

Pairwork: Partner A

Unit 7

5.2 Long and short vowels: Partner A

Say these sentences to your partner. Write the sentences they say.

1. Zaw Zaw often visits a hot beach.
2. The farmer got on the new ship.
3. Some aunts are eating the cake.

Unit 8

3.4 Directions: Partner A

You want to find out where these places are in Mandalay. Your partner has the information. Work in pairs, and ask and answer questions to complete your map.

1. Mandalay City Hotel
2. Best Mishay restaurant
3. International school
4. Coffee King coffee shop

Where is _____?

It's on 32nd Street, between 83rd and 84th Street.



Unit 9

3.2 Three days in Thandar's life: Partner A

Work in pairs. Thandar works nights at the Yangon Royal Hotel disco. The timetable shows three days in her life. The timetable is incomplete. Your partner has the information to complete your timetable.

Read the example questions and answers, then ask and answer questions to complete the grey boxes.

A: What did she do on Tuesday morning?

B: She woke up at 10 o'clock and cooked breakfast with her boyfriend.

A: Where was she at 10.30 on Wednesday?

B: She was at her sister's in Tamwe.

A: Where did she go on Tuesday afternoon?

B: She went to the cinema.

A: What time did she go to class?

B: At half past nine.

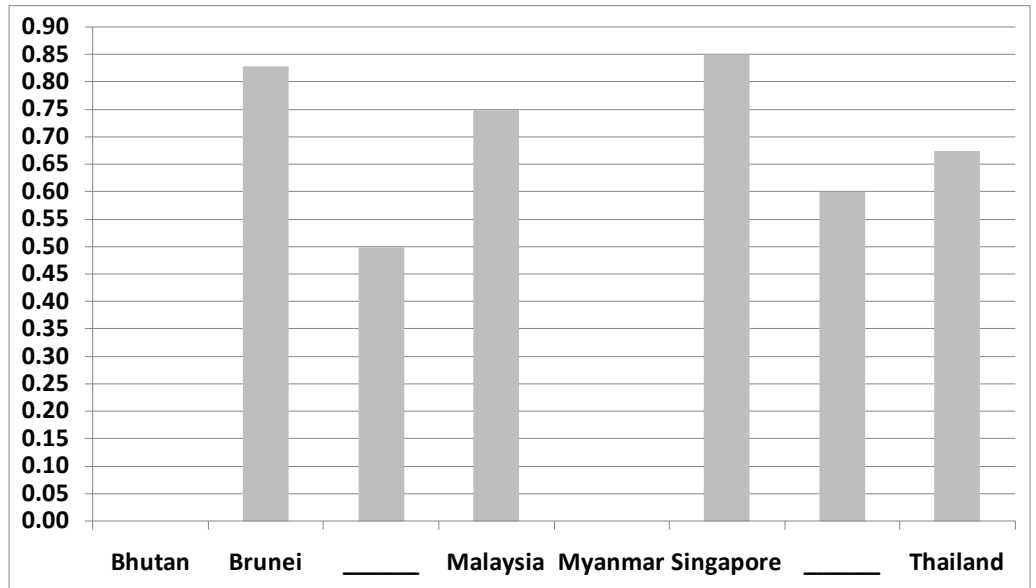
	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
Morning	7 o'clock - _____	wake up eat Yum Yum noodles	go to Hlaing Tharyar to see her mother
Afternoon	watch a movie	2.30 - go to clinic 3.30 buy _____ for her brother	eat lunch _____ (who)
Evening	7.30 _____	7.30 - go to work	5 o'clock - come home on the linecar 7.45 - go to _____ (place)
Night	drink beer and eat ice cream with her boyfriend	_____ (time) - finish work	1 o'clock - finish work 1.30 - go clubbing with _____ (person)

Pairwork: Partner A

Unit 9

4.2 HDIs of Southeast Asian countries: Partner A

The bar chart shows the Human Development Index (HDI) numbers for Southeast Asian countries. The bar chart is incomplete. Your partner's chart has the missing information.



Which country has an HDI number of nought point four-five?

What is _____'s HDI number?

Unit 10

5.4 Similar vowels: Partner A

Say the sentences to your partner. Write the sentences your partner says.

1. The girl at church wore a short skirt.
2. The first person was earlier and the third was fast.
3. The dirty bird's bath was on Thursday the thirtieth.
4. The Germans lost World War One.

Unit 12

6.1 Making an appointment: Partner A

Work in pairs. Have these conversations.

1. You are Terry Trout from Interfish. You want to meet Daw Thein Win from MyanMart next week.
2. You are Sarah Jones from Health International. You are not available on Wednesday afternoon, but you are free at 10am.
3. You are Ohmar from the Yangon Daily Post. You want to interview Jackie Wu on the 27th March.

Pairwork: Partner B

Unit 7

5.2 Long and short vowels: Partner B

Say these sentences to your partner. Write the sentences they say.

1. There's a picture of a cat on the card.
2. I sit on a beach and read big, boring books.
3. Please can I have another sheet?

Unit 8

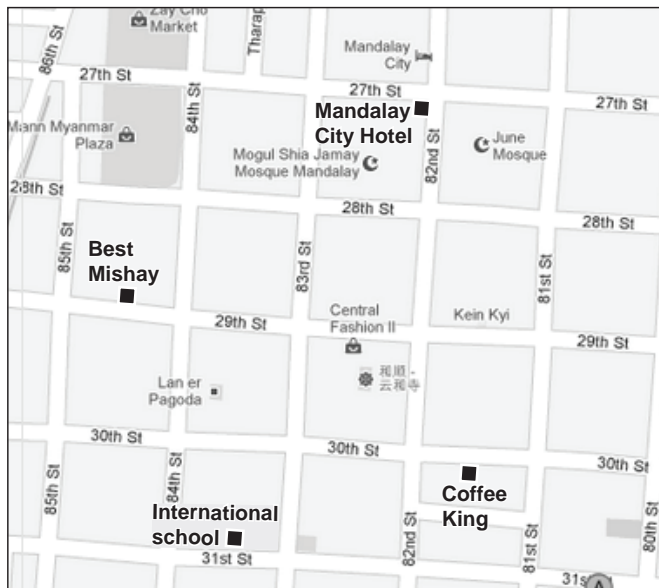
3.4 Directions: Partner B

You want to find out where these places are in Mandalay. Your partner has the information. Work in pairs, and ask and answer questions to complete your map.

1. Royal Queen Hotel
2. Shwe Noodles restaurant
3. Mandalay Mart
4. Dry Zone Book shop

Where is _____?

It's on 32nd Street, between 83rd and 84th Street.



Unit 9

3.2 Three days in Thandar's life: Partner B

Work in pairs. Thandar works nights at the Yangon Royal Hotel disco. The timetable shows three days in her life. The timetable is incomplete. Your partner has the information to complete your timetable.

Read the example questions and answers, then ask and answer questions to complete the grey boxes.

A: What did she do on Tuesday morning?

B: She woke up at 10 o'clock and cooked breakfast with her boyfriend.

A: Where was she at 10.30 on Wednesday?

B: She was at her sister's in Tamwe.

A: Where did she go on Tuesday afternoon?

B: She went to the cinema.

A: What time did she go to class?

B: At half past nine.

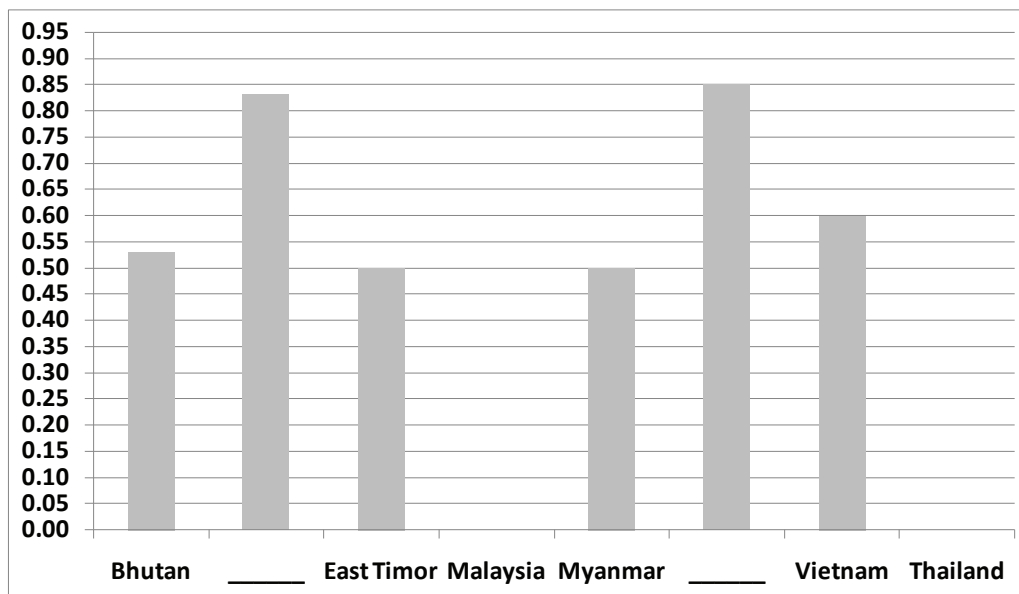
	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
Morning	7 o'clock - come home from hotel	wake up eat _____ (food)	go to _____ (place) to see her mother
Afternoon	_____	2.30 - go to _____ (place) 3.30 - buy school books for her brother	eat lunch with her family
Evening	7.30 - have dinner with her boyfriend	_____ (time) - go to work	5 o'clock - come home on the line car 7.45 - go to work
Night	drink beer and eat ice cream with _____ (person)	12.30 - finish work	_____ (time) - finish work 1.30 - go clubbing with Ko Swe

Pairwork: Partner B

Unit 9

4.2 HDIs of Southeast Asian countries: Partner B

The bar chart shows the Human Development Index (HDI) numbers for Southeast Asian countries. The bar chart is incomplete. Your partner's chart has the missing information.



Which country has an HDI number of zero point four-five?

What is _____'s HDI number?

Unit 10

5.4 Similar vowels: Partner B

Say the sentences to your partner. Write the sentences your partner says.

1. Pearl and Paul are walking fast.
2. Paul's got a short shirt and Pearl has a small purse.
3. When she got there at twelve thirty, her cousins weren't home.
4. The thirteen dirty working men had hats on their hard heads.

Unit 12

6.1 Making an appointment: Partner B

Work in pairs. Have these conversations.

1. You are Daw Thein Win from MyanMart. You are available next Monday.
2. You are Dr Hla Han from Central Hospital. You want to meet Sarah Jones from Health International on Wednesday afternoon.
3. You are Jackie Wu. You are not available on the 27th March, but you are free on the 28th.

Language Reference

Unit Seven

Activities with verb + *ing*

- We often use verb + *ing* after words such as *like*, *love* or *hate*.
 - I **like dancing**.
 - He **loves playing** football.
 - We **hate waiting**.
- These sentences are in the present simple tense, and verb + *ing* is a kind of noun called a *gerund*. It is not a present continuous verb.
- There is no article (*the*, *a*, *an*) before the gerund.
 - She likes swimming.
(NOT: ~~She likes the swimming.~~)

Comparative adjectives

- We use comparatives to compare things.
 - Maung Htet is quite tall, but Ma Nge is **taller**.
- We often use *than* after a comparative.
 - Ma Nge is taller **than** Maung Htet.

Spelling

- For one-syllable adjectives, add *-er*.
 - old—older • weak—weaker
 If the adjective ends in *-e*, just add *-r*.
 - wide—wider • close—closer
 If the adjective has one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.
 - big—bigger • wet—wetter
- For two-syllable adjectives ending in *-y*, remove the *-y* and add *-ier*.
 - friendly—friendlier • happy—happier
- For adjectives with two or more syllables (where the second syllable doesn't end with *-y*), put *more* before the adjective.
 - reliable—more reliable
 - careful—more careful
- Some adjectives are irregular. There is no rule.
 - good—best • bad—worst • far—further

which and *what*

Often, we can use *which* or *what* with no difference in meaning. However, we usually use *which* when we are asking about a small number of possibilities.

- **Which** day are you leaving?
- **What** is your friend's name?

Unit Eight

The past simple: *to be*

We use the past simple tense to talk about finished events or situations.

Positive statements

subject	verb	
I/She/He/It	was	late
You/We/They	were	

Negative statements

To make negative statements, we add *not* or use a contraction.

subject	verb	
I/She/He/It	was not (wasn't)	late
You/We/They	were not (weren't)	

Questions and answers

To make questions, we put the verb *to be* before the subject.

1. *yes/no* questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **She was** born in 1965.

QUESTION: **Was she** born in 1965?

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

Short answers

Positive			Negative		
Yes,	I	am	No,	I	'm not
	She/He/It	is		She/He/It	isn't.
	We/ You/They	are.		We/ You/They	aren't

2. *wh*- questions

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

Dates

Writing dates

1. We can write dates in many ways:
 - as numbers only (15/4/92)
 - as numbers and words (April 15th, 1992)
 - as words only (April the fifteenth, nineteen-ninety two)
2. In British English, the day is first.
 - April 15, 1992 = 15/4/92In American English, the month is first.
 - April 15, 1992 = 4/15/92

Saying dates

1. We can say the month or the day first.
 - The 5th of March = March the 5th
2. Often we don't write the ordinal marker (-st, -nd, -rd, -th), but we always say it.
 - May 20 = "May the twentieth"
 - NOT: "May 20"
3. Americans usually do not say *the* in dates.
 - April 17 = "April seventeenth"

Years

There are different ways of saying years in English.

1. 1901 to 1909: *nineteen "o" + the number*
 - 1904 = nineteen-o-four
2. 1910 to 1999: *nineteen + 2 digit number*
 - 1934 = nineteen thirty-four
3. 2001 to 2009: *two-thousand and + the number*
 - 2006 = two-thousand and six
4. 2010 to 2099: *twenty + 2 digit number or two thousand + 2 digit number*
 - 2012 = twenty twelve
 - OR: two thousand and twelve
5. Americans don't usually say the *and*.
 - 2008 = two thousand eight
 - 2014 = two thousand fourteen

Prepositions of time

1. We use *in* with:
 - years
 - **in** 2009
 - months
 - **in** February
 - seasons
 - **in** the summer
 - most parts of the day
 - **in** the afternoon
2. We use *on* with:
 - days
 - **on** Monday
 - dates
 - **on** the 20th of June
 - specific parts of the day
 - **on** Wednesday evening
3. We use *at* with:
 - times
 - **at** 5.30
 - the weekend*
 - **at** the weekend
 - night*
 - **at** night

Unit Nine

The past simple

Statements

1. 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 Yangon last month.
- *win*: I **won** the match on Monday.

4. The verb is the same for all subjects.

- **I left** at 4 o'clock.
- **He left** at 4 o'clock.
- **They left** at 4 o'clock.

Negative statements

I	didn't (did not)	listen to music.
She/He/It		clean the house.
We/You/They		drink tea.

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

- She **doesn't** work here

NOT: ~~She doesn't works here.~~

Questions and answers

1. yes/no questions

Did	I	lock the door?
	She/He/It	read the book?
	We/You/They	send the letter?

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** finish his homework?
- How much **did they** earn?

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

- What did he see? NOT: ~~What did he sees?~~

before, when and after

We use the conjunctions *before*, *after* and *when* to show the order of events.

- In the sentence below he studied first and then he took the test later.
 - I studied **before** I took the test.
- In the sentence below, she brushed her teeth first and went to sleep later.
 - She went to sleep **after** she brushed her teeth.
- We use *when* to show that two events happened at the same time.
 - I broke my key **when** I locked the door.
 - I got sick **when** I was in Dawei
- Sometimes *when* means 'a short time after'.
 - I made coffee **when** I got home.
= I made coffee **after** I got home.
- The conjunction usually comes in the middle of the sentence, but it can also come at the beginning.
 - I saw her **when I got home**.
= **When I got home**, I saw her.

at or until

When talking about time, we use *at* to talk about the specific time that something happened or started.

- I met Moe **at** 5 o'clock.
- We began **at** Thingyan.

We use *until* to talk about the time that something ended.

- I worked **until** seven o'clock.
- I studied **until** I knew all the words.

Unit Ten

Superlatives

- We use superlatives to compare a person, place or thing with the whole group.
 - Su Su is the **tallest** in the class.
- We usually use *the* before a superlative.
 - This is **the best** school.

NOTE: ~~This is best school.~~
- We often use *in* after the adjective to show the group.
 - Bill Gates is the richest person **in** the world.

Spelling

The spelling of superlatives follows the same pattern as comparatives.

- For one-syllable adjectives, add *-est*.
 - small—smallest • old—oldest

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

 - wise—wisest • cute—cutest

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

 - wet—wettest • big—biggest
- For two-syllable adjectives ending in *-y*, remove the *-y* and add *-iest*.
 - dirty—dirtiest • lazy—laziest
- For adjectives with two or more syllables (where the second syllable is not *-y*), put *most* before the adjective.
 - dangerous—most dangerous
 - beautiful—most beautiful
- Some adjectives are irregular. There is no rule.
 - good—best • bad—worst • far—furthest

Punctuation

Full stops and question marks

- We use full stops to show the end of a statement.
 - We were in England last week.
 - There isn't any money.
- We use question marks to show a question.
 - Were you in England last week?
 - Is there any money?

Capital letters

We capitalise:

- The first word in every sentence.
 - M**y sister is a doctor
- The pronoun *I*.
 - My family and **I** usually stay at home at Thingyan.
- Names of people and people's titles.
 - Mr. **D**ouglas Tickle
 - King **B**humibol
 - Doctor **J**ones

NOTE: We don't usually use capitals for a title without a name.

- He's a doctor.
 - A king lived here in the 17th century.
 - She is a bad president.
- Nationalities, languages, religions and ethnic groups.

• Myanmar	• Buddhist	• Kayin
• English	• Christian	• Asian
• Thai	• Rohingya	• African
 - Continents, countries, cities, towns, villages, oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and other natural geographical features.

• Europe	• The Pacific Ocean
• The United States	• The Andaman Sea
• Thailand	• Lake Baikal
• Yangon	• The Amazon River
• Hpa-an	• Mount Everest
• Paungde	
 - Some school subjects. We capitalise it if it is a nationality, language or religion, or it has a number.

• English	NOT: science
• Maths 101	NOT: maths
• Buddhism	NOT: theology

Unit Twelve

Present continuous for 'around now'

- We can use the present continuous tense to talk about things happening in a period of time around now. This period could even last weeks or months, but is always a temporary period (it has an end).
 - She's **working** a lot these days.
 - I **am reading** a good book at the moment.
 Compare it with the present simple which talks about non-temporary activities.
 - He **works** in a bank. (He has no plan to quit.)
 - She **reads** more than him. (Always.)
- When using the present continuous for actions happening around now, we use phrases such as:
 - these days, at the moment, this month/week

how questions for measurement

We can use *how* + adjective questions to ask for measurements.

- **How old** is it? (age)
- **How far** is it (distance)
- **How big** is it? (size)
- **How tall** is it? (height)

Present perfect

We use the present perfect to connect the past with the present. We use it to talk about experiences that we have had in our lives. We don't say when they happened.

- I **have been** to Mandalay.
- She **hasn't eaten** Thai food before.
- **Have you seen** the film?

Statements

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

subject	auxiliary	past participle	
I/You/We/ They	've haven't	visited been to seen	Bagan
She/He/It	's hasn't		

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

Spelling

1. Regular past participles are the same as regular past simple verbs.
 - I **have heard** this song before.
 - I **haven't met** her.
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 (see the irregular verb list).
 - I **have built** a house.
 - I **haven't driven** a motorbike.

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.**

QUESTION: **Have they?**

ANSWER: • Yes, **they have.**

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

• No, **they haven't.**

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

STATEMENT: **It has.**

QUESTION: **Has it?**

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?~~

ever

1. *Ever* means 'at any time'. We often use it in present perfect questions to ask about experiences.
 - Has John **ever** been to Singapore?
 - Have you **ever** written a book?
2. We don't use it in positive statements.
 - I have been to Singapore.
 - NOT: ~~I have ever been to Singapore.~~

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/been
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

Phonetic Alphabet

Vowel sounds

/ʌ/	c <u>u</u> p, m <u>o</u> ney
/ɑ:/	c <u>a</u> r, f <u>a</u> ther
/æ/	r <u>a</u> t, bl <u>a</u> ck
/e/	b <u>e</u> d, h <u>e</u> ad
/ə/	b <u>a</u> nan <u>a</u> , m <u>o</u> th <u>e</u> r
/ɜ:/	g <u>i</u> rl, l <u>e</u> arn
/ɪ/	s <u>i</u> t, b <u>i</u> g
/i:/	s <u>e</u> e, m <u>e</u> at
/ɒ/	h <u>o</u> t, l <u>o</u> ng
/ɔ:/	f <u>o</u> ur, t <u>a</u> ll
/ʊ/	g <u>o</u> od, p <u>u</u> t
/u:/	bl <u>u</u> e, tw <u>o</u>
/aɪ/	<u>e</u> ye, f <u>i</u> ve
/aʊ/	n <u>o</u> w, <u>o</u> ut
/eɪ/	<u>e</u> ight, l <u>a</u> te
/əʊ/	h <u>o</u> me, <u>o</u> pen
/ɔɪ/	b <u>o</u> y, n <u>o</u> ise
/eə/	wh <u>e</u> re, ch <u>a</u> ir
/ɪə/	<u>e</u> ar, h <u>e</u> re
/ʊə/	t <u>o</u> urist, c <u>u</u> re

Consonant sounds

/b/	<u>b</u> ad, c <u>b</u> bbage
/d/	<u>d</u> og, b <u>e</u> d
/f/	f <u>i</u> ve, h <u>a</u> lf
/g/	g <u>e</u> t, b <u>a</u> g
/h/	<u>h</u> ello, <u>h</u> ow
/j/	<u>y</u> es, <u>y</u> ellow
/k/	<u>c</u> at, bl <u>a</u> ck
/l/	l <u>e</u> g, l <u>i</u> tt <u>l</u> e
/m/	<u>m</u> an, t <u>o</u> mat <u>o</u>
/n/	<u>n</u> o, t <u>e</u> n
/ŋ/	s <u>i</u> ng <u>e</u> r, th <u>i</u> ng
/p/	<u>p</u> en, m <u>a</u> p
/r/	<u>r</u> ed, s <u>o</u> rr <u>y</u>
/s/	s <u>e</u> e, cl <u>a</u> ss
/ʃ/	<u>s</u> he, f <u>i</u> sh
/t/	<u>t</u> ea, m <u>e</u> et
/tʃ/	<u>c</u> h <u>e</u> ck, w <u>a</u> t <u>ch</u>
/θ/	<u>t</u> h <u>i</u> nk, b <u>o</u> th
/ð/	<u>t</u> h <u>i</u> s, m <u>o</u> th <u>e</u> r
/v/	<u>v</u> ase, f <u>i</u> ve
/w/	<u>w</u> indow, <u>w</u> hat
/z/	b <u>u</u> sy, l <u>a</u> zy

Audioscripts

Unit 7

073 Bangkok and Yangon

Jessica: I'm going to Bangkok tomorrow on a visa run.

Khin Zaw: Oh, OK. Do you like Bangkok?

Jessica: Yes, I do. I love going to Bangkok.

Khin Zaw: Do you like Thai food?

Jessica: Yes, it's my favourite. I like eating street food in Thailand and I like cooking Thai food at home.

Khin Zaw: I like Thai food too. What do you do there?

Jessica: Lots of things. I really like shopping. My favourite places are the markets. I like taking photographs there. I also like clubbing at the weekend.

Khin Zaw: Do you like jogging?

Jessica: No, I don't.

Khin Zaw: Really? I love jogging.

074 What do you do in your free time?

Jessica: And do you like Yangon?

Khin Zaw: Yes, I love it. It's a beautiful city.

Jessica: I like it too. What do you do in your free time?

Khin Zaw: I exercise a lot. I like walking in the parks and I like jogging at Kandawgyi in the morning.

Jessica: Do you have many friends here?

Khin Zaw: Yes, quite a lot.

Jessica: That's good. Do you hang out with them a lot?

Khin Zaw: Yes, every day. We like playing caneball in the evenings, and we love going to rock concerts. My favourite bands are Iron Cross and Side Effect.

Jessica: Oh, me too. I love Side Effect. Do you want to go shopping with me today?

Khin Zaw: No way! I hate shopping. It's boring.

075 Free time activities

I don't like jogging

I like eating in restaurants

I love going to the cinema

I don't like swimming

I don't like shopping

I like playing caneball

I don't like cooking

I really like walking in the park

076 Your free time

Student: Excuse me. I'm an English student at Yangon University. I'm doing a survey about people's free time activities. Do you have a few minutes to answer my questions?

Madhu: Yes, OK.

Student: What do you like doing in your free time?

Madhu: I like doing lots of things. I like shopping and having parties. I like cooking too. Usually I cook Indian food.

Amit: I like swimming. There's a swimming pool next to Kandawgyi. I swim there every Saturday afternoon. I also study for my PhD at the weekend - I don't like studying at the weekend but I don't have much free time. I like listening to music as well. I have lots of African and Indian music. I listen to it in the evenings.

077 which

- A:** What languages do you speak?
B: English and Myanmar.
A: Which language is easier, English or Myanmar?
B: Oh, definitely Myanmar. English has so many irregular forms - irregular verbs, irregular adjectives, irregular plural nouns. Myanmar's easier.
A: Which one's spicier, mohinga or Thai red curry?
B: Thai red curry. Mohinga isn't spicy, but some Thai curries are very spicy. I love spicy food.
A: Which ones do you like, the red ones or the blue ones?
B: The blue ones. Blue is my favourite colour.
A: What colour is your bag?
B: It's green - it's the small green one there. No, not that one, the smaller one.

078 North and South Korea

North Korea is bigger than South Korea but it has a smaller population. There are 49 million people living in South Korea and only 24 million living in North Korea.

South Korea is a very modern country. Over 80% of the population uses the internet and there are 47 million mobile phones. In North Korea, there is no internet use and only about 600,000 mobile phones.

Both countries have large armies. North Korea's army has 1.2 million soldiers but the South Korean army is bigger. It has 3.7 million soldiers.

079 Weather

cloudy	warm
raining	cold
dry	hot
wet	snowing
cool	stormy

080 What's the weather like?

- Lisa:** What's the weather like in Yangon at the moment?
Paul: It's cool and wet. It's the rainy season now.
Lisa: Does it rain every day in the rainy season?
Paul: Yes, it does, but usually it's a bit warmer than this. What's it like in Hull?
Lisa: Cold and windy.
Paul: Is it raining?
Lisa: No, it's dry, but it's very cold. But that's OK, I like cold weather.

081 Months

January February March April May June
July August September October
November December

082 Matty's home town

My home town is near the sea and winter's very cold there. It usually starts getting cold in November. December's colder than November and there's lots of rain, but it doesn't usually snow.

January and February are horrible. It sometimes snows. The days are short - sometimes only six or seven hours - and the nights are long.

Spring starts in March. Spring smells different - the trees all grow leaves and flowers start to grow. It's warmer but sometimes it rains.

Summer starts in May. It's warmer in summer but sometimes it's wet. In England it rains in every season.

Summer ends in September or October. Autumn's colder than summer. Flowers and leaves die, the days get shorter and the nights get longer.

083 Long and short vowels

1. He likes beans from the bins.
2. They shot the short man.
3. The match is in March.
4. Don't pull him into the pool.

084 Long and short vowel symbols 1

/ɪ/ /i:/ /ʊ/ /u:/ /ɒ/ /ɔ:/ /æ/ /ɑ:/

085 Long and short vowel symbols 2

1. /ɪ/ bins
2. /i:/ beans
3. /ʊ/ pull
4. /u:/ pool
5. /ɒ/ shot
6. /ɔ:/ short
7. /æ/ match
8. /ɑ:/ March

086 Find the mistakes

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. beach | 11. ant |
| 2. ship | 12. <u>aunt/aren't</u> |
| 3. sheep | 13. cat |
| 4. sheet | 14. <u>card</u> |
| 5. hat | 15. <u>bored/board</u> |
| 6. <u>heart</u> | 16. body |
| 7. <u>woman</u> | 17. put |
| 8. women | 18. <u>boot</u> |
| 9. often | 19. <u>foot</u> |
| 10. orphan | 20. <u>guitar</u> |

087 The right way

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 6. heart | 15. bored/board |
| 7. woman | 18. boot |
| 12. aunt/aren't | 19. foot |
| 14. card | 20. guitar |

088 Something's wrong

1. The woman put the boot on her foot.
2. He isn't friendly but he has a good heart.
3. Orphans often eat cheap beans.
4. Look at that big ship!
5. Do you play every March?

089 Agreeing and disagreeing

- Jessica:** Myanmar grammar's quite easy, but the pronunciation's difficult.
- Lee:** I disagree. The pronunciation's easy - easier than English. The spelling's difficult.
- Jessica:** Yes, you're right. Myanmar spelling is really difficult. Is it harder than Chinese?
- Lee:** I don't know. Chinese is my first language, so it's easy for me.
- Jessica:** Of course. What about Japanese?
- Lee:** I'm not sure. I can't write Japanese. I speak it a little.
- Jessica:** So you speak English, Chinese, Japanese and Myanmar?
- Lee:** And Spanish, and some French. I think languages are important.
- Jessica:** I agree. I can't speak many though - only English and a little Myanmar.

090 Books and shelves 1

- Librarian:** Put the bigger books on the smaller shelf, and the smaller books on the bigger shelf.
- Assistant:** The bigger books on the bigger shelf and the smaller books on the smaller shelf?
- Librarian:** No. Put the bigger books on the smaller shelf, and the smaller books on the bigger shelf.
- Assistant:** Oh, OK. The bigger books on the smaller shelf, and the smaller books on the bigger shelf.

091 Books and shelves 2

- Librarian:** Now put the Myanmar books on the left hand shelves, and the English ones on the right, and I think there are some Shan, Kayin and Kachin language books - put them on that shelf next to the door...
- Assistant:** Sorry?
- Librarian:** Myanmar books on the left, and English books on the right. Other languages, next to the door.
- Assistant:** OK. Myanmar left, English right, other languages beside the door.

092 Information

Assistant: Hello. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes - I'm looking for information on historical coins and banknotes from the Bagan era.

Assistant: Er - can you repeat that?

Customer: Historical coins and banknotes from the Bagan era.

Assistant: Oh - old money. You can try our online catalogue. It's on the table, in front of the English books.

Customer: Thank you.

093 Online catalogue

Customer: Excuse me...

Assistant: Yes?

Customer: How does the online catalogue work?

Assistant: Turn on the electricity behind the computer. Then press the switch on the bottom left, and then type the password 'library'.

Customer: Sorry. Please speak slowly.

Assistant: Turn on the electricity behind the computer. Then press the switch on the bottom left, and then type the password 'library'.

Customer: Sorry, more slowly, please.

Assistant: Turn on the electricity behind the computer. Then press the switch on the bottom left. And then type the password 'library'.

Customer: OK, thanks.

094 The computer's not working

Customer: Hi. Um, sorry about this, but I really can't work this computer.

Assistant: Oh dear. We sometimes have problems with it. Let's take a look.

Customer: Thanks.

Assistant: Oh right, there's no power. There must be a power cut. This often happens here - it isn't very regular.

Customer: I'm sorry, I don't understand.

Assistant: The electricity is off.

Customer: Ah, right.

Assistant: Sorry about that. You can try later.

Unit 8

095 Were you in class yesterday?

Jessica: Hi. Were you in class yesterday?

Lee: No, I wasn't. Were you?

Jessica: No. I was sick. What about you?

Lee: I was busy. My friend and I were at a wedding. We were there until about 9 o'clock.

Jessica: Was Sayama Paw Mu at her house?

Lee: Yes, she was, and she was quite angry because we weren't there.

Jessica: Oh. Can I use your phone? I want to call her and say sorry.

096 Where were you last week?

Paul: Where were you last week?

Amit: I was in Mandalay.

Paul: Why were you there?

Amit: I was at a medical conference.

Paul: How long were you there?

Amit: Four days, from Monday to Thursday. On Friday there weren't any speakers.

Paul: Where was Madhu?

Amit: She was in Bangkok.

Paul: Why was she there?

Amit: Shopping, of course.

097 Ordinal numbers 1

first second third fourth fifth sixth
seventh eighth ninth tenth eleventh
twelfth thirteenth fourteenth fifteenth
sixteenth seventeenth eighteenth
nineteenth twentieth twenty-first
twenty-second twenty-third twenty-fourth
twenty-fifth twenty-sixth twenty-seventh
twenty-eighth twenty-ninth thirtieth

098 Ordinal numbers 2

seventh fourteenth fortieth twenty-fifth
eighth thirty-second eleventh nineteenth
seventieth twelfth thirty-first tenth

099 Dates and months 1

1. My sister's birthday is on the seventh of May.
2. Her party was on June the twentieth.
3. She starts her new job on the fifteenth of November.
4. We were in Thailand on the first of May.
5. Manchester United are playing on the twenty-ninth of October.
6. My appointment was on the thirty-first of January.
7. The meeting is on March the fourth.

100 Dates and months 2

1. The first of January, nineteen oh one
2. The thirty-first of May, two thousand and thirteen
3. January the nineteenth
4. The twenty-first of December, twenty-twelve
5. April the fourth, two thousand and eight
6. The thirteenth of September, nineteen ninety-four
7. The eleventh of November, nineteen-eighteen

101 /ð/ and /θ/ 1

/ð/ the with mother
/θ/ think ninth bathroom

102 /ð/ and /θ/ 2

/ð/ the their they this father clothes
/θ/ think thirteen three fourth tenth month

103 Fast sentences

Arthur the author's brother was three on the tenth of this month.

104 Final /θ/ in ordinals

1. eight
2. seven
3. thirtieth
4. thirteenth

105 Difficult numbers 1

three third five fifth six sixth twelve twelfth

106 Difficult numbers 2

1. I think there are thirty-three trees on third Street.
2. I'm fine, but I can't find my five files.
3. Six sick singers are singing the sixth song.
4. Tell Ted the test is on the twelfth of March, twenty-twelve.
5. The fifth fish is fat, but the first is fast.

107 Take a message 1

- Man:** Good afternoon, Interfish. Can I help you?
Woman: Good afternoon. I'd like to speak to U Soe Lay.
Man: I'm afraid U Soe Lay is in a meeting. Can I take a message?
Woman: It's Laura Pilchard from the Canny Canning Company. Can he call me back on 01 5060 238 please?
Man: Laura Pilchard... Canny Canning Company... 01 5060238.
Woman: Thank you. Goodbye.

108 Take a message 2

- Madhu:** Hello, Madhu Reddy.
Paul: Hi Madhu, is Amit there?
Madhu: Oh, hi Paul. No, he's out at the moment. Can I take a message?
Paul: Oh. Can you tell him I can't meet him tonight? I'm busy at work.
Madhu: OK, sure.
Paul: Great, thanks. See you!
Madhu: See you soon.

Unit 9

109 Claude Choules - The Last of the Last

Claude Choules was the last living combatant from World War I. He was born on the 3rd of March 1901 in England.

He left school when he was 13. He wanted to fight in the war and when he was 14, he joined the British Navy. The army didn't want him because he was only 14 years old.

Claude left England in 1926 and didn't go back. Claude moved to Australia in 1926. He worked for the Australian Navy. In 1927 he married Ethel Wildgoose, and they had three children. He joined the navy and didn't study again for 66 years. In 1981 he did a writing course and wrote his life story.

He wrote a book about his life, called The Last of the Last. He died on the 5th of May 2011, aged 110.

Claude fought in both World War I and World War II but he didn't like war. He didn't attend ceremonies about war.

110 The War to End all Wars

On June the 28th, 1914, Gavrilo Princip shot and killed Franz Ferdinand of Austria in Serbia. Austro-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and Germany joined the Austro-Hungarians. Russia and Britain then declared war on Germany.

Lots of countries joined the war, including France, Italy, Japan and the USA. They fought in Europe, Asia and Africa. The war ended in 1918. France, Britain and the USA defeated Germany and Austro-Hungary.

60 million soldiers fought in the war, and 15 million people died. The survivors called it 'The War to End all Wars', but 21 years later a second world war started in Europe.

111 Past simple pronunciation rules

Some regular past simple verbs end in a /t/ sound. Liked.

Some regular past simple verbs end in a /d/ sound. Lived.

Some regular past simple verbs add another syllable, and end in a /ɪd/ sound. Wanted.

112 Classify the verbs 1

moved married studied attended started
killed joined hated ruled declared ended
defeated died

113 Classify the verbs 2

/t/ worked walked stopped finished talked

/d/ used loved listened

/ɪd/ needed decided repeated

114 Good news and bad news

Paw Mu: I had some bad news.

Paul: Oh no, what happened ?

Paw Mu: My friend's son died in a car accident.

TTN: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

Paw Mu: He died this morning in hospital. His funeral's in three days. My friend is very upset.

Paul: Oh, that's horrible.

TTN: Poor Paw Mu had some bad news but I had some good news.

Apsara: What's that?

TTN: My niece had a baby last night. She gave birth to a little girl.

Paul: That's lovely.

Apsara: Was she a big baby?

TTN: Yes she was. About 5 kilograms.

115 Apsara's day

Yesterday I was in Bangkok with my family.

I had breakfast with my mum at 9.30. Then I met my sister in the shopping mall. She was late. I waited in a coffee shop until she arrived. We had lunch at 1, and talked about our friends and family.

In the afternoon we went to the hairdresser, then I took my nephew and niece to the cinema. The movie was quite long - we were there until 6.30.

At 7 we ate dinner in a restaurant. All my family came. We stayed at the restaurant until midnight - we were all really tired when we went home.

116 HDI

The chart shows the HDI of six different countries - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the DR Congo, Holland, Turkey and Vietnam.

Holland's HDI number is higher than the other four countries' in the chart.

Turkey's HDI is higher than Vietnam's.

Afghanistan's HDI is lower than Bangladesh's.

The Congo's HDI number is lower than the other five countries' numbers.

117 Bang Bang

I was five and he was six
We rode on horses made of sticks
He wore black and I wore white
He would always win the fight
Bang bang, he shot me down
Bang bang, I hit the ground
Bang bang, that awful sound
Bang bang, my baby shot me down
Seasons came and changed the time
When I grew up, I called him mine
He would always laugh and say
"Remember when we used to play?"

Bang bang, I shot you down
Bang bang, you hit the ground
Bang bang, that awful sound
Bang bang, I used to shoot you down
Music played, and people sang
Just for me, the church bells rang
Now he's gone, I don't know why
And till this day, sometimes I cry
He didn't even say goodbye
He didn't take the time to lie
Bang bang, he shot me down
Bang bang, I hit the ground
Bang bang, that awful sound
Bang bang, my baby shot me down...

118 Changing money

Money changer: Hi, can I help you?

Customer: Hi. Do you change Malaysian ringgit?

Money changer: Yes, we do.

Customer: What's the exchange rate for ringgit to baht?

Money changer: 10.06 baht to the ringgit.

Customer: Here's 1000 ringgit.

Money changer: That's 10,060 baht.

119 Changing money in Myanmar

Jessica: I want to change 300 dollars. What's today's exchange rate?

Money changer: 880 kyat to the dollar.

Jessica: Oh good - yesterday was 870.

Money changer: Yes, today is better.

Jessica: Here's 100... 200... 300 dollars.

Money changer: I'm sorry - these notes are no good. Do you have any better notes?

Jessica: Oh, bugger. No, I don't.

Unit 10

120 Geography

1. Is there a mountain near here?
2. How far's the sea from here?
3. Does a railway go through here?
4. Is this place in a valley?
5. Where is there a desert?
6. Is there a large lake near here?
7. Are people are building a dam near here?

121 I haven't got any money

Khin Zaw: Hey. How are you?

Jessica: I'm good. You?

Khin Zaw: Yeah, I'm fine. Hungry. What are you doing later?

Jessica: Don't know. What about you?

Khin Zaw: I want foreign food. Fancy a pizza?

Jessica: I don't know. Pizza's expensive and I haven't got any money.

Khin Zaw: Don't worry. I've got some money.

Jessica: OK. Can we go early? I've got a job interview tomorrow. Central School wants an English teacher.

Khin Zaw: Oh. Have you got an English teaching qualification?

Jessica: Yes, I've got a CELTA certificate. The problem is, I really hate teaching.

Khin Zaw: Oh! Why are you applying for a job?

Jessica: Because Yangon's expensive, and I haven't got any money...

122 Questions and answers

- Person A:** Have you got any pets?
Person B: Yes, I have. I've got two cats and a rabbit.
Person A: Have you got a bicycle?
Person B: No, I haven't. I don't like cycling.
Person A: Have you got a busy day tomorrow?
Person B: Yes, I have. I've got three meetings in the morning.
Person A: Have you got a teaching qualification?
Person B: No, I haven't, but I want to get one one day.
Person A: Have you got an aeroplane?
Person B: Of course not.

123 's again

1. My brother's got a new apartment.
2. Si Si's got malaria.
3. Debbie's a teacher. She works at my school.
4. That dog's dangerous.
5. It's an easy exam - don't worry.
6. My wife's got three sisters.
7. Myo Win's motorbike is the fastest bike in town.
8. Oh, that school's got some new classrooms.
9. My friend's mother is the new MP for our area.

124 Can you remember?

/æ/ /a:/ /ɒ/ /ɔ:/

125 Identify the sounds

I walk because I haven't got a car.

126 /æ/ and /e/ 1

/æ/ /e/ /æ/ /e/ /æ/ /e/

127 /æ/ and /e/ 2

man bad sad
men bed said

128 /æ/ and /e/ 3

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. bag | 5. many |
| 2. said | 6. friends |
| 3. egg | 7. eleven |
| 4. next | 8. apple |

129 /æ/ and /ʌ/

/æ/ /ʌ/ cat cut cap cup fan fun

130 My family

My brother's mother and father are also my mum and dad. My mum's brother's my uncle and his son and daughter are my cousins. When they were young, they caught my fat cat and sat on it for fun, but it had a hard head so it isn't dead.

131 /ɜ:/ and /ɔ:/

/ɜ:/ /ɔ:/ walk work board bird Paul Pearl

132 /ɜ:/ and /a:/

/a:/ /ɜ:/ fast first hard heard pass purse

133 Right or wrong?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. church | 10. went |
| 2. world | 11. want |
| 3. earth | 12. <u>hers</u> |
| 4. person | 13. has |
| 5. <u>were</u> | 14. <u>girl</u> |
| 6. war/wore | 15. gun |
| 7. bath | 16. <u>thirteen</u> |
| 8. birth | 17. dirty |
| 9. <u>weren't</u> | 18. <u>early</u> |

134 Let's have dinner

Khin Zaw: Do you want pizza or grilled food?

Jessica: Pizza's expensive...

Khin Zaw: Let's get pizza. I can pay.

Jessica: Thanks! Where do you want to go?

Khin Zaw: Let's go to the Dog and Dragon Bar. They've got the best pizza.

Jessica: I don't like that bar. How about 25th Street? They've got cheap pizza on Wednesdays.

Khin Zaw: Good idea. Where do you want to meet? How about your house?

Jessica: No, I'm downtown now. Let's meet at 25th Street.

Khin Zaw: What time? Is 7 o'clock OK?

Jessica: 8 o'clock is better. Can we meet at 8?

Khin Zaw: How about 7.30?

Jessica: OK. Let's meet at 7.30.

Khin Zaw: OK. See you soon.

Unit 11

135 Geography

This town's near Dawei. It's difficult to get there because there are mountains in the north and east.

People usually travel by bus. There are buses to Yangon every night. There's a train station but the train's a bit dangerous and very slow. There's a small airport near the town. There are two planes to Yangon every week.

In this town there's a police station. The police station's opposite the bus station. There's a travel agent called Travel Asia. It's next to the MyanMart downtown. There's a pharmacy behind the travel agent.

136 Directions

1. You're at Nandaw Palace Hospital. Go west on 29th Street and take the second left. Take the first right and it's on the left.
2. From Nandaw Palace Hospital, turn left onto 71st Street. Go straight and take the sixth street on the right. Go straight. It's on the right, after Adipadili Road.
3. At Nandaw Palace Hospital, turn right onto 71st Street. Go straight, then take your third left. Go straight again, and it's on the left.

137 To the airport

Khin Zaw: When do your wife and son arrive?

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

Khin Zaw: You can take a bus or a taxi.

Paul: Which bus is it?

Khin Zaw: It's the number 231.

Paul: Where does it leave from?

Khin Zaw: The bus stop on Mahabandoola Garden Street.

Paul: How much is it?

Khin Zaw: 200 kyat.

Paul: How long does it take?

Khin Zaw: About an hour and a half.

Paul: Oh. A taxi is easier and quicker. How much is a taxi?

Khin Zaw: About 4 or 5000 kyat.

138 We're going to fly to Bagan

Paul: First we're going to fly to Bagan. There are lots of old temples there. We're going to rent bicycles and cycle around the temples. Then we're going to take a boat to Mandalay to see the Grand Palace and U Bein's Bridge. Then we're going to go to Inle Lake. We're going to stay in a hotel on the lake.

Lisa: Are we going to go to the beach?

Paul: Yes - that's next. After Inle Lake, we're going to fly to Ngapali beach.

Lisa: Oh good. I want to lie on the beach and relax.

Paul: Well, we've got three days in Ngapali. Khin Zaw's going to meet us there. We're going to rent a car and drive to Mrauk-U.

Lisa: What's in Mrauk-U?

Paul: It was the capital of the Rakhine Kingdom in the 15th century. There are lots of ancient buildings. It's a really interesting place.

Lisa: Oh right.

Paul: Then we're going to meet Khin Zaw's family in Sittwe, and then go back to Yangon.

Lisa: Are we going to stay in Yangon after that?

Paul: No, then we're going to get the train to Mawlamyine and then to Dawei.

Lisa: Is there a beach in Dawei?

Paul: Yes, Dawei's got a beautiful beach.

Lisa: Good.

139 Do I have to get a visa?

Amit: Good morning, I'm Amit Reddy. I want to visit Cambodia with my daughter for a week. Do I have to get a visa?

Official: Yes, you do. It costs 30 USD.

Amit: Where do I have to get it?

Official: You can get one at the airport on arrival.

Amit: Does my daughter have to get a visa? She's 10.

Official: Yes, she has to get a separate visa.

Amit: Do I have to stay in a hotel, or can I stay with my friends?

Official: You don't have to stay in a hotel. You can stay with friends.

140 How do I get to the pagoda?

Khin Zaw: Go out of Mrauk-U and go down the small hill. Go over the bridge and past the large tree. There's a small lake on the left. Walk along the path next to the lake and you can see a park. Go into the park and walk through it. Go up the hill and across the field to Bandoola Kyaung. It's about 5 minutes from there to Koe Nawin.

141 Checking in

Reception: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Picturebook. Can I help you?

Guest: Hi. I'd like a room, please.

Reception: Standard or Deluxe?

Guest: Standard, please. Do you have any single rooms?

Reception: Sorry, all our rooms are double.

Guest: OK. A double is fine.

Reception: How many nights?

Guest: Three nights. Do you do breakfast?

Reception: Yes. Breakfast is free.

142 Checking out

Guest: Can I check out, please?

Reception: Sure. Did you enjoy your stay?

Guest: It was lovely.

Reception: Good. A Standard room for three nights... That's 1500 baht, thanks.

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

Reception: Sure. Here you are.

Unit 12

143 The Galaxy Song

Just remember that you're standing on a planet that's evolving

And revolving at nine hundred miles an hour

That's orbiting at nineteen miles a second, so it's reckoned

A sun that is the source of all our power

The Sun, and you and me, and all the stars that we can see

Are moving at a million miles a day

In an outer spiral arm, at forty thousand miles an hour

Of the galaxy we call the Milky Way

Our galaxy itself contains a hundred billion stars

It's a hundred thousand light years side to side

It bulges in the middle, sixteen thousand light years thick

But out by us it's just three thousand light years wide

We're thirty thousand light years from Galactic Central Point

We go round every two hundred million years

And our galaxy is only one of millions of billions

In this amazing and expanding universe

The universe itself keeps on expanding and expanding

In all of the directions it can whiz

As fast as it can go, at the speed of light you know

Twelve million miles a minute and that's the fastest speed there is

So remember when you're feeling very small and insecure

How amazingly unlikely is your birth

And pray that there's intelligent life somewhere up in space

Because there's bugger all down here on Earth

144 Measuring things

- A: How tall's your house?
B: It's about six metres.
- A: What kind of snake is that?
B: It's a Myanmar python. He's called Monty.
A: He's huge. How big is he?
B: Four and a half metres.
- A: I'd like a box for these books please.
B: OK. How big do you want it?
A: I think about 30 centimetres by 60 centimetres by 30 centimetres.
B: Sorry, can you repeat that?
A: Yes, I want a box 60 centimetres long, 30 centimetres wide, and 30 centimetres high.

145 Space facts

- The Earth, Sun and Moon are about 4.6 billion years old. This is quite young. Scientists think the universe is 13.7 billion years old.
- The distance from the Earth to the Moon changes, but it is usually about 384,400 km.
- The diameter of the Moon is 3,474 km. The diameter of the Earth is 12,756 km.

146 Voiced and unvoiced consonants

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

147 What do you hear?

gay	Paul	built
dry	class	write
pig	back	bought
bill	hard	rode

148 Listen and correct

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

149 Have you been to Singapore?

- Lee:** Have you been to Thailand, Jessica?
Jessica: Yes, lots of times.
Lee: Me too. Bangkok's expensive.
Jessica: Yes, but there are lots of cheaper places. How about you, Khin Zaw? Have you been to Thailand?
Khin Zaw: I haven't, but Khaing Khaing's been with our mother. Only to Mae Sai though. Have you been to Singapore?
Lee: I haven't been to Singapore, but I've been to Malaysia. How about you, Jessica?
Jessica: No, but I'm going to move there next month.
Khin Zaw: Really? Why?
Jessica: Yes, I've got a job there teaching English. Let's meet in Singapore soon.
Khin Zaw: OK. Good idea.

150 Have you ever worked for your community?

- Khin Zaw:** Jessica, have you ever done community work?
Jessica: I've recycled plastic and cleaned rivers. In Australia, I was in a volunteer environmental organisation.
Khin Zaw: What about you, Sayama? Have you ever done community work?
Paw Mu: Well, I've taught free English classes. Oh and I've collected donations for people in the Delta. Now I help street children.
Khin Zaw: Wow. That's great.
Jessica: Yes - you've done a lot. Khin Zaw, have you ever done any community work?
Khin Zaw: No, I haven't. But I've thought about it a lot. In my community, there are problems between Rakhine and Rohingya people. I'm going to start a youth organisation for Rakhine and Rohingya. I'm going to call it R and R.
Jessica: That's a good idea.
Paw Mu: Yes, it is.

151 The history of computers

Before World War II there were no computers, but scientists wanted to make them. A German scientist created the first computer in 1938. In World War II British, American and German scientists built computers and sometimes used them in the war. After the war, the Russians also invented and built computers.

The first computers were very big. Sometimes they were bigger than cupboards or rooms. After 1960, computers became smaller and cheaper, and by 1980, many televisions, cars and watches had very small computers in them.

Today's computers are very different from the first computers. They are usually called *personal computers*, or *PCs*. There are two kinds of PC - the desktop and the laptop.

Computers are getting better and better. Some computers can understand human speech, and some can walk and talk. Now, with the internet and mobile phones, computers are more important than in the past.

152 Making an appointment

Khin Zaw: Golden Myanmar Tours. Can I help you?

Man: This is Taka Murokami from Kyoto Airlines. I want to meet Ms Apsara Maneewan. Is she free tomorrow?

Khin Zaw: I'm not sure. Please wait.
Apsara, excuse me - I've got Taka Murokami from Kyoto Airlines on the phone. He wants to meet you tomorrow.

Apsara: I'm busy until 4 - can he come here after that?

Khin Zaw: Hello, Mr Murokami? Ms Maneewan is available after 4, in her office.

Man: That's fine. Thank you.

153 Goodbye

Jessica: Well, the plane's going to leave soon. I have to go now.

Khin Zaw: Are you going to come back?

Jessica: Of course! I'm going to work hard in Singapore, save some money and come back in April.

Khin Zaw: Oh great! Let's meet up at Thingyan. What about you, Lee?

Lee: I'm going to stay here. I've got a good job working for a newspaper now.

Jessica: You're lucky. This job in Singapore pays well, but...

KK: Remember, we're going to meet you in Singapore, Jessica. We're saving our money too.

Jessica: I know, and that's great, but I'm sad to leave. I'm going to miss Myanmar. I'm going to miss the food, and the beautiful old buildings in Yangon, and I'm going to miss you guys.

Khin Zaw: I'm going to miss you too, Jessica. See you in Singapore!

KK: Bye!