.

### 4. Negative statements

I	didn't (did not)	play football.
She/He/It		do the dishes.
We/You/They		eat fish.

NOTE: After *didn't* we use the base form of the verb.

- We didn't like it.                      NOT: ~~We didn't liked it.~~

### Questions and answers

#### *to be*

To make questions, we put the verb *to be* in front of the subject.

#### 1. *yes/no* questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **She was** born in 1954.

QUESTION: **Was she** born in 1954?

ANSWER: • Yes, she was.    • No, she wasn't.

#### 2. *wh-* questions

- When **was she** born?
- Who **were you** with last night?

### Other verbs

#### 1. *yes/no* questions

Did	I	move house?
	She/He/It	see the movie?
	We/You/They	finish the job?

#### 2. Short answers

Positive			Negative		
Yes,	I She/He/It We/You/They	did.	No,	I She/He/It We/You/They	didn't.

#### 3. *wh-* questions

- When **did he** do his homework?
- How much **did they** spend?

NOTE: In questions we always use the base form of the verb.

- What did he **buy**?                      NOT: ~~What did he buys?~~

## Past time expressions

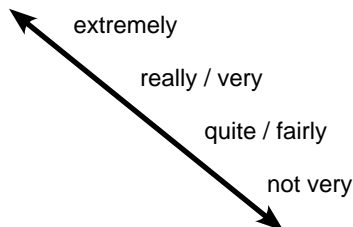
- We use **this** to talk about times earlier in the same day/month/year.
  - Ma Ma did her homework **this** morning.  
= Ma Ma did her homework today, in the morning.
- We use **last** to talk about the most recent day/week/month/year.
  - My grandmother died **last** year.  
(It is 2009. My grandmother died in 2008.)
- We use **ago** to measure time between a past event and now.
  - I got married three months **ago**.  
(It is April. I got married in January.)  
NOT: I got married last three months.
- We use **when** to connect two events.
  - I lived in Lashio **when** I was young.
  - I was happy **when** I met my boyfriend.

## Prepositions of time

- We use **in** with:
  - years* • in 2008
  - months* • in January
  - seasons* • in the rainy season
  - most parts of the day* • in the morning
- We use **on** with:
  - days* • on Friday
  - dates* • on the 8th of June
  - specific parts of the day* • on Tuesday evening
- We use **at** with:
  - times* • at 6.30
  - the weekend* • at the weekend
  - night* • at night

## Adverbs of degree

Adverbs of degree tell us about the intensity (strength) or amount of an action, an adjective or another adverb. We often use the following adverbs of degree to modify adjectives.



We put the adverb of degree before the adjective.

- Careful! That knife is **really sharp**.
- This curry is **not very nice**.

# Unit Five

## The present perfect (1)

The present perfect links the past with the present.

Sometimes we use it to talk about past events with a present result. The time of the event is unknown or unimportant.

- I've had my dinner. (So I'm not hungry.)
- He's broken his leg. (So he's in pain.)
- They've arrived. (So they're here now.)
- She's become a doctor. (So she's a doctor now.)

We use the adverb **just** to show that it happened a short time ago.

- I've **just** eaten. (I ate 10 minutes ago.)
- My friend has **just** got married. (He got married last week.)

## Statements

We make the present perfect with the auxiliary *have* + the past participle.

subject	auxiliary	past participle	
I/You/We/They	've haven't	cooked eaten	dinner.
She/He/It	's hasn't	finished	

NOTE: 've = have, 's = has, n't = not

## Spelling

1. Regular past participles are the same as regular past simple verbs. (See **Language Reference Unit 4** for spelling and pronunciation rules.)

- I've just **washed** my hair.
- School's just **finished**.

2. Verbs with an irregular past simple form also have an irregular past participle. Sometimes the past participle is the same as the past simple verb, and sometimes it is different.

base	past simple	past participle
be	was/were	been
bleed	bled	bled
do	did	done
fall	fell	fallen
see	saw	seen
fall	fell	fallen

There is a list of irregular verbs on page 245.

## Questions and answers

To make questions in the present perfect, we put the auxiliary (*have/has*) before the subject.

### 1. yes/no questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **They have** arrived.

QUESTION: **Have they** arrived?

ANSWER: • Yes, they have.

NOT: ~~Yes, they've.~~

• No, they haven't.

NOT: ~~No, they've not.~~

STATEMENT: **It has** stopped.

QUESTION: **Has it** stopped?

ANSWER: • Yes, it has.

NOT: ~~Yes, it's~~

• No, it hasn't

NOT: ~~No, it's not.~~

### 2. wh- questions

• Which places **has she** visited?

NOT: ~~Which places she has visited?~~

• Where **have you** been?

NOT: ~~Where you have been?~~

## yet

We use *yet* to show that we expect something to happen (we think it will happen).

1. In statements we use *not yet* to say that something that we expected has not happened before now.

• She hasn't left **yet**. (But she will leave later.)

2. In questions, we use *yet* to ask if something has happened that we expect to happen.

• Have you eaten **yet**?

3. *Yet* usually goes at the end of a clause.

• The bus hasn't arrived **yet**, so I'm going to be late for my appointment.

## still

1. We use *still* to say something is unchanged.

- Has Aye Aye moved to Mandalay?

- No, she's **still** living in Lashio.

2. It usually goes before the main verb.

• I **still** love you.

• We're **still** eating.

3. It goes after the verb *to be*.

• I'm **still** here.

• There **is still** some rice in the pot.

## already

1. We use *already* in statements to show something has happened earlier than expected or believed.

- Here Ko Ko, I've made you some dinner.

- I don't want any, thanks. I've **already** eaten.

2. It usually goes before the main verb, but after the verb *to be*.

• I've **already** told her about you.

• They're **already** here.

## Present perfect or past simple? (1)

1. The present perfect links the past with the present. We use it when we are interested in the result, not the time it happened.

• I've done my homework, so I can relax.

2. The past simple describes a completed action in the past. We use it when:

a. we are interested in the action, not the result.

• I've hurt my leg. I **fell off** a ladder.

b. we are interested in the time of the event.

• I gave you my essay **last week**.

NOTE: When there is a time expression which refers to a finished time in the past (last year, yesterday, a minute ago, at 6am) we must use the past simple.

• I ate at 6 o'clock. NOT: ~~I've eaten at 6 o'clock.~~

When the time expression includes the present (*today, this week, this year, in my life, never, always*), we can use the present perfect.

• Have you eaten today?

## Possessives

*My, your, our, their, his, her* and *its* are **possessive adjectives**. We use them before nouns.

*Mine, yours, ours, theirs, his* and *hers* are **possessive pronouns**. We use them alone, not before a noun.

possessive adjectives	possessive pronouns
This is <i>my</i> pen.	This pen is <i>mine</i> .
Those are <i>your</i> bags.	Those bags are <i>yours</i> .
This is <i>her</i> bicycle.	This bicycle is <i>hers</i> .
That is <i>his</i> drink.	That drink is <i>his</i> .
These are <i>our</i> children.	These children are <i>ours</i> .
That is <i>their</i> house.	That house is <i>theirs</i> .
This is <i>its</i> food.	

We use *'s* to make nouns possessive.

• This is Na Na's shirt. • This shirt is Na Na's.

# Unit Six

## Countable and uncountable nouns

1. Some nouns are **countable**. We can count them.

• three apples • seven bags • a thousand dollars

They have a singular and plural form.

• I want an **apple**. • I want four **apples**.

2. Some nouns are **uncountable**. We cannot count them.

• **three** fruits • **seven** oils • **a thousand** petrols

They have only one form.

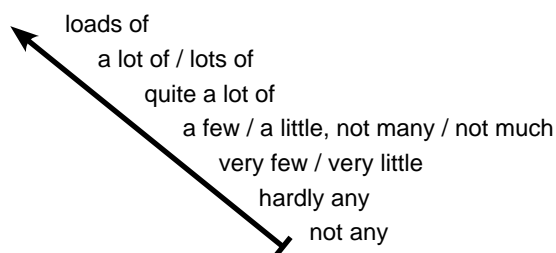
• I want some fruit. NOT: ~~I want four fruits.~~

## a/an, some and any

- We use *a* before a consonant sound and *an* before a vowel sound.
  - It's **a** university, not **a** school.
  - Please pass me **an** apple.
- We use *a/an* in all kinds of sentences.
  - I need **a** box.
  - He hasn't got **a** bicycle.
  - Is there **an** airport?
- We use *some* in positive statements.
  - I'll get **some** sugar.
- We use *any* in negative statements and most questions.
  - There isn't **any** milk.
  - Is there **any** pork in the fridge?
- We use *some* in requests and offers.
  - Can you buy **some** oil, please?
  - Would you like **some** tea?

## Quantity expressions

Quantity expressions tell us how much or how many of something there is.



- We only use *a few* and *not many* with countable nouns, and *a little* and *not much* with uncountable nouns.
  - Pass me **a few onions**, please.
  - There's **a little oil** in the cupboard.
- We use *loads of*, *a lot of*, *lots of*, *hardly any* and *not any* with both countable and uncountable nouns.
  - We've **hardly got any** carrots or sugar.
- Loads of* is very informal.

## much and many

- We use *much* with uncountable nouns in questions and negative statements.
  - How **much** orange juice have we got?
  - There isn't **much** furniture in the house.
- We use *many* with countable nouns in questions and negative statements.
  - How **many** people died?
  - I can't see **many** psychology books.
- We can use *much* and *many* in formal positive statements.
  - Many people died in the cyclone.

## too and enough

- We usually use *too* when there is a problem.
    - They're **too** young. (So they can't get married).
    - This coffee's **too** sweet. (So I don't like it).
  - Too much / too many* means 'more than I want' or 'more than is suitable for the situation'. There is a problem.
    - There is **too much** noise here. (So I can't read my book).
    - There's **too much** salt in the curry. (So it tastes bad).
- NOTE: *Too much* does not mean 'a lot'.
- I eat **a lot of** meat. (Maybe this is good, maybe bad.)
  - I eat **too much** meat. (This is bad.)
- Enough* means 'the amount I want, or more'.
    - We have **enough** chairs. (We don't need more.)
  - Not enough* means 'less than I want' or 'less than I need'. There is usually a problem.
    - There isn't **enough** chilli in the curry (so it doesn't taste very nice).
    - There isn't **enough** medicine (so people are sick).

## Present perfect or past simple (2)

We sometimes use the present perfect for a continuing situation – when an action started in the past and continues to the present. We use the past simple when an action finished in the past.

- I've **lived** here for three years. (And I still live here now.)
- Before that, I **lived in Bago**. (But I don't live there now.)

## for and since

We use <b>for</b> with a period of time.	for a moment for nine years for a long time
We use <b>since</b> with a point of time.	since 1992 since last week since one o'clock

- For* and *since* are very common in the present perfect.
  - I've **lived** here **for** a really long time.
  - I've **been** sick **since** last Tuesday.
- We can also use *for* in other tenses.
  - I **lived** in Thailand **for** two years, and then I moved to Malaysia.
  - I **play** football **for** an hour every weekend.



3. We cannot use *since* in the past simple or present simple because it means 'from a point in the past until now'.

- I've **been** here since Tuesday.  
= I arrived on Tuesday and I'm still here now.
- NOT: I ~~was~~ here since Tuesday.
- NOT: I ~~am~~ here since Tuesday.

# Unit Seven

## will

We use the modal auxiliary *will* to make predictions or general statements about the future.

- In the future, people **will have** enough to eat.
- Hurry up, or we'll **be** late for class.

See below for more information about modal verbs.

## Modal auxiliary verbs: General

The following are modal auxiliary verbs (also called *modal verbs* or just *modals*).

can	could	may
might	will	would
should	shall	must

They have different meanings and uses, but the structure is similar for all of them.

### Statements

subject	modal	base
I		
He		
She	will	be.
It	can	dance.
We	should	come.
You		
They		

1. We always use the base form of the verb after modal auxiliary verbs. There is no *-s* in the third person singular.

- She will **fall** in love.
- NOT: She ~~will falls~~ in love.

2. We form the negative with **not**. There is no *does/doesn't*.

- I **can't** speak Kachin.
- NOT: I ~~don't can~~ speak Kachin.

3. We can often form short negatives with modal + *n't*.

can't couldn't mustn't wouldn't

BUT:

won't	NOT: <del>willn't</del>
may not	<del>mayn't</del>
might not	<del>mightn't</del>
shan't	<del>shalln't</del>

## Questions and answers

To make questions with modals, we put the modal before the subject.

### 1. yes/no questions

STATEMENT: **They should** get married.

QUESTION: **Should they** get married?

ANSWER: • Yes, they should.  
• No, they shouldn't.

### 2. wh- questions

- What **will** happen?
- How many languages **can you** speak?

NOTE: Most modal verbs talk about the present or future. Only *can* has a past tense: *could*.

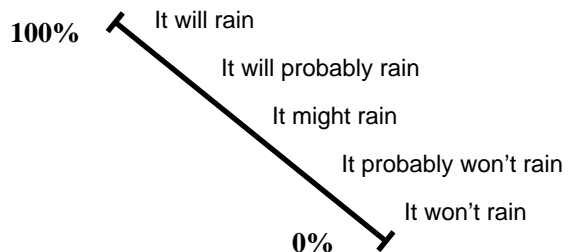
- I **could** ride a bike when I was four.

## might

We use the modal auxiliary verb *might* to show that we are not sure.

- Things **might** get better.  
= Maybe things will get better.
- He **might** not live. = Maybe he won't live.

## Probability



Note the word order:

- He **probably won't** die.
- NOT: He ~~won't probably~~ die.
- He **will probably** die.  
(He **probably will** die. is also possible, but less common.)

## The first conditional

1. We use the first conditional to talk about things that might happen.

- If you get up late, you'll miss the bus.

2. We usually use the present simple in the condition clause (*if/when* clause) and *will* in the main clause.

**condition clause**    **main clause**  
If you **pay** me, I **will be** happy.

NOT: If you ~~will pay~~ me, I ~~will be~~ happy.

3. The condition clause can go before or after the main clause. If it is before, we usually put a comma at the end of the *if* clause.

- If it rains, we won't play football.
- We won't play football if it rains.

4. We use *if* for a possible (but unsure) condition. We use *when* for a definite (sure) condition.

- I'll phone you **if** the bus is late.  
(The bus might be late.)
- I'll phone you **when** I arrive. (I'm sure I'll arrive.)

5. We can use the same structure with many conjunctions, not just *if* and *when*.

- **Before** I fall asleep, I'll read my book.
- You can go out **after** you finish your work.

6. We can use other modal verbs in the same structure.

- You **should** phone me if the bus is late.
- If you get up late, you **might** miss the bus.

## Unit Eight

### Comparatives

1. We use comparatives to compare two people, places or things.

- Maung Aye is quite tall, but Ma Thet is **taller**.

2. We often use *than* after a comparative.

- Ma Thet is taller **than** Maung Aye.

### Spelling

1. For one-syllable adjectives, add *-er*.

young—younger      strong—stronger

If the adjective ends in *-e*, just add *-r*.

large—larger      nice—nicer

If the adjective has one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

hot—hotter      big—bigger

2. For two-syllable adjectives ending in *-y*, remove the *-y* and add *-ier*.

busy—busier      easy—easier

3. For adjectives with two or more syllables (where the second syllable is not *-y*), put *more* before the adjective.

violent—more violent      intelligent—more intelligent

4. Some adjectives are irregular. There is no rule.

good—best      bad—worst      far—further

### Degrees of comparison

1. If there is a small difference, we use *a little*, *a bit* or *a little bit*.

- My son is **a little** younger than his friends.
- Nilar is **a bit** more intelligent than Aye Aye.
- Your shoes are **a little bit** bigger than mine.

We can use *a little* in any situation. *A bit* and *a little bit* are informal.

2. We use *much* / *a lot* if there is a big difference.

- Real coffee is **much** nicer than instant coffee.
- You're **a lot** taller than last time I saw you.

We can use *much* in any situation. *A lot* is informal.

### Superlatives

1. We use superlatives to compare a person, place or thing with the whole group.

- Maung Aye is the **tallest** in the class.

2. We use *the* before a superlative.

- This is **the best** school.

NOT: ~~This is best school.~~

3. We often use *in* after the adjective to show the group.

- Bill Gates is the richest person **in** the world.

### Spelling

The spelling follows the same pattern as comparatives.

1. For one-syllable adjectives, add *-est*.

young—youngest      strong—strongest

If the adjective ends in *-e*, we just add *-st*.

large—largest      nice—nicest

If the adjective has one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

hot—hottest      big—biggest

2. For two-syllable adjectives ending in *-y*, remove the *-y* and add *-iest*.

busy—busiest      easy—easiest

3. For adjectives with two or more syllables (where the second syllable is not *-y*), put *most* before the adjective.

violent—most violent      intelligent—most intelligent

4. Some adjectives are irregular. There is no rule.

good—best      bad—worst      far—furthest

### more, less and fewer

1. We use *more*, *less* and *fewer* to compare the quantities (amounts) of two things.

- Ko Ko got **more** marks than San San.
- England has **less** oil than Iraq.
- **Fewer** people live in Laos than in Thailand.

2. We use *more* with both countable and uncountable nouns.

- I need **more water**.
- I need **more pens**.

3. We use *less* with uncountable nouns.

- I have **less** money than you.

NOT: ~~I have less shoes than you.~~

4. We use *fewer* with countable nouns.

- You bought **fewer** oranges than me.

NOT: ~~You bought fewer rice than me.~~

### most, least and fewest

1. We use *the most*, *the least* and *the fewest* to compare the quantity of something with the whole group.

- Nilar does **the most** work in class.
- Abdul speaks **the least** English.
- My town has **the fewest** hospitals.

2. We use *most* with both countable and uncountable nouns.

- She ate the most **rice**.
- This room has the most **chairs**.

3. We use *least* with uncountable nouns.

- I have the least **money** in the class.
- NOT: I ~~have the least pens~~ in the class.

4. We use the *fewest* with countable nouns.

- You bought the fewest **oranges**.
- NOT: You ~~bought the fewest curry~~.

### go, play and do

We **go** swimming, dancing, running, jogging, cycling, fishing, bird watching, motor racing, hunting.

We **play** chess, table tennis, basketball, badminton, caneball, football, the guitar/violin.

NOTE: With musical instruments, we use *play the* + the name of the instrument.

- I play the piano. • He plays the guitar.

With sports and games, we use *play* without *the*.

- I play football. • She plays chess.

We **do** photography, karate/judo, crosswords, puzzles, homework, housework, the dishes.

We knit, sew, write, read, paint, draw, watch TV, make models, collect stamps, weave.

### Ability

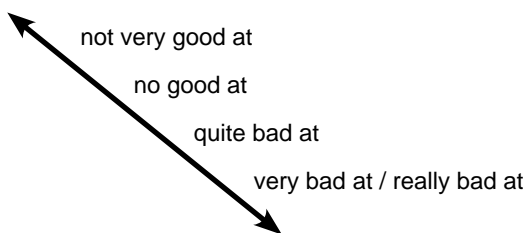
1. We use *good at* to say someone can do something well.

- He's **good at** football.

2. We can use adverbs of degree, comparatives and superlatives with *good at*.

- She's **really good at** caneball.
- Tom's **better at** cooking than me.
- I'm **the best at** science in my class.

3. There are many ways of saying someone is not good at something.



4. **Adjective + at** is always followed by a noun. Often we use a gerund (a present participle used as a noun).

- He's really good at knitting.
- I'm not very good at speaking English.

# Unit Nine

## can

We use *can* to:

1. talk about ability.

- I **can** play the guitar quite well.
- Phyu Phyu **can't** run very fast.

2. ask for and give (or refuse) permission.

- **Can** I please use the toilet?
- You **can't** smoke in here.

3. make requests and offers.

- **Can** you pass me the salt, please?
- **Can** I help you?

*Can* is a modal auxiliary verb. There is more information about modal verbs in **Language Reference Unit 7**.

## must and have to

1. We use *have to* and *must* to show that something is necessary. The basic meaning is the same.

- I have to study for my exam.
- I must wash the dishes.

2. The negative forms have very different meanings.

- a. *Don't/doesn't have to* means that it is not necessary.
- You **don't have to** leave now (but you can if you want).
- b. *Mustn't* means it is not allowed.
- You **mustn't** cheat in your exams.

*Must* is a modal auxiliary verb. There is more information about modal verbs in the **Language Reference Unit 7**.

*Have to* is not a modal verb, so the grammar is a little different.

### Statements

I/You/We/They	have don't have	to	be there. work hard.
She/He/It	has doesn't have		

NOTE: As with a modal verb, we always use the base form of the verb after *have to*. It does not change for the third person singular.

- I have to **go** home.
- He has to **go** home. NOT: He ~~has to goes~~ home.

### Questions and answers

1. *yes/no* questions

Do	I/you/we/they	have to	do it?
Does	she/he/it		leave?

## 2. Short answers

Yes,	I/you/we/they	do.	No,	I/you/we/they	don't.
	she/he/it	does.		she/he/it	doesn't.

## 3. *wh-* questions

- How hard **do I have to** work?
- Where **does he have to** be?

## *have to* in the past simple

1. The past simple form of *have to* is *had to*.
  - I **had to** go to hospital last week.
2. We make questions with *did + have to + base*.
  - **Did you have to go** to the hospital last week?
  - Why **did you have to go** there?
3. We make negatives with *didn't + have to + base*.
  - I **didn't have to go** to hospital.

## *should*

1. We use *should* and *shouldn't* to say that something is the right thing to do, or a good idea.
  - You're lazy. You **should** work harder.
  - He drinks too much. You **shouldn't** marry him.
2. To make advice softer and more personal, we use *I think* and *I don't think*.
  - I **think** you should wash your face.
  - I **don't think** they should buy that house.
3. We do not use *I think* with a negative verb.
  - I don't think you should go there.

NOT: I think you shouldn't go there.

*Should* is a modal auxiliary verb. There is more information about modal verbs in the **Language Reference Unit 7**.

## *someone, anyone, etc.*

Words beginning with *some-* and *any-* follow the same rules as *some* and *any*. (See **Language Reference Unit 6**.)

- I met **someone** yesterday.
- I don't know **anyone** at this party.
- Have you met **anyone** recently?
- Can you introduce me to **someone**?

NOTE: There is no important difference between *someone/anyone* and *somebody/anybody*.

# Unit Ten

## The past continuous

We use the past continuous for an activity in progress in the past.

- I **was talking** to my friend.
- The children **were shouting** loudly.

## Statements

subject	auxiliary	present participle
I She/He/It	was wasn't	eating cake.
We/You/They	were weren't	talking.

## Questions and answers

To make questions we put *was* or *were* before the subject.

### 1. *yes/no* questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **He was** listening to the radio.

QUESTION: **Was he** listening to the radio?

ANSWER: • Yes, he was. • No, he wasn't.

STATEMENT: **They were** waiting at the station.

QUESTION: **Were they** waiting at the station?

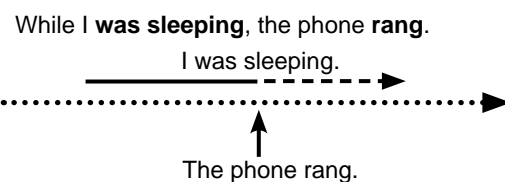
ANSWER: • Yes, they were. • No, they weren't.

### 2. *wh-* questions

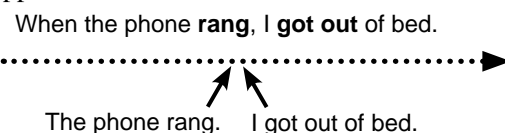
- What **was he** doing?
- Where **were you** waiting?

## Past simple or continuous?

1. The past continuous describes an event in progress in the past.
  - I **was sleeping**.
2. The past simple shows a completed action or event in the past.
  - The phone **rang**.
3. We often use the past continuous and the past simple together. The past simple says what happened (the main event). The past continuous says what was happening around that time (the background situation).



4. We use two past simple verbs when two things happened, one after the other.



5. It doesn't matter which clause comes first.
  - When I saw her, I was running.
  - = I was running when I saw her.

## when, while and during

We use *when*, *while* and *during* to talk about the time something happened.

- I fell in love **when** I saw him.
- I married him **while** I was living in Taunggyi.
- He left me **during** the water festival.

### when or while?

We can often use either *when* or *while* with no difference in meaning.

- I lived in Mandalay **when** I was studying.
- = I lived in Mandalay **while** I was studying.

BUT:

1. We normally use *while* before the past continuous and *when* before the past simple.

- I drank beer **while** I **was watching** TV.
- I was watching TV **when** I **drank** beer.

2. We use *when* to say an event happened after another event.

- **When** I hit him, he fell over.

NOT: ~~While~~ I hit him, he fell over.

### during or while?

1. *During* is a preposition, so we use it before a noun.

- I fell asleep **during the game**.

NOT: ~~I fell asleep during I was watching the game.~~

2. *While* is a conjunction, so we use it before a clause.

- I fell asleep **while I was watching the game**.

NOT: ~~I fell asleep while the game.~~

## Adjectives with -ing and -ed

1. We can use past participles (verb-*ed*) and present participles (verb-*ing*) as adjectives.

- I'm not **interested** in this **boring** book.

2. We use *-ed* adjectives to describe an effect, such as a feeling.

- I'm really **bored**. I have nothing to do.

NOT: ~~I'm really boring.~~

- Tom was **confused** by the book.

NOT: ~~Tom was confusing by the book.~~

3. We use *-ing* adjectives to describe the cause of a feeling, such as a person, thing or situation.

- This teacher is really **boring**. I want to sleep.

NOT: ~~This teacher is really bored.~~

- Tom can't understand his book. It's **confusing**.

NOT: ~~It's confused~~

# Unit Eleven

## going to

We use *going to* to talk about future plans – things we have already decided to do.

- I'm **going to** study maths at university.
- Thida is **going to** be a teacher.

## Statements

I	'm 'm not	going to	like that.
She/He/It	's isn't		be there.
We/You/They	're aren't		understand.

NOTE: We always use the base form of the verb after *going to*.

- Maung Maung is going to **have** a party.

NOT: ~~Maung Maung is going to has~~ a party.

## Questions and answers

To make questions with *going to*, we put *am*, *is* or *are* before the subject.

### 1. yes/no questions and short answers.

STATEMENT: **She is** going to buy a bicycle.

QUESTION: **Is she** going to buy a bicycle?

- ANSWER:
- Yes, she is.
  - No, she isn't. / No, she's not.

### 2. wh- questions

- How **are they** going to get there?
- What **are you** going to do when you graduate?

## Present continuous for the future

1. We can use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements – things we have already arranged to do.

- I'm going to China next month.
- What are you doing this evening?

2. When we use the present continuous in this way, we either give a future time (*next week, tomorrow, tonight, at 6 o'clock*, etc.) or we know from the situation we are talking about the future.

- What are you doing **tomorrow**?
- I'm going to the office. I'm meeting the director **at 9 o'clock**.

## I think so, I hope not, etc.

We can use *so* to replace a *that*- clause.

- Is tomorrow a holiday?
- I think so. (= I think that tomorrow is a holiday.)
- Will Myanmar win the World Cup?
- I hope so. (= I hope that Myanmar wins the World Cup.)

NOTE: The negative forms of *I think so* and *I hope so* are:

- I don't think so.
- I hope not.

# Unit Twelve

## The passive

1. We use active verbs when we are interested in the person or thing which does the action.

- My dad's clever. He built our house.

NOT: ~~My dad's clever. Our house was built by him.~~

2. We use the passive when the person or thing which does the action is:

a. not important

- This house was built five years ago.  
(It doesn't matter who built it.)

b. not known

- My purse was stolen yesterday.  
(I don't know who stole it.)

3. We use *by* to show who did the action.

- This house was built **by my father**.

## Statements

1. We make the passive with the auxiliary verb *to be* + the past participle. To make different tenses, we change the form of the auxiliary.

- I **am employed** by my organisation.
- The bananas **were eaten** by Myint Myint San.
- Tea **isn't grown** in New Zealand.

2. The object of an active verb becomes the subject of a passive verb.

- The police arrested **John** last week. (active)

- **John** was arrested last week. (passive)

## Questions and answers

To make questions, we put the subject after the auxiliary.

1. *yes/no* questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **Rice is grown** in China.

QUESTION: **Is rice grown** in China?

ANSWER: • Yes, it is.  
• No, it isn't. / No, it's not.

2. *wh-* questions

- Where is rice grown?
- When were you born?
- How many people were killed?

## The present perfect (3)

We can use the present perfect to talk about experiences in our life up to the present. We don't say exactly when they happened.

- I've **been** to India three times.
- Tom **has** never **ridden** a horse.
- **Has** Hkun Soe ever **studied** English before?
- How many times **have** they **done** it?

## ever

1. *Ever* means 'at any time'. We often use *ever* in present perfect questions to ask about experiences.

- Have you **ever** eaten dog meat?
- Have they **ever** been to Mandalay?

2. We don't use *ever* in positive statements.

- I have eaten dog meat.

NOT: ~~I have **ever** eaten dog meat.~~

## never

*Never* means 'at no time.' We often use *never* in present perfect statements. The meaning is negative but we use the positive form of the verb.

- She **has never** eaten dog meat.

NOT: ~~She **hasn't never** eaten dog meat.~~

## been and gone

1. The verb *to go* has two past participles, *been* and *gone*. In British English, *been* means 'went and came back,' and *gone* means 'went and hasn't come back.'

- Si Si isn't here. She's **gone** to Iraq.
- I've **been** to Iraq three times.

NOT: ~~I've **gone** to Iraq three times.~~

2. In American English, *gone* has both meanings.

- She's **gone** to Iraq three times.  
= She's **been** to Iraq three times.

BUT: *Been* only means 'went and came back'.

NOT: ~~Si Si's not here. She's **been** to Iraq.~~

## Present perfect or past simple? (3)

1. We use the present perfect for experiences up to the present. We are not interested in the exact time.

- He's never **broken** his leg.
- They've **eaten** pizza twice this week.
- **Have** you **ever** met John?

2. We use the past simple for completed actions in the past. We use it when we are interested in the time of the event.

- I've met John. I **met** him last week.

NOT: ~~I've **met** him last week.~~

- I **went** to Myitkyina in 2006.

NOT: ~~I've **been** to Myitkyina in 2006.~~

## Phrasal verbs

1. Many verbs in English have two parts: a verb and an adverb particle (a small adverb). These are called phrasal verbs.

2. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is clear from the two parts.

- sit down • stand up • come in • go away

3. Some phrasal verbs are *idiomatic*. We can't work out the meaning from the separate parts.

- look after • turn down • figure out

4. Phrasal verbs are usually informal. In formal situations, we often use a different word or phrase.

**informal:** come in    get there    carry on  
**formal:** enter    arrive    continue

5. Like other vocabulary items, many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning

- work out = 1. figure out  
= 2. be successful  
= 3. exercise



# Irregular Verbs

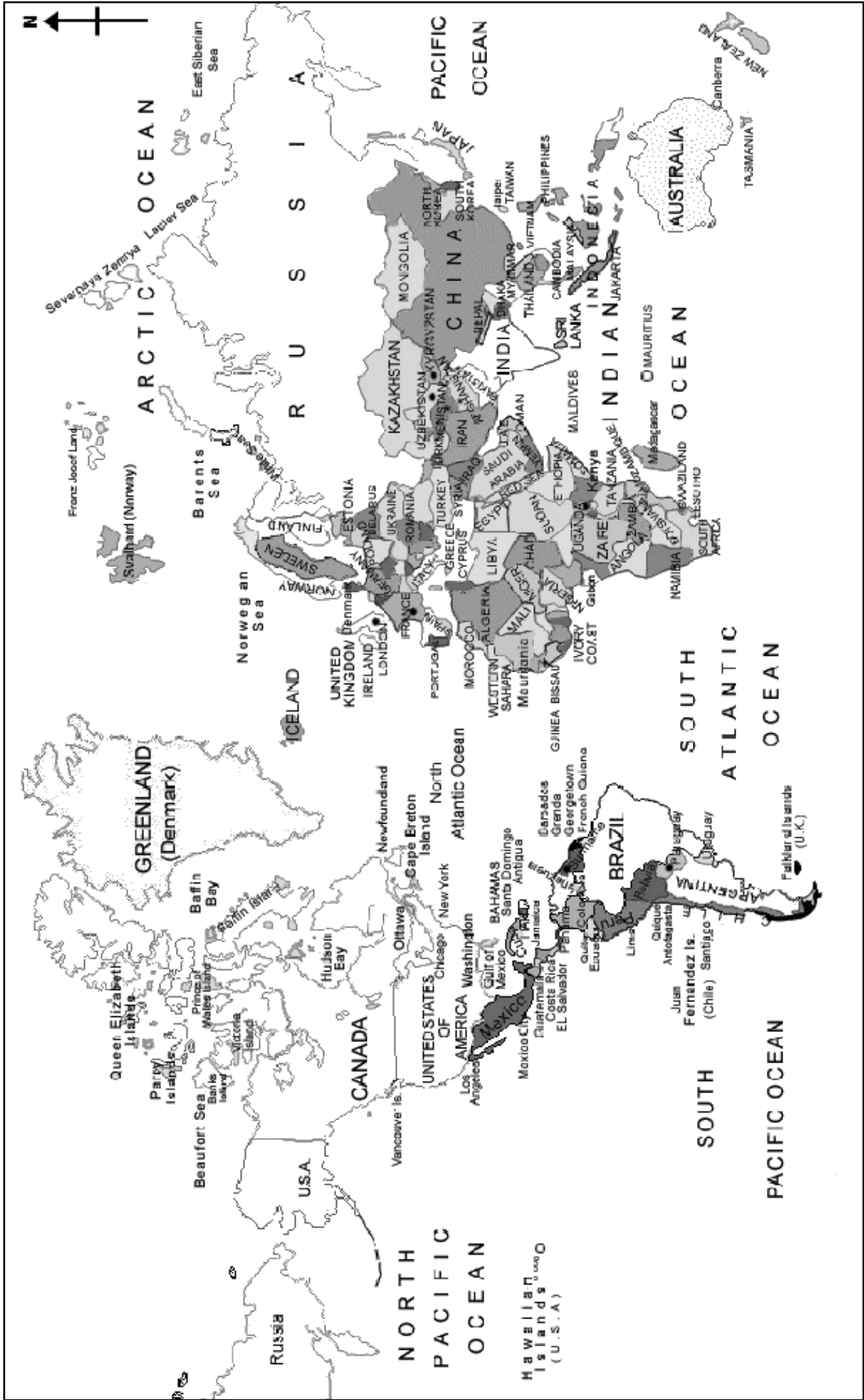
base	past simple	past participle
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit

base	past simple	past participle
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

# Countries and Nationalities

Country	Nationality
Afghanistan	Afghan
Algeria	Algerian
Angola	Angolan
Argentina	Argentinian/Argentine
Australia	Australian
Austria	Austrian
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi
Belgium	Belgian
Bhutan	Bhutanese
Bolivia	Bolivian
Great Britain	British
Cambodia	Cambodian
Cameroon	Cameroon
Canada	Canadian
Chile	Chilean
China	Chinese
Congo	Congolese
Cuba	Cuban
Czech Republic	Czech
Denmark	Danish
Egypt	Egyptian
Ethiopia	Ethiopian
Fiji	Fijian
Finland	Finnish
France	French
Germany	German
Ghana	Ghanaian
Greece	Greek
Guatemala	Guatemalan
Hungary	Hungarian
Iceland	Icelandic
India	Indian
Indonesia	Indonesian
Iran	Iranian
Ireland	Irish
Israel	Israeli
Italy	Italian
Jamaica	Jamaican
Japan	Japanese
Jordan	Jordanian
Kenya	Kenyan

Country	Nationality
Laos	Lao
Lebanon	Lebanese
Liberia	Liberian
Libya	Libyan
Malaysia	Malaysian
Mexico	Mexican
Mongolia	Mongolian
Morocco	Moroccan
Nepal	Nepalese
Netherlands	Dutch
Nigeria	Nigerian
North Korea	North Korean
Norway	Norwegian
Pakistan	Pakistani
Peru	Peruvian
Philippines	Filipino
Portugal	Portuguese
Romania	Romanian
Rwanda	Rwandan
Samoa	Samoan
Saudi Arabia	Saudi
Singapore	Singaporean
Somalia	Somali
South Africa	South African
South Korea	South Korean
Spain	Spanish
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Sudan	Sudanese
Sweden	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss
Syria	Syrian
Taiwan	Taiwanese
Tanzania	Tanzanian
Thailand	Thai
Tonga	Tongan
Turkey	Turkish
Uganda	Ugandan
USA	American
Venezuela	Venezuelan
Vietnam	Vietnamese
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwean



# Audioscripts

## 1.1 - Introductions

**A:** Hi Mi Chan! How are you?

**B:** I'm OK. Very busy!

**C:** Jane, this is Htun Htun. And this is Si Si.

**D:** Hi, Htun Htun. Hi, Si Si.

**E:** Have some cake.

**F:** OK. Thanks.

**G:** Would you like a drink?

**H:** Yes, please.

**I:** No, thank you.

**J:** This is U Tin Maung from the School. And this is Di Green from the International Development Association.

**K:** Pleased to meet you, Ms Green.

**L:** Please, call me Di.

**M:** How do you do? I'm David Johnson.

**N:** How do you do?

## 1.2 - Order the conversation

**A:** This is U Tin Maung from the school. And this is Di Green from the International Development Association.

**B:** Pleased to meet you, Ms Green.

**C:** Please, call me Di. I'm sorry, what's your name?

**B:** I'm Tin Maung.

**C:** Ton Mun... I'm sorry, could you say that again, please?

**B:** Tin Maung.

**C:** Can you spell that, please?

**B:** T-i-n M-a-u-n-g. How do you spell your name?

**C:** D-i.

## 1.3 - Introducing other people

**a.** This is U Tin Maung from the school. And this is Di Green from the International Development Association.

**b.** This is Soe Aung. He's Daw Sein's son. You know Daw Sein, San San Aye's sister.

**c.** James, this is Sarah. Sarah's an English teacher. James is a maths teacher.

**d.** This is my brother Kyaw Kyaw. He likes playing the guitar and singing.

**e.** This is Mei Tze. She's from China.

## 1.4 - Who's who?

**San San Aye:** Aung Mon and I want a good life with enough money. I work in an office, and he's studying to be a lawyer. Sometimes we argue about money. He goes to teashops and buys tea for his friends, but I never go out – I don't like spending money. We both like reading. He reads law books and I read books about people in different countries.

**Myint Myint San:** We have a large family. We have four children already and we want two more. We don't want more than six kids though – our house is too small! I don't like cooking but Michael does. He doesn't have time to cook on weekdays but he makes delicious food at the weekends. We both like gardening, and we make extra money when we sell fruit and vegetables. We don't have a TV but Michael wants to buy one. He likes watching TV, especially action movies. I hate action movies!

**Ma Sein:** Min Min and I don't have children because we're too busy. We always go out at night. We both love music and dancing. We go shopping on Saturday afternoons – we spend a lot of money on clothes. I have 25 pairs of shoes, and Min Min has 20. He's very handsome! We sometimes argue about alcohol – I don't drink, but Min Min drinks a lot. I want him to stop drinking, but he doesn't listen to me.

## 1.5 - And after that?

**1.** What does Abdul do in the morning?

**Abdul:** I usually get up at about seven. The first thing I do is take a shower. And let's see... After I take a shower, I eat breakfast. When I finish breakfast, I usually read the newspaper. I only have about twenty minutes to read the paper. Then, I have to leave for work.

**2.** What does Hannah do in the morning?

**Hannah:** I make coffee as soon as I get up. I really need my cup of coffee in the morning. I don't eat breakfast – I just have a cup of coffee. Anyway, after that I usually exercise. I do exercises for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then I've got to go to work. I have to be at the office by about nine.

**3.** What does Tze Ming do after school?

**Tze Ming:** After class, I usually study. I like to finish all my homework – reading, everything – before I eat dinner. So yeah, I study and then eat dinner. And after that I usually watch TV. I like watching the news and maybe a movie or a drama... or something.

#### 4. What does Maung Shwe do in the evening?

**Maung Shwe:** Reading is my favourite hobby, so I like to spend my evenings doing that. But I get home from work around seven, so the first thing I do is have dinner with my family. After dinner, it's time for my children to go to bed. I usually put them to bed at about... um... about eight o'clock. When that's done, I can finally relax with a good book.

### 1.6 - Khaing Win: 1st person

I come from Rakhine State, but now I live in Australia. I teach Myanmar at a university near my house. I start work at 8.30 and finish at 4.00. I usually walk to work, but sometimes I go by car. I dress well for work – I always wear a tie. On Mondays I study English at night classes. I try hard with my English – I practise every day. At the weekend, I watch videos and fix my old car.

### 1.7 - Khaing Win: 3rd person

He comes from Rakhine State, but now he lives in Australia. He teaches Myanmar at a university near his house. He starts work at 8.30 and finishes at 4.00. He usually walks to work, but sometimes he goes by car. He dresses well for work – he always wears a tie. On Mondays he studies English at night classes. He tries hard with his English – he practises every day. At the weekend, he watches videos and fixes his old car.

### 1.8 - Sentence practice

He doesn't like staying at home.

She doesn't speak Chinese.

My dog doesn't sleep at night.

They don't go out very often.

I don't play the guitar.

We don't have any children.

### 1.9 - Who are they?

I'm Zaw Aye, and this is my favourite photo of my family. My grandfather is in the middle. He's really old – about 80. My parents are next to him, on his right, with my little brother. My brother's three. He's really naughty. My aunt and uncle are on the other side, with my cousin. My younger sister's behind my grandfather. She's 14. That's my older sister next to her. She's a doctor. Her husband's a doctor, too. They have a one year old daughter. The guy standing next to me is my best friend, Ko Naing. He lives in our house, too. He goes home to his village in the school holidays.

### 1.10 - Another Brick in the Wall

We don't need no education  
We don't need no thought control  
No dark sarcasm in the classroom  
Teacher, leave them kids alone  
Hey! Teacher! Leave them kids alone  
All in all it's just another brick in the wall  
All in all you're just another brick in the wall

We don't need no education  
We don't need no thought control  
No dark sarcasm in the classroom  
Teachers, leave them kids alone  
Hey! Teacher! Leave us kids alone  
All in all you're just another brick in the wall  
All in all you're just another brick in the wall

### 2.1 - Classroom language

1.

**Teacher:** Hello class. Did you all finish your homework exercises last night? Good. Ko Ko, please collect them and give them to me. Thanks. What, Mi Mi?

**Student:** Sorry, I was busy last night. I had to help my grandmother.

**Teacher:** OK, well do it tonight then. Now class, turn to page 65 and read the exercise at the top of the page.

2.

**Teacher:** Now we're going to do a speaking exercise. Work with a partner. You can move your desks.

**Student:** Excuse me Saya, I don't understand.

**Teacher:** Work in pairs. Saw Gyi, you can work with Ma Nge. Hla Hla, work with David...

3.

**Teacher:** Now I'm going to play the tape again. Listen carefully and make notes of the main points you hear.

**Student:** Do we repeat after the tape?

**Teacher:** No. Don't repeat. Make notes of the main points. Don't write everything you hear, just the main points.

4.

**Teacher:** I want you to work in groups of four or five. So get in groups, and discuss the village's problems from the reading text. Mi Mi, one. Saw Gyi, two. Three. Four. One...

**Student:** Two.

**Student:** One.

**Teacher:** No no, you're three. Start again. One...

## 2.2 - Kyi Kyi's classroom

There are 14 desks in my classroom. There are 25 students, so most students share their desks. There's a blackboard, but there isn't a whiteboard. There aren't any computers. I want a computer! There isn't a video either, but there is a cassette player, and there are about 20 cassettes. There's a world map on the wall, and there are some posters, too. Oh yeah, and there are about 30 plastic chairs. And a teacher – there's usually a teacher! She's not here at the moment, so there aren't any teachers in our classroom right now.

## 2.3 - Complaining students

**A:** The girls' dormitory's got a lot of mosquitoes, and there aren't many mosquito nets.

**B:** The boys' dormitory hasn't got a television or a video.

**C:** We haven't got a swimming pool. I want a swimming pool.

**D:** The school hasn't got a computer teacher, so we can't learn computer skills.

**E:** There aren't any computers in the school.

**F:** There's a big rat in the kitchen. I hate rats.

## 2.4 - Complaining teacher

Ugggh! We've got some new students and they like to complain! Complain, complain, complain! They want a swimming pool. Of course there isn't a swimming pool here! We haven't got computers. Well, there aren't any computer teachers near here, and we haven't got any money for computers anyway. Or televisions. Or videos. We just haven't got any money. They say there aren't many mosquito nets. That's wrong. We've got a lot of mosquito nets. They don't like the rats. Well, the cat died and we haven't got a new cat yet.

## 2.5 - Wonderville

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I am the mayor of Wonderville. I am here tonight to talk to you about our wonderful town.

Today there are 10,000 people in our beautiful town. We are all happy. There are no problems here. There are good jobs for all our people. There are good schools for all our children. There are nice houses for all our families. There are no police here. We don't need them, because there is no crime. There are no guns. Our streets are clean. There is no rubbish, and no pollution. There are many parks, theatres and cinemas in our town. There is entertainment for everyone. And there is free public transport – buses and trains that go wherever you need to go.

There are many reasons why Wonderville is a great town. There is a good life for you here in Wonderville. Come and live in wonderful Wonderville!

## 2.6 - How do I get there?

Where's the office?

How do I get there?

What's the best way?

How often does it go?

What time does it leave?

What time does it arrive?

How long does it take?

How much does it cost?

## 2.7 - A trip to Namhkam

Namhkam is a pretty town in the mountains 300 kilometres from Mandalay, in Myanmar. The best way to get there is by bus. It takes ten hours to get there and costs 12,000 kyat. You can't get there by train because there isn't a train line. You can also go by car – that costs about 50,000 kyat.

## 2.8 - Syllables, stress and schwa

advantage

separated

culture

interview

cupboard

negative

corner

nationality

mountain

## 3.1 - Bad behaviour

I'm trying to listen to Daw Lay Lay. She's talking about education issues in Myanmar – it's really interesting. But the woman in front of me is talking on her telephone. She's talking really loudly. All the other people are looking at her, but she won't be quiet. Why doesn't she go away? She's standing and talking in the middle of a lecture! Everyone's trying to listen to the speaker!

## 3.2 - We're busy

**Woman:** Some friends are coming to stay with us for two months. They're quite a big family, and at the moment we're moving furniture around, and putting mats and blankets in all the rooms. There'll be 13 of us altogether – no, 14. And my uncle has TB, so no one can sleep in his room. So some people will sleep in the living room, some people in our bedroom, and some people in the kitchen! We're looking for a new house at the moment because we don't find our house big enough if we have people to stay all the time.

**Man:** Well, at the moment I'm working really hard for my exams. They're in about three months' time, so I'm reading a lot at the moment, but it's all for my exams. It'll be really nice to read a good novel when the exams are over. And then I'm going to start looking for a job. I don't know what'll happen then.

### 3.3 - Tom's Diner

I am sitting in the morning  
At the diner on the corner  
I am waiting at the counter  
For the man to pour the coffee  
And he fills it only half way  
And before I even argue  
He is looking out the window  
At somebody coming in  
  
'It is always nice to see you'  
Says the man behind the counter  
To the woman who has come in  
She is shaking her umbrella  
And I look the other way  
As they are kissing their hellos  
And I'm pretending not to see them  
And instead I pour the milk  
  
I open up the paper  
There's a story of an actor  
Who had died while he was drinking  
It was no one I had heard of  
And I'm turning to the horoscope  
And looking for the funnies  
When I'm feeling someone watching me  
And so I raise my head  
  
There's a woman on the outside  
Looking inside does she see me  
No she does not really see me  
Cause she sees her own reflection  
And I'm trying not to notice  
That she's hitching up her skirt  
And while she's straightening her stockings  
Her hair has gotten wet  
  
Oh, this rain it will continue  
Through the morning as I'm listening  
To the bells of the cathedral  
I am thinking of your voice...

### 3.4 - My house

I'm closing my eyes now. OK... OK... I'm five years old. I'm in the living room. I'm reading a book. There's a woman reading a book in a chair – it's my grandmother. She's wearing a brown dress with flowers on it. OK, there are two girls lying on the floor, playing a game. They're my sisters. There's a large dog sleeping beside the door. There are a lot of books in the room. All my family likes reading. Where's my father? Oh, there's a man walking into the room now. Yes, it's my father. He's picking me up and kissing me.

### 3.5 - Italian dishes

So what have we got to eat here? Well, this is a vegetarian pizza. To make pizza, all you need is flour, water and an egg, and some things to put on top. First you mix the flour and egg together with a little water. Mix them until you've got a soft dough. Make this dough into a flat, round shape and put it on a cooking pan. Chop the tomatoes, carrots, onions, garlic and eggplant, and put them on top of the dough. Then chop the cheese, and put it on top. Cook it in the oven for about 30 minutes.

I've got pasta with meat here. You can use any type of meat. First, cook the noodles. Then, cook the garlic, spices and onions in some oil with the meat. After ten minutes, add some vegetables – tomatoes are the most important, maybe some mushrooms, peppers or cabbage. Cook this for about twenty minutes – you may need to add more oil. Then put it on top of the noodles. You need to eat it with a fork.

### 3.6 - What does Mel like?

I like walking, especially in cold weather. I really like travelling – going to different places. I love coconut juice. I love spending time with my mum, but I don't get to see her very often. I like dogs. I don't like selfish people. I hate durian, and I hate pollution. I don't mind washing dishes – it's very boring, but it's OK.

### 3.7 - What resources do you have?

I've got a radio at home, and I always listen to the news in English. At school there's a television, but there aren't any English programmes. We sometimes watch English movies on DVD. There's a video camera there, too. Sometimes we get to make our own videos. Last year the first year students made a video of the school. It's very funny to watch. There are no computers at school at the moment – last year we had one but it broke. Maybe we'll get a new one. I hope we can get a computer because I want to use the internet. I've never seen the internet. But actually we couldn't get the internet anyway because you need a telephone line and there isn't one at the school.

Sometimes I go to my friend's house and listen to English songs on his cassette player. That's really fun, and useful, too. I can sing about 20 English songs now. He has some English story books, too. There are also a lot of books at school – story books and grammar books. I like to read newspapers in English – sometimes they've got English newspapers in the shop. I want to get English music magazines but I don't know where to get them. Oh, also I've got an English-English dictionary. I want to get a dictionary in my language too. I probably learn the most English when I talk to my neighbour. She's from India and she likes to speak English with me. This is very useful practice.



#### 4.1 - Dee Dee and the Kangaroo

Dee Dee found a kangaroo outside his front door. He took the kangaroo to the police station. The policeman told him to take the kangaroo to the zoo. That evening, the policeman saw Dee Dee with the kangaroo again, at a bus stop. The policeman said, 'I told you to take that kangaroo to the zoo.' Dee Dee replied, 'I took him the zoo. He really enjoyed it. Now we're going to the cinema.'

#### 4.2 - An interview about yesterday

**A:** Excuse me, I'm doing some research. Could you answer some questions, please?

**B:** Yes, of course.

**A:** Did you drink coffee yesterday?

**B:** Umm, yes, I did.

**A:** OK, and did you go to the cinema?

**B:** No, I didn't. I spent most of the day in the library.

**A:** Did you visit your aunt?

**B:** No, I didn't. I haven't got any aunts here. They all live in Hpa-an.

**A:** Uh-huh. Did you eat fishpaste?

**B:** Yes, I had fishpaste for breakfast.

**A:** Did you listen to the news?

**B:** Yes... uh, no, no, I didn't. Not yesterday.

**A:** Did you do the dishes yesterday?

**B:** Yes, I did them after breakfast.

**A:** And... did you go shopping?

**B:** Yes, I went shopping in the afternoon.

**A:** Did you speak Mon?

**B:** Yes, I did.

**A:** OK, and did you have a wash?

**B:** Yesterday? Umm, no, I didn't. It was too cold.

**A:** OK. And did you play football?

**B:** No, I didn't. I really enjoy playing football though.

**A:** One last question. Were you bored yesterday?

**B:** Ummm, no, I wasn't. It was quite an interesting day.

**A:** Thank you very much.

#### 4.3 - Wangari Maathai

Wangari Maathai received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004. She was born in Kenya in 1940. She taught biology at university, and joined the National Council of Women of Kenya. In 1976 she founded the 'Green Belt' movement. The Green Belt movement encouraged poor women in Africa to plant 30 million trees. She spoke at the United Nations about environmental issues several times, and became an MP in 2002.

#### 4.4 - When did you last...?

**Interviewer:** Hey Ko Shwe! When did you last go on holiday?

**Ko Shwe:** Holiday? Well, when I was 16 I went to Bagan for my sister's wedding. I think that was the last time.

**Interviewer:** And when did you last go to a restaurant?

**Ko Shwe:** Ummm, there's a small noodle shop near the house – I often eat lunch there. I ate lunch there yesterday.

**Interviewer:** When did you last go to the movies?

**Ko Shwe:** Last week. I saw a Kyaw Hein movie at the cinema. It was very funny.

**Interviewer:** When did you last play sport?

**Ko Shwe:** This morning I played caneball before class.

**Interviewer:** And when did you last go to a party?

**Ko Shwe:** Uhh, let me think... We had a school closing party in March. I went to that.

**Interviewer:** When did you last visit friends or relatives?

**Ko Shwe:** Mmmm... I visited my friends in Mawlamyine three days ago.

**Interviewer:** Thanks, Ko Shwe!

#### 4.5 - Maung Maung

Maung Maung was a good student. Teachers always liked Maung Maung. He worked hard at school. He always finished his work first. He always answered questions correctly. He remembered all his lessons. The other students hated Maung Maung.

One day, they decided to get revenge. They rolled a piece of paper into a ball. They waited for the teacher to turn his back. They threw the paper ball and it landed on the teacher's head. The teacher was really angry. He shouted at the class. 'WHO DID THAT?', he asked. All the students pointed at Maung Maung. But the teacher trusted Maung Maung. The teacher punished the other students.

#### 4.6 - Describing rooms

My daughters' bedroom is large and spacious – it's the biggest room in the house. We have five daughters, so they need a lot of space! It's got two sleeping mats and two mosquito nets and a bamboo shelf for their clothes. They've got posters on the wall of their favourite actors and pop singers, and photographs of their grandparents. It's a cool, comfortable room, with a window opposite the door.

My favourite room is my study. I go there for peace and quiet, because there are lots of people living in my house! It's quite a small room, with a chair, a shelf full of old books, a cassette player and a desk. I sit there every evening and read. It's very messy – I never tidy it. But I don't mind a bit of mess. It makes the place more comfortable.

## 4.7 - Draw the room

My favourite room is the kitchen, because I love cooking. There's a cooker on the left, and a shelf with pots and pans above the cooker. We keep our plates and cups in a cupboard next to the cooker. In the middle of the room there's a small round table. On the right there's our food supplies – some bags of rice, some bottles of oil, some tins of fish, and vegetables. There's a picture of some mountains on the wall.

## 4.8 - In a restaurant

### Conversation 1

**Customer:** Can I have a menu, please?

**Waiter:** Here you are.

**Customer:** Thanks.

**Waiter:** Are you ready to order?

**Customer:** Yes, I'll have the mushroom soup, and a green salad.

**Waiter:** Anything to drink?

**Customer:** Mmmm... a lemon juice.

**Waiter:** Mushroom soup, green salad and a lemon juice. Anything else?

**Customer:** No, that's all, thanks.

### Conversation 2

**Customer:** Excuse me.

**Waiter:** Is everything OK?

**Customer:** Can I have the bill, please?

**Waiter:** Mushroom soup... green salad... lemon juice. That's 1800 kyat.

**Customer:** Here.

**Waiter:** And here's your change.

**Customer:** Thank you. Bye.

**Waiter:** Bye.

## 5.1 - On the phone

I've finished work, and I'm just leaving the office.

I've bought the onions, and now I'm crossing the street.

I've just caught the linecar, and now I'm heading home.

I've just washed my hair.

I've chopped the onions and chillies.

We've cooked the food. It's delicious!

I've left the house.

I've just arrived at your place.

Oh, no! I've spent all my money on phone calls!

## 5.2 - What's happened?

**Woman:** Yes!

**Man:** What is it?

**Woman:** I've got a scholarship to study at university in Chiang Mai!

**Man:** That's great! Congratulations!

**Woman:** You guys look unhappy. What's the matter?

**Man 1:** We've just lost a very important match.

**Woman:** Oh dear. What was the score?

**Man 2:** Five – nil.

**Man:** Oh, no!

**Woman:** What is it?

**Man:** A tree's just fallen on my house!

**Woman:** Ooooh... was anyone inside?

**Man:** No, luckily! My wife's at work and the children are at school.

## 5.3 - Are you ready?

**San San Aye:** OK, have you bought a new shirt? You can't go to an interview wearing your old shirt!

**Aung Mon:** Yes, I bought a new shirt yesterday. I'm wearing it now. Do you like it?

**San San Aye:** Oh yeah. It's nice. Have you cleaned your shoes?

**Aung Mon:** Oh, no, I haven't. Uhh... where's the shoe cleaning stuff?

**San San Aye:** Don't worry, I'll do it. Give them to me.

**Aung Mon:** Thanks. I haven't prepared my CV. I'll do that now.

**San San Aye:** What about your glasses – have you remembered them? You forgot them yesterday.

**Aung Mon:** Yes, I've put them in my bag.

**San San Aye:** And your certificates? Have you packed your certificates?

**Aung Mon:** Yes, I've just done that.

**San San Aye:** And have you brushed your teeth?

**Aung Mon:** Yes, of course I've brushed my teeth! I'm not a baby!

## 5.4 - What's the situation?

1.

**A:** What are you doing?

**B:** I've lost my glasses. I had them here a minute ago. Maybe they're behind here.

**A:** Have you looked in your pocket?

**B:** Yes, I have.

**A:** Hmm. What about the... Oh, hey! Here they are – on the table.

**B:** Oh, thanks.

2.

**A:** Hello Ko Soe. What a tiny baby! Is she yours?

**B:** Yes. I've just become a father. She's one week old.

**A:** Really? I didn't even know you were married.

**B:** I got married two years ago. I met my wife at work – she's an accountant in my office.

**A:** Well, congratulations!

3.

**A:** Where's your motorbike?

**B:** I haven't got a motorbike any more. I've sold it.

**A:** Sold it? Why?

**B:** I needed the money. So now I go everywhere by bicycle. It's much cheaper and healthier.

4.

**A:** What's happened to your arm?

**B:** I've broken it.

**A:** Oh dear. How did you do that?

**B:** Well, I was on my bike, and a car came out suddenly, and I fell off. I had to go to hospital.

## 5.5 - Clothes from different cultures

**A.** This person is from Afghanistan. He's wearing a turban on his head, and a *chapan* – a thick coat made of wool. It gets very cold in the mountains in Afghanistan!

**B.** Many women in India wear the *sari*. A *sari* is usually made of cotton or silk, and it is five or six metres long. To wear a *sari*, you wrap it around your body.

**C.** In Japan, men and women can wear the *kimono*, although they are very different shapes and colours. Men's *kimonos* are usually dark colours – black is very popular. Traditional Japanese shoes are made of wood.

**D.** Zulu women wear an *isicholo*, a wide hat made of straw and decorated with beads, and a skirt made of leather which is also decorated with beads. This woman is also wearing a necklace made of beads.

## 5.6 - Working clothes

**A.** I work in an expensive restaurant. I have to dress attractively, so the men buy more drinks from me. I have to wear a short skirt and high-heeled shoes, and a lot of make-up. Sometimes the men are very rude. I hate this job, but I need the money.

**B.** Well, I work for an NGO. Our office is very casual, so I usually wear comfortable clothes like jeans, shorts and T-shirts. I never wear make-up – it's very uncomfortable. We have an air-conditioner in the office, so sometimes I wear a long-sleeved shirt. I hate air-con – it's too cold!

**C.** I work in Singapore, at a private school. Families pay a lot of money to send their children to us. All our teaching staff wear very smart, formal clothes. I always wear a suit and tie, with black shoes and socks. I actually like wearing suits – I think they look good. After work I relax, and put on some jeans.

## 5.7 - Pronouncing the possessive 's

The sandals are Baw Baw's.

Angela's shoes are white.

The cat's tail is broken.

That book is the teacher's.

My brother's wife comes from Sittwe

That house is my sister's.

Min Min's coat is blue.

I think it's Tin Tin Nyo's umbrella.

## 5.8 - Contractions

I'm	we're	she's
that's	Aung Mon's	wasn't
you're	they've	can't
we'll	aren't	where's
won't	hasn't	I've
I'll	they're	she'll
here's	the house's	weren't
we've	you've	you'll
they'll	isn't	couldn't
haven't	didn't	

## 5.9 - My auntie

I'm waiting at the bus stop with my sister. The bus hasn't arrived yet. We're going to a small village near Loikaw to visit our auntie. Loikaw's a long way away. Auntie's been sick, but she's better now. In her village there wasn't any medicine. The medic didn't have any. The village hasn't got a car, so she couldn't travel very easily. Some of her neighbours walked to Loikaw and got her medicine. I don't know about her illness – maybe it was malaria. She's quite old so her health isn't so good, but she likes to live alone. She doesn't want to leave her village. We're trying to persuade her to come and live with us.

## 5.10 - People buying things

1.

**A:** How much is this shirt?

**B:** It's 325 baht.

**A:** No, thanks.

**B:** Wait, wait... 250 baht.

**A:** 125.

**B:** 225.

**A:** No, I don't think so.

**B:** 200?

**A:** 150.

**B:** 175, OK?

**A:** OK. Here you are.

2.

**A:** Hello? I'm ringing about the motorbike.

**B:** The Yamaha 750?

**A:** Yes. Your advertisement says it's 7,000 dollars. Is that the final price?

**B:** I'm afraid so. I bought it for 8,000, and it's in very good condition.

**A:** I can give you 6,500.

**B:** Sorry, it's 7,000.

**A:** Well, I want to look at it. Can I see it this afternoon?

**B:** Yeah, sure. Come round about four.

3.

**A:** Fish... fish... delicious fish... only 300 kyat a kilo...

**B:** Mmm. I'd like some fish for dinner. How much for three kilos?

**A:** Well, 300 for one kilo, so three kilos is... 900 kyat.

**B:** Can I have a discount?

**A:** OK, well... 800 kyat. These are really delicious fish!

**B:** All right. Three kilos, please.

## 6.1 - What do we need?

**Bee Bee:** Hi Mum! Can you please buy some things for me?

**Mum:** Sure. What do you need?

**Bee Bee:** Well, I'm making pork curry. Can you buy some pork, please?

**Mum:** OK. Is there any cooking oil in the house? I used a lot with breakfast.

**Bee Bee:** No, there isn't. Please get some oil too. And some potatoes.

**Mum:** Have we got any eggs?

**Bee Bee:** We've got some eggs, and some tomatoes. We haven't got any onions. Or any garlic.

**Mum:** OK... onions, garlic, oil, potatoes, pork. Anything else?

**Bee Bee:** Chilli. And beans... No, it's OK, there are some beans next to the rice. Oh, and we haven't got a large knife. Can you get a knife, too?

**Mum:** There's a new knife in the cupboard. I bought it yesterday.

## 6.2 - In the library

**Interviewer:** So Cho Cho, you've got a lot of social studies books.

**Cho Cho:** Yes, about 400. We've also got quite a lot of reports on environment and health issues – you can't see them in the photo. Maybe... about 200 reports. There are lots of local groups writing reports, and publishing them. For example, this one arrived recently. It's a report about malaria in the mountain areas, written by the Shan State Health Education Network. It's very good.

**Interviewer:** OK. So, I see you've got a lot of books on history and geography. Where do they come from?

**Cho Cho:** Mostly from overseas – people donate them. Some are really good, but a lot are not very useful.

**Interviewer:** Why not?

**Cho Cho:** They're written for people in Western countries – about British geography, American history... We've got a few books on Southeast Asia, but hardly any on Myanmar.

**Interviewer:** And you've got very few books on psychology or religion. Why is that?

**Cho Cho:** Most books on psychology are very difficult. There are hardly any easy ones.

**Interviewer:** So are most of your books in English?

**Cho Cho:** Yes, mostly English, but quite a lot in Myanmar, and a few in Kayin and Kachin. We haven't got any in other languages, though.

**Interviewer:** What people use the Teacher Training College Library?

**Cho Cho:** Teachers, and a few researchers. Sometimes high school students come here to look at our books, which is fine.

## 6.3 - Complaints

1. There's too much traffic, and too much pollution and noise from all these cars and motorcycles.

2. There aren't enough trees. I love birds, but here there isn't anywhere for birds to live. There isn't enough water in this city either. Sometimes we can't wash in the mornings.

3. There are too many police. There are police on every corner these days. And there are too many tourists.

4. There aren't enough schools. My six year old daughter has fifty students in her class. That's too big. And there's too much rubbish in the streets. It smells awful.

5. There's too much crime – I'm afraid to go out at night. My friend's bicycle got stolen last week. There aren't enough restaurants or cinemas.

## 6.4 - The shopping trip

I needed two *ping* of rice and more *ping*, because there were so many relatives in my house! I went to the market. I bought the rice, and also a *ping* of potatoes, a packet of *ping* and two litres of *ping*. After this, I was very thirsty, so I sat down and drank a *ping* of juice. On my way home, I stopped at the fish shop and bought two *ping* of fish for dinner. I'm cooking it with *ping* and a few spices. All my relatives are hungry!

## 6.5 - for and since

**Woman 1:** What's the time now?

**Woman 2:** Nearly 12. How long have you been here?

**Woman 1:** Since 11.

**Man:** I've been here for three hours.

**Woman 1:** How about you two? How long have you been here?

**Woman 2:** We've only been here for ten minutes.

## 6.6 - Be careful!

**a.**

**A.** Be careful here, it's wet... Careful! Are you all right?

**B.** I'm not sure. Oh, my knee hurts!

**A.** Try to stand up.

**B.** Aaaah!

**A.** OK?

**B.** No, it really hurts. I think I've broken it.

**b.**

**A.** Ah, my head!

**B.** Have you got a headache?

**A.** Yes, it was all that cigarette smoke at the party. It always gives me a headache.

**B.** Oh dear. Do you want some medicine?

**A.** No, I think I'll just go and lie down for a bit.

**c.**

**A.** Aaaah, my back!

**B.** What happened?

**A.** I tried to lift this sack of rice... I need to carry it to the storeroom.

**B.** Oh, it's very heavy. You can't lift this!

**A.** Yes, I know.

**B.** Come on, I'll take you to the clinic. Can you walk?

## 6.7 - Making an appointment

**U Aung:** Hello?

**Cho Cho:** Hello, is U Aung there, please?

**U Aung:** This is U Aung. How can I help you?

**Cho Cho:** I'm Cho Cho from the Teacher Training College Library. I'd like to make an appointment to meet with you.

**U Aung:** Well, I'm away this week, but I'll be back next week. How about Monday morning, 11.30?

**Cho Cho:** That's fine.

**U Aung:** OK, see you then.

**Cho Cho:** Thank you. See you on Monday.

## 6.8 - Who's speaking?

Hello. I'm Nicolas. I'm a scientist. I'm just 21 years old. I've got two brothers. I've got a twin brother. His name is Sebastian. I've got a younger brother. His name is Benjamin, and he's just 15 years old.

Hello, I'm Ros. I work at a university, and I'm 43 years old. I'm married, and I have three children. I have two girls and one boy. I like swimming. I go swimming every day.

Hello, my name is Tun Tun. I am married and I have five children. I have a printing business. I live in Mawlamyine.

Hello, my name is Tze Ming, and I am a travel agent. I am 25 years old, and I enjoy running and reading, and I also enjoy going to coffee shops and watching live music. I am an only child.

My name is Tanny. I am 18 years old. I'm a student at the university. I live with my two sisters. I like swimming.

## 6.9 - Native speakers

### Speaker 1

There is a lot of mis-information about 'native' and 'non-native' speakers. In many countries, an unqualified, inexperienced native speaker can easily get a job as an English teacher. A qualified, experienced non-native teacher has more difficulty. For example, in Thailand, most language schools prefer native speakers as teachers, even if they have no experience. Foreign teachers also normally get paid a lot more than local teachers, even if local teachers have higher qualifications.

Some people think that native speakers are always better teachers than non-native speakers. In my opinion, good teaching techniques and the ability to communicate are more important than fluency in the language. Many native and non-native teachers have got these skills.

### Speaker 2

*The words are the same as Speaker 1.*

## 7.1 - Fortune telling

You will go to university, and graduate with very high marks. You will meet a handsome American man. You will like him a lot. He will ask you to marry him. At first, you won't agree. But later, you will marry him and move to America. Your parents will be unhappy. You won't like America. You will have a beautiful baby daughter, but you will miss your family a lot. Eventually, you will all return to your country, and everyone will live happily ever after.

## 7.2 - It might happen

**San San Aye:** Have you got your umbrella? It might rain.

**Aung Mon:** Good idea, thanks.

**San San Aye:** And how much money have you got?

**Aung Mon:** About... 6,000 kyat.

**San San Aye:** Oh, you need more than that. You might need to stay overnight.

**Aung Mon:** OK, I'll take more.

**San San Aye:** And a warm jacket – you need a warm jacket. The weather might be very cold there.

**Aung Mon:** Yes, a warm jacket. OK. Anything else, dear?

**San San Aye:** Yes. Take an extra shirt. You might get dirty on the bus.

**Aung Mon:** All right. An extra shirt.

## 7.3 - Interview with an environmental activist

**Interviewer:** So Lucy, what are some things people can do to reduce global warming?

**Lucy:** Well, the most important thing is for people to use less fossil fuels. Try not to use cars and motorbikes. If you walk or ride a bicycle, it's better for the environment. And you'll get exercise. Flying is also bad because aeroplanes put a lot of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. If you take a bus or train, you'll produce less carbon dioxide.

**Interviewer:** And in the home?

**Lucy:** Don't use air conditioning – use a fan instead. Turn off lights when you aren't using them. Don't buy things you don't need. And don't burn your rubbish – if you burn rubbish, you'll put more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

**Interviewer:** Is there anything we can do as a community?

**Lucy:** Well, if we plant more trees, they'll absorb carbon dioxide – that will help a little bit. But a bigger problem is deforestation. We have to try to reduce the number of trees cut down for logging and agriculture.

**Interviewer:** Some people blame businesses for global warming. Are they right?

**Lucy:** Yes and no. It's true that companies cut down a lot of trees and use a lot of electricity when they make things in factories. But they only do this because people – especially rich people – want to buy their products. If we don't buy them, they'll stop making them. So you can say it's the public's fault as well.

**Interviewer:** And what about governments? Are they doing enough?

**Lucy:** No, they're not. They think that if they take strong action, such as increasing taxes on fossil fuels, they'll damage the economy. They're also afraid of businesses, because some big oil and logging companies won't be happy if they lose money and they will cause problems if the government tries to control them.

## 7.4 - Living in Chiang Mai

**Alice:** I like living in Chiang Mai because there are so many things to do here. I go to English classes twice a week. I can go to the cinema, or to the shops – there are lots of interesting shops. Unfortunately I don't have enough money to buy much! But there are some cheap places, too – I can walk in the parks, or go to the zoo. There are plenty of cheap restaurants as well: Thai food, Myanmar food, Chinese food, Western food – all kinds! Chiang Mai is an exciting, busy city.

**U Ba Shwe:** I don't like living in Chiang Mai. It's large and polluted, and there's too much traffic, too many people. It's also very expensive – we have to pay 3000 baht a month for a small, ugly apartment. Security's bad here as well – I have a work permit but my wife doesn't, so she's afraid to leave the house. And there's no school for our children, so they have to stay inside Myanmar. I have a good job here but I want to leave soon to go back to my home.

## 7.5 - Directions

**Lu Lu Aung:** Hi, Paw Paw. Did you get your bus ticket?

**Paw Paw:** Yes. The bus gets in at 2pm.

**Lu Lu Aung:** 2pm? Oh, sorry, I can't come to meet you. I'm working until 3.

**Paw Paw:** That's fine. I can find your house. How do I get there from the bus station?

**Lu Lu Aung:** It's quite easy. You come out of the bus station, and you're opposite the hospital.

**Paw Paw:** OK. Out of the bus station, opposite the hospital.

**Lu Lu Aung:** Turn right into Central Street, cross over Station Road, and walk past the teashop.

**Paw Paw:** Right, cross Station Road, past the teashop.

**Lu Lu Aung:** Turn left. Walk past the park. My house is on the right, just after the park. There's a large restaurant opposite the house on River Road, and a small shoe shop on the opposite corner.

**Paw Paw:** OK. Oh, just one more thing – I need to copy my documents. Is there a photocopy shop near the house?

**Lu Lu Aung:** Oh yes, very near. Just come out of the house on River Road and turn left. Walk past the shoe shop, and the photocopy shop is next to it, on your right.

**Paw Paw:** OK. See you when you get home from work!

**Lu Lu Aung:** See you!

## 7.6 - Silent letters

1. whisper
2. mechanic
3. chemistry
4. calm
5. cupboard
6. hour
7. sign
8. knock

## 7.7 - Silent letter sentences

1. I keep my comb in the cupboard next to my knives.
2. I wrote the wrong answers in my psychology exam.
3. I fell down and hurt my wrist, and now my knee aches too.
4. Two hours ago I ate a whole chicken.
5. Who took my white shirt?
6. He's an honest man, but he drinks a lot of whisky.
7. When will she pay her debts?
8. That truck's got eight wheels, so it can climb large mountains.
9. She has the knowledge of chemistry to make bombs.
10. Please read the sign, and then knock on the door.
11. The mechanic wants a receipt for the work.
12. Be calm, and whisper if you need to speak.

## 7.8 - Listen and answer

Are you sick?

Will you study science tomorrow?

Are there any students in the classroom?

Do you like dancing?

Can you play the guitar?

Do you come from Myanmar?

Did you eat meat last night?

Have you done your homework?

Is your teacher married?

Are you sitting on a chair?

Is there a chicken in the classroom?

Were you at high school last year?

Have you got any sisters?

Are you Chinese?

Did the class learn maths yesterday?

## 7.9 - Listen and contradict

Rabbits eat meat.

There's a kangaroo in the classroom.

You drank wine for breakfast.

Your grandmother was a princess.

It's snowing.

You can't cook.

You are teachers.

George W Bush is the president of Thailand.

Mother Teresa lived in Malaysia.

Elephants can fly.

You aren't studying English.

There are lots of tigers here.

China is a small country.

Your teacher's got a big car.

You'll go to Bangkok after class.

You've got too much money.

There aren't any pens in the classroom.

It won't rain next July.

I am the Queen of England.

Gandhi didn't live in India.

Your teacher hasn't had breakfast.

## 7.10 - Communication strategies

1.

**Woman:** Can you please give me your telephone number?

**Man:** 09 453 8901.

**Woman:** 09 453 8910?

**Man:** No, it's 09 453 8901.

**Woman:** 09 453 8901.

**Man:** Yes, that's right.

2.

**Man:** Excuse me, is there a chemist's shop near here?

**Woman:** Yes, there's a large chemist's shop just up there, on the corner of Main Street and Centre Road, just opposite the cinema to the left of the bicycle repair shop.

**Man:** Sorry, can you please speak more slowly?

**Woman:** There's a chemist's on the corner of Main Street and Centre Road, opposite the cinema.

**Man:** Can you please repeat that?

**Woman:** On the corner of Main Street and Centre Road, opposite the cinema.

**Man:** Thank you very much.

3.

**Man:** So, are you ready to leave? Have you packed your things?

**Woman:** Yes, I'm ready. What time does the car leave?

**Man:** Quarter to five from the office.

**Woman:** Is that fifteen past five?

**Man:** No, four forty-five. လေးနာရီလေးဆယ်ငါး

**Woman:** Oh, I see. Thanks.



## 8.1 - A love triangle

**Tim:** Hi, I'm Tim. I'm a good friend of Carol's. Well, actually, I want to be more than a good friend. I've known Carol for 18 years, and I'm 26 now. We were in primary school together. When we were young, I used to tell her that we'd get married when we grow up. Well, now we've grown up and I still want to marry her. I don't earn much money, but I like my gardening job and I work hard. I've saved enough money to take Carol on a short holiday... after we're married... well, that's if she agrees to marry me. I haven't asked her yet. I'm too nervous to ask. You see, I know there's another man who wants her attention and she seems to be giving it to him. But... oh, I don't think I'll ever meet another woman as wonderful as Carol.

**Carol:** I'm Carol. I'm 25 and I live in New York. I went to a great party last month. So many of my friends were there, like Tim, Anne and Tim's sister. That night I met a really handsome and intelligent man. His name's Max. I really like talking with him – he's so interesting and has many exciting stories to tell about places he's been and things he's seen. Since that night, I've seen Max nearly every day. I haven't seen my friends for a while because I go out with Max so much. I miss Tim. Tim's been a good friend for longer than anyone else. He's a great guy. I think we'll stay friends forever.

**Max:** Good morning, my name's Max. Pleased to meet you. What can I tell you about myself? Well, I'm the manager of a big hotel. I'm 35 years old. I've got three cars and a big house by the sea. I like parties. I went to a party about a month ago, and met a lovely woman called Carol. She's fun to be with – warm and friendly. I've had many girlfriends over the past few years, but Carol is special. I know we met only recently, but I wonder what she'd say if I asked her to marry me? Hmmm.

## 8.2 - A Bigger Heart

His arms are stronger than mine  
His legs are longer than mine  
His clothes are always cleaner  
And his trees are so much greener

But my heart is bigger than his  
And my love for you is stronger than his  
My love for you is stronger

His hair is shinier than mine  
His habits are tidier than mine  
His eyes are bluer  
And his faults are fewer

But my heart is bigger than his  
And my love for you is stronger than his  
My love for you is stronger

He's more intelligent  
Much more confident  
More charming and polite than me  
He's more responsible  
Much more dependable  
He's everything I long to be

His father is wiser than mine  
His smile is wider than mine  
He walks so much taller  
His problems are smaller  
But my heart is bigger than his

And my love for you is stronger than his  
My love for you is stronger than his

## 8.3 - World records

There are only 1,000 people living in the Vatican, making it the smallest country in the world. It gets a lot of visitors, though. China, on the other hand, has a population of 1.2 billion and an area of 9.5 million square kilometres. Russia is nearly twice the size. It has an area of 17 million square kilometres, but a population of only 150 million.

The blue whale is the largest animal. The average adult is 25 metres long. Cheetahs can run up to 100 kilometres per hour.

The Nile, in North Africa, is 6,695 kilometres long. Mount Everest in Nepal, the world's highest mountain, is 8,872 metres high.

## 8.4 - The most and the fewest

### 1 A

I'm afraid I only speak English, and a little school French. I really only speak English.

### 1 B

My mother is Lisu and my father is Pa-O, so I can speak both those languages. Also Myanmar, and a bit of Shan. I can speak some Thai – enough to have a conversation. And some English. Oh, a little Chinese, too.

### 1 C

I've got a Spanish father and as a boy I learnt both Spanish and English. I lived in South India for a few years, so I can speak quite a lot of Tamil, and I also learnt some Hindi.

### 2 A

I'm sorry to say I've never been out of Britain. I must try to go away some time.

### 2 B

I've travelled a bit in Thailand, and went to China once, about three years ago. My auntie lived there. I wanted to go back and visit her again, but she died last year.

## 2 C

Oh, I've travelled a lot – I've been to most of the countries in Europe. I've also been to Canada and the US, and also down to Mexico, which was lovely. I worked in India for five years, and while I was there I visited Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh.

### 8.5 - What is Buzkashi?

Buzkashi is the national sport of Afghanistan. In Buzkashi, two teams of horseback riders try to get a dead goat into a goal. Riders carry whips to keep other riders and horses away, and they usually wear heavy clothes to protect themselves from other players' whips and boots. Sometimes hundreds of players participate in one game, and there is no limit on the size of the playing field. Sometimes a field might include a river or stream. Games sometimes last for several days.

Competition is fierce. Players can do anything to stop the other team from scoring, except deliberately knock an opponent off their horse, or deliberately hit an opponent with a whip. The aim is to get the goat into your goal, which is a circle drawn at the end of the field.

### 8.6 - Buzkashi interview

**Man:** You can't actually see much detail when you are watching a game of Buzkashi, as there are so many horses running up and down the field. The best part is when one of the riders takes the goat away from all the others and rides into the scoring circle alone. The crowd goes wild. That's two points for that team.

**Interviewer:** So this dead goat is dragged across the ground, thrown around, hit with whips for several days. Doesn't it fall apart, doesn't it break?

**Man:** You'd think so, wouldn't you? What they do is they prepare the goat the night before the game. They cut off its head, and also the legs at the knees. Then they leave it in water for 24 hours to make the skin harder, and sometimes they also fill the body with sand, to make it heavier. For important games, they use a calf – a young cow – as they're stronger than goats.

**Interviewer:** What happens when the game starts?

**Man:** The goat's put inside the 'starting circle' in the middle of the field. The referee blows the whistle and both teams try to take the goat. Once you get the goat, you ride as fast as you can towards the scoring circle, and the other team use their whips to try to get the goat off you.

**Interviewer:** It sounds dangerous.

**Man:** Yes, it is. Players wear heavy clothes. Although you are not allowed to hit people with your whip, it's very difficult to control when there are lots of horses, all riding as fast as they can. Top Buzkashi players are very skilled. They usually start training when they're teenagers, and most of the top players are over 40 because it takes a long time to become a skilled enough rider. The horses need a lot of training, too – some say the horse is even more important than the rider.

### 8.7 - Sentence stress

1. If she asks, I'll tell her everything.
2. What'll you do if they don't arrive?
3. I'll write if I have time.
4. We'll phone if the bus is late.
5. How will they get here if it's snowing?
6. If she goes, will you stay?
7. We'll take you if you like.
8. I won't come if you don't want.

### 8.8 - Getting directions

**Ma Thida:** Er, excuse me please, um...

**Man:** Yeah?

**Ma Thida:** Er, excuse me, where is, er, Tottenham Court Road?

**Man:** What?

**Ma Thida:** Er, Tottenham Court Road?

**Man:** Oh, Tottenham Court Road.

**Ma Thida:** Yes, yes.

**Man:** Er, well, look, you go up to the top of the street, right? Turn left, carry straight on, you'll see the tube station on your right...

**Ma Thida:** Yes.

**Man:** Yeah? Go past that, turn left and you'll have Tottenham Court Road. Can't miss it. All right?

**Ma Thida:** Thank you very much.

### 8.9 - Four sentences

You go up to the top of the street, right?

Turn left, carry straight on, you'll see the tube station on your right...

Go past that, turn left and you'll have Tottenham Court Road.

You can't miss it. All right?

### 8.10 - Listening for gist

#### Part 1

**A:** ...No, sure I did. It's right here in my... Oh no! It's gone!

**B:** What? What's happened? What's the matter?

**A:** My handbag! It's gone! I don't believe it!

**B:** Your handbag? Where did you last have it?

**A:** Umm... I don't know. Um... I had it when we were in the café. In there, I guess.

**B:** Let's think back. We left the café, we went to the bookshop – did you have it in the bookshop?

**A:** Just trying to think – I can't remember. We didn't buy anything there so I didn't really notice.

**B:** Well, don't worry. What was in it? Can you remember?

**A:** It had my passport and my phone... oh, everything! This is awful!

## Part 2

**B:** Well, how about money? Was there any money in it?

**A:** Uh, no, I don't think so. No, all my money's here, in my pocket.

**B:** Well, that's one thing...

**A:** Yeah, but I had all my ID cards in there.

**B:** Oh, no!

**A:** And my driver's license – that was in there.

**B:** Well, we can replace those.

**A:** Oh, but my passport! We need to fly out next week. What can I do?

**B:** Let's think. When did you last see it? Are you absolutely sure it was in your bag? I remember you took it out yesterday to check the visa stamps.

**A:** Oh, I can't remember where I put the bloody thing.

**B:** Lucky we've still got all the money anyway.

## Part 3

**A:** If my passport's lost I'll have to go and get a new one – I don't know, can they do it in three days? And it might cost loads of money to get a new one, know what I mean?

**B:** OK, wait. Don't start worrying just yet. Listen, we'd better go back to the café, and go see if someone found it. You never know.

**A:** No, I'll call them first.

**B:** OK, good idea.

**A:** Oh! Can you lend me your phone? Mine was in my handbag.

**B:** Yeah, sure. Here you are.

**A:** Thanks. Well, let's hope...

## 8.11 - Gist or detail?

### Conversation 1

**Woman:** So, where shall I send the books?

**Man:** 167 Bridge Road South, Smallsville TN8534. Phone me if there are any problems – my phone number's 071 673 2212.

### Conversation 2

**Woman:** Hi, Jason! How are you? I haven't seen you for ages!

**Man:** Well, not so good actually. You see, I got a new bike the other day but I've had no end of problems with it. I went for a ride yesterday and after a while the crank started creaking, and I didn't have the right size spanner to tighten it up with, so it just got worse and worse as I went on – it was driving me mad. And as if that wasn't enough, I noticed the front wheel wobbling a bit. Turns out the spokes were loose so the wheel was gradually getting more and more out of shape, and there was nothing I could do about it because I didn't have a spoke wrench on me. I think there's something wrong with the brakes and all. So I'm going to take it back to the shop tomorrow.

## 9.1 - In the dormitory

**Nyi Nyi:** Do I have to cook breakfast?

**Boarder master:** Yes, sometimes. Students take turns. Each student helps cook once a week.

**Nyi Nyi:** Can I smoke cheroots in the dormitory?

**Boarder master:** No, you can't. You have to go outside if you want to smoke.

**Nyi Nyi:** Do I have to share a mosquito net with another boy?

**Boarder master:** No, you get your own mosquito net.

**Nyi Nyi:** OK. And I like to study a lot. What time does the generator go off?

**Boarder master:** At 9 o'clock.

**Nyi Nyi:** Can I study after that?

**Boarder master:** Yes, sure, if you have enough candles. Just don't disturb other students.

## 9.2 - Advice on the radio: Part 1

**Interviewer:** OK, and now we're going to hear from Khaing Khaing. Hello Khaing Khaing. What's your problem?

**Khaing Khaing:** Hello. I'm a student at university. I'm just starting my third year, so I have one more year to go before I graduate. After I graduate I want to be a teacher in my village school.

**Interviewer:** OK, so what's wrong?

**Khaing Khaing:** Well, my boyfriend really wants to marry me soon.

**Interviewer:** Why does he want to get married now?

**Khaing Khaing:** He's a medic, and he's going to work in the countryside next month. He wants me to come with him. Also, my parents live there, and they think I should come home and get married. They don't understand why I need so much education.

**Interviewer:** I see.

**Khaing Khaing:** My parents really like my boyfriend – I do too, I mean, I love him a lot, and I want to marry him one day. But I want to finish my education first.

## 9.3 - Advice on the radio: Part 2

**Counsellor 1:** Hi Khaing Khaing. I suggest you talk to your boyfriend. Explain that you love him, but it's important for your future to finish your education. Maybe he doesn't like to wait, but he should know the long-term advantages. If you both want a happy married life, the two of you should compromise. For example, perhaps you should finish your education now, and then you can go to the countryside and teach there.

**Counsellor 2:** Yes, I agree. You should also talk to your parents, and maybe ask one of your teachers to write to them. It's difficult for them if you live a long way away, but the community needs good teachers! I think they can understand, and your boyfriend too. I think they need to compromise, and think about your long-term future.

## 9.4 - Aung Mon's job interview

**Director:** That sounds good. Now I've looked at your CV, and I see that you've done some computer training. Please tell me about that.

**Aung Mon:** Ummm, we learned basic computer skills – typing, Office, things like that.

**Director:** And have you used computers since then?

**Aung Mon:** Yes, quite a lot actually. I do translations on my wife's laptop.

**Director:** OK. Now, as you know, this job involves training people about the law. Have you got any legal qualifications yourself?

**Aung Mon:** Not exactly. I started a degree in law, but I didn't finish it because my dad died, so I had to drop out and work to support my family.

**Director:** I see. We're looking for someone with management experience. Have you done any management?

**Aung Mon:** Well, I was head teacher of a small school. That involved a lot of management – organising other teachers, timetables and things.

**Director:** OK. What languages do you have?

**Aung Mon:** Myanmar, English and Mon.

## 9.5 - Sabay's job

**Interviewer:** So Sabay, you're working here in Cambodia, in Phnom Penh, for Rajana. Can you tell me a little bit about that organisation?

**Sabay:** Rajana Project is, was started in 1995 by the NGO, ahh, called, it is called, ah, Southeast Asia Outreach. But this project is... our objective is to help the young Cambodian people and ahh... to help the poor villagers and can find the market for them too.

**Interviewer:** What sort of things does the organisation do?

**Sabay:** Especially we do the handicrafts.

**Interviewer:** Handicrafts? What type of handicrafts?

**Sabay:** Ah, like we produce like, ah, like ah, cards, ahh, jewellery, silver jewellery, ah, silk scarves, and, ah, bamboo handicrafts and hilltribe crafts.

**Interviewer:** So these are mostly traditional Cambodian type handicrafts?

**Sabay:** Yes, it is really ah, ahh, it is really traditional Cambodian craft.

**Interviewer:** And who makes them?

**Sabay:** Especially the young Cambodian people and the villagers.

**Interviewer:** So what is it that the villagers do?

**Sabay:** The villagers they produce like, ahh, bamboo crafts and especially silk, silk scarves and also the sarong or hol and different, ahh, different ahh, silk, raw silk and live silk and they produce also the box, ah, the palm leaf box, in Khmer it is called smok. Ah and they also produce different things what we order and what we have experience in in, ah, different handicrafts.

**Interviewer:** I notice, um, some of the things you have in the shop are gongs, made out of landmines...

**Sabay:** Gongs are also made from the recycled bomb shells and it is made by the villagers who, who are living in Udong. Udong is the former, the former capital of, ahh, Cambodia before.

**Interviewer:** And are there a lot of landmines around that area?

**Sabay:** Yes there are a lot of landmines in Cambodia like especially during the, during the, about nearly three decades of Cambodia war, so many different, ahh, different factions, different sides, they have the mines in their land, so many people can affected because of the landmines.

**Interviewer:** So you sell things from the villages, but you also have many people working here in the shop in Phnom Penh.

**Sabay:** You know all the young Cambodian people are, who are working in Rajana every day, they feel very happy and they work very hard in here. They try to work as hard as they can. And, and they have also have fair wages for themselves, and they have to provide their families in the, ah, in the villages as well

**Interviewer:** So Sabay, you're the General Manager of this project, um, what does that involve?

**Sabay:** Ahhh, now do you know I, when I was in the shops, I also do the accounts in the morning, and sometimes I have to go outside to do some marketing research, and sometimes I give, I have to promote, ah, our, our Rajana name more and more, sometimes I come and I have to sell in the shop as well and sometimes I have to do some design.

**Interviewer:** Um, you said when you first started that the funding was provided by an NGO. Do you still receive money from the NGO?

**Sabay:** Now we don't have any funds or donations from other NGO. Now we are independent since year 2000.

**Interviewer:** Thank you very much!

**Sabay:** You're welcome.

## 9.6 - Where's the calculator?

**Sayama Win:** Have you seen my calculator? I can't find it anywhere!

**Saya Seng Li:** No, I haven't. Perhaps someone's borrowed it.

**Sayama Win:** Not one of the teachers, and the students aren't allowed in here. I don't think anyone has been in this room since this morning – the door was locked. I'm sure it's somewhere in this room.

**Saya Seng Li:** The room is very untidy. It could be anywhere.

**Sayama Win:** I know. I can't find anything in here.

**Saya Seng Li:** Let's do something about this problem. If we tidy the room, maybe we'll find it somewhere.

## 9.7 - *-er* and *-or* endings

*These are jobs:* ambassador, director, builder, miner, farmer, lawyer, doctor, counsellor, sailor, actor, footballer, coordinator

*These are things:* tractor, newspaper, cooker, folder, stapler, dinner, paper, helicopter, generator, container, shower, typewriter

*These are people, but not job titles:* villager, passenger, prisoner, minor, winner, foreigner, customer, member, visitor

## 9.8 - Blowing in the Wind

How many roads must a man walk down

Before you can call him a man?

How many seas must a white dove sail

Before she sleeps in the sand?

Yes and how many times must the cannonballs fly

Before they are forever banned?

The answer, my friend

Is blowing in the wind

The answer is blowing in the wind

Yes and how many years can a mountain exist

Before it is washed to the sea?

Yes and how many years can some people exist

Before they're allowed to be free?

Yes and how many times can a man turn his head

And pretend that he just doesn't see?

The answer, my friend

Is blowing in the wind

The answer is blowing in the wind

How many times must a man look up

before he can see the sky?

Yes and how many years must one man have

Before he can hear people cry?

Yes and how many deaths will it take 'till he knows

That too many people have died?

The answer, my friend

Is blowing in the wind

The answer is blowing in the wind

## 10.1 - What were you doing when you heard?

### The newsreader

Umm, yeah. I was reading the news, and someone gave me a bit of paper, and it said Northopia had won the World Cup! I thought, 'Great, that's really good for the country'. One of my old school friends is on the team, too – the goalkeeper – so I was really pleased for him... really pleased.

### The forestry worker

When I heard about it, I was at our headquarters. I was lying on my hammock listening to the radio, trying to ignore the mosquitoes, when the news came over the radio. I immediately ran to tell my friend. He operates the radio in this village – we don't have any telephones.

### The radio operator

We were cooking some soup, and I was smoking a big cheroot, when my friend ran up to me and told me the news. I was so surprised, the cheroot fell out of my mouth and into the soup! My wife was a little angry until I told her the news. So then I sent a radio message to some friends in the next village, and then went to tell my daughters.

### The radio operator's daughter

I was playing with my little sister – we were playing a game with some stones, I think – when my Dad came and told us. We were so happy! I went to the school to tell my teacher.

### The teacher

While everyone was running round talking about this, I was in the classroom marking essays. I was also listening to music, so I didn't hear everyone celebrating. Anyway, I was in the school, listening to my cassettes and marking, when one of my students ran in and told me the news. So I went outside to join the celebrations.

## 10.2 - Reading on the bus

I love reading novels, and I often read while I'm taking the bus to work. I sometimes read during meals, and I even read while I'm walking along the road. Reading is really interesting. A good book can take me into another world, and I just forget about my daily life and problems.

Anyway, yesterday, while I was sitting on the bus, a man got on and pointed a gun at the bus driver. His leg was bleeding, and he had a large cut on his head. He shouted, 'Drive me to the hospital!' The bus driver was terrified, and obeyed the man. During the journey, the man was shouting, 'Faster! Faster!' The driver drove faster and faster. It was really dangerous.

There was a passenger sitting at the front, just behind the bus driver. She decided to act. While the bus was going around a corner, she reached out and grabbed the gun. When they saw this, two other passengers ran up to the front of the bus and threw themselves on the man.

### 10.3 - Describing people

Sonia Ghandi is a tall woman, with long, dark, wavy hair, a big mouth and a square face.

Stalin had a big, black moustache and black hair. He wasn't tall, but he was quite well-built.

Mao Zedong had quite a small nose, and he was partly bald. He was quite fat, especially when he was older.

Gloria Arroyo is very short. She has a round face, and short, dark, wavy hair.

Helen Clark has short, straight hair. It's quite dark. She has a pointed chin and a small mouth.

George W Bush has a pointed nose, short, grey hair and thick eyebrows.

Fidel Castro has a big nose, big ears and a large beard.

### 10.4 - Family picture

1. The old bald man with the stick, that's my grandfather. He's very old, in his early 90s – much older than my grandmother. She's only 76. He was a teacher when the British were here, and he speaks fluent English. He's a very kind, easy-going man. He likes to teach his grandchildren.

2. You see the handsome, well-built man on the right with the square face and thick eyebrows? That's my cousin. His wife is next to him – she's the slim woman with the round face and long hair. They've just got married. They want to start a small business selling paintings. She paints – she's very creative.

3. The tall, thin, young guy in front of him is his brother. He's in his late teens. He's a little naughty, and quite selfish. Sometimes he goes out very late with his friends, and his parents worry about him. He likes to wear modern, trendy clothes.

4. You see the fat, square-faced woman at the back? She's my favourite aunt. She's very clever, very strict, and sometimes a little bad-tempered! She's also very organised – she's a medic at the clinic, plus she has six children, and she's the chairperson of the women's organisation.

5. The man next to her is my uncle. He's the short man with the big nose smoking a pipe. He married a very tall American woman – they work for an NGO.

### 10.5 - Countries

France, Laos

Nepal, Brazil, Japan, Iraq, Iran, Tibet

China, Norway, Turkey, Russia, Egypt, England, Israel, Cuba, Thailand

Korea, Malaysia

Italy, Switzerland, Canada, Germany, India, Philippines

Vietnam, Singapore, Pakistan, Bangladesh

Cambodia, Australia, Afghanistan, America

Indonesia

### 10.6 - Nationalities

Nepalese, Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese

Turkish, English

Brazilian, Iranian, Tibetan, Malaysian, Italian, Norwegian, Russian, Egyptian, German, Indian, Korean, Australian, Canadian, Cuban, Singaporean, Cambodian, Afghan, American, Indonesian

Iraqi, Israeli, Pakistani, Bangladeshi

French, Lao, Thai, Swiss, Filipino

### 10.7 - Interrogation

What's your name?

Sorry, say that again.

How do you spell that?

When were you born?

Sorry, what year was that?

Where were you born?

And when did you enter this country?

Did you say December 30<sup>th</sup>?

Do you have a visa?

Where did you get that visa?

Why did you come here?

Where were you living last year?

What were you doing?

And do you remember where you were on the 27<sup>th</sup> of September, 2007?

What were you doing that day?

Are you sure you weren't in Pakistan?

Hmm, OK. Well, you can go.

## 10.8 - Communication strategies

I'm sorry, I don't understand. Can you please repeat that?

Sorry, what was that?

Could you explain this to me, please?

Could you say that more slowly?

I'm sorry, what I mean to say is...

What do you mean?

What does 'directly' mean?

I don't understand 'essential'.

You said we have to go to Taungoo to do *what*?

No, no. I didn't mean that. Of course you should go!

I missed that last bit, sorry.

## 11.1 - Future plans

When I graduate, I'm going to go home and spend some time with my parents. Then I'm going to look around for a job. I'm not going to look for a high salary – I'd rather find a job that's useful and helps people.

Soon, we're going to get married. We're going to have a big wedding – it's going to cost a lot of money! We're going to have a big family – I want four children, but she says she wants at least six.

When I get out of here, I'm going to walk around the streets, and go out to the countryside, and look at everything! Then I'm going to go to a restaurant, and order all my favourite food – chicken, mushrooms and pineapples.

When this baby's born, I'm not going to teach any more! I'm going to stay home and look after the baby for a few months. Then I'm going to find a new job. Not teaching – I want to become a writer.

## 11.2 - What are they going to do?

**Nang Seng:** Wow, the workshop is nearly over. Two whole weeks. It's been useful though. What do you think, Zindzi?

**Zindzi:** Well, I'm thinking about how to use all this stuff we've learned back home.

**Lee:** Have you decided what you're going to do, Zindzi?

**Zindzi:** Yes. I'm going to travel around the country. I'm going to meet with youth and women's organisations, and look at ways we can build networks.

**Lee:** Networks? So you're interested in computers?

**Zindzi:** No, not that kind of network! I mean networks of people and organizations. I want to help connect people in different parts of the country so they can work together on the same issues. I think that's the biggest priority, and that's what I really want to do. What about you, Dylan? Are you going to teach computer skills?

**Dylan:** I don't think so. I love computers, but teaching is really hard. I want to make computers easier to use for everybody. I might write a book about it, explaining in easy language how computers work. Most people don't understand them, even in Canada, and they're so useful for everything.

**Nang Seng:** That sounds like a good idea, Dylan. We need that in my country too. There's very little computer information available, especially in local languages.

**Zindzi:** So Nang Seng, are you going to set up a translation project?

**Nang Seng:** I'm not quite sure yet. When I get home, I'll organise a workshop for members of my organisation. We'll discuss what everyone wants to do. What about you, Lee?

**Lee:** I'll probably teach first – I love teaching. Then I'm going to apply for some funding to set up a project in local schools. I'll probably have to write a funding proposal. Ugh. I hate writing proposals. Maybe one of you can help me write it?

**Dylan:** What sort of project?

**Lee:** To work with all the schools in my area, and teach sustainable development. It's not easy in my country though. I won't be able to work outside my town. I know the local education officers and I think they'll like the idea, but it's much more difficult outside the area.

**Zindzi:** Are you all going to come to next year's workshop?

**Nang Seng:** I think so. We'll all discuss our plans, and see how they're working.

**Dylan:** That will be interesting!

## 11.3 - Excuses

**Kyi Kyi:** Hello, Kyi Kyi speaking.

**Moe Kyaw:** Hi Kyi Kyi. This is Moe Kyaw.

**Kyi Kyi:** Oh. Hello.

**Moe Kyaw:** Do you want to meet me for lunch tomorrow?

**Kyi Kyi:** I'm sorry, I can't. I'm visiting my friends.

**Moe Kyaw:** OK, how about Friday night?

**Kyi Kyi:** Sorry, I'm fixing my bicycle then.

**Moe Kyaw:** How about Saturday morning?

**Kyi Kyi:** Sorry, I'm... washing my dog on Saturday morning.

**Moe Kyaw:** Oh. How about next week?

**Kyi Kyi:** Ummm... Oh! Sorry! I'm going to... Brazil... next week. For... a very long time.

**Moe Kyaw:** Oh... well, perhaps next year sometime?

**Kyi Kyi:** Maybe. Bye!



## 11.4 - Living in different climates

I think the hottest place I've ever lived is Kuwait, in the Arabian Gulf. It's very hot all year, but particularly in July and August, of course – it can reach up to 53 degrees centigrade in late July. It's a dry heat than a humid one, though, so it's not as bad as hot, wet countries. And of course, everything is air-conditioned. The schools have air-con, the houses all have air-con, every office has air-con, so you can basically drive to a place with air-con in the car, leap out, run into your school or office, and stay there all day. You usually need to wear a jacket because the air-con is quite cold. Then you get into your air-con car, and drive back to your air-conditioned house. The sea water's often too hot to swim in, especially in summer.

I lived in St. Petersburg, in the northwest of Russia. It's quite a cold place. Winters are really cold, down to minus 25 or even 30. People always wear layers of warm clothes in winter. The good thing is that all the houses are heated with traditional stoves in the countryside, or with special heating systems in the cities. You put on many layers before you go outside and then take off a few layers once you are inside. St. Petersburg is situated near the sea, so the climate is humid. It rains or snows a lot, it's always cloudy, and everything is always damp.

## 11.5 - What do you think?

Will you pass your next English exam?

Will it rain tomorrow?

Will rice be more expensive next year?

Are you going to be sick next week?

Will you be rich and famous?

Are you going abroad next year?

Is Myanmar going to win the next football world cup?

Are you going to study English next year?

Will you ever visit Africa?

Are you going to dance next week?

## 11.6 - Do you agree?

Lay Phyu is the best singer in Myanmar.

Fishpaste is delicious.

American movies are more interesting than Korean movies.

English is harder than maths.

Mosquitoes are the most dangerous animals in the world.

The internet is not very useful.

Cigarette smoke is annoying.

There aren't enough teashops in this town.

Stealing is always wrong.

Your teacher is very beautiful.

## 11.7 - The internet

**Nang Seng:** It's not that useful for us. Most of our members live in areas without electricity. They haven't got telephone lines either. And even if they do get electricity and telephone lines, how can we afford computers?

**Zindzi:** Well, our country is quite poor, and most of our members live in rural areas. We organise fundraising events to buy computers, and generators if there's no electricity.

**Nang Seng:** That's a good idea, but what about telephone lines? We need them to use the internet.

**Dylan:** Yes, I agree, that's a problem. Mmm. What about satellite phones? They can get internet, and you can use them anywhere.

**Lee:** Yes, but they're too expensive.

**Zindzi:** They are now, but they're getting cheaper and cheaper. Soon, satellite phones will be cheaper than other phones.

**Nang Seng:** Do you think so?

**Dylan:** I hope so.

**Zindzi:** We need the internet. It's too difficult to send letters to remote areas, and email is much quicker.

**Dylan:** I know, but it's expensive to get the computer equipment.

**Lee:** We've got a different problem. We have computers, but the government has closed any websites that they don't like. Also, most of our members don't read that much English, and there isn't much information available in Chinese.

**Nang Seng:** You should try finding information in Kachin...

**Dylan:** It's not just poor countries that have computer access problems. In Canada, you need the internet because all organisations use it for communication. But like Nang Seng says, computers are really expensive. We have to share ours with another organisation.

**Zindzi:** Same with us. We have to share in many of our offices. But that can be a good thing. We bought a computer for our office in Johannesburg, and lots and lots of organisations use it, and in return they help us if we need anything.

**Lee:** Doesn't it cause any problems?

**Zindzi:** Not really. Sometimes we have to wait quite a while until the other group has finished so we can use the computer, but it's not a big problem.

## 11.8 - Nowhere Man

He's a real Nowhere Man  
Sitting in his nowhere land  
Making all his nowhere plans for nobody  
Doesn't have a point of view  
Knows not where he's going to  
Isn't he a bit like you and me?

Nowhere Man, please listen  
You don't know what you're missing  
Nowhere Man, the world is at your command

He's as blind as he can be  
Just sees what he wants to see  
Nowhere Man, can you see me at all?

Nowhere Man, don't worry  
Take your time, don't hurry  
Leave it all till somebody else lends you a hand

Doesn't have a point of view  
Knows not where he's going to  
Isn't he a bit like you and me?

Nowhere Man, please listen  
You don't know what you're missing  
Nowhere Man, the world is at your command

He's a real Nowhere Man  
Sitting in his nowhere land  
Making all his nowhere plans for nobody  
Making all his nowhere plans for nobody  
Making all his nowhere plans for nobody

## 11.9 - For No One

Your day breaks, your mind aches  
You find that all her words of kindness linger on  
When she no longer needs you

She wakes up, she makes up  
She takes her time and doesn't feel she has to hurry  
She no longer needs you

And in her eyes you see nothing  
No sign of love behind the tears cried for no one  
A love that should have lasted years  
You want her, you need her  
And yet you don't believe her when she says her love is dead  
You think she needs you

And in her eyes you see nothing  
No sign of love behind the tears cried for no one  
A love that should have lasted years

You stay home, she goes out  
She says that long ago she knew someone but now he's gone  
She doesn't need him  
Your day breaks, your mind aches  
There will be times when all the things she said will fill your head  
You won't forget her

And in her eyes you see nothing  
No sign of love behind the tears cried for no one  
A love that should have lasted years

## 11.10 - Shopping list 1

I need to go to the shop – there's nothing in the kitchen.  
I need some milk, and some ice. I should get some vegetables too – I'll get some garlic, and a kilo of onions and a pumpkin. Maybe also some fruit. I don't have anything nice to wear, so I'm going to try to find some new jeans, and a good shirt. My sister's coming over to help. She's a really good cook.

## 11.11 - Shopping list 2

I need to go to the shop – there's nothing in the kitchen.  
I need some milk, and some ice. I should get some vegetables too – I'll get some garlic, and a kilo of onions and a pumpkin. Maybe also some fruit. I don't have anything nice to wear, so I'm going to try to find some new jeans, and a good shirt. My sister's coming over to help. She's a really good cook.

## 11.12 - Final consonants

1. back book truck cook thick speak
2. much punch branch catch touch reach
3. dead around code could did blood
4. leaf roof off safe graph half
5. frog flag drug beg peg fig
6. ideal informal title still school mile
7. scream room inform crime some problem
8. learn nine drown tune phone dragon
9. drop ship pipe grape lump map
10. boss race mouse class abuse worse
11. habit state write shot coat foot
12. believe have drive love twelve give
13. fresh wish cash fish finish rush
14. clothes years hers raise dresses farms

## 12.1 - Bangladesh

Bangladesh, one of the most populated countries in the world, suffers from frequent natural disasters, such as floods, cyclones, droughts, landslides and earthquakes. In 1998 almost 70% of the country was flooded, and 30 million people had to leave their homes. During this time more than a thousand people drowned or died from disease.

Some of Bangladesh's environmental problems are caused by deforestation. The country has a large population, so people need land for farming. Trees are cut down so farmers can grow rice and other food crops. When it rains heavily, the soil becomes loose, and many homes and farms are destroyed by landslides.

Partly because of these environmental problems, almost half of the population is living in poverty. 44% of Bangladeshis survive on only one meal per day or less. Many children, especially girls, are not given much education. In rural areas 42% of boys and 52% of girls do not attend school, and 46% of males and 59% of females are illiterate.

## 12.2 - Have you ever met a famous person?

**Caroline:** Have you ever met a famous person, Nilar?

**Nilar:** I've never met a really famous person, but I met the Minister of Education's husband last week, when he opened the new primary school. What about you, Caroline? You've lived in London. Have you seen anyone famous?

**Caroline:** Well, I met Prince William...

**Nyi Nyi:** Really?

**Caroline:** Yeah. He was in my parents' shop buying a newspaper. He didn't talk to me! What about you, Nyi Nyi?

**Nyi Nyi:** I've met David Beckham.

**Caroline:** Wow – you have?

**Nyi Nyi:** Oh yeah, loads of times. He asked me to play on his football team. His daughter wanted to marry me.

**Nilar:** No, you haven't! Don't listen to him, Caroline. He's never met David Beckham.

**Caroline:** Anyway, David Beckham hasn't got a daughter. He's got three sons.

## 12.3 - Have you ever...?

1.

**A:** Have you ever been in a large boat?

**B:** A few times. When I was young we lived on the Ayeyarwaddy river, near Pyay. My grandparents lived in Yangon, and every school holidays we went to stay with them, and we sometimes travelled by boat. It was nice, very peaceful and relaxing. I loved looking at the shoreline when we went past, at all the people on the riverbank.

2.

**A:** Have you ever eaten pizza?

**B:** Yes, actually. I eat pizza quite often. There's a pizza restaurant around the corner from my house, and it's quite cheap, and they make delicious pizza. I probably have one, maybe, once a week.

3.

**A:** Have you ever driven a motorbike?

**B:** Yes, I have – once. It was when I was 13, and my brother had a motorbike, and I really wanted to try it. So I got on, and he started the engine for me and off I went. But he didn't tell me how to stop. And I went around and around the field, about four times I think it was, and in the end I managed to stop. But I was really frightened, and I've never been on a motorbike since.

4.

**A:** Have you ever attended a conference?

**B:** Yes, many times. In fact I went to one last weekend. It was an environmental conference, so people were discussing logging in Kachin State. There were about 45 people there – Myanmar, Chinese and a few from other Asian countries. It was interesting.

## 12.4 - Applicants

a.

**MMK:** Let's get straight to the point. Why do you want this job?

**Person 1:** Well, I read the advertisement, and the money's much better than I get now.

**MMK:** Is the money important to you?

**Person 1:** Oh, yeah! It's important to everyone, isn't it? But also, I heard that your organisation might send me overseas, and I want to travel overseas...

b.

**MMK:** I see from your CV that you've won several prizes for poetry writing.

**Person 2:** Yes, I have.

**MMK:** And you've written a book.

**Person 2:** Yes.

**MMK:** And you've worked in Yangon. What did you think of Yangon?

**Person 2:** It was OK.

**MMK:** And do you want to travel around the countryside?

**Person 2:** Uhhh... I don't know.

c.

**MMK:** Have you had much experience with the education department?

**Person 3:** Mmm... yeah. Uhhh, I met some guy who works there... My uncle, my uncle knows someone... uh... Last year I nearly got a job in their office... Yeah, interested.

d.

**MMK:** Are you still teaching at the university?

**Person 4:** Yes, but I want to leave.

**MMK:** Why is that?

**Person 4:** Well, the head of my department's really awful. She always tells us what to do, doesn't leave us alone. And there are other problems.

**MMK:** Problems?

**Person 4:** Yeah. The other teachers are totally useless. Most of them can't teach at all. And the management is really bad. Some of the lecturers are corrupt, I think. The students are awful, too – you just can't control them. And the school secretary brings her small children to work, always making a noise...

e.

**MMK:** Why have you had five different jobs this year?

**Person 5:** Well, I've had a lot of bad luck. One of my jobs was a long way from home so I got too tired walking every day. And then I worked as a translator but there was nowhere to buy lunch nearby, and my mother was away so nobody could make my lunch. That sort of thing.

**MMK:** Oh, I see.

**Person 5:** Yeah, and then I was training as a medic, but I got a bit sick, and had to stop. I'm a bit afraid of blood...

f.

**MMK:** Would you enjoy liaising with different education organisations?

**Person 6:** Umm, yeah, I guess so. I haven't, haven't really thought about it.

**MMK:** And are there any questions you'd like to ask me?

**Person 6:** Umm... No, no, I can't think of anything.

## 12.5 - Social chat

### Conversation 1

**A:** Excuse me, are you Maria Dennis?

**B:** Yes, I am.

**A:** I'm Htwe Htwe. I met you last year, at the UNDP conference.

**B:** Oh, yes. Are you still with the UNDP?

**A:** Yes, I've been there for three years now. So, how long are you in Myanmar this time?

**B:** Only a week, unfortunately. I have to get back to organise my new house...

**A:** Oh?

**B:** I've just moved to New York.

**A:** Really? What's that like?

**B:** Busy...

**A:** Uh-huh. I like living in big cities. It's exciting.

**B:** So, what do you do for the UNDP?

**A:** I liaise with different organisations, write reports, proposals...

**B:** Oh, I see.

**A:** Yes, I've just finished writing a big proposal...

**B:** Oh yes?

**A:** Yes, it was about funding for literacy training in rural areas...

### Conversation 2

**C:** Hello. I'm Tim.

**A:** Hi. I'm Htwe Htwe. It's very hot today, isn't it?

**C:** Oh, yes. The hot season...

**A:** Yeah... Where are you from?

**C:** England, but I work in China now.

**A:** Do you really? I'd like to go to China. What's it like?

**C:** Mmmm. Difficult to answer...

**A:** Do you like the food there?

**C:** Yes, I do. Do you like Chinese food?

**A:** It's delicious – it's my favourite kind of food.

**C:** Is it? Have you heard much Chinese music?

**A:** Not really. Is it good?

**C:** Well, I love Chinese Opera. I go there every week...

## 12.6 - Is she interested?

1.

**Man:** Hello, I'm John James from the IRDA.

**Woman:** Oh, pleased to meet you.

**Man:** I've just arrived from Bangkok.

**Woman:** Really? Did you have a good trip?

2.

**Man:** Hello, I'm John James from the IRDA.

**Woman:** Oh, pleased to meet you!

**Man:** I've just arrived from Bangkok.

**Woman:** Really? Did you have a good trip?

## 12.7 - They're interested

Pleased to meet you!

Did you have a good trip?

Oh, hello Khun Yee. How are you?

Your son is lovely! Is he two yet?

Did you write that report?

I like Chinese opera, too.