

Course Map

Unit	Structures	Topics and Functions	Skills	Learner Training	Review	Tests
7 p.1	Gerunds Comparative adjectives <i>which</i> and <i>what</i>	Free time activities Life expectancy Weather and seasons Opinions and uncertainty	Pronunciation: Long and short vowels Reading: Bar charts Speaking: Agreeing and disagreeing; Rephrasing	Understanding conversation	Unit 7 Practice 7-9 Revision coming soon	Coming in 2013 check www.educasia.org for updates
8 p.13	Past simple with <i>be</i> Ordinal numbers Prepositions of time	Biography Dates Population	Listening: Telephone messages Writing: Messages Pronunciation: <i>th</i> Reading: Statistics and pie charts	Grammar learning strategies	Unit 8 Practice 7-9 Revision coming soon	
9 p.25	Past simple Regular and irregular verbs <i>before/after/when</i>	Narration History Development Changing money	Reading: Ordering events Pronunciation: Verb endings Writing: Summarising Speaking: Points of view	Study skills	Unit 9 Practice 7-9 Revision coming soon	
10 p.37	Superlatives <i>have/has got</i> Conjunctions	Geographical features The environment Health Suggesting and inviting	Listening: Responding to questions Pronunciation: Similar vowels Reading: Cause and effect Writing: Formal and informal	Language learning	Unit 10 Practice 10-12 Revision coming soon	
11 p.49	Prepositions of movement <i>going to</i> <i>have to</i>	Plans Transport Accommodation Tourism	Reading: Facts and opinions Writing: Punctuation; Correcting written work Speaking: Giving directions	Writing strategies	Unit 11 Practice 10-12 Revision coming soon	
12 p.61	Present continuous for around now Present perfect <i>how</i> questions	Measurement Experience Science and technology	Listening: Identifying large numbers Pronunciation: Voiced and unvoiced consonants Speaking: Making appointments	Using a monolingual dictionary	Unit 12 Practice 10-12 Revision coming soon	

7 Towns and Countries

STRUCTURES: GERUNDS - COMPARATIVES - WHICH - LONG AND SHORT VOWELS - PHONETICS

TOPICS AND FUNCTIONS: FREE TIME ACTIVITIES - LIFE EXPECTANCY - WEATHER & SEASONS - UNCERTAINTY - OPINIONS - AGREEING AND DISAGREEING

SKILLS: USING BAR CHARTS - PREDICTING - UNDERSTANDING CONVERSATION - REPHRASING

1. Free time activities

1.1 Bangkok and Yangon

A Jessica and Khin Zaw are talking. They use these words and phrases. What's their conversation about?

Bangkok visa run favourite shopping
taking photographs clubbing jogging hang out

B [073] Read and listen. Are you correct?

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 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.



D [074] Khin Zaw talks about Yangon. Listen, and write the questions.

Jessica: _____^{1.}

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

Jessica: I like it, too. _____^{2.}

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

Jessica: _____^{3.}

Khin Zaw: Yes, quite a lot.

Jessica: That's good. _____^{4.}

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. _____^{5.}

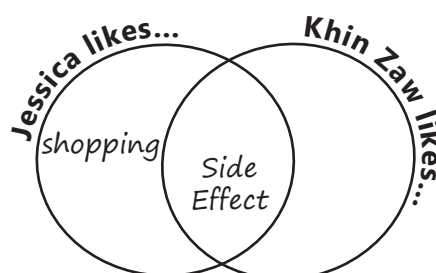
Khin Zaw: No way! I hate shopping. It's boring.



C Complete the sentences.

1. Jessica _____ to Bangkok. (like / go)
2. Jessica and Khin Zaw _____ Thai food. (like / eat)
3. She _____ photographs in markets. (like / take)
4. She _____ (really like / shop).
5. She _____ (not like / jog).

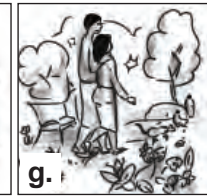
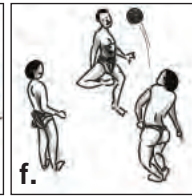
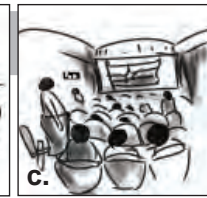
E Complete the diagram.



1.2 Activities

A What are people doing in the pictures?

B **075** Listen. Tick the things the speaker likes and cross the things he doesn't like.



Grammar Focus - Gerunds

We use gerunds (verb + *ing*) to talk about likes and dislikes. Complete the examples using words from 1.1.

subject	verb	gerund	rest of sentence
I		<i>hanging out</i>	
	<i>doesn't like</i>		
They		<i>cooking</i>	<i>foreign food.</i>
	<i>hates</i>		

C **076** Listen and fill the gaps.

- Madhu likes _____ and having _____.
- She likes cooking. She _____ food.
- Amit likes _____. He _____ at a pool next to Kandawgyi.
- He studies for his PhD _____.
- He also likes _____. He listens to music in _____.

D What do you like doing in your free time? What don't you like doing? Make two lists.

E Do **Find Someone Who**. Complete the table. Ask questions to get extra information.

Find someone who...	Name	Extra information
doesn't like playing caneball		
likes cooking		
hates swimming		
loves listening to music		
doesn't like studying		

Do you like playing caneball?

Yes, I love it!

F In pairs, compare yourself to the people in your list and tell your partner.

I like swimming in the sea but Thu Lay Paw doesn't like swimming.

1.3 Unhealthy activities



i.



ii.



iii.



iv.



v.

A Match the words to make unhealthy activities, then match the activities with the pictures.

- smoking
- drinking
- taking
- eating
- chewing
- drugs
- cigarettes
- betel nut
- oily foods
- whisky

B Are these activities always unhealthy? Discuss.

C Interview and Tell. Brainstorm questions you can ask people about healthy and unhealthy activities.

Interview your partner about his/her healthy and unhealthy activities.

Tell your class/group about your partner.

2 smaller, worse, slower, shorter

2.1 Who's taller?

A Are the students in the class the same or different? What differences are there?

Brainstorm a list.

B Match the questions to the correct nouns.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. How tall are you? | a. length |
| 2. How big are your feet? | b. age |
| 3. How long is your hair? | c. height |
| 4. How old are you? | d. size |

C What are the opposites of the adjectives above?

D Measure your height, the length of your hair and your foot size. Write the information in the table in **E**.

E Ask other students the questions from **B**. Write their answers in the chart,

Name	Age	Height	Hair	Foot Size

F Complete the sentences. Use the names of students to fill the gaps.

- _____ is older than _____.
- _____ is taller than _____.
- _____ 's hair is longer than _____ 's.
- _____ 's feet are bigger than _____ 's.

G Write four more true sentences using the opposites of the words above.

2.2 They're uglier

Grammar Focus - comparative adjectives

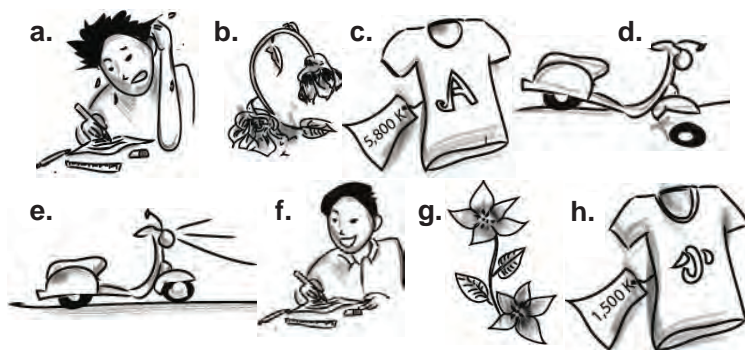
We use comparative adjectives to compare things.

Read these statements. Do you agree with them?

- Men are taller than women.
- Football is better than caneball.
- Smoking is worse than drinking.
- Maths is more difficult than English.

A Match the underlined thing with the picture.

- My sister's T-shirt is more expensive than my brother's T-shirt.
- The maths exam is easier than the English exam.
- The yellow flowers are more beautiful than the pink flowers.
- My motorbike is better than his motorbike.



Grammar Focus - comparative adjectives: spelling rules

Complete the spelling rules for comparatives.

- One syllable adjectives: we add _____.
- Some one-syllable adjectives, like _____, add an extra consonant before *er*.
- Adjectives ending in *y*: we remove the *y* and add _____.
- Adjectives with two or more syllables: we add _____ in front of the adjective.
- Some adjectives, like _____ and _____, are irregular.

B Choose the correct form of the comparative.

- My brother's T-shirt is *expensive* / *expensiver* / *more expensive* than my sister's T-shirt.
- The English exam is *hard* / *harder* / *more hard* than the maths exam.
- The pink flowers are *ugly* / *uglier* / *more ugly* than the yellow flowers.
- His motorbike is *bad* / *worse* / *more bad* than her motorbike.

C Write some more sentences comparing the things. Use these adjectives.

- old
- difficult
- pretty

D Talk to your partner about yourself, your family or your home town. Use comparatives.

2.3 Comparing countries

A Where are India, Pakistan and Bangladesh?
What is the same about them? What is different?

B What are the different parts of a bar chart? Label graph A using the words in box.

x axis y axis title bar

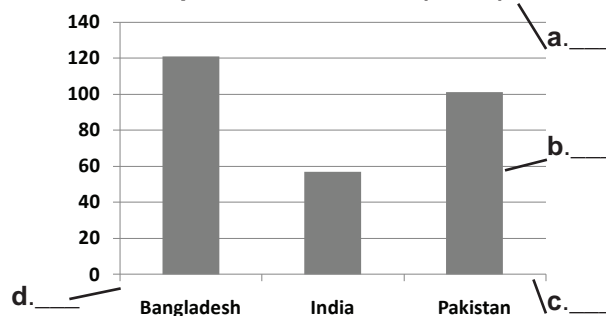
C What information do these bar charts show?

D Look at the charts. Are the sentences true or false?

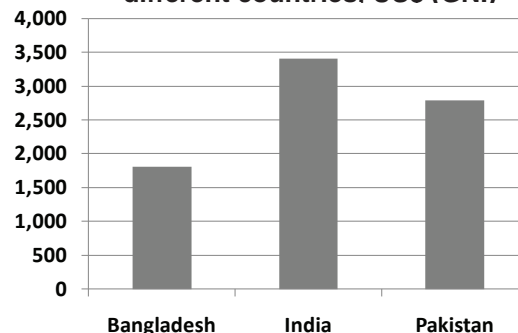
1. Bangladesh is more polluted than Pakistan.
2. Pakistan is cleaner than India.
3. On average, Pakistani people are richer than Indian and Bangladeshi people.
4. In general, Bangladeshis are poorer than Pakistanis.

E Write four more sentences about the information in the charts.

Graph A: Air Pollution (PM10)



Graph B: Average income in different countries. US\$ (GNI)



2.4 Which one's easier?

Grammar Focus - which

1. Which T-shirt do you like, this one or that one?
2. What do you want for breakfast?
3. Which country is poorer, India or Pakistan?
4. What is the religion of Pakistan?

Why do we use *which*? Complete the rule.

We usually use *which* to ask about choices between a small / large numbers of things.

A Fill the gaps with *which* or *what*.

1. ____ languages do you speak?
2. ____ language is easier, English or Myanmar?
3. ____ is spicier, mohingha or Thai red curry?
4. ____ ones do you like, the red ones or the blue ones?
5. ____ colour is your bag?

B [077] Were you right? Listen and check.

C [077] Listen again. Write the comparative adjectives.

D Write five more questions using *which* and *what*. Ask and answer your questions in pairs.

Which are cheaper, cars or motorbikes?

Cars, I think.

2.5 North and South Korea

A Look at the map. What do you know about North Korea and South Korea? What can you say about the countries from the map?



B Answer the questions.

1. Which country is bigger?
2. Which country has a higher population?
3. Which country has higher internet use?
4. Which country has a bigger army?

C [078] Listen and check.

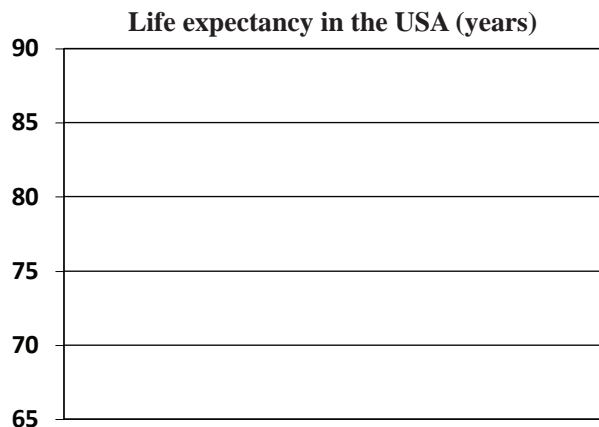
3 Life expectancy

3.1 The USA and Swaziland

A What do these words and phrases mean?

life expectancy white American black American
Asian American Latin American reason

B Read the text. Complete the bar chart using the information in the text.



Life Expectancy in the USA

People in the USA are living longer than in the past. Average life expectancy is about 78.5 years, but there are big differences between different ethnic groups. White Americans live for about 78 years and black Americans live for about 73 years. Asian Americans have a life expectancy of 87 years and Latin Americans live to 80.

There are lots of reasons for this. For example, white Americans are often richer than black Americans, and Asian Americans usually eat healthier food than other Americans.

C What do these words and phrases mean?

HIV/AIDS child mortality disease condoms

D Read the text about Swaziland. Complete the statements using words from the text.

1. People in the USA have a _____ life expectancy than people in Swaziland.
2. The number of people living with HIV is very high because of low _____ use.
3. The _____ life expectancy of people in Swaziland is 32 years.
4. The percentage of people in Swaziland with HIV/AIDS is about _____.

E In groups, decide the main points of these texts.

Life Expectancy in Swaziland

Countries with a lot of HIV/AIDS usually have lower life expectancy and higher child mortality.

Swaziland is a small country in Africa. The average life expectancy is about 32 years. One big reason for this is HIV/AIDS. 26% of people in Swaziland are living with HIV/AIDS, and up to 42% women have the disease. The Swazi government is fighting HIV but it is difficult. People don't like using condoms. Some people have a lot of children with different partners. For example, the king of Swaziland, Mswati III, has 14 wives.



3.2 Life expectancy in Myanmar

A Match the adjectives with the nouns.

rich / poor	hospitals
cheap / expensive	education
good / bad	food
safe / dangerous	people
clean / dirty	water
healthy / unhealthy	roads

B Life expectancy in Myanmar is about 59 years. Is this high or low? What do you think the reasons are?

C Fill the gaps using words from the table.

1. Maybe Myanmar has _____ food than Swaziland.
2. Maybe hospitals are _____ in Swaziland.
3. Perhaps _____ has cleaner water than _____.
4. Maybe _____ are more dangerous in Myanmar.
5. Perhaps the USA has cheaper _____.

D Create and label a bar chart showing the average life expectancy of people in other countries.

4 Weather and seasons

4.1 The weather

A What words do you know to describe weather?

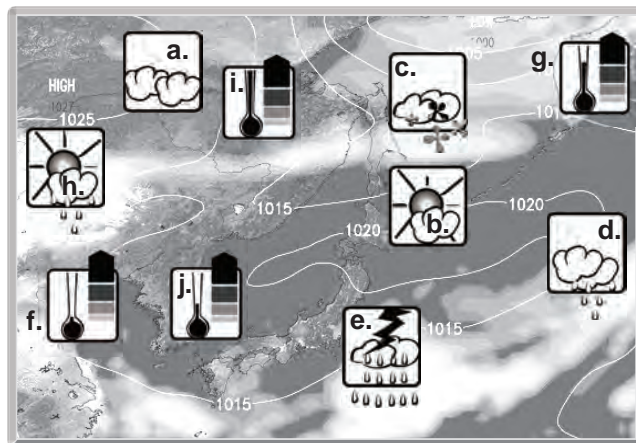
B Match the words with the symbols.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. hot | 4. cold | 7. stormy | 10. cool |
| 2. dry | 5. warm | 8. raining | |
| 3. wet | 6. cloudy | 9. snowing | |

C **079** Listen and repeat.

D Answer the questions about the words in **B**.

- Which words are adjectives?
- Which are verbs?
- Which are opposites?



4.2 What's the weather like?

A **080** Paul is talking to his wife, Lisa, on the phone. Listen and answer the questions.

- Where are Paul and Lisa?
- How do they ask about the weather?

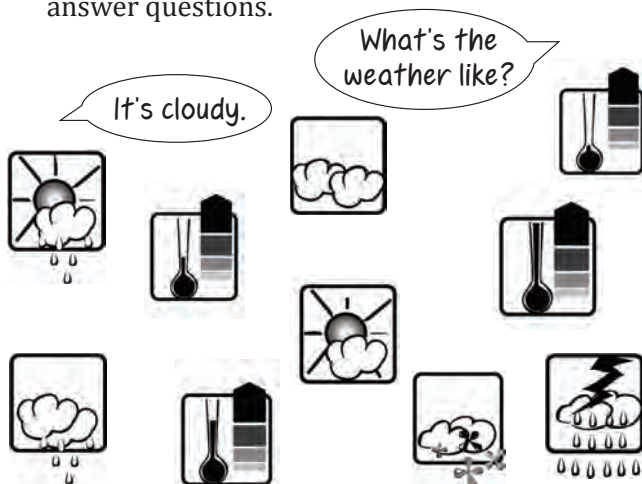
B **080** Listen. Fill the gaps.

- It's _____ and _____ in Yangon.
- It _____ every day in the rainy season.
- It's not warm and wet in Hull, it's _____, _____ and _____.

C What's the weather like today? Choose the best word.

- Today it's hot / warm / cold / cool.
- It's a wet / dry day.
- It's raining / not raining.
- It's / It's not cloudy.
- It's / It's not stormy.

D Look at the symbols. In pairs, point, ask and answer questions.



4.3 Seasons in Myanmar

A What is the correct order of the months of the year? Write numbers next to the months.



B **081** Listen, check and repeat.

C Myanmar has three seasons - the hot season, the rainy season and the cold season. Match the months to the seasons. Compare your answers with other students.

hot season	rainy season	cold season

D What's the weather like:

- in Myitkyina in February?
- in Dawei in April?
- in Putao in December?
- in Mandalay in March?
- in Yangon in July?

E What other countries have similar seasons to Myanmar?

4.4 Other parts of the world

A Some places in the world have four seasons. Answer the questions.

1. Which places are these? 2. What are the seasons called? 3. Match the seasons with the pictures.



a.



b.



c.



d.

B What's the weather usually like in England in spring? In summer? Autumn? Winter?

D Compare your notes in groups.
Rewrite the text.

C **082 Dictogloss.** Listen to Matty talking about the weather in his home town. Listen, and make notes.

E Listen and check. How much information did you get?

5 Pronunciation: Long and short vowels

5.1 Four pairs

A Say these sentences. What are the vowel sounds in the underlined words?

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

B **083** Listen and repeat.

C Divide the underlined words into short and long vowel sounds.

short vowel sound	long vowel sound
<u>b</u> ins	<u>be</u> ans

D **084** Listen and repeat the vowel sounds.

/ɪ/	/ʊ/	/ɒ/	/æ/
/i:/	/u:/	/ɔ:/	/ɑ:/

E Match them with the words in the table.

F **085** Listen and check.

G In pairs, practise saying the sounds. Can your partner guess which sound you are saying?

H Write the words next to the phonetic spellings.

ship	boot	put	card	sheet	body
heart	sheep	women	beach	often	
foot	ant	orphan	aunt	guitar	aren't
cat	bored	woman	hat	board	

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. /bi:tʃ/ | 11. /ænt/ |
| 2. /ʃɪp/ | 12. /ɑ:nt/ (x2) |
| 3. /ʃi:p/ | 13. /kæt/ |
| 4. /ʃi:t/ | 14. /ka:d/ |
| 5. /hæt/ | 15. /bɔ:d/ (x2) |
| 6. /hɑ:t/ | 16. /bɒdi:/ |
| 7. /wʊmən/ | 17. /put/ |
| 8. /wɪmɪn/ | 18. /bu:t/ |
| 9. /ɒfən/ | 19. /fʊt/ |
| 10. /ɔ:fən/ | 20. /grɑ:t/ |

I **086** Listen. Which ones does the speaker pronounce incorrectly?

J **087** Listen to the correct pronunciation and repeat.

K **Pair Dictation.** Choose 8 words from **C** and **H**. Say them to your partner. Write your partner's words.

5.2 Sounds in use

A **088** Listen. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. The women put the boot on her foot.
2. He isn't friendly but he has a good hat.
3. Orphans often eat cheap bins.
4. Look at that big sheep!
5. Do you play every match?

B **088** Listen, check and repeat.

C **Pair Dictation.** Partner A, look at page 73. Partner B, look at page 75.

D Write a paragraph including every sound from this section.

E **Pair Dictation.** Read your paragraph, and write your partner's.

6 Phrasebook: Opinions

6.1 Are you sure?

A Look back at this sentence from 3.2 C.

Maybe hospitals are worse in Swaziland.

What has the same meaning?

- a. Hospitals are worse in Swaziland.
- b. Hospitals are better in Swaziland.
- c. I'm not sure, but I think hospitals are worse in Swaziland.

B Look back at this sentence from 3.2 C.

Perhaps the USA has cheaper education.

Write two other sentences with the same meaning.

C Are these true? Are you sure? Add maybe or perhaps if necessary.

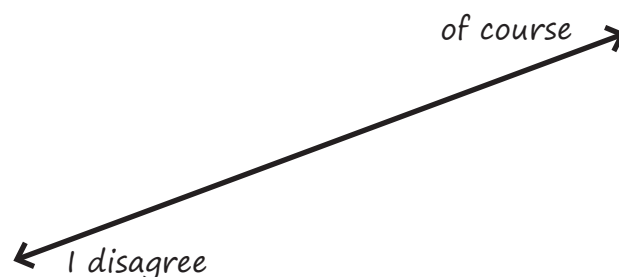
1. There are over 5 million words in English.
2. English is a difficult language.
3. Snakes are beautiful.
4. Dogs can swim.

D Which of these are *facts*? Which are *opinions*?

B **089** Listen. Jessica and Lee are talking about learning Myanmar. What do they say about:

1. Myanmar grammar?
Jessica says it's quite easy.
2. Myanmar pronunciation?
3. Myanmar spelling?
4. Chinese spelling?
5. Japanese spelling?
6. Languages?

C **089** Listen again. Put opinion words and phrases on the line.



D Do a **Mill Drill**. Agree or disagree, and give more information.

6.2 Agreeing and disagreeing

A Look at these statements. Do you agree or disagree with them?

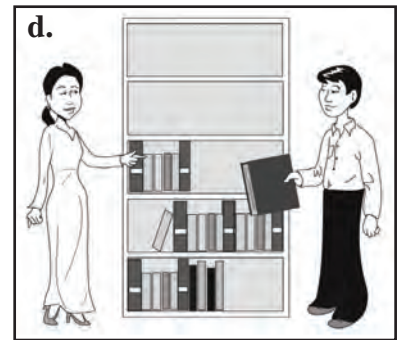
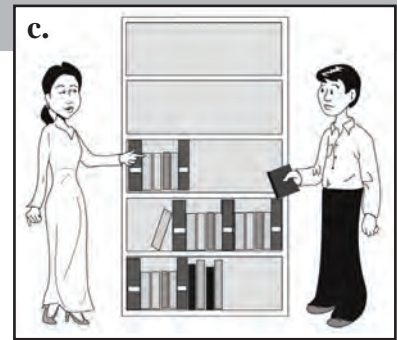
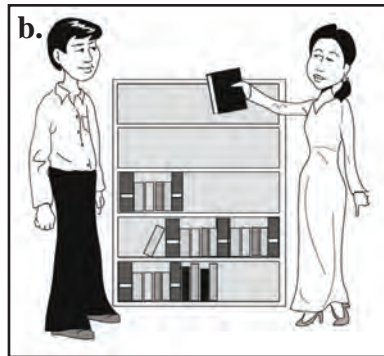
1. Dogs are nicer than cats.
2. There are a lot of animals in Myanmar.
3. Football is boring.
4. English is more difficult than Chinese.
5. Coffee mix is horrible.



7 Learning Strategies: Understanding conversation

7.1 Repeating

A 090 Listen. Who are the speakers? What's happening?



B 090 Listen. What happens next?
Which is the correct picture?

C 091 Listen. What's happening now?

D 091 Listen. What type of books do they have?

E 092 Listen. Who are the speakers? What is happening now?

F 092 Listen. Where can the customer find the information?

G In each conversation, the assistant wants to hear the information again. In which conversation does she:

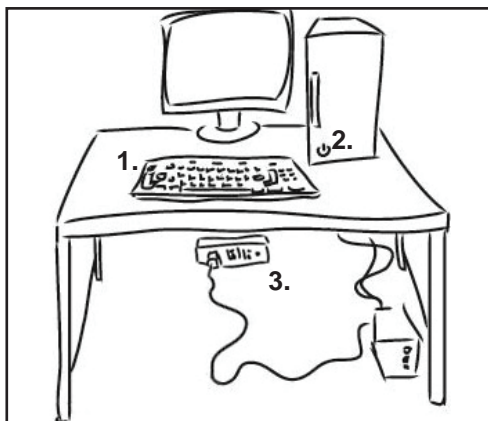
1. ask them to repeat the information?
2. repeat the information?
3. use 'sorry'?

H Work in pairs. Write and practise a conversation using all three strategies.

7.2 Speak slowly

A 093 Listen. What is happening?

B 093 Listen. Order the actions.



C What phrases does the customer use to get the assistant to speak slowly?

D Work in pairs. Write and practise a conversation using a *speak slowly* phrase.

7.3 Rephrase

A 094 Listen. What's happening?

B 094 Listen again. Can they fix the problem?

C 094 Listen. What words does the customer use to get the assistant to rephrase?

D 090 091 092 093 094 Listen. In which conversations does the speaker rephrase?

E Rephrase these instructions.

Please write your full name on the piece of paper on the table. You can't write in pencil, you can't write in red pen, and you can't write in blue pen. There are 100 questions, and they test grammar, vocabulary and understanding. Answer all 100 questions. There is no talking in the exam room.

Unit 7 Practice

A Sue is talking to Roi Ja. Fill the gaps with the words and phrases.

cooking	does it rain	cooler	big
rainy season	bigger	swimming	like
is it raining	where do you live	cook	
do you like it	smaller	what do you do	

Sue: Where do you live ^{1.} ?

Roi Ja: In Myitkyina.

Sue: _____ ^{2.} ?

Roi Ja: Yes, I do. It's a really nice place.

Sue: Is it a _____ ^{3.} city?

Roi Ja: It's not very big and not very small
It's _____ ^{4.} than Bhamo, but
_____ ^{5.} than Mandalay.

Sue: What do you like about it?

Roi Ja: I really _____ ^{6.} the weather. It's
_____ ^{7.} than Yangon.

Sue: _____ ^{8.} a lot?

Roi Ja: In the _____ ^{9.} it rains a lot.

Sue: _____ ^{10.} at the moment?

Roi Ja: Oh no, it's not raining now, it's the cold season.

Sue: _____ ^{11.} in your free time?

Roi Ja: I exercise a lot. I like _____ ^{12.}
with my friends in the river.

Sue: Do you like _____ ^{13.} ?

Roi Ja: Yes, I usually _____ ^{14.} for my
friends at the weekends.

B Find one word in the text with each vowel sound.

1. /i:/ tree season
2. /ɪ/ sit
3. /ʊ/ book
4. /u:/ shoe
5. /ɒ/ clock
6. /ɔ:/ more
7. /æ/ bag

C Sue is talking about Russia and Japan. Match Roi Ja's questions with Sue's answers.

Roi Ja:

1. What's your favorite country? c
2. Are they similar?
3. How are they different?
4. What's the weather like in Japan and Russia?
5. And what about the people?
6. What about prices? Is Japan more expensive than Russia?
7. Are Russians healthier than Japanese?
8. What do Japanese people like doing for exercise? What about Russians?

Sue:

- a. In general, I think Japanese people are friendlier than Russians. Some Russians are very friendly though, and some Japanese people are unfriendly.
- b. Oh no, Japanese people are healthier. They eat a lot of fish and vegetables, and they don't eat much oily food. Life expectancy is higher in Japan. People in Russia have lots of unhealthy habits – they often smoke and drink a lot.
- c. I lived in Russia and in Japan. I like those countries.
- d. Russian people like playing football and swimming. In Japan a lot of people go jogging.
- e. Russia *and* Japan have four seasons and cold winters with lots of snow. But Russian winters are colder.
- f. No, they are very different.
- g. Yes, in general, things are more expensive in Japan. Food and houses are cheaper in Russia.
- h. Russia is very big. Bigger than Japan. Japan is very crowded, and more modern.

D Fill the gaps with *which, what* or *who* to complete the questions.

1. *Which* is faster, a ship or an airplane?
2. _____ is more dangerous, a mosquito or a tiger?
3. _____ wrote Romeo and Juliet?
4. _____ country has more people, India or Myanmar?
5. _____ is bigger, a lake or a sea?
6. _____ do you want to buy, the big ones or the small ones?
7. _____ is your friend's name?
8. _____ is your first language?
9. _____ is that? Your sister?

E This is Luke and his baby sister, Lily. Write sentences comparing them. Use these adjectives.

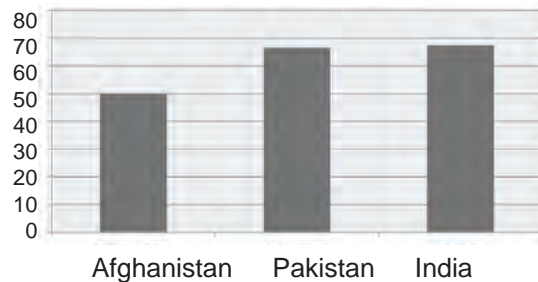
1. old
Luke is older than Lily.
2. young
3. happy
4. big
5. educated
6. loud



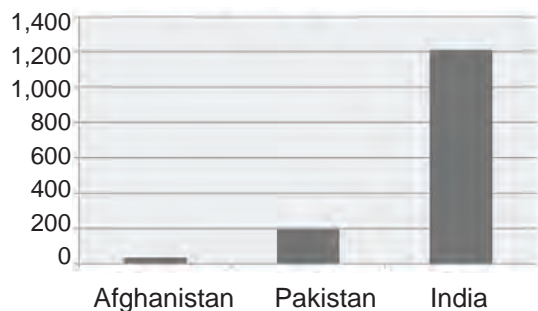
F Look at the map and the bar charts. Complete the sentences.

1. The population of Pakistan is _____ than Afghanistan's, but _____ than India's.
2. The population of Pakistan is about _____.
3. Life expectancy in Afghanistan is about _____.
4. This is _____ than in India and Pakistan. In those countries it's about _____.

Life Expectancy



Population (in millions)



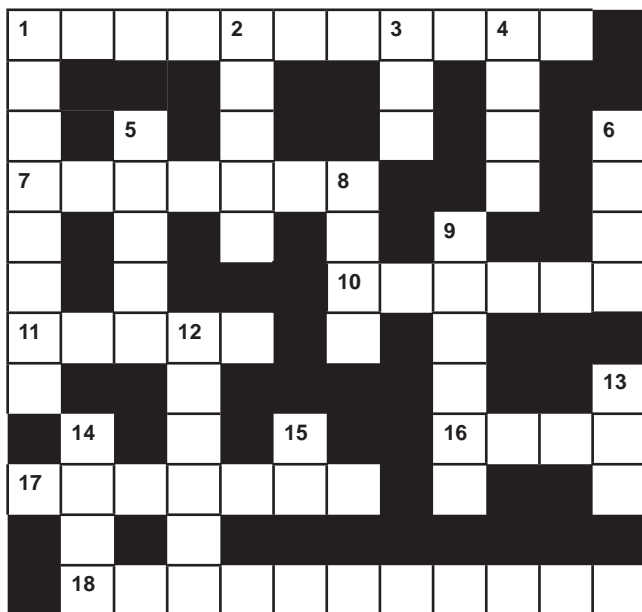
G Crossword

Across

1. We use ____ to light our house.
7. *Look* and *like* are ____ verbs.
10. It's ____, but it isn't raining.
11. Put the plates on the ____.
16. The average world ____ expectancy is 67 years.
17. She likes ____ at the lake.
18. 'What ____ are they?' 'They're Chin'.

Down

1. Jogging is good ____.
2. The ____ of the book is 'The Dog'.
3. /kæt/
4. Apples are a ____ of fruit.
5. 'This film is good.' 'I _____. It's great!'
6. A lot of ____ food is unhealthy.
8. We're going to a ____ concert tonight.
9. ____ phones are cheaper this year.
12. Noun form of *long*.
13. A lot of water.
14. '____ here now!'
15. He's ____ artist.



H Translate these into your language.

1. His house is cleaner than my house.
2. What's the weather like?
3. June is wetter than December.
4. Maybe the small one is cheaper.

5. Are you sure?

6. I think languages are important.

7. I agree.

8. Please speak slowly.

9. Can you repeat that?

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

a little (*adj*)
 agree (*v*)
 air (*n*)
 army (*n*)
 as well (*adv*)
 autumn (*n*)
 available (*adj*)
 average (*n, adj*)
 bar chart (*n*)
 betel nut (*n*)
 boot (*n*)
 caneball (*n*)
 catalogue (*n*)
 chew (*v*)
 child mortality (*n*)
 cloudy (*adj*)
 clubbing (*n*)
 condom (*n*)
 course (*n*)
 definitely (*adv*)
 disagree (*v*)
 disease (*n*)
 drugs (*n*)
 education (*n*)
 electricity (*n*)
 end (*v, n*)
 ethnic group (*n*)
 every day (*adv*)
 exercise (*v, n*)
 extension cord (*n*)

first language (*n*)
 football match (*n*)
 hang out (*v*)
 hard (*difficult*) (*adj*)
 heart (*n*)
 height (*n*)
 HIV/AIDS (*n*)
 irregular (*adj*)
 income (*n*)
 in general (*adv*)
 jogging (*n*)
 law (*n*)
 length (*n*)
 library (*n*)
 life expectancy (*n*)
 main point (*n*)
 march (*n*)
 maybe (*adv*)
 mobile phone (*n*)
 no way (*n*)
 oily (*adj*)
 online (*adj*)
 orphan (*n*)
 password (*n*)
 perhaps (*adv*)
 PhD (*n*)
 phonetic symbol (*n*)
 pollution (*n*)
 power (*n*)
 regular (*adj*)

rephrase (*v*)
 rock concert (*n*)
 rock music (*n*)
 sea (*n*)
 shelf (*n*)
 sheep (*n*)
 sheet (*n*)
 ship (*n*)
 shopping (*n*)
 similar (*adj*)
 size (*n*)
 smell (*v*)
 spring (*n*)
 stormy (*adj*)
 street food (*n*)
 summer (*n*)
 sure (*adj*)
 survey (*n, v*)
 swimming pool (*n*)
 switch (*n*)
 though (*adv*)
 title (*n*)
 type of (*n*)
 use (*n, v*)
 visa run (*n*)
 wall (*n*)
 warm (*adj*)
 whisky (*n*)
 winter (*n*)

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

	a little	OK	well
I can talk about what I like and don't like doing.			
I can describe some healthy and unhealthy activities.			
I can compare things, people and places.			
I can read, understand and make bar graphs.			
I can understand about population and life expectancy.			
I can talk about the weather.			
I can pronounce long and short vowels.			
I can read some phonetic symbols			
I can express uncertainly.			
I can agree and disagree.			
I can use understanding strategies in conversation.			

8

People and the Past

STRUCTURES: PAST SIMPLE WITH BE - ORDINALS - PREPOSITIONS OF TIME - PRONOUNCING TH

TOPICS AND FUNCTIONS: PAST NARRATION - BIOGRAPHY - DATES - POPULATION - WRITING, SAYING AND TAKING MESSAGES

SKILLS: STATISTICS - PIE CHARTS - TIME ORDER - LEARNING GRAMMAR

1^E History

1.1 Myanmar history

A Brainstorm. What famous people do you know from Myanmar history? Why are they famous?

B Work in groups. Look at the statements about famous people and places from Myanmar history. Choose the correct words and phrases to complete the statements.

1. The _____ people were the first to live in the Sagaing region.
a) Rakhine
b) Pyu
c) Mon

2. _____ was a Chin leader.
a) U Vamthu Mawng
b) Brang Seng
c) Kya Bu

3. _____ was the capital of the Rakhine Kingdom in 1430.
a) Mrauk U
b) Dhanyawadi
c) Waithali

4. King Anawrahta was born _____.
a) in 968
b) in 992
c) in 1014

5. Ko Tha Byu was the first Sgaw Kayin _____.
a) Christian
b) Buddhist
c) Muslim

6. King Thibaw was the _____ of Queen Supayalat.
a) half-brother
b) cousin
c) uncle

7. Sai Htee Saing was a Shan _____.
a) author and travel writer
b) monk
c) singer-songwriter

8. Myo Myat and Mingyi Swe were the parents of King _____.
a) Tabinshwehti
b) Bayinnaung
c) Nanda

9. Much of Kayin State was in the _____ Kingdom in 1400.
a) Hanthawaddy
b) Ava
c) Bagan

10. _____ was the King of Hanthawaddy in its 'golden age' of peace.
a) Tabinshweti
b) Anawrahta
c) Dhammazedi

Grammar Focus - past simple

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

I was in Taungoo yesterday. NOT: ~~I am in Taungoo yesterday.~~

1. Complete the rules about the verb *be* in the past simple.
 - a. We use *was* in the _____ person singular and 3rd person _____.
I was a bad student. The book was in the library.
 - b. We use *were* in the _____ person, and in the 1st and 3rd person _____.
You were wrong again. We were tired last night. The Kings were often violent
2. How do you say the sentences below in your language? How are they different from English?
 - a. I am at the office. c. I was at the office. e. They were happier then.
 - b. His name was John. d. You were a teacher f. Peter was dead.

1.2 Dr M. Shaw Loo and Saya Tin

A Do you know Dr M. Shaw Loo? Who was he? Why is he famous?



Dr M. Shaw Loo

B Read the text about Doctor Shaw Loo. Fill the gaps with *was* or *were*.

Dr M. Shaw Loo _____¹ a Myanmar doctor. He _____² the first Myanmar medical graduate in the USA. He _____³ the son of U Shwe Thet and Daw Phwar. His parents _____⁴ Mon Christians. They _____⁵ from Mawlamyine.

C Do you know Saya Tin? He's famous. He was the writer of the Myanmar national anthem. Unjumble the sentences about his life.

1. born / 1892 / Saya Tin / in / was
2. was / Mandalay / he / from
3. were / U Yan Aung / Daw Thein / his / parents / and
4. a servant / was / of King Thibaw / his / father



Saya Tin

D Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

1. I was born in _____ in _____. (year, place)
2. When I was young, my favourite food was _____. (food)
3. My first friend was called _____. (name)
4. In 2000, I was _____ years old. (age)
5. My grandparents were from _____. (place)
6. My grandfather was a _____. (job)
7. Yesterday I was in _____. (place)
8. Last weekend I was at _____. (place)

E Tell your partner about yourself. Use the sentences in D.

1.3 How much do you know?

A Work in groups. Write three more multiple choice statements about Myanmar history using the past simple with *be*.

B Have a **Group Quiz Competition**.

1.4 First, second and third

A Match the headings with the pictures.

1. American Presidents
2. Space
3. Gay Rights
4. The United Nations

B Read these statements. Match them with the headings in A.

- i. Neil Armstrong was the first human in space.
He was a British astronaut.
He was in space for one day.
- ii. Wallace and Gromit were the first married gay couple.
Their wedding was in 1950.
It was in Cambodia.
- iii. U Thant and Bogyoke Aung San were from Korea.
U Thant was the third president of the United Nations.
He was the first African to have the job.
- iv. George Washington and John Adams were the first and second presidents of the United Kingdom.
Washington was the leader of the American church in the American War of Independence.
Adams was a farmer.



Grammar Focus - past simple with *be*: negative statements

Complete the rule and examples.

The negative forms of *be* in the past simple are *wasn't* (= *was* + not) and *weren't* (= was + *not*).

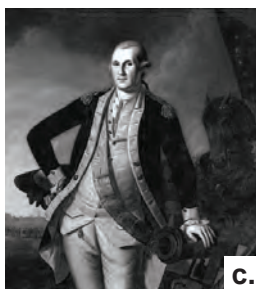
1. He wasn't happy when he lost the game.
2. Kyaw Kyaw and Sam weren't at home yesterday.

C The statements in B are wrong. Make the sentences negative, then write a correct sentence using the words in the box.

1. *Neil Armstrong wasn't the first human in space.*
Yuri Gagarin was.

Russian ~~Yuri Gagarin~~ Asian
Kevin Bourassa and Joe Varnell
Myanmar army hour
Secretary-general
USA 2001 Canada lawyer

D Match people from C with the pictures.



E Write sentences about the people from D. Add the years, people and places.

1961	1957
2001	1789

1. _____ became the first human in space in _____. (person, year)
2. _____ became the third secretary-general of the United Nations in _____. (person, year)
3. In _____, _____ and _____ became the first married gay couple. (year, people)
4. _____ became the first president of _____ in _____. (person, place, year)

F Do *Mix and Match*.

2 Where were you...

2.1 ...yesterday?

A Look at the picture. Why do you think Sayama Paw Mu is angry with her students?

B **095** Read and listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.

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.

1. Were Jessica and Lee in class yesterday?
2. Was Jessica sick?
3. Were Lee and his friend at the doctor's?
4. Was Paw Mu at her house?

Grammar Focus - the past simple with be: yes/no questions

1. To make questions with *be*, we change the order of the subject and the verb.

They were noisy last night. (statement)

Were they noisy last night? (yes/no question)

No, they weren't. (short answer)

2. Match the questions and answers.

1. Was your sister in Mandalay last week?
2. Were you busy last week?
3. Were your shoes expensive?
4. Was Saya Steven's class boring.
- a. No, she wasn't. She was in Pyin Oo Lwin.
- b. No, it was interesting.
- c. Yes, I was.
- d. No, they were only 2,000 kyat.

C Put the events in time order.

- a. Lee and his friend go to a wedding.
- b. Class starts.
- c. Jessica calls Paw Mu.
- d. Jessica gets sick.
- e. Lee talks to Jessica about yesterday's class.



D Fill the gaps with *was* or *were* to complete the sentences.

1. _____ Paw Mu at school yesterday?
2. _____ her children sick?
3. _____ her husband there?
4. _____ her parents at her house?
5. _____ you with Paw Mu yesterday?

E Write short answers to the questions in **D**.

1. (negative) *No, she wasn't.*
2. (positive)
3. (negative)
4. (negative)
5. (positive)

F Put the questions in the correct order.

1. were / at / home / you / last / night ?
2. it / cold / was / last night ?
3. were there / interesting / any / on TV / programmes ?
4. you / tired / this morning / were ?
5. on time / class / for / your partner / was ?
6. here / were / all your classmates / you / before ?

G In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

H Do *Change Chairs*.

2.2 Last week

A Look at the picture. Where was Amit last week?



B Amit is talking to Paul about his week. Fill the gaps with the correct form of *be*.

Paul: Where _____¹ you last week?

Amit: I was in Mandalay.

Paul: Why _____² you there?

Amit: I was at a medical conference.

Paul: How long _____³ you there?

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

Paul: Where _____⁴ Madhu?

Amit: She was in Bangkok.

Paul: Why _____⁵ she there?

Amit: Shopping, of course.

C **096** Listen and check.

D Write more questions using the words below.

<i>wh-</i> word	<i>be</i>
when, what, why, where, how long, how old	was, were
subject	rest of sentence
you, your, they, your father, your sister, your grandmother	born, late, last night, in 2001, last year, yesterday, at university, in the summer

E Ask your partner the questions.

Where was your
grandmother in 2001?

In Falam.

Grammar Focus - the past simple with *be*: *wh-* questions

We form *wh-* questions like *yes/no* questions, but add a question word at the beginning.

- Where were you last night?
- Who were you with?

(*wh-* word + *be* + subject + rest of sentence)

In *how* questions, we often put an adjective before the verb.

- How long were you there?
- How much was it?

How many *wh-* question words do you know?

where who how

3 Dates and numbers

3.1 Dates and ordinal numbers



A What date is your birthday? What day is/was your birthday on this year?
What is the difference between these two questions?

B Write the correct ordinal in two ways.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. one <i>first, 1st</i> | 4. four | 7. eleven | 10. nineteen | 13. twenty-two |
| 2. two | 5. five | 8. twelve | 11. twenty | 14. twenty-nine |
| 3. three | 6. ten | 9. fifteen | 12. twenty-one | 15. thirty |

C **097** Listen and repeat.

D **098** Listen. Write the correct ordinal number.

E *Count around the Class* using ordinals.

F **099** Listen and fill the gaps with the correct dates (including months).

- My sister's birthday is on _____.
- Her party was on _____.
- She starts her new job on _____.
- We were in Thailand on _____.
- Manchester United are playing on _____.
- My appointment was on _____.
- The meeting is on _____.

G Write these dates another way.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 1 January, 1901 | 5. 4/4/2008 |
| 2. 31 st May, 2013 | 6. 13/09/94 |
| 3. January the 19 th | 7. The 11th of the 11th, 1918 |
| 4. Dec. 21, 2012 | |

H **100** Listen and repeat.

I How did they say these years?

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 1901 | 3. 2008 | 5. 2012 |
| 2. 1918 | 4. 2013 | 6. 2020 |

J Write these American English dates in British English.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. 6/16/13 | 16/6/13 | 4. 01/12/2009 |
| 2. 09/11/1901 | | 5. 03/04/95 |
| 3. 03/27/55 | | 6. 4/3 |

3.2 Pronunciation: *th* - /ð/ and /θ/

A **101** Listen and repeat.

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

B What is the difference? Fill the gaps in the rules:

/ð/ is *voiced*, and /θ/ is *unvoiced*. Put your fingers on your throat. You can feel _____ sounds. You can't feel _____ sounds.

C **102** Listen. Write the words in the table.

~~think~~ ~~the~~ ~~their~~ ~~they~~ ~~this~~ ~~thirteen~~
~~three~~ ~~father~~ ~~fourth~~ ~~tenth~~ ~~clothes~~ ~~month~~

/ð/ voiced	/θ/ unvoiced
the	think

D **102** Listen and repeat. Were you correct?

E **103** Say the sentence. Listen and repeat.

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

3.3 /θ/ in ordinals

A **104** Look at the pairs of words. Circle the words you hear.

- eight eighth
- seven seventh
- thirty thirtieth
- thirteen thirteenth

B **104** Listen, check and repeat.

3.4 Difficult numbers

A How do you say these?

three third five fifth six sixth twelve twelfth

B **105** Listen, check and repeat.

C **106** Listen and repeat.

- I think there are 33 trees on 3rd Street
- I'm fine, but I can't find my five files.
- Six sick singers are singing the sixth song.
- Tell Ted the test is on 12 March, 2012.
- The fifth fish is fat, but the first is fast.

D **Pairwork.** Partner A, look at page 73. Partner B, look at page 75.

4 Talking about time

4.1 Bogyoke Aung San & Myanmar's independence

A What year was Bogyoke Aung San born? Where was he born?

B Read the text and complete the timeline.

Maung Htein Lin, or Aung San, was born in 1915, in Natmauk, Magwe Division. At the time, Myanmar was British. In 1933, Aung San was a student at Yangon University. He became the leader of the Burma Independence Party on the 26th of December 1941. In April, 1947, Aung San became the leader of Myanmar. In 1948, Myanmar became independent.



1915
Aung San was born



Grammar Focus - prepositions of time: *in*, *on* and *at*

Match the sentence halves to make the rules.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. We use <i>in</i> with... | a. months and years. |
| 2. We use <i>on</i> with... | b. times and festivals. |
| 3. We use <i>at</i> with... | c. dates and days. |

C Fill the gaps with *in* or *on*. Add the dates to the timeline.

- Aung San was born _____ February 13th.
- His wife was born _____ 1912
- He was the leader of Myanmar _____ 1947.
- His daughter was born _____ 19 June, 1945.

4.2 More *in, on* and *at*

A Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. I was born on | a. January. |
| 2. My birthday is in | b. 5th August, |
| 3. The football match is on | 1957. |
| 4. The weather was hot at | c. Saturday 3rd. |
| | d. Thingyan. |

B When were you born? Where were you born? What time were you born? Tell your partner.

I was born on Tuesday, 31st May, 1979 in Bago. I was born at 9.30 in the morning.

C Put the words and phrases in the table.

January 1990 lunchtime 25th September
Thadingyut Saturday 5 o'clock August
Union Day half past nine Christmas 1962
Thursdays Sunday, 13th July, 1990

in	on	at
January 1990		

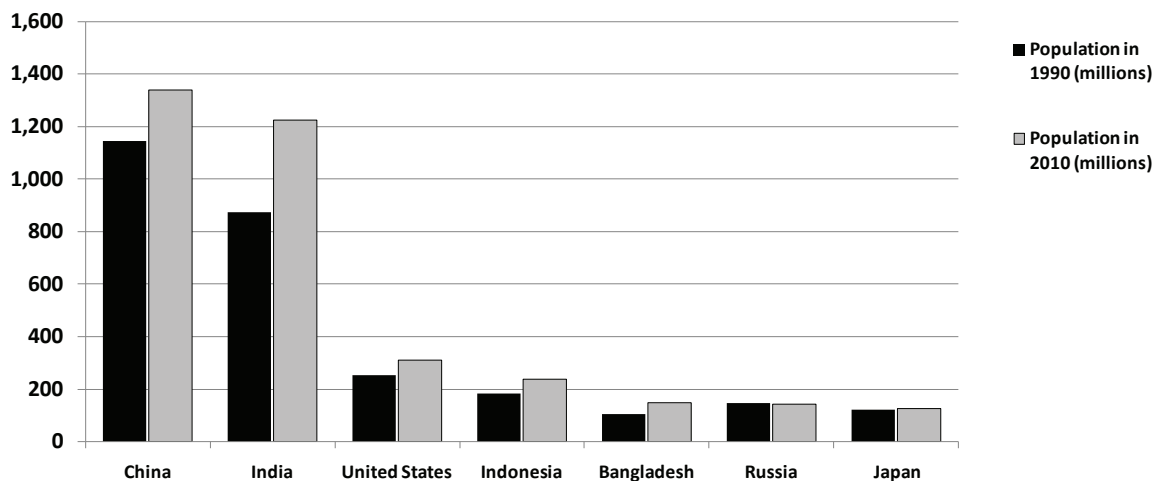
D Where were you in the past 12 months? When? Who were you with? Make a timeline.

E Present your timeline to your group.

5 Population

5.1 Population growth

A Look at the graph. What information do the black bars show? What do the grey bars show?



B Look at the x and y axes. What do they show?

- x = _____
- y = _____

C Choose the best title for the graph.

- The population of countries in millions.
- The population of countries in 1990 and 2010.
- The population of the world in 1990 and 2010.

D Complete the sentences.

- In 1990, the population of China was about _____.
- In 1990, the population of the United States was lower than the population of _____.
- In 1990, the population of India was _____ than in 2010.

E Fill the gaps with the correct country names.

- In _____ and _____ the population was about the same in 1990 and 2010.
- In _____ and _____ there was a large increase in the population between 1990 and 2010.
- In _____, _____ and _____ there was a small increase in the population between 1990 and 2010.

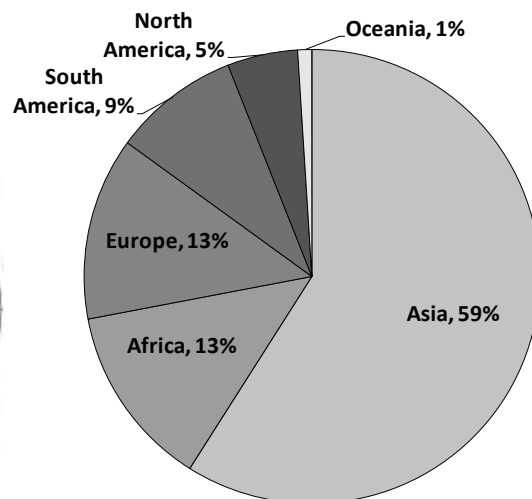
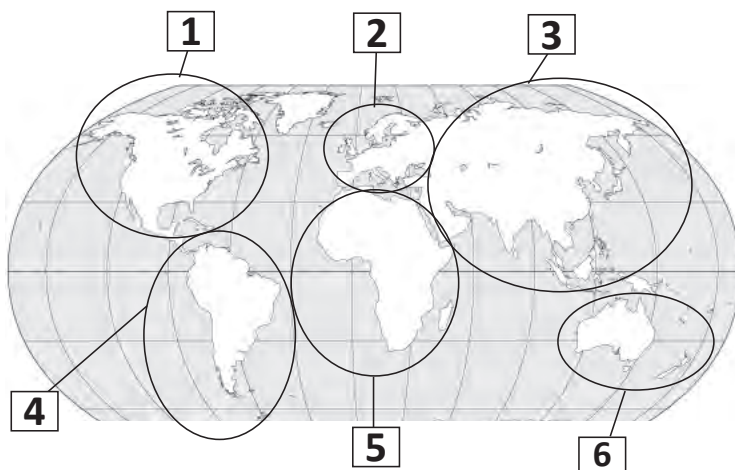
F Read this information about Myanmar's population,

In March 1983, Myanmar's population was 35,442,972. In July 2012, it was about 54,580,000.

Write a sentence about population changes in Myanmar.

5.2 Populations around the world

A Look at the map and pie chart. What continents are 1-6?



B Choose the best description for the pie chart.

1. The percentage of people living in different continents.
2. The number of people living in different continents.
3. The population of different continents.
4. The size of different continents.

D Fill the gaps.

1. _____ of the world's population live in Africa.
2. _____ of the world's population live outside Asia.
3. 18% of the world's population live in _____ and _____.

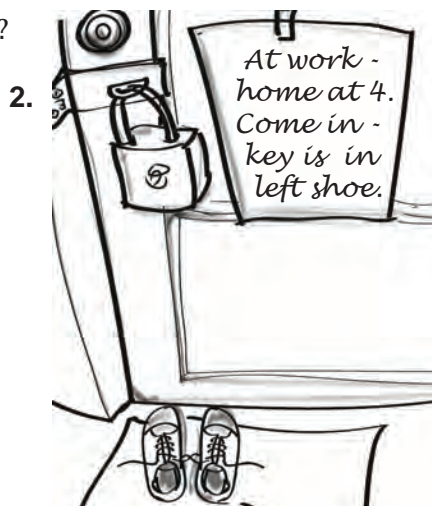
C Which continent is not in the chart? Why not?

E Write some more sentences about the chart.

6 Phrasebook: Messages

6.1 Writing a message

A Look at these messages. Which one is useful?



B What is missing from these messages? What is important to include in a message?

C Write short messages for these situations.

1. You want to meet your friend tomorrow at 3.15 to go shopping.
2. You can't meet your friend tonight because you went to the hospital.
3. You want your friend to come to the Golden Horse Restaurant near the university at 7.30. Lulu and Bo Bo are coming too.

D What other things do people use in messages, but not in formal writing?

6.2 Telephone messages 1

- A** **107** Listen. Who is talking? What are they talking about?
- B** **107** Listen to the conversation and order the events.
- repeat message back
 - say message
 - greeting 1
 - say they are not available and offer to take a message
 - ask for person you want to speak to
- C** Is the conversation formal or informal? How do you know?
- D** In pairs, roleplay these conversations.
- Canadian Embassy / UNDP / Daw Lwin Lwin Oo / call back 095 5960388
 - Central Language School / Bangkok University / Khun Somchai / want meeting at 4.30 this afternoon.

6.3 Telephone messages 2

- A** **108** Listen. Who is talking? What are they talking about?
- B** **108** Listen to the conversation. Look at the events in **6.2 B**. Is this conversation the same? Do the same events happen?
- C** Complete the table of formal and informal telephone English.

formal	informal
1. Good afternoon	Hi
2.	Is Amit there?
3. I'm afraid she's not here at the moment.	
4. Can I take a message?	
5.	See you!

- D** In pairs, write and roleplay a conversation with a friend, asking for another friend.

7 Learning Strategies: Grammar

7.1 Why learn grammar?

- A** Do you agree with these statements?

	agree	not sure	disagree
1. You learn language best by learning the grammar rules first.			
2. You learn grammar rules by repeating examples.			
3. You learn grammar rules by seeing and using the language.			
4. People can't understand you if your grammar is wrong.			
5. I enjoy learning grammar.			

- B** Match the statements with the responses.

- C** *Teach Each Other.*

7.2 Parts of speech

- A** Read the paragraph. Find an example of:

- a countable noun
- an uncountable noun
- a proper noun
- a pronoun
- an article
- an adjective
- an adverb
- a conjunction

- B** What other important part of speech is there in the paragraph?

You can't learn a language without practice. Read lots of books. Write a journal. Listen to the radio, or to songs. Talk to your friends in English. Grammar and vocabulary are quite important. Practise using English when you can.

- C** What does each part of speech do? In groups, make a chart, with examples.

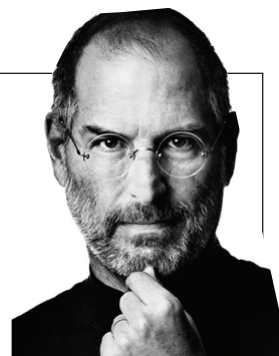
Unit 8 Practice

A Read about these people and correct the information.



Elisabeth Domitien (1925-2005) was the first prime minister of the Central African Republic. At first, Domitien was the vice-president. Later she became the prime minister.

She was prime minister from 3 Jan 1975 to 7 Apr 1976. She was the first woman prime minister of an African country.



Steve Jobs (1955-2011) was the first boss of Apple Computers. He was born on February 24, 1955. He became interested in computers in the early nineteen seventies. His first computer, in 1976, was called the Apple.

Apple is now very famous and Steve Jobs was very famous. He was very intelligent, but also quite difficult.

1. Elisabeth Domitien was the first queen of the Central African Republic.
She wasn't the queen. She was the prime minister.
2. She was the prime minister in 1974.
3. She was the third woman prime minister in Africa.
4. Steve Jobs was the first boss of Microsoft.
5. He was born on March 24, 1955.
6. His first computer's name was Banana.
7. He was stupid.

B Put the words in the correct order.

U Shwe Yoe (1893-1945) was an artist, actor, and dancer.

1. U Ba Ga Lay / name / his / was / real
2. 1893 / born / Pathein / was / in / in / he
3. Muslim / family / was / his
4. U Pho Thi / parents / Daw Thae Mhone / were / his / and
5. high school / they / Pathein / were / in / teachers.
6. he / in / Ah Ba Ye / 1923 / film / the / was / film / in

Now, people do the U Shwe Yoe and Daw Moe dance at festivals.

C Fill the gaps with the correct form of be.

1. Yangon ____ the capital city of Myanmar. Now it ____ Naypyidaw.
2. George Bush ____ the US president in 1999. The president ____ Bill Clinton. Now in 2012, the president ____ Barack Obama.
3. In 1800, the world's population ____ about 1 billion. In 1900, it ____ nearly 2 billion. Now, it ____ 7 billion.
4. My sister and I ____ on holiday. We ____ in Taungoo last week. Now we ____ in Bagan.
5. My grandparents ____ Buddhists, they ____ animists. My parents ____ Buddhists.
6. The teachers and students ____ happy at this new school. We ____ happier at the old school. It ____ smaller and nicer than this new school.
7. In 1960, there ____ a lovely old house here. Now, there ____ an ugly factory.
8. When I ____ a child, there ____ only two schools in our town. Now, there ____ five primary schools and two high schools.
9. ____ Unit 8 of this book easy or difficult?

D Read the information. Answer or write the questions.

	Aye Aye	Boris	The children
Where	Bangkok	Hledan	Magwe
When	last week	last night	in April
How long	3 days	until 2am	a month
Why	a business conference	a party	visit their grandfather

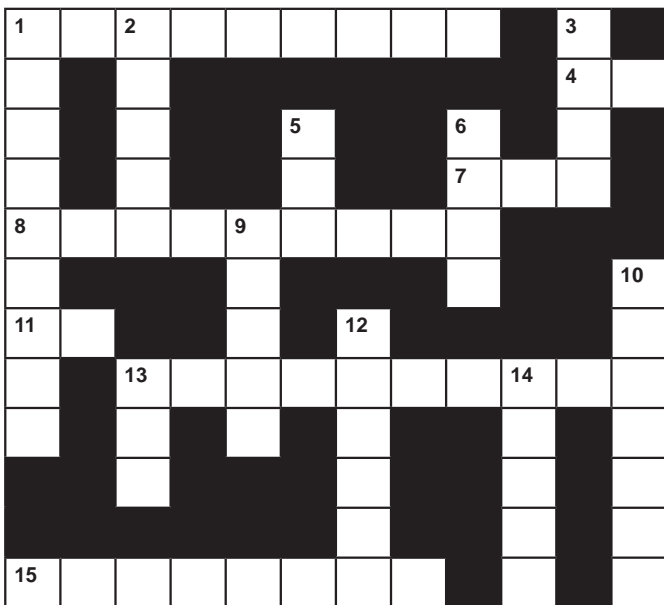
- Where was Aye Aye? In Bangkok.
- When was she there? Last week.
- How long was she there? _____.
- _____ A business conference.
- Where was Boris? _____.
- _____ Last night.
- _____ Until 2am.
- Why was he there? _____.
- _____ In Magwe.
- _____ In April.
- How long were they there? _____.
- _____ To visit their grandfather.

E Write these dates another way.

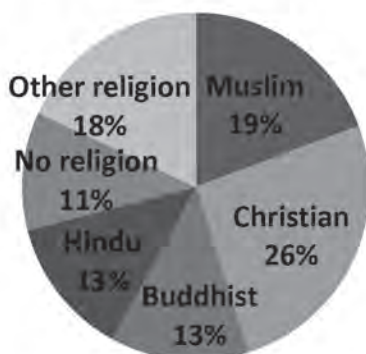
- 24th of November, 2008
- June the sixteenth
- 02/01/10
- 15/05/00
- 30 Oct, 1975
- 05/11/09
- 2nd of December, 1889
- The twelfth of August, 1988

F Fill the gaps with *in*, *on* or *at*.

- 'Bye! See you _____ Monday!'
- My mother was born _____ 17 March 1942.
- My birthday's _____ July.
- I go to English class _____ 5pm every day.
- _____ 1955, U Nu was the prime minister of Myanmar.



World Religions



G Crossword. Use the clues and the pie chart to complete the crossword.

Across

- Africa and Asia are _____s.
- We usually eat dinner _____ 6pm,
- 'I'm afraid she's _____.'
- 'Can I leave a message?'
- 'This is a bad _____. We're late and the exam starts in 10 minutes.'
- _____ January it is quite cold here.
- This chart shows the _____ of people in each world religion.
- I want to _____ from high school this year.

Down

- 26% of people are _____.
- Not day.
- _____ week she was in Falam.
- 11% of people do _____ have a religion.
- U Ottama was a famous _____.
- I was _____ because my friend was late.
- A conference is a large _____.
- My parents _____ teachers. They had a small shop.
- The chart about world religions is a _____ chart.
- The month after March.

H Put the dates in order.

- 12/5/1969
- 12/5/1996
- The fifth of December, 1969
- 2/11/2004
- February the eleventh, 2004
- The eleventh of May, nineteen ninety-six
- November 11, 1969
- The twelfth of May, sixteen ninety-six
- The fifth of December, twenty sixty-nine
- 5/12/1696
- The fifth of May, two thousand and four

I Translate these into your language.

- We weren't at home last night. We were out.
- U Thant was the first Asian secretary-general of the United Nations.
- Where were you last week?
- I was born on Monday July the 13th.
- My father was born in 1961.
- 59% of people live in Asia.
- I'm afraid she's not here.
- Can I take a message?

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

angry (*adj*)
 appointment (*n*)
 at the moment (*adv*)
 become (*v*)
 birthday (*n*)
 born (*v*)
 capital (city) (*n, adj*)
 church (*n*)
 conference (*n*)
 come in (*v*)
 continent (*n*)
 decrease (*n, v*)
 enjoy (*v*)
 gay (*adj*)
 graduate (*n, v*)
 graph (*n*)
 half-brother/sister (*n*)
 history (*n*)

hour (*n*)
 I'm afraid...
 increase (*n, v*)
 independence (*n*)
 informal (*adj*)
 journal (*n*)
 king (*n*)
 last (*adj*)
 medical (*adj*)
 meeting (*n*)
 message (*n*)
 monk (*n*)
 month (*n*)
 multiple (*adj*)
 on time (*adv*)
 ordinal (*adj, n*)
 out (not at home) (*adj*)
 path (*n*)

percentage (*n*)
 pie chart (*n*)
 programme (*n*)
 queen (*n*)
 race (sports) (*n*)
 rights (*n*)
 secretary-general (*n*)
 servant (*n*)
 situation (*n*)
 space (outer) (*n*)
 United Nations (*n*)
 until (*prep*)
 weather (*n*)
 wedding (*n*)
 writer (*n*)

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

	a little	OK	well
I can talk about the past using <i>was</i> and <i>were</i> .			
I can ask and answer about past events.			
I can understand and use ordinal numbers.			
I can read and understand dates in long and short forms.			
I can pronounce difficult numbers, including ordinals.			
I can use prepositions of time.			
I can understand and create pie charts.			
I can write and say short messages.			
I can discuss the role of grammar in language learning.			
I can identify parts of speech.			