

# Course Map

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

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

**Jessica:** I like it, too. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2.</sup>

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

**Jessica:** \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3.</sup>

**Khin Zaw:** Yes, quite a lot.

**Jessica:** That's good. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4.</sup>

**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. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5.</sup>

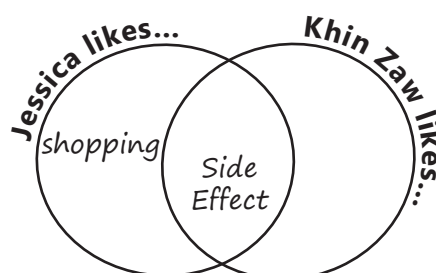
**Khin Zaw:** No way! I hate shopping. It's boring.



**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).

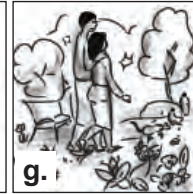
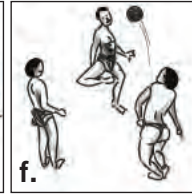
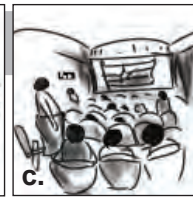
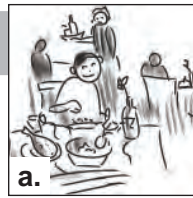
**E** Complete the diagram.



## 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
- a. drugs
- b. cigarettes
- c. betel nut
- d. oily foods
- e. 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 <b>tall</b> are you?      | a. length |
| 2. How <b>big</b> are your feet? | b. age    |
| 3. How <b>long</b> is your hair? | c. height |
| 4. How <b>old</b> 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

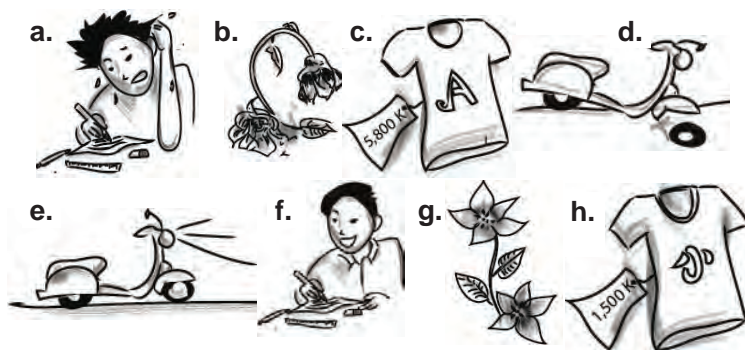
We use comparative adjectives to compare things.

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

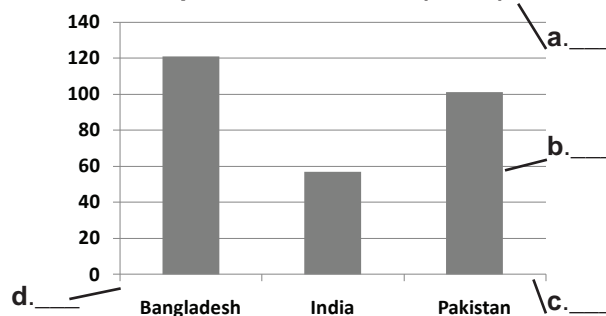
**C** What information do these bar charts show?

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

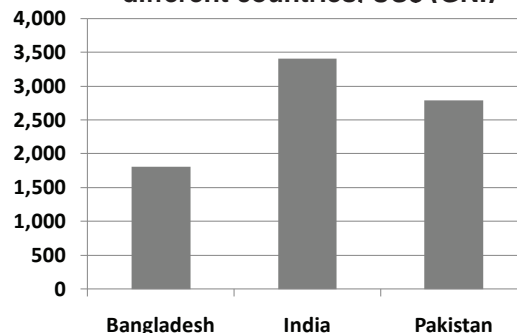
1. Bangladesh is more polluted than Pakistan.
2. Pakistan is cleaner than India.
3. On average, Pakistani people are richer than Indian and Bangladeshi people.
4. In general, Bangladeshis are poorer than Pakistanis.

**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.

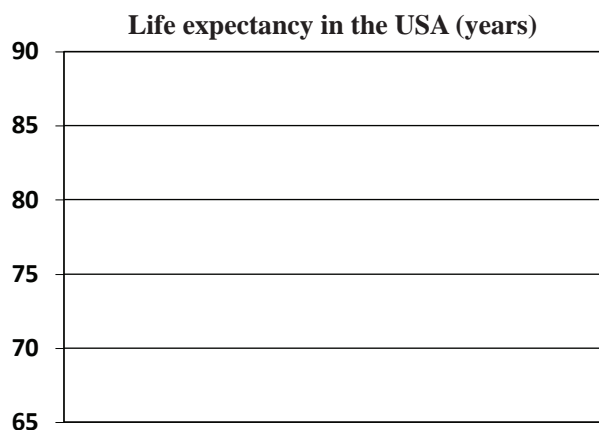
### 3 Life expectancy

#### 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?

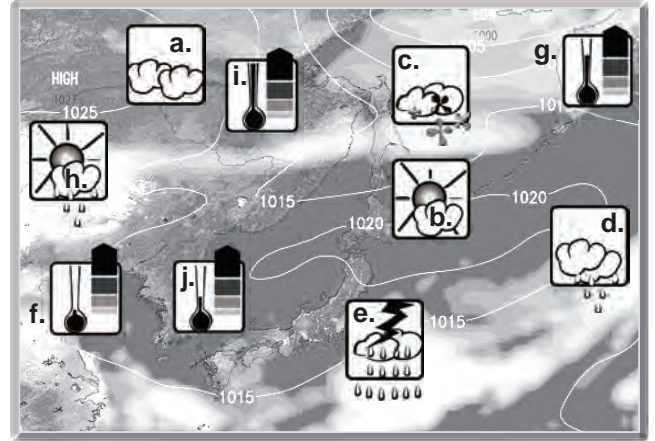
**B** Match the words with the symbols.

- |        |           |            |          |
|--------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 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?

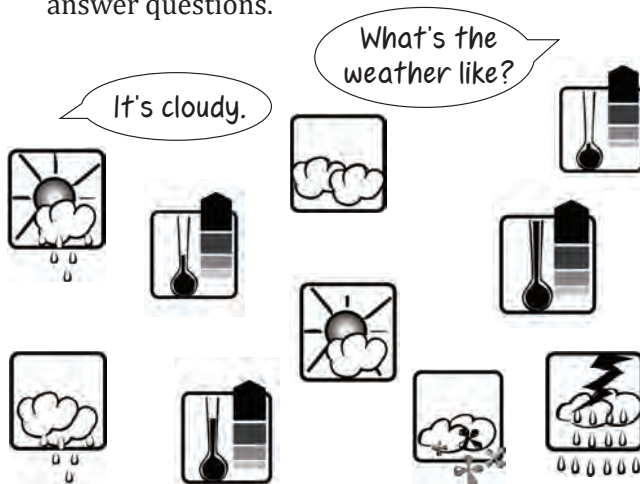
**B** **080** Listen. Fill the gaps.

- 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.

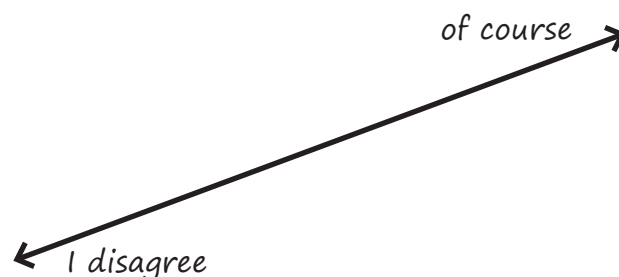
1. There are over 5 million words in English.
2. English is a difficult language.
3. Snakes are beautiful.
4. Dogs can swim.

**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?

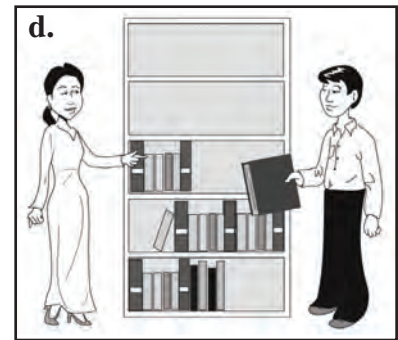
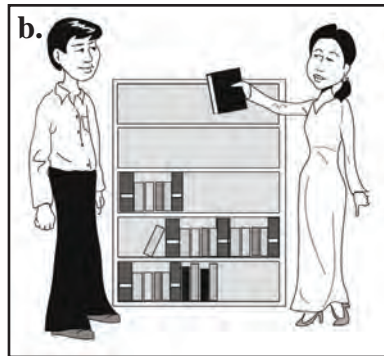
1. Dogs are nicer than cats.
2. There are a lot of animals in Myanmar.
3. Football is boring.
4. English is more difficult than Chinese.
5. Coffee mix is horrible.



## 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:

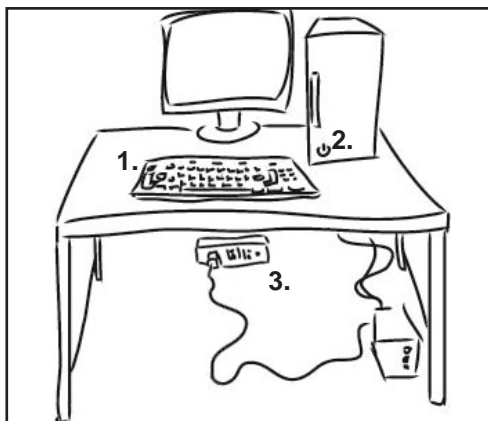
1. ask them to repeat the information?
2. repeat the information?
3. use 'sorry'?

**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	<del>where do you live</del>	cook	
do you like it	smaller	what do you do	

**Sue:** Where do you live <sup>1.</sup> ?

**Roi Ja:** In Myitkyina.

**Sue:** \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>2.</sup> ?

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

**Sue:** Is it a \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>3.</sup> city?

**Roi Ja:** It's not very big and not very small  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>4.</sup> than Bhamo, but  
\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>5.</sup> than Mandalay.

**Sue:** What do you like about it?

**Roi Ja:** I really \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>6.</sup> the weather. It's  
\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>7.</sup> than Yangon.

**Sue:** \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>8.</sup> a lot?

**Roi Ja:** In the \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>9.</sup> it rains a lot.

**Sue:** \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>10.</sup> at the moment?

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

**Sue:** \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>11.</sup> in your free time?

**Roi Ja:** I exercise a lot. I like \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>12.</sup>  
with my friends in the river.

**Sue:** Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>13.</sup> ?

**Roi Ja:** Yes, I usually \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>14.</sup> 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.**

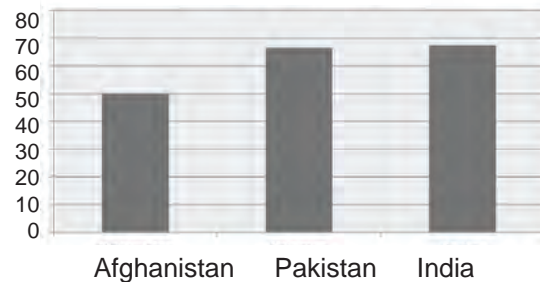
1. old  
*Luke is older than Lily.*
2. young
3. happy
4. big
5. educated
6. loud



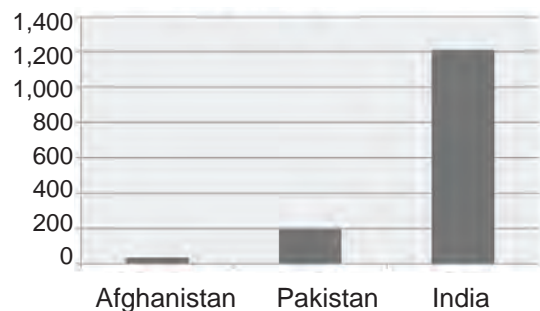
**F Look at the map and the bar charts. Complete the sentences.**

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)**



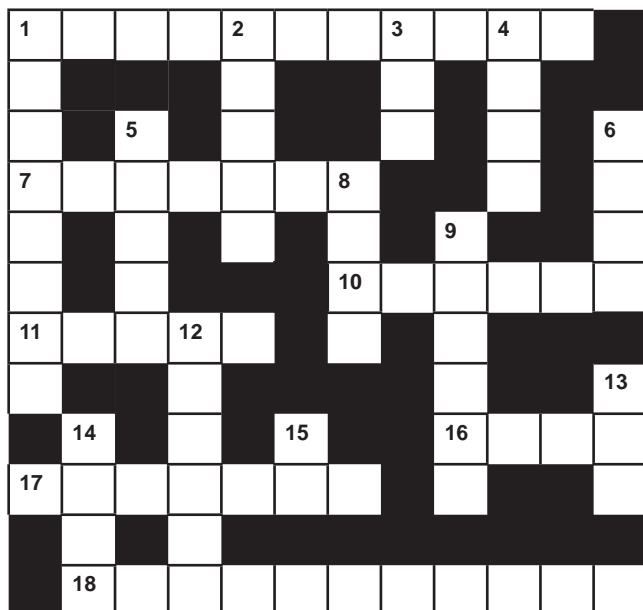
**G Crossword**

**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 ( <i>adj</i> )	first language ( <i>n</i> )	rephrase ( <i>v</i> )
agree ( <i>v</i> )	football match ( <i>n</i> )	rock concert ( <i>n</i> )
air ( <i>n</i> )	hang out ( <i>v</i> )	rock music ( <i>n</i> )
army ( <i>n</i> )	hard ( <i>difficult</i> ) ( <i>adj</i> )	sea ( <i>n</i> )
as well ( <i>adv</i> )	heart ( <i>n</i> )	shelf ( <i>n</i> )
autumn ( <i>n</i> )	height ( <i>n</i> )	sheep ( <i>n</i> )
available ( <i>adj</i> )	HIV/AIDS ( <i>n</i> )	sheet ( <i>n</i> )
average ( <i>n, adj</i> )	irregular ( <i>adj</i> )	ship ( <i>n</i> )
bar chart ( <i>n</i> )	income ( <i>n</i> )	shopping ( <i>n</i> )
betel nut ( <i>n</i> )	in general ( <i>adv</i> )	similar ( <i>adj</i> )
boot ( <i>n</i> )	jogging ( <i>n</i> )	size ( <i>n</i> )
caneball ( <i>n</i> )	law ( <i>n</i> )	smell ( <i>v</i> )
catalogue ( <i>n</i> )	length ( <i>n</i> )	spring ( <i>n</i> )
chew ( <i>v</i> )	library ( <i>n</i> )	stormy ( <i>adj</i> )
child mortality ( <i>n</i> )	life expectancy ( <i>n</i> )	street food ( <i>n</i> )
cloudy ( <i>adj</i> )	main point ( <i>n</i> )	summer ( <i>n</i> )
clubbing ( <i>n</i> )	march ( <i>n</i> )	sure ( <i>adj</i> )
condom ( <i>n</i> )	maybe ( <i>adv</i> )	survey ( <i>n, v</i> )
course ( <i>n</i> )	mobile phone ( <i>n</i> )	swimming pool ( <i>n</i> )
definitely ( <i>adv</i> )	no way ( <i>n</i> )	switch ( <i>n</i> )
disagree ( <i>v</i> )	oily ( <i>adj</i> )	though ( <i>adv</i> )
disease ( <i>n</i> )	online ( <i>adj</i> )	title ( <i>n</i> )
drugs ( <i>n</i> )	orphan ( <i>n</i> )	type of ( <i>n</i> )
education ( <i>n</i> )	password ( <i>n</i> )	use ( <i>n, v</i> )
electricity ( <i>n</i> )	perhaps ( <i>adv</i> )	visa run ( <i>n</i> )
end ( <i>v, n</i> )	PhD ( <i>n</i> )	wall ( <i>n</i> )
ethnic group ( <i>n</i> )	phonetic symbol ( <i>n</i> )	warm ( <i>adj</i> )
every day ( <i>adv</i> )	pollution ( <i>n</i> )	whisky ( <i>n</i> )
exercise ( <i>v, n</i> )	power ( <i>n</i> )	winter ( <i>n</i> )
extension cord ( <i>n</i> )	regular ( <i>adj</i> )	

## 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<sup>E</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> a Myanmar doctor. He \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> the first Myanmar medical graduate in the USA. He \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> the son of U Shwe Thet and Daw Phwar. His parents \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> Mon Christians. They \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> 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*).

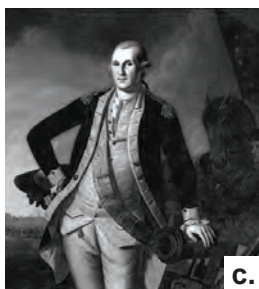
1. He wasn't happy when he lost the game.
2. Kyaw Kyaw and Sam were not at home yesterday.

**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 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> you last week?

Amit: I was in Mandalay.

Paul: Why \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> you there?

Amit: I was at a medical conference.

Paul: How long \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> you there?

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

Paul: Where \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> Madhu?

Amit: She was in Bangkok.

Paul: Why \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>st</sup> May, 2013   | 6. 13/09/94                   |
| 3. January the 19 <sup>th</sup> | 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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		

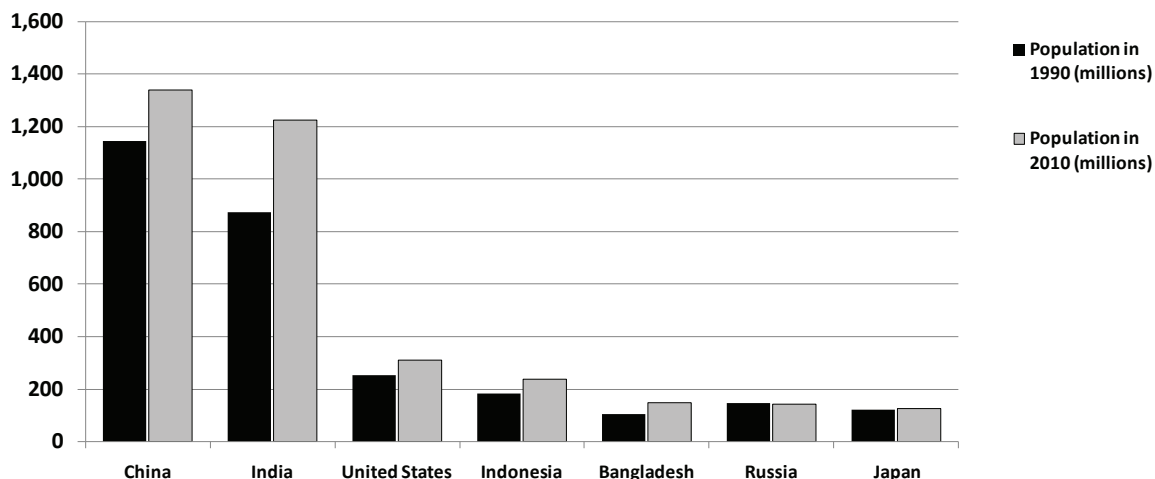
### D Where were you in the past 12 months? When? Who were you with? Make a timeline.

### 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?

1. x = \_\_\_\_\_
2. y = \_\_\_\_\_

#### C Choose the best title for the graph.

1. The population of countries in millions.
2. The population of countries in 1990 and 2010.
3. The population of the world in 1990 and 2010.

#### D Complete the sentences.

1. In 1990, the population of China was about \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In 1990, the population of the United States was lower than the population of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In 1990, the population of India was \_\_\_\_\_ than in 2010.

#### E Fill the gaps with the correct country names.

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the population was about the same in 1990 and 2010.
2. In \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ there was a large increase in the population between 1990 and 2010.
3. In \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ there a was small increase in the population between 1990 and 2010.

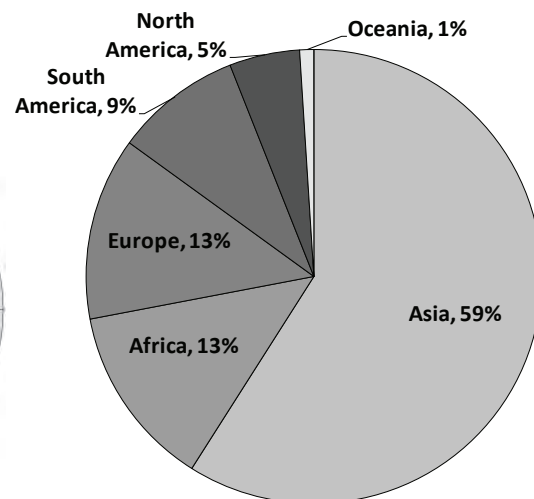
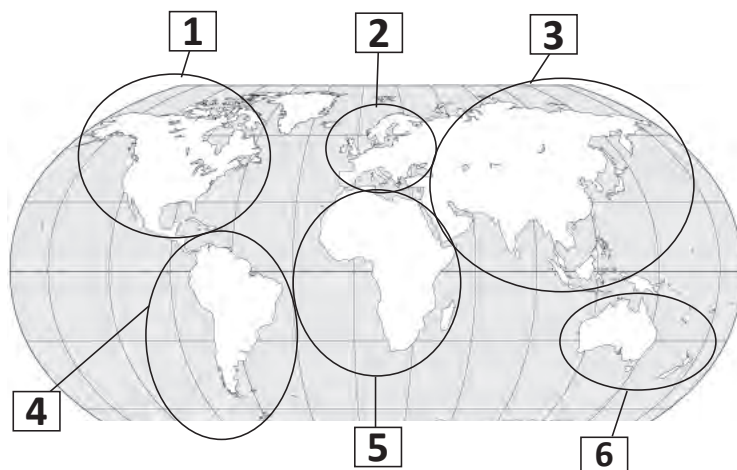
#### F Read this information about Myanmar's population,

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

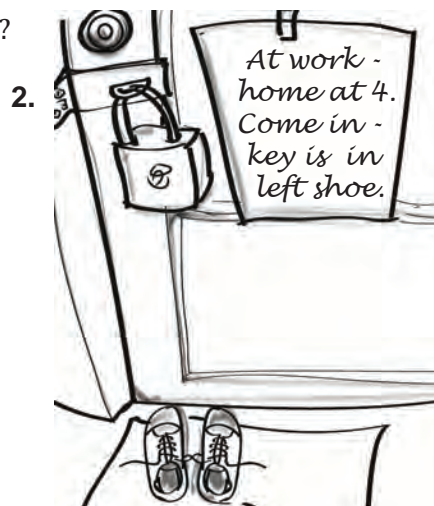
**C** Which continent is not in the chart? Why not?

**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

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.

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

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

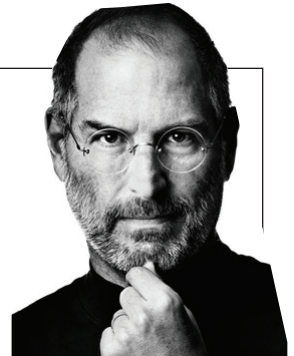
# Unit 8 Practice

## 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

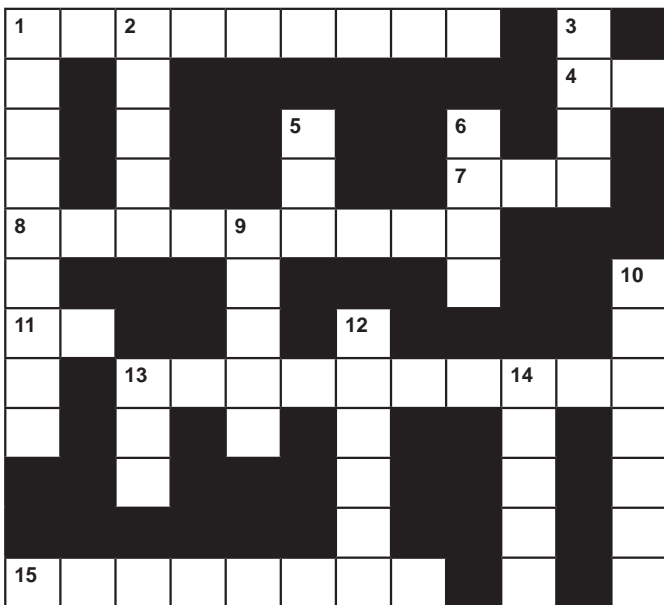
- Where was Aye Aye? In Bangkok.
- When was she there? Last week.
- How long was she there? \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A business conference.
- Where was Boris? \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Last night.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Until 2am.
- Why was he there? \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In Magwe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In April.
- How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

**E Write these dates another way.**

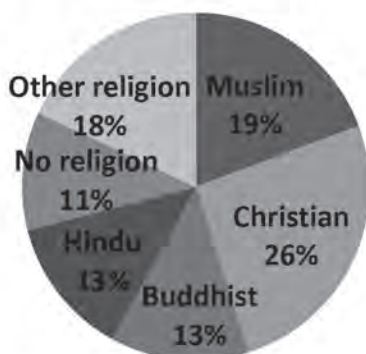
- 24th of November, 2008
- June the sixteenth
- 02/01/10
- 15/05/00
- 30 Oct, 1975
- 05/11/09
- 2nd of December, 1889
- The twelfth of August, 1988

**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.			

# 9 Life and Death

**STRUCTURES:** PAST SIMPLE - PRONOUNCING VERB ENDINGS - BEFORE/AFTER/WHEN

**FUNCTIONS:** NARRATING PAST EVENTS - TIME ORDER - DEVELOPMENT - CHANGING MONEY

**SKILLS:** ORDERING EVENTS - SUMMARISING - POINTS OF VIEW - STUDY SKILLS

## 1 World War I

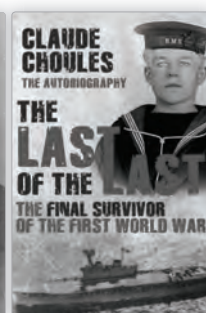
### 1.1 The last of the last, part 1

**A** What do you know about World War I? Discuss these questions in groups:

1. When was it?
2. Where was it?
3. Which countries were in the war?
4. How did it start?

**B** Look at the pictures of Claude Choules. What do you think?

1. When was he born?
2. Where was he born?
3. What was his job?
4. Why is he famous?
5. When did he die?



**C** Read part A. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. Claude was born in Australia.
2. He joined the navy when he was 13.
3. He moved to Australia in 1926.
4. Claude and Ethel had two children.
5. He wrote a book about his life.
6. He died in 2011. He was 101.

**A.** Claude Choules was the last living combatant from World War I. He was born on 3 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. Claude moved to Australia in 1926. He worked for the Australian Navy. In 1927 he married Ethel Wildgoose, and they had three children. He wrote a book about his life, called The Last of the Last. He died on 5 May 2011, aged 110.

#### Grammar Focus - past simple statements

1. Fill the gaps to complete the rules.

ied irregular ed d

- i. Most verbs are regular. In the past tense, we add \_\_\_\_\_ to the end of the verb.
- ii. For regular verbs ending in e, we add \_\_\_\_\_ to the end.
- iii. For regular verbs ending in y, we remove y and add \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv. Some verbs are \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Match the rules with the examples.

- a. study - studied
- b. look - looked
- c. have - had
- d. live - lived
- e. meet - met
- f. try - tried
- g. want - wanted
- h. retire - retired

**D** Fill the gaps with verbs in brackets.

1. Claude \_\_\_\_\_ (have) four brothers and sisters.
2. When he was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a town called Pershore.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (retire) in 1956.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) his wife on a ship.
5. Claude's wife \_\_\_\_\_ (die) when he was 98.

## 1.2 The last of the last, part 2

**A** Read part B. Are these statements true or false? If false, correct them.

1. Claude went back to England when he was old.
2. The army didn't want him because he was very young.
3. After he left school, he didn't study again.
4. He wrote his life story when he was 66.
5. He fought in the two world wars.
6. Claude liked fighting.
7. He didn't go to ceremonies.

**B.** Claude left England in 1926 and didn't go back.

The army didn't want him because he was only 14 years old.

He joined the navy and didn't study again for 66 years. In 1981 he did a writing course and wrote his life story.

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

### Grammar Focus - past simple negative

- I did not eat breakfast this morning.
- She didn't go to class yesterday.

Fill the gaps to complete the rules.

- i. To form negative sentences in the past simple, we use \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. The short form is \_\_\_\_\_.

**B** In groups, write one complete text about Claude's life. Order the information in parts A and B of the text.

**C** **109** Listen and check.

**D** Students draw a timeline of Claude's life.

**E** Close your books. In pairs, retell the story of Claude's life.

## 1.3 The War to End all Wars



**A** **110** Listen and read the text about World War I. Answer the questions from 1.1 A.

On June 28, 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.

**B** Complete the chart.

present	past
leave	
	wrote
	married
study	
	read
do	

present	past
	did
	fought
shoot	
kill	
start	
	ended

**C** Look at the verbs in the texts in 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. Put them in the table.

regular	irregular	negative
wanted	was left	didn't want

**D** Write two true and two false sentences about World War One. Give them to a partner. Correct your partner's false sentences.



## 1.4 Irregular verbs

**A** Read the text and write the past simple forms of the verbs in the gaps.

**B** Write the past simple forms.

eat have  
buy get  
see teach  
go drink  
go meet  
sleep fly  
find take

Last Friday, Tin Tin Nyo had a meeting in Lashio. She \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> up at 5am and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> to the airport. She \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> to Lashio, and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> breakfast and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> tea on the plane. She \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> a teachers' organisation at 8am, and then \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> their school. She \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> a short class to their students. In the afternoon she \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> to the market. She \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup> some nice toys for her grandsons, and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> a mobile phone for her daughter. In the evening she \_\_\_\_\_<sup>12</sup> a taxi to Pyin Oo Lwin. She \_\_\_\_\_<sup>13</sup> in the taxi.

1. begin
2. come
3. win
4. lose
5. forget
6. make
7. know
8. give
9. ring
10. put

**C** Do **Race to the Board** with past simple verbs.

## 1.5 Pronouncing verb endings

**A** **111** Listen and repeat the example verbs.

**B** **111** Listen. What is the main point of this audio? Choose the best answer.

- a. Irregular past simple verbs have three endings: /t/, /d/ and /ɪd/.
- b. Regular past simple verbs end in /t/ or /d/. Irregular past simple verbs end in /ɪd/.
- c. Regular past simple verbs have three endings: /t/, /d/, or /ɪd/.
- d. Irregular past simple verbs end in /t/ or /d/. Regular past simple verbs end in /ɪd/.

**C** **112** Classify these verbs into /t/, /d/ and /ɪd/ endings. Listen and check.

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

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
liked	lived	wanted

**D** Fill the gaps to complete the pronunciation rules about past simple verb forms.

- i. Regular verbs ending in a /t/ or /d/ sound (e.g. want, end) end in \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. Other regular verbs end in \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

**E** What are the past simple forms of these verbs? Add them to the table in C.

need use decide love talk work  
walk stop finish repeat listen

**F** **113** Listen, check and repeat.

## 1.6 I didn't go to work

**A** Did you do these things yesterday? Write true sentences.

1. go to work *I went to work. or I didn't go to work.*
2. get up late
3. watch TV
4. eat meat
5. go to the movies
6. visit your friend
7. buy food
8. listen to music

**B** Say your sentences to your partner. Give extra information.

*I listened to music. My friend played her guitar at my house.*

**C** Tell another student about you and your first partner.

*Aye Aye listened to guitar music at home, but I didn't listen to music.*

**D** Do a **Substitution Drill**.

**E** Do **Speech with Mistakes** with the text from 1.3 A.

*On June 28, 1924, Gavrilo Princip shot...*

*He didn't shoot him in 1924. It was 1914.*

**F** Choose a year in the past. What happened that year? In your life? In the news? Make a presentation. Tell the class or a group.

**1977**  
**1988**  
**1999**  
**2005**  
**2010**

## 2 last night, this morning

### 2.1 Did you go out?

**A** Read the *yes/no* questions. What do you think are the answers?

1. Did Paul go out last night?
2. Did he eat Korean food last night?
3. Did Tin Tin Nyo's family come to her house?
4. Did Paw Mu work last night?

**B** Tin Tin Nyo, Paul, Paw Mu and Apsara are having lunch and talking about last night. Read the dialogue and answer the questions from A.



**Paw Mu:** Did you go out last night, Paul?

**Paul:** No, I didn't. I stayed home and ate Korean food. There's a Korean restaurant near my house. What about you, Sayama Tin Tin Nyo?

**TTN:** I went to my sister's house. All the family were there. Paw Mu, did you work last night?

**Paw Mu:** Yes, I did. I taught English to Lee and Jessica.

#### Grammar Focus - past simple: questions

1. Match the statements with the questions and answers.

- a. Did he go to university?  
No, he didn't. Yes, he did.
- b. Where did you go last week?  
I went to Mawlamyine.

1. This is a *yes/no* question.
2. This is a *wh-* question.
3. These are short answers.
4. This is a long answer.

2. Make the rules for past simple questions.

*wh*-questions: subject / do / verb /  
*wh*- word / rest of sentence

*yes/no* questions: verb / rest of sentence /  
subject / do

**C** Put the verbs in the correct form so the sentences are true for you.

1. I (go) to a party last weekend.
2. I (play) football yesterday.
3. I (send) an email to a friend last night.
4. I (listen) to some music yesterday.
5. I (eat) mohingha this morning.
6. I (drink) coffee this morning.
7. I (watch) a good movie last night.
8. I (buy) a newspaper today.

**D** Write questions for the sentences in C.

1. Did you go to a party last weekend?

**E** Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

### 2.2 Good news and bad news

**A** **114** Listen to the next part of the conversation and fill the gaps with words from the box.

accident	was	gave birth	upset
happened	hospital	funeral	

**Paw Mu:** I had some bad news.

**Paul:** Oh no, what \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>?

**Paw Mu:** My friend's son died in a car \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>.

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

**Paw Mu:** He died this morning in \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup>. His \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> is in three days. My friend is very \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup>.

**Paul:** Oh, that's horrible.

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

**Apsara:** What?

**TTN:** My niece had a baby last night. She \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> to a little girl.

**Paul:** That's lovely.

**Apsara:** \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> she a big baby?

**TTN:** Yes she was. About 5 kilograms.

**B** What was the good news and the bad news?

**C** Write the questions in the correct order.

1. did / when / he / die ?
2. how / die / he / did ?
3. die / where / did / he ?

**D** Make questions about Tin Tin Nyo's niece.

1. when / give birth ?
2. how big / baby ?

## 2.3 A bean seller's life

**A** Daw Than Tin is a bean seller in Paungde. Every day she sells her *peh byout* on the streets. Read the text about her life then answer the questions.

1. What time did Daw Than Tin get up?
2. What did she cook?
3. After work, where did she go?
4. Did she like her factory job?
5. Who gave her money in the past?

**B** Read the sentences about Daw Than Tin's daughter, Moe. Fill the gaps.

work	marry	start	go	teach
become	live	start	save	leave

1. Moe \_\_\_\_\_ to the BEHS in Paungde.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ school when she was 16.
3. After school, she \_\_\_\_\_ in the factory with her mother.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ English to primary school children in Paungde.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ her money for university fees.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ studying in 2007.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ in a dormitory for three years.
8. After she finished university, she \_\_\_\_\_ a high school teacher.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ her boyfriend last year.

Yesterday I got up at 3.30 in the morning. I made a fire then I washed my face. I cooked my beans on the fire and at 5.30 I left the house.

I walked over five miles yesterday. I was really tired! I sold about three viss of *peh byout* to my customers and I earned about 3,500 kyat. I finished work at 9 o'clock, then I went to the market and I bought more beans and some food for the day. After the market, I went home and prepared my beans for the next day.

I wasn't always a bean seller. I worked in a cigarette factory for 15 years but I didn't like it. Last year, the factory closed. I became a bean seller because I didn't have any money. Selling beans is more difficult than factory work but it's a better job and it's more interesting.

My husband was a trishaw driver. He died last year. Before that, he gave me money every day. My daughter, Moe, sometimes helps me now. Last week, she gave me 15,000 kyat. This week she didn't give me anything. She had no money.



**C** Write questions to the sentences in 2.3 B, 1-4.

1. Where *did she go to school?*
2. When
3. What
4. Who

**D** Write more questions about the text. Ask and answer with your partner.

## 2.4 before, after, when

**A** Read the text, and put the events in order.

Daw Than Tin went shopping before she went home. When she got home, she made lunch. After lunch, she prepared her beans for the next day.

1. First, she went to the market.
2. Then she \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Then she \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Then she \_\_\_\_\_.

### Grammar Focus - before, after, when

1. What did the writer do first: read the book, see the film, or buy the film?
  - a. I read the book before I saw the film.
  - b. I saw the film after I read the book.
  - c. I bought the film when I finished the book.
  - d. I was in Mandalay when I saw the film.
2. What is the difference between the uses of *when* in c and in d?

**B** Complete the information about Moe and her father. Fill the gaps with *before*, *when* or *after*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Moe's father died, he was a trishaw driver.
2. He was 41 \_\_\_\_\_ he died.
3. He gave money to Moe's mother \_\_\_\_\_ he died.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ her father died, Moe gave money to her mother.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Moe left school, she became a primary school teacher.

**C** Fill the gaps about your life.

1. When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. After I left school, I \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Before I started this course, I \_\_\_\_\_.

**D** In pairs, tell your sentences to your partner. Tell the class your partner's sentences.

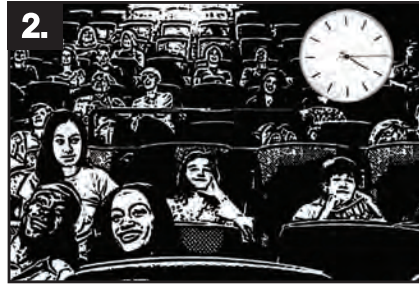


### 3 Yesterday

#### 3.1 Apsara's day

**A** What did you do yesterday? Make a list. Compare it with a partner. Did you do the same things?

**B** Look at the pictures of Apsara's day in Bangkok. Put them in the correct order.

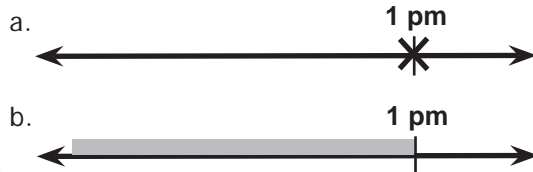


**C** 115 Listen and check.

#### Grammar Focus - *until* and *at*

Which timeline shows *until*? Which shows *at*?

1. I sat down until 11pm. 2. I sat down at 1pm.



**D** 115 Listen. Write *until* or *at* in the gaps.

Yesterday I was in Bangkok with my family. I had breakfast with my mum \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> 9.30. Then I met my sister in the shopping mall. She was late. I waited for her in a coffee shop \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> she arrived. We had lunch \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> 6.30. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> 7 we ate dinner in a restaurant. All my family came. We stayed at the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> midnight - we were all really tired when we went home.

**E** Circle all the past tense verbs in the text. Which are regular and which are irregular?

**F** Write Apsara's day on a timeline.



#### 3.2 Your day yesterday

**A** Look at your list from 3.1 A. Write it on a timeline.



**B** Write sentences about yesterday. Use *at*, *until* and *then*.

**C** Do a *Pair Dictation*.



Then I was at a meeting until 11pm.

**D** Do a **90/60/30**. Find a partner. Speak for 90 seconds about yesterday. Change partners. Talk for 60 seconds about yesterday. Change partners again. Talk for 30 seconds about yesterday.

**E** **Jigsaw Gap-fill**. Partner A, turn to page 73, Partner B, turn to 75. Ask and answer questions to complete the timetables.



## 4 Development

### 4.1 Developed and developing countries

**A Brainstorm.** What do you know about *the UN*, *GNI* and *life expectancy*?

Do you know the phrases *developed country* and *developing country*? What do they mean?

**B** Read the Development text. Are the sentences true or false? If they are false, correct them.

1. Life expectancy is lower in developed countries.
2. Many countries in Africa are developing countries.
3. Bhutan uses the HDI to measure happiness.
4. Some groups don't like the phrases 'developed' and 'developing'.
5. GDH means 'gross domestic happiness'.

## Development

### *Developing and developed countries*

Developing often means 'poorer'. Usually, people in developing countries are poorer than in developed countries. They have lower life expectancies. Developing countries usually have worse health and education systems.

Where are the developed and developing countries? Countries in Western Europe and North America are usually called developed. A lot of countries in South America, Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia are called developing countries.

People and organisations have different ideas about 'developed' and 'developing'. In 2000, the UN secretary-general's definition of developed countries was as *safe, free and healthy*. Some organisations use the Human Development Index (HDI) to measure development. Some people and organisations don't like the words *developed* and *developing*.

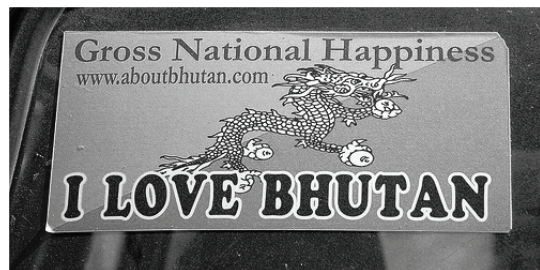
Bhutan doesn't use HDI. It measures the Gross Domestic Happiness (GDH) of its people. GDH looks at the people, the culture, the environment and the government.

### Measuring Development - HDI

Every year the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) gives an HDI number (from 0 to 1) to every country in the world. It looks at three things:

- a long and healthy life (life expectancy)
- years of education
- GNI (Gross National Income)

Countries with low HDI numbers are 'developing countries'. Countries with high HDI numbers are 'developed'.



### 4.2 The HDI

**A** Read the text called Measuring Development - HDI again and answer the questions.

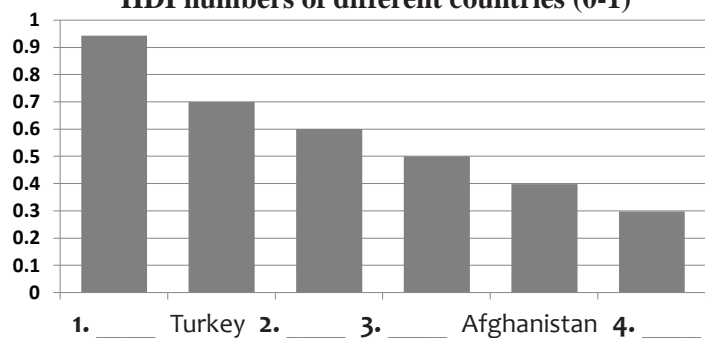
1. What organisation gives HDI numbers to countries?
2. What things does it use to measure HDI?
3. Do developed countries have higher or lower HDI numbers?

**B** Look at the countries in the box. What do you know about them? Do you think they are developed or developing?

Afghanistan Bangladesh Holland Turkey  
Democratic Republic of the Congo Vietnam

**C** **116** Listen to the information about different countries and complete the graph with the country names.

HDI numbers of different countries (0-1)



**D Jigsaw Gapfill.** Partner A, turn to page 74, Partner B, turn to 76.

## 5 Song: Bang Bang

### 5.1 You shot me down

**A** These verbs are in the song. What is the past simple form of these verbs?

ride wear shoot hit change grow up play sing ring say take

**B** *Predict from Keywords.* What is the song about?

**C** **117** Listen and check.

**D** **117** Listen. Answer the questions.

- Who is older, the woman or the man?
- Who won their fights, the boy or the girl?
- What happened when they grew up?
- Why did bells ring and music play?
- Why did the man leave?
- Did he say goodbye?

**E** **117** Listen. Choose the best summary.

- Girl and boy played together. When they grew up, they got married. Woman shot man because he left her.
- Woman and man got married. They remembered their childhood games. Man killed woman because she lied.
- Girl shot boy and injured him. When they grew up, man shot woman because he was angry.
- Girl and boy played together. Boy shot girl. They grew up and got married. Man left woman, but didn't say why.

### 5.2 Points of view

**A** You are the woman from the song.  
or  
You are the man from the song.  
What happened? Tell the story from your point of view.

**B** If you wrote from the woman's point of view, find a man. If you wrote from the man's point of view, find a woman. Explain your side of the story.

Why did you leave me?

You cooked my pet rabbit.

### 5.3 More points of view

**A** Choose one of these people:

- Ethel Wildgoose (1.1 C)
- Daw Than Tin's daughter, Moe (2.3 B)
- Apsara's sister (3.1 D)

Write a paragraph about your husband, mother or sister.

**B** Compare your paragraph to others who wrote from the same point of view.

**C** Peer-correct the paragraphs.

## 6 Phrasebook: Money

### 6.1 Currencies

**A** What currencies do people use in these countries?

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Myanmar  | 5. Europe |
| 2. Thailand | 6. China  |
| 3. India    | 7. Japan  |
| 4. The USA  | 8. The UK |

**B** What other currencies do you know?

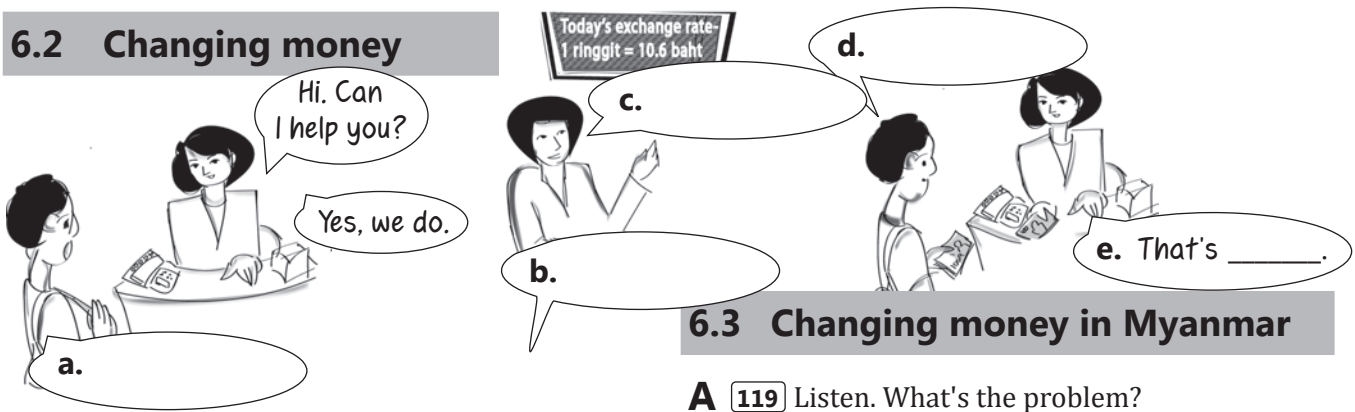
**C** What information is in this table?

Exchange Rates 10/05/12		
USD	THB	MMK
1	31.8	810
.03	1	25.5

**D** Write sentences about the table.

The exchange rate is 810MMK to the dollar.

## 6.2 Changing money



**A** Look at the pictures. What is happening?

**B** Match the sentences and the speech bubbles.

1. What's the exchange rate for ringgit to baht?
2. Hi. Do you change Malaysian ringgit?
3. 10.06 baht to the ringgit.
4. Here's 1000 baht,

**C** What amount and currency is e?

**D** **118** Listen, check and repeat.

## 6.3 Changing money in Myanmar

**A** **119** Listen. What's the problem?

**B** **119** Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What is today's exchange rate?
2. How many kyat is 300 dollars today?
3. How many kyat was 300 dollars yesterday?

**C** How does Jessica ask for the exchange rate? How did the customer ask for this in 6.2?

**D** **Roleplay.** Partner A is a customer, Partner B is a money changer. Use different amounts, currencies and exchange rates.

## 7 Learning Strategies: Study skills

### 7.1 Making notes

**A** How often do you take notes in English class? Where do you write them?

**B** Sohka is an English language learner from Cambodia. He writes in a notebook. Look at this section of his notebook, and identify:

1. Sokha's opinion of the lesson
2. grammar notes
3. a mind-map
4. vocabulary notes
5. the date
6. notes about the topic

**C** Sohka's notes are from Unit 9, Section 4. What would you put in a notebook about this lesson?

### 7.2 Mind maps

**A** What is this? What does it do?

**B** In pairs or groups, add words.

**C** Choose another topic or language point from Unit 9, and make a mind-map about it.

Monday 25 September

developed: បានអភិវឌ្ឍន៍

developing: កំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍

life expectancy: អាយុកាលមធ្យម

Human Development Index (HDI) - safe free healthy

Gross Domestic Happiness (GDH) - Bhutan people, culture, environment

Difficult lesson today. Interesting. Development very important subject.

No time to answer all questions. Homework.

developed - Australia? Japan, Europe (not Eastern Europe), Singapore

developing - China? Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia, Russia

poor - poorer bad - worse good - better

developed - more developed

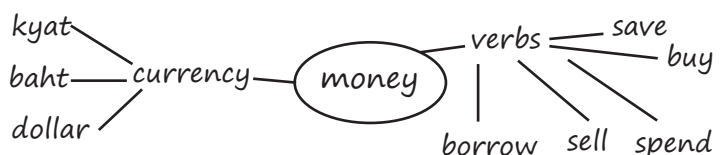
ការប្រៀបធៀប ត្រូវបន្ថែម -er ឬ-ier

ប៉ុន្តែលើពាក្យដែលគេប្រើ - more

schools — education

hospitals — health — development

doctors — health



# Unit 9 Practice

## A Asrune's day. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verbs.

be do go  
throw do do  
happen be be  
be think be be  
jump fight run do happen



**Ma Hla:** What did you \_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> yesterday?

**Asrune:** I had a very interesting day.

**Ma Hla:** What \_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>?

**Asrune:** Steve and I \_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> to the river. We stopped for lunch. Then there was a loud noise...

**Ma Hla:** \_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> there a crocodile in the river?

**Asrune:** Not a crocodile, but an elephant \_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> out of the jungle with two large tigers. One tiger \_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> yellow, and the second tiger \_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> white.

**Ma Hla:** Wow! What \_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> next?

**Asrune:** The elephant \_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> Steve into the river. He can't swim...

**Ma Hla:** What \_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup> the tigers \_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup>?

**Asrune:** They \_\_\_\_<sup>12</sup> into the river. I \_\_\_\_<sup>13</sup> Steve was tiger food. I jumped in and \_\_\_\_<sup>14</sup> the elephants and tiger. Luckily, they \_\_\_\_<sup>15</sup> afraid of me, and ran away

**Ma Hla:** Is Steve OK?

**Asrune:** Oh, he \_\_\_\_<sup>16</sup> a little upset at the time, but he \_\_\_\_<sup>17</sup> fine now.

**Ma Hla:** He's lucky to have a girlfriend like you!



## B Answer the questions.

- Where were Asrune and Steve yesterday?
- What animals did they see?
- Can Steve swim?
- What colour were the tigers?
- How did Asrune help Steve?
- How was Steve after this?
- Why is Steve lucky?

## C Look at Su Su's timetable for last week and complete the sentences.

	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morn	take sister to school	take sister to school	go to market	study
Aft	go to library	study	swimming	volleyball
Eve	visit uncle	exam	meet friends	movie with Mi Mi

- On Thursday morning, she *took her sister to school*.
- On Thursday afternoon, she \_\_\_\_
- On Thursday evening, she \_\_\_\_
- On Friday \_\_\_\_ took her sister to school.
- On Friday afternoon, \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ had an exam.
- \_\_\_\_ went to a movie with Mi Mi.
- On Sunday afternoon, \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ went swimming.
- On Saturday morning, \_\_\_\_

## D Write the questions.

- What did she do on Thursday morning?*  
She took her sister to school.
- To borrow some books.
- Her uncle.
- She had an exam.
- Maths.
- On Saturday morning.
- She bought a new shirt.
- With Mi Mi.
- 'Rambo 6'.



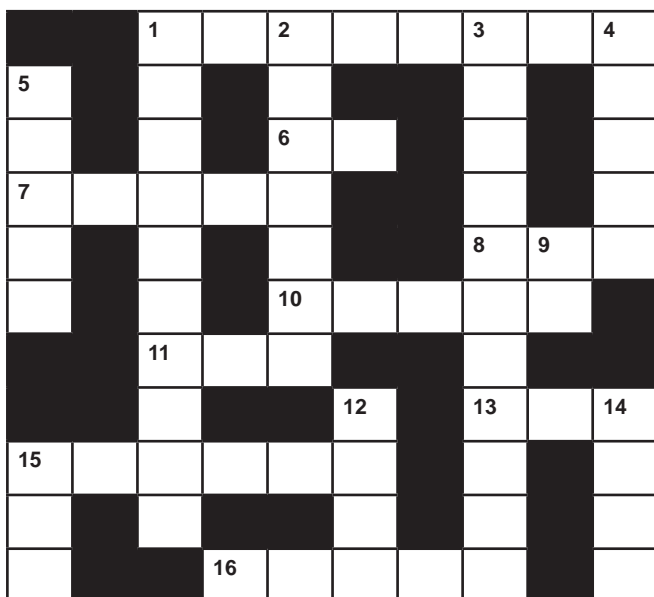
**E It's now 7.30pm. Put these events in time order, from past to present.**

- This afternoon I went to the shops.
- Last night I ate chicken curry.
- This morning I got up late.
- Last week I visited some friends.
- I'm busy at the moment. Don't talk to me.

**F Read the information. Then fill the gaps with *before*, *after* or *when*.**

- Saw Day woke up. First, he checked his emails.
- Second, he sat down and drank some coffee. At that moment the telephone rang and he spoke to his friend.
- Third, he went to his friends house. He helped his friend move some heavy furniture.
- Fourth, his friend took him to a teashop. They drank beer and watched TV.

Saw Day usually has coffee before he checks his email. Today, he checked his emails \_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>. he made coffee. He made a coffee and sat down. \_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>. he sat down, the phone rang. It was his friend Salai. Salai needed help. He needed to move some heavy furniture. \_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup>. his coffee and a shower, Saw Day went to Salai's house. They moved the furniture. \_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>. they finished, they went to a teashop. \_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup>. they left the teashop, they went to a bar and had some beers.



**G at or until?**

- It was a very long meeting. It started at 8am, and people talked \_\_\_\_ 11pm.
- \_\_\_\_ 12, we went out for lunch.
- We stayed in the restaurant \_\_\_\_ 3pm.
- We didn't want to go back to the meeting, but \_\_\_\_ 2.45 the boss came to the restaurant and shouted at us.
- I arrived home \_\_\_\_ 11.20pm.

**H Put the information from G on a timeline.**





**I Classify the verbs into /t/, /d/, /ɪd/ or irregular endings in the past simple.**

happen do go want like decide  
start listen buy think finish die have  
be play work take wash eat watch

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/	irregular
liked			

**J Crossword.**

**Across**

- You like hearing this information.
- Today's exchange rate \_\_\_\_ 850 kyat to the dollar.
- The kitchen is very \_\_\_\_ . I washed the dishes this morning.
- 
- 
- Not a woman.
- Last night I \_\_\_\_ my friend for dinner.
- You watch films at the \_\_\_\_ .
- He was \_\_\_\_ when his dog died.

**Down**

- It rules the country.
- Point of view.
- We need to protect the \_\_\_\_.
- Soldiers \_\_\_\_ people with guns.
- You do this on a bicycle.
- Yesterday there was \_\_\_\_ accident on the road. Five people died.
- I want to \_\_\_\_ my exams.
- Speak with people.
- People sometimes \_\_\_\_ when they are unhappy.

**K Look at the wordlist and answer the questions.**

1. How many jobs are there? List them.
2. How many places are there? List them
3. How many people (not jobs) are there? List them.
4. How many dangerous verbs are there? List them.

**L Translate these into your language.**

1. He went to Yangon last month,
2. I didn't like the curry.
3. When did U Thant die?
4. I made lunch before I went out.
5. We waited until 9pm, but he didn't come.
6. What's the exchange rate for dollars to kyat?

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

accident (*n*)  
amount (*n*)  
attend (*v*)  
awful (*adj*)  
bad news (*n*)  
bean (*n*)  
bell (*n*)  
birth (*n*)  
ceremony (*n*)  
clean (*v, adj*)  
coffee shop (*n*)  
cry (*v*)  
culture (*n*)  
currency (*n*)  
customer (*n*)  
cycle (*v*)  
decide (*v*)  
declare (*v*)  
defeat (*v*)  
definition (*n*)  
developed (*adj*)  
dormitory (*n*)  
environment (*n*)  
exchange rate (*n*)  
face (*n*)

fight (*v*)  
film (*n*)  
fire (*n*)  
funeral (*n*)  
give birth (*v*)  
go out (*v*)  
good news (*n*)  
good time (*n*)  
government (*n*)  
growth (*n*)  
guitar (*n*)  
hairdresser (*n*)  
happiness (*n*)  
health (*n*)  
hit (*v*)  
join (*v*)  
kill (*v*)  
laugh (*v*)  
leave (*v*)  
lie (*n, v*)  
malaria (*n*)  
mall (*n*)  
measure (*v*)  
midnight (*n*)  
money changer (*n*)

music (*n*)  
navy (*n*)  
opinion (*n*)  
point of view (*n*)  
ring (*v*)  
rule (*v*)  
safe (*adj*)  
[bean] seller (*n*)  
send (*v*)  
shoot (*v*)  
sing (*v*)  
spend (*v*)  
story (*n*)  
survivor (*n*)  
system (*n*)  
town (*n*)  
toy (*n*)  
trishaw (*n*)  
upset (*adj*)  
useful (*adj*)  
viss (*n*)  
war (*n*)  
wash (*v*)  
weekend (*n*)  
win (*v*)

**N Can you do these things? Tick the correct column.**

	a little	OK	well
I can talk about the past.			
I can ask and answer about past events.			
I can pronounce past simple verb endings.			
I can talk about when something happened.			
I can put things in order of when they happened.			
I can discuss issues in development.			
I can identify different points of view.			
I can change money.			
I can make notes in class to help me remember a lesson.			
I can use mind-maps.			

# 10 Humans and Nature

**STRUCTURES:** SUPERLATIVES - HAVE/HAS GOT - 'S - CONJUNCTIONS - SIMILAR VOWELS

**TOPICS AND FUNCTIONS:** GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES - THE ENVIRONMENT - HEALTH - SUGGESTING - INVITING

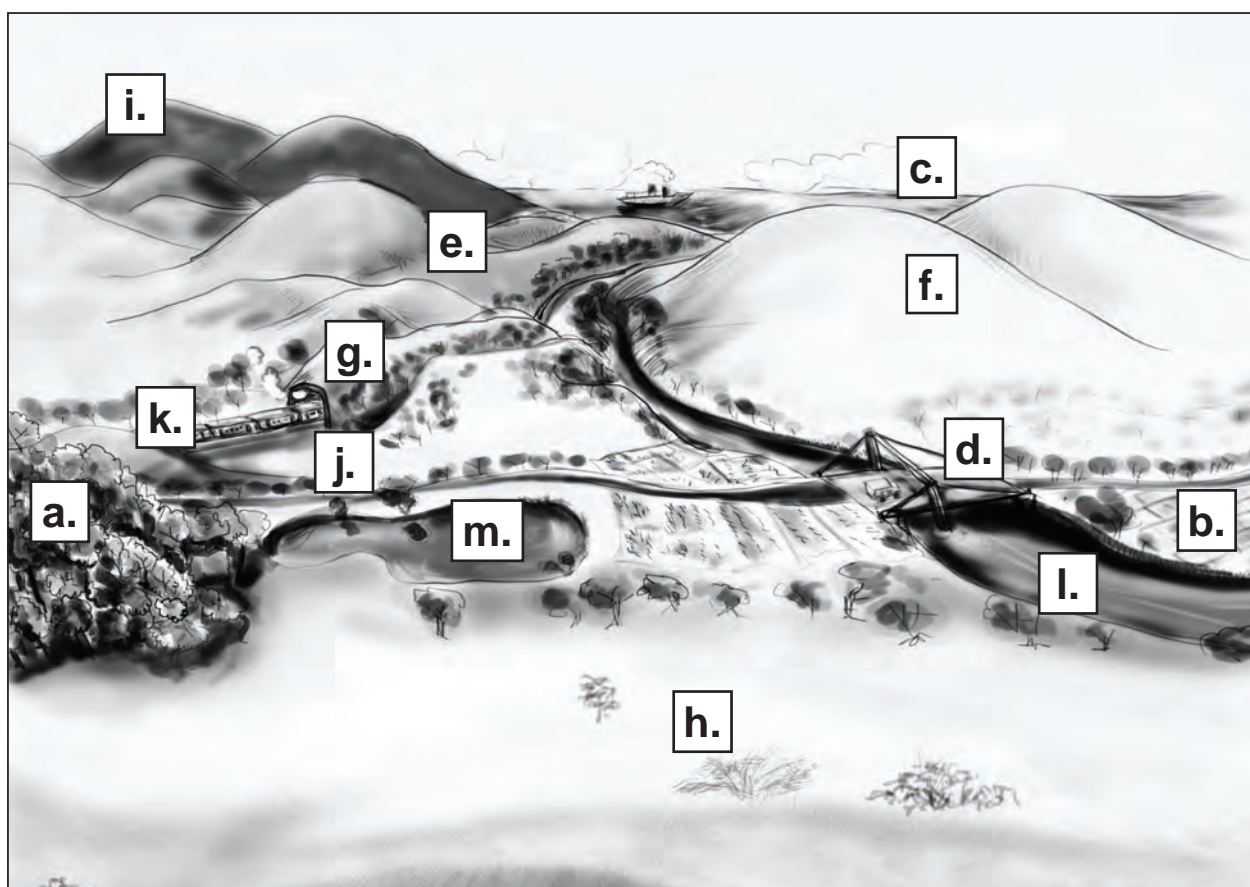
**SKILLS:** CAUSE AND EFFECT - FORMAL/INFORMAL WRITING - LANGUAGE LEARNING

## 1 Geography

### 1.1 Geographical features

**A** Find the geographical features on the picture.

- |           |             |                        |             |
|-----------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. bridge | 5. tunnel   | 9. desert              | 12. lake    |
| 2. river  | 6. mountain | 10. sea / ocean        | 13. railway |
| 3. field  | 7. forest   | 11. highway / motorway |             |
| 4. valley | 8. hill     |                        |             |



**B** Are these sentences true for you? If false, correct them.

- There's a mountain near here.
- The sea is about 20 kms from here.
- A railway goes through here.
- This place is in a valley.
- A desert is 500 kms from here.
- There's a large lake near here.
- People are building a dam near here.

**C** 120 Listen and repeat.

**D** 120 Listen and answer.

**E** In pairs, discuss the other features.

Is there a long bridge near here?

Yes, there's one about 20 km from here.

**F** Which of these are made by humans, and which are natural? Classify them.

## 1.2 Natural geography

**A** Match these geographical features and adjectives.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. mountain | 3. desert |
| 2. ocean    | 4. river  |

sunny  
big  
long  
high

**B** Match the geographical features in **A** with the pictures.

**C** Use the information in **A** and **B** to complete the sentences.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the sunniest place on Earth
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest mountain on Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest river on Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest ocean on Earth.

### Grammar Focus - superlative adjectives

We use superlative adjectives to compare things to the whole group.

1. Fill the gaps with the correct form of *long*.

There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ rivers but this one is \_\_\_\_\_ than all other rivers. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ river.

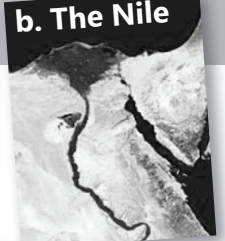
2. Complete the spelling rules.

- Most one-syllable adjectives: add \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ to make the superlative.
- If it ends in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the consonant: *sad* becomes *the* \_\_\_\_\_.
- Two-syllable adjectives ending in *y*: remove the *y* and add \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Everest



b. The Nile



c. The Sahara



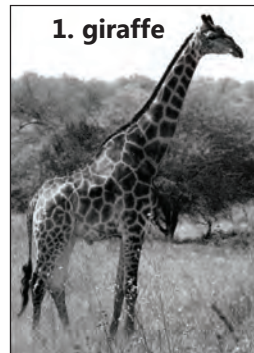
d. The Pacific

**D** Make sentences about other places.

- Antarctica / cold / continent
- Hawaii / wet / place
- Libya / hot / country
- The Amazon / big / rainforest

**E** Look at the animals below. Why do you think they are special? Make sentences about them using these adjectives: *loud, large, fast, tall*. Were you correct? Check with the teacher.

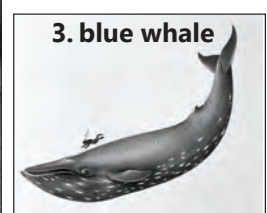
1. giraffe



2. cheetah



3. blue whale



## 1.3 Human geography

**A Quiz.** Work in groups. Answer the questions.

- What country is the world's longest bridge in?
- Where is the world's tallest building?
- What city is the most populated?
- What city is the most polluted?
- What is the largest country in the world?

### Grammar Focus - superlative adjectives spelling rules 2

- Adjectives with two or more syllables: add \_\_\_\_\_ or *the least* in front of the adjective.
- Some adjectives are irregular: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ become *best* and *worst*.

**B** Answer the questions about your home town.

- What is the most beautiful building?
- What is the most popular tea shop?
- What is the best place to visit?
- What is the least expensive market?

**C** Ask your partner the questions in **B**. For each question, also ask your partner *why*.

**D** Think of your favourite experience. Why was it good? Make notes about it. Use superlatives.

*When I was 12 I went to Taunggyi. It's the most beautiful place in Myanmar because...*

**E** Tell a partner about your favourite experience.

**F** Tell the class or a group about your partner's favourite experience.



## 2. Water

### 2.1 Lake Baikal

**A** Match the words with their definitions.

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. biodiverse (adj) | a. easy to see through (glass, for example)     |
| 2. clear (adj)      | b. being a long way down (the sea, for example) |
| 3. deep (adj)       | c. having lots of species in it                 |

**B** Read the text and complete the table.

Lake Baikal is in Siberia, southern Russia. It is very important to science. Here are some facts about it.

- Lake Baikal is 30 million years old. It is the oldest lake in the world.
- It is 1,642 metres (5,387 feet) deep. It is the deepest lake in the world.
- It is the largest lake in the world. It contains 26,000 km<sup>3</sup> of water.
- It is perhaps the clearest lake in the world.
- It is very biodiverse. There are 2,600 types of plants and animals there.



**Lake Baikal**

Location:	Siberia, Russia
Age:	
Size:	
Depth:	
Biodiversity:	



**C** Research and write about an interesting or beautiful place near you. Use three or more superlatives.

### 2.2 Water and humans



**C** These words and phrases are in the texts. Which do you think are in the *Sea Pollution* text, and which are in *Over-fishing*? Put them in the table.

fishing boats	poison	agriculture
extinct	net	plastic
breed	industry	make a profit
oil and gas		

**Sea Pollution**

**Over-fishing**



**A** How do humans use water?

**Brainstorm** a class list.

*travel by boat and ship*  
*swimming*

**B** You are going to read a text about *sea pollution* or *over-fishing*.

What do you know about these topics?

**D** Work in pairs. Partner A, read text **A**. Partner B, read text **B**. Check your words from **C**.

### A. Over-fishing

"Fisheries production is decreasing all over the world because of overfishing" says U Han Tun from the Myanmar Fisheries Federation (MFF). U Han Tun wants better education for fishers. They need to know about the three main problems with over-fishing:

- Fish populations can't grow, because fishers catch all of them.
  - Net size. Some nets catch young, small fish. Fish need time to grow and breed.
  - A lot of fish species are becoming extinct.
- Overfishing is a problem for small fishers. There aren't a lot of fish, so they can't feed their families. Large fishing companies can't make a profit. Prices increase so people can't afford to eat fish. Everyone, human and fish, loses.

### B. Sea Pollution

The biggest polluter in Myanmar's seas is oil and gas companies. The Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal have a lot of oil under the sea. Businesses drill under the sea to get the oil and gas. This puts a lot of poisons into the sea. Sometimes oil spills into the sea. This kills fish and sea birds.

Another problem is waste. Waste from agriculture, industry and towns and cities flows into the sea. This waste can kill plants and animals. Plastic waste is also becoming a big problem. Plastic stays in the sea for a very long time and in the sea it becomes a poison. It kills fish and other sea animals.

**E Teach Each Other.** Explain your text to your partner. Use any language.

**F** Ask your partner these questions.

#### Partner A's questions

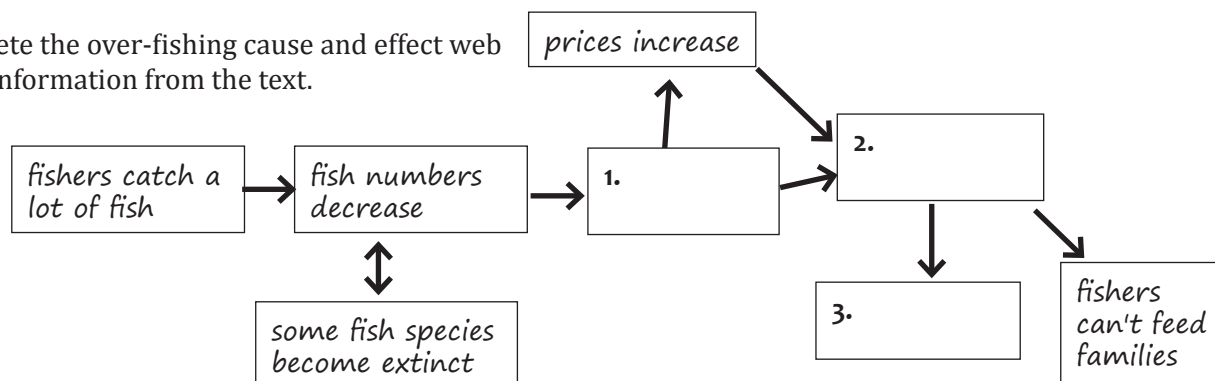
1. Why is overfishing bad for large companies?
2. What does U Han Tun suggest as a solution?
3. Why not catch young, small fish?

#### Partner B's questions

1. Why do oil and gas companies drill under the sea?
2. What happens when oil spills into the sea?
3. Why is plastic a big problem?

## 2.3 Cause and effect

**A** Complete the over-fishing cause and effect web using information from the text.



Put this information in the web:

- fishers can't catch fish
- large companies can't make money
- people don't buy fish

**B** In groups, make a cause and effect web using the *Sea Pollution* text. Use the information in the text and your own ideas. Think about the effects on human health and our food supply.

humans drill for oil and gas

human waste flows into sea

### 3 Have you got...?

#### 3.1 I haven't got any money, but I've got a job interview

**A** **121** Listen to the conversation. Are these statements true or false?

1. Khin Zaw wants to eat pizza.
2. Jessica has lots of money.
3. Jessica has a job interview tomorrow.
4. She has an English teaching qualification.
5. She wants to teach.
6. Jessica thinks Yangon is expensive.



**B** **121** Listen. Write the phrases that mean the same as:

1. I have...
2. I don't have...
3. Do you have...?

#### Grammar Focus - *have got*

In British English, we often use *have got* to talk about possession. It means the same as *have*. We only use it in informal situations.

We usually use short forms: *haven't*, *hasn't*, *we've*, *Aye Mon's*, etc.

Fill the gaps.

1. I've \_\_\_\_\_ a car. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ got a bike.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you got a car?
3. No, I \_\_\_\_\_. / \_\_\_\_\_, I have.

**C** Match the questions and the answers.

1. Have you got any pets?
2. Have you got a bicycle?
3. Have you got a busy day tomorrow?
4. Have you got a teaching qualification?
5. Have you got an aeroplane?
- a. Yes, I have. I've got three meetings in the morning.
- b. No, I haven't, but I want to get one one day.
- c. Yes, I have. I've got two cats and a rabbit.
- d. Of course not.
- e. No, I haven't. I don't like cycling.

**D** **122** Listen, check and repeat.

**E** Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

#### 3.2 They've got a fat baby

**A** Look back at Unit 10 so far. Are these sentences true or false? If false, correct them.

1. Jessica hasn't got any money.
2. Khin Zaw hasn't got any money.
3. Jessica's got a job interview tomorrow.
4. U Han Tun hasn't got a job.
5. The Bay of Bengal hasn't got any oil.
6. The Andaman Sea's got a lot of oil.
7. Lake Baikal's got a lot of different plants and animals.
8. Giraffes have got short necks.

**B** Write phrases that mean the same as:

1. He has...
2. She doesn't have...
3. Does it have...?

**C** Make true sentences using the correct form of *have got*.

1. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ brown hair.
2. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ a farm.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ a friend called Chaw Su.
4. My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ a job.
5. Kyaw Ko and Si Si \_\_\_\_\_ a fat baby.

**D** Fill the gaps to make questions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you got any brother and sisters?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ your parents got a car?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ your father got a moustache?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Hillary Clinton got a moustache?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ your friends got any children?

**E** Ask and answer the questions.

No, he hasn't.

Yes, she has.

Yes, they have.

No, I haven't.



### 3.3 Seven billion people

**A** What's the world's population now? Is it increasing or decreasing? How long do people live?

**B** The text below is written informally. Change the informal language into formal English.

Planet Earth's population is huge. It was 6.9 billion in 2011 and now it's 7 billion. There are 1 billion people in Africa, 900 million in North and South America and 750 million in Europe. Asia's got the largest population - over 4 billion people.

This is the highest number of people in human history. In 1900 there were 1.7 billion people, and the average person's life expectancy was just 31 years. Now, there's better medicine, and better farming and technology, so the average person's life expectancy is 67.2.

Wars killed millions of people in the 20th century - maybe up to 100 million. Governments like Stalin's Russia and Mao's China killed even more - perhaps 200 million - but the population of Earth increased faster than before.

The Earth's population reached 7 billion in October 2011. Some people think it's a problem, but family sizes are decreasing in many countries around the world. Russia's got a population problem. Not many Russian people are having children and its population is falling.

**C** Discuss in groups.

1. Why do people live longer now?
2. What wars were there in the 20th century?
3. What happened in Stalin's Russia and Mao's China?
4. Why is the population decreasing in some parts of the world?
5. What is Russia's problem now?

### 3.4 Pronouncing 's again

**A** **123** Listen. What does 's mean in each sentence - *has*, *is* or possession?

**B** **123** Listen and repeat. Are there any differences in the pronunciation of *is*, *has* and possessive 's?

**C** What's in your bag? Tell your partner. Use *I've got...*

**D** Tell another person what's in your partner's bag. Use *S/he's got...*

**E** Do *Two Truths, One Lie*.

Three's a lie.  
Your husband hasn't got  
a pink Honda.

One, my mother's got a cousin  
called Elizabeth. Two, I've got a baby girl. She's  
three months old. Three, my husband's got  
a pink Honda motorbike.

## 4 Health: Eating and smoking

### 4.1 Eating good food

#### Grammar Focus - conjunctions *and* and *or*

Look at the sentences and complete the grammar rules for *and* and *or*.

I like rice and fried eggs for breakfast. I drink tea or coffee every morning.

This morning I was very thirsty. I drank some coffee and some tea. I don't like coffee mix or tea mix.

I buy food near 50th Street or I go to the supermarket. I don't smoke cheroots or chew betel nut.

1. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to join words or phrases in a positive sentence.
2. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to join words or phrases in a negative sentence.
3. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to show choices.

How do you say the example sentences in your language? How is it different from English?



**A** What food is healthy? What food is unhealthy?

**B** Read the text and choose the correct conjunctions.

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

1. I like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturdays or Sundays.
3. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Two things I hate are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My friends don't \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My hair is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ than my mother's hair.

**D** Answer the questions about yourself.  
Use *and* and *or*.

1. What bands / books / movies / do you like?  
Which do you dislike?
2. Where do you go for holidays? When do you go?  
Who do you go with?
3. Where do you go shopping? What do you buy?  
Who do you go with?
4. When do you go out with your friends? When are you very busy?  
When are you not busy?



I like cooking healthy food for my family and / or friends. In our house, we eat a lot of vegetables.

We like meat too. We eat meat one and / or <sup>1</sup> two times a week. We usually eat chicken and / or <sup>2</sup>

fish. They taste good and / or <sup>3</sup> they don't have much fat in them. We don't eat beef and / or <sup>4</sup> pork. I'm Hindu and / or <sup>5</sup> my husband is Muslim.

My children like ice cream and / or <sup>6</sup> sweets. I don't like my children eating them. They are bad for our health and / or <sup>7</sup> can cause tooth problems. Fruit is sweet. It is also healthy. I give it to my children after dinner and / or <sup>8</sup> between meals.

On Sundays, we visit our friends and / or <sup>9</sup> they come to our house. They always give my children lots of sweets. I don't like it. Sometimes I get angry with them. I want them to give oranges and / or <sup>10</sup> bananas.

## 4.2 Smoking

**A** Match the headings with the paragraphs.

1. Smoking and Young Adults
2. Smoking and Advertising
3. Smoking in Different Countries
4. The Price of Cigarettes
5. Smoking and Children

### Grammar Focus - conjunctions *but, so and because*

Look at the sentences and complete the grammar rules for *but, so* and *because*.

I smoke, *but* my wife doesn't smoke.

She hates smoking, *so* I smoke outside.

I want to stop smoking *because* it's unhealthy.

1. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to join to show difference.
2. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to show effects.
3. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to show causes.

**B** Read the text and choose the correct conjunctions.

**C** Look at the sentences below. What do you notice about *because* and *so*?

*I don't have any cigarettes **so** you can't have one.*

*You can't have a cigarette **because** I don't have any.*

**a.** Lots of people know smoking is bad, and / but / so <sup>1</sup> some people don't know the dangers to their children. Children develop coughs because / but / so <sup>2</sup> they breathe smoke into their lungs.

**b.** Cigarettes are cheap in Myanmar but / so / because <sup>3</sup> in the UK they are very expensive. A lot of people stop smoking but / so / because <sup>4</sup> they can't afford cigarettes.

**c.** In some countries, the number of smokers is decreasing but / so / because <sup>5</sup> in lots of Asian countries it is increasing. Cigarette companies always want new smokers.

**d.** In some countries, you can't advertise cigarettes but / so / because <sup>6</sup> there are laws against it. Myanmar doesn't have these laws, but / so / because <sup>7</sup> companies spend lots of money advertising cigarettes.

**e.** A lot of young people don't know the dangers of smoking and / but / so <sup>8</sup> a lot of young men and women start smoking every day.

**D** Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

1. I am learning English *because*...
2. It rains a lot in July, *so*...
3. I like \_\_\_\_\_, *but*...

## 5 Pronunciation: Similar vowels

### 5.1 Introduction

- A** Say these words. Are the vowel differences clear to you?

bed bad bird bored bar body butter

- B** **124** Can you remember these sounds?

Listen, check and repeat.

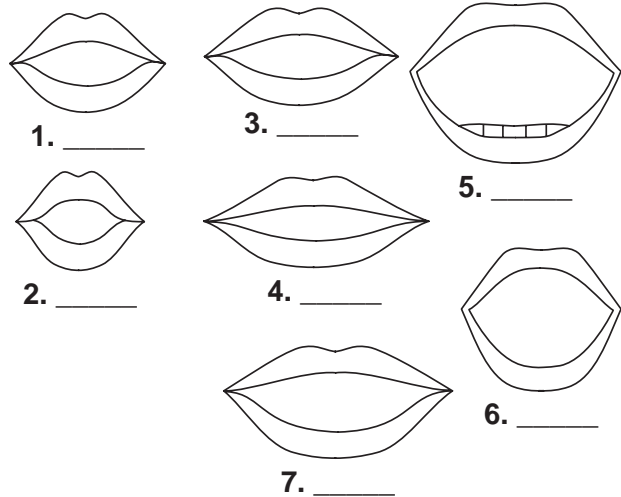
/æ/	/a:/
/ɒ/	/ɔ:/

- C** Find them in the sentence.

I walk because I haven't got a car.

- D** **125** Listen, check and repeat.

- E** What shape is your mouth when you say them?  
Write the symbols on four of the pictures.



### 5.2 /e/

- A** **126** Listen to /æ/ and /e/ and repeat. Write /e/ on the correct mouth picture.

- B** **127** Listen and repeat.

/æ/ man bad sad

/e/ men bed said

- C** **128** Write the words, then listen and repeat.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. /bæg/   | 5. /meni:/  |
| 2. /sed/   | 6. /frenz/  |
| 3. /eg/    | 7. /ɪlevən/ |
| 4. /nekst/ | 8. /æpəl/   |

- D** Write a sentence using both sounds twice.

### 5.3 /ʌ/

- A** **129** Listen and repeat.

/æ/ cat cap fan

/ʌ/ cut cup fun

- B** Label the correct mouth picture.

- C** Read the story.

My /brʌðəz mʌðə/ and father are also my /mʌm/ and dad. My /mʌmz brʌðəz/ my /ʌŋkəl/, and his /sʌn/ and daughter are my /kʌzənz/. When they were /yʌŋ/, they caught my fat cat and sat on it for /fʌn/, /bʌt/ it had a hard head so it isn't dead.

- D** **130** Listen, check and repeat.

### 5.4 /ɜ:/

- A** Do you think /ɜ:/ is a long or short sound?

- B** **131** Look at mouth pictures 2 and 4 and listen.

/ɔ:/ walk board Paul

/ɜ:/ work bird Pearl

- C** **131** Listen again and repeat.

- D** **132** Look at pictures 6 and 4. Listen and repeat.

/a:/ fast hard pass

/ɜ:/ first heard purse

- E** Do you have this sound in your language?

- F** What are these words? Which can be more than one word?

- |                    |            |               |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. /tʃɜ:tʃ/ church | 7. /bɑ:θ/  | 13. /hæz/     |
| 2. /wɜ:ld/         | 8. /bɜ:θ/  | 14. /gɜ:l/    |
| 3. /ɜ:θ/           | 9. /wɜ:nt/ | 15. /gʌn/     |
| 4. /pɜ:sən/        | 10. /went/ | 16. /θɜ:ti:n/ |
| 5. /wɜ:/           | 11. /wɒnt/ | 17. /dɜ:ti:/  |
| 6. /wɔ:/           | 12. /hɜ:z/ | 18. /ɜ:li:/   |

- G** **133** Listen. Which words does the speaker say incorrectly?

- H** **Pair Dictation.** Partner A, look at page 74. Partner B, look at page 76.

- I** Write three more sentences using the sounds from this page.

## 6 Suggesting and Inviting

### 6.1 Where do you want to eat?

**A** Look at the picture. What are Khin Zaw and Jessica talking about?

**B** **134** Khin Zaw and Jessica want to have dinner together. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

1. Do they want to eat pizza or grilled food?
2. Does Jessica want to eat at The Dog and Dragon Bar or 25th Street?
3. Where do they agree to eat?
4. Why is that place a good idea?
5. Why doesn't Jessica want to meet Khin Zaw at her house?
6. What time do they decide to meet?

**C** **134** Listen again. Fill the gaps to complete the sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ go to The Dog and Dragon Bar.
2. I don't like that bar. \_\_\_\_\_ 25th Street?
3. Where do you want to meet? \_\_\_\_\_ your house?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ at 25th Street.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7.30?
6. OK. \_\_\_\_\_ at 7.30.
7. For suggesting, Jessica and Khin Zaw use \_\_\_\_\_. For inviting, they use \_\_\_\_\_.



**D** Two friends want to meet for dinner. Write their conversation. Use *let's* or *how about*.

1. Where do you want to go? [new Thai restaurant]  
*Let's go to the new Thai restaurant.*
2. You don't like the new Thai restaurant. [old Thai restaurant is better]
3. You want to meet near the restaurant.
4. Your friend wants to meet at the university.
5. You want to meet at 8.30.
6. 8.30 is late. Your friend wants to meet earlier.

**E** In pairs, write a conversation. You want to spend Saturday together. Decide what to do, and where and when to meet.

## 7 Learning Strategies: How do you learn a language?

### 7.1 Main learning goals

**A** Look back at **Section 6**. What is the main learning goal in this section? What are other learning goals in this section?

1. Deciding where to eat dinner.
2. Making suggestions and inviting people.
3. Using *let's* and *How about*?
4. Predicting a conversation using a picture.
5. Practising writing skills.
6. Practising speaking skills.
7. Learning about different restaurants.

**B** What are the main learning goals of:

1. 9.5.2 and 9.5.3?
2. 8.5.1 and 8.5.2?

**C** Look back at **10.6, 9.5.1, 7.2** and **9.4**. Which section focuses on:

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. a topic? | 3. a structure? |
| 2. a skill? | 4. a function?  |

### 7.2 Learning a language

**A** What do you need to learn a language? Make a class list.

*vocabulary*  
*listening*

**B** How do these things fit together? Make sentences about the things on your list.

*You need to understand vocabulary when you listen to it.*



# Unit 10 Practice

**A Use the information in the table to fill the gaps.**

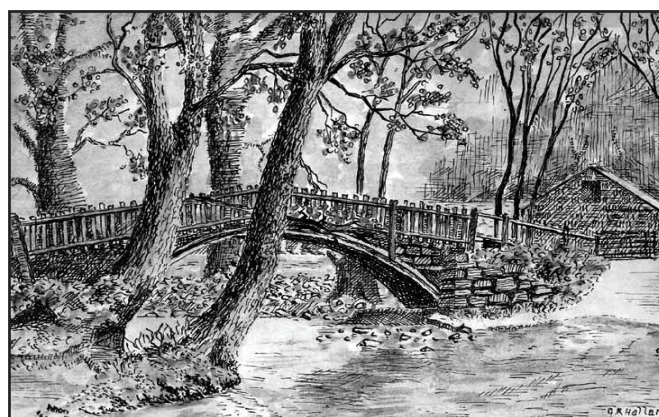
1.	Incheon Bridge, Korea 18,384 metres long	Danyang-Kunshan Bridge, China 164,800 metres long	Kanpur Bridge, India 25,000 metres long
2.	Mississippi River, USA 61 metres deep	Yellow River, China 80 metres deep	Amazon River, Brazil 91 metres deep
3.	Yangon gets 2.7 metres of rain every year	Mandalay gets 0.8 metres of rain every year	Sittwe gets over 5 metres of rain every year
4.	There are 1,032,532,974 people in Africa	There are 739,165,030 people in Europe	There are 3,879,000,000 people in Asia
5.	Yerba Buena tunnel 23 meters wide	Seattle tunnel, America 16.4 m wide	Shanghai to Changxing tunnel, China, 13.7 m wide

- The Danyang-Kushang Bridge in China is the longest bridge.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the deepest river.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the wettest place in \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the most populated \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the widest \_\_\_\_\_.

**B Fill the gaps with information about these animals. Use the superlative forms of the adjectives in the box.**

fast long big dangerous  
big heavy loud strong

- The blue whale is the biggest animal in the world, and the \_\_\_\_\_. It is also the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The mosquito is the \_\_\_\_\_ to humans.
- The giraffe has the \_\_\_\_\_ neck and the \_\_\_\_\_ nose.
- The cheetah is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The North American brown bear is the \_\_\_\_\_ animal. They can lift 1200 kgs.



**C Look at the picture. True or false? Correct the false sentences.**

- This picture is in a desert.  
F. It isn't in a desert. It's in a forest.
- There's a railway here.
- There's a mountain in the river.
- There's a building in the picture.
- The bridge is in a forest.
- A road goes under the bridge.

**D Noot and Zarni are talking about their families. Complete the conversation with the correct forms of *have got*.**

- Noot:** Have you got a big family?  
**Zarni:** Well, my wife \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> a very big family. She \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> a lot of cousins!  
**Noot:** Really? How many cousins \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup>?  
**Zarni:** I think about 23. I've only got three.  
**Noot:** Wow. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> any children?  
**Zarni:** Yeah, I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> one son. And you?  
**Noot:** I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> any children. I'm very busy at work. I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> time. So, how many brothers and sisters \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup>?  
**Zarni:** I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> 1 brother and 1 sister. My brother is a teacher. He \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup> two children and my sister is single. She's a journalist. What about you?  
**Noot:** I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> one sister. She lives with her husband in Chiang Mai. They \_\_\_\_\_<sup>12</sup> a baby daughter.

**E Write the questions from the text in a different way.**

- Do you have a big family?



## F Read the text. Fill in the gaps with *and* or *or*.

1. My house is near a forest and a river.
2. I don't like fruit \_\_\_\_ vegetables.
3. Australia's got lots of geographical features. It's got deserts, rivers, mountains \_\_\_\_ an ocean.
4. What would you like to eat? Egg curry \_\_\_\_ chicken curry?
5. The Asian elephant \_\_\_\_ the blue whale are becoming extinct.
6. We do you want to eat for dinner? We've got tomatoes, onions \_\_\_\_ eggs.

## G Cause or effect?

1. so I went to the doctor. *effect*
2. because it's cheaper than the hospital.
3. because I was better.
4. so I didn't go to work.

## H Match these with the causes and effects in G, and put them in order.

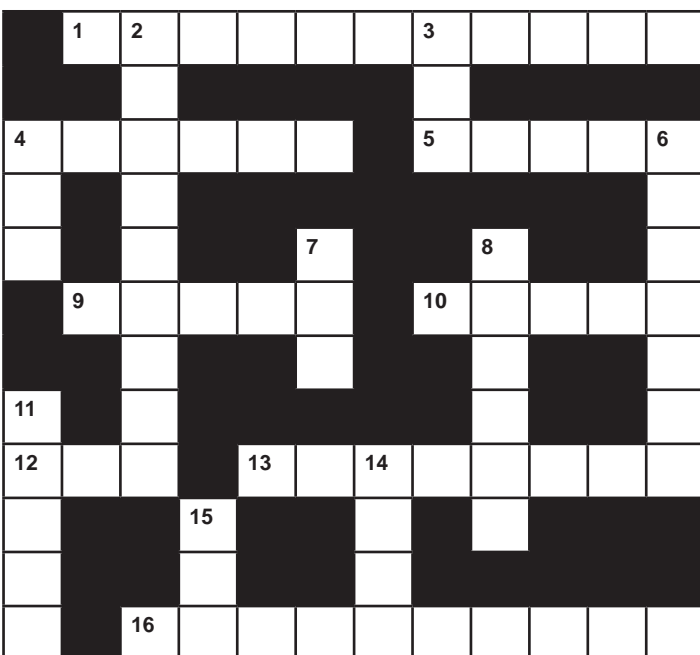
I was sick on Sunday...

I bought medicine at a pharmacy...

I was tired yesterday...

I went to work today...

*I was sick on Sunday so I went to the doctors.*



## I Write the sentences in H a different way.

*I went to the doctors on Sunday because I was sick.*

## J Read the text and complete the sentences.

Nick is a student and a cleaner. In the mornings and afternoons he studies at university, but at night he cleans offices.

He wants to be a doctor. He's worried because he can't study at night, and the exams are difficult.

He works hard because he needs money. Nick's parents are divorced so his mother looks after 4 children. She works in a shop. She only gets a small salary. Nick wants to help his mum.

He doesn't get much money but he's happy. He likes helping his mum, but he wants more time to study.

1. Nick can't study at night because...
2. He needs money so...
3. His mother's single so...
4. He wants to help his mother because...
5. He wants to study at night but...

## K Crossword

### Across

1. Farming.
4. The business made a lot of \_\_\_\_ this month.
5. The name of this planet.
9. \_\_\_\_ in the sea causes problems for sea animals.
10. Myo Win is sick. He has a \_\_\_\_.
12. The lake is deep. It's a long \_\_\_\_ down.
13. Making things in factories.
16. What was your worst \_\_\_\_ in primary school?

### Down

2. The study of land and land use.
3. Say false things.
4. I have a \_\_\_\_ dog. He sleeps on my bed.
6. Motorway.
7. Fishers use this.
8. A large place with a lot of trees.
11. Sugar tastes \_\_\_\_.
14. He opened the \_\_\_\_ and walked into the room.
- 15.



**L Translate these into your language.**

1. I live in a valley.
2. They're building a dam near here.
3. The Sahara is the sunniest desert on Earth.
4. My sister's got the longest hair.
5. Let's go to the park.
6. The Earth's population is increasing.
7. I want to come, but I'm very busy.
8. She works hard so she can save money.
9. How about the teashop on 32<sup>nd</sup> Street?

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

action movies ( <i>n</i> )	geography ( <i>n</i> )	of course not
agriculture ( <i>n</i> )	giraffe ( <i>n</i> )	pet ( <i>n</i> )
apply ( <i>v</i> )	grilled ( <i>adj</i> )	poison ( <i>n</i> )
biodiversity ( <i>n</i> )	heavy ( <i>adj</i> )	polluted ( <i>adj</i> )
breed ( <i>v</i> )	highway ( <i>n</i> )	price ( <i>n</i> )
bridge ( <i>n</i> )	hill ( <i>n</i> )	production ( <i>n</i> )
certificate ( <i>n</i> )	how about	profit ( <i>n</i> )
cheetah ( <i>n</i> )	huge ( <i>adj</i> )	qualification ( <i>n</i> )
cough ( <i>n, v</i> )	human ( <i>n, adj</i> )	railway ( <i>n</i> )
dam ( <i>n</i> )	industry ( <i>n</i> )	rainforest ( <i>n</i> )
deep ( <i>adj</i> )	invite ( <i>v</i> )	reach ( <i>v</i> )
depth ( <i>n</i> )	[job] interview ( <i>n</i> )	research ( <i>n</i> )
desert ( <i>n</i> )	just ( <i>adv</i> )	skill ( <i>n</i> )
drill ( <i>v</i> )	lake ( <i>n</i> )	species ( <i>n</i> )
Earth ( <i>n</i> )	least ( <i>adv</i> )	structure ( <i>n</i> )
experience ( <i>n</i> )	let's ( <i>v</i> )	suggest ( <i>v</i> )
extinct ( <i>adj</i> )	loud ( <i>adj</i> )	sweet ( <i>food</i> )
fall (decrease) ( <i>v</i> )	lung ( <i>n</i> )	taste ( <i>n, v</i> )
fancy ( <i>v</i> )	motorway ( <i>n</i> )	topic ( <i>n</i> )
feature ( <i>n</i> )	moustache ( <i>n</i> )	up to ( <i>adv</i> )
field ( <i>n</i> )	MP ( <i>n</i> )	valley ( <i>n</i> )
fisher ( <i>n</i> )	nature ( <i>n</i> )	waste ( <i>n, v</i> )
forest ( <i>n</i> )	net ( <i>n</i> )	way ( <i>n</i> )
function ( <i>n</i> )	ocean ( <i>n</i> )	whale ( <i>n</i> )
gas ( <i>n</i> )	of course	wide ( <i>adj</i> )

**N Can you do these things? Tick the correct column.**

	a little	OK	well
I can talk about natural and human geographical features.			
I can understand and use measurements.			
I can understand and use superlative adjectives.			
I can read and use cause and effect webs.			
I can talk about what people have and haven't got.			
I can use 's for possession, <i>has</i> or <i>is</i> .			
I can identify and pronounce most vowel sounds.			
I can use conjunctions to join sentences.			
I can arrange meetings and suggest times or places.			
I can identify learning goals in an exercise.			
I can describe how structures, functions, skills and topics are important in language learning.			

# 11 | Travel and Tourism

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

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

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

## 1. Around the city

### 1.1 Transport and directions

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

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

1. a rac krap

3. an trorpia

5. a pish

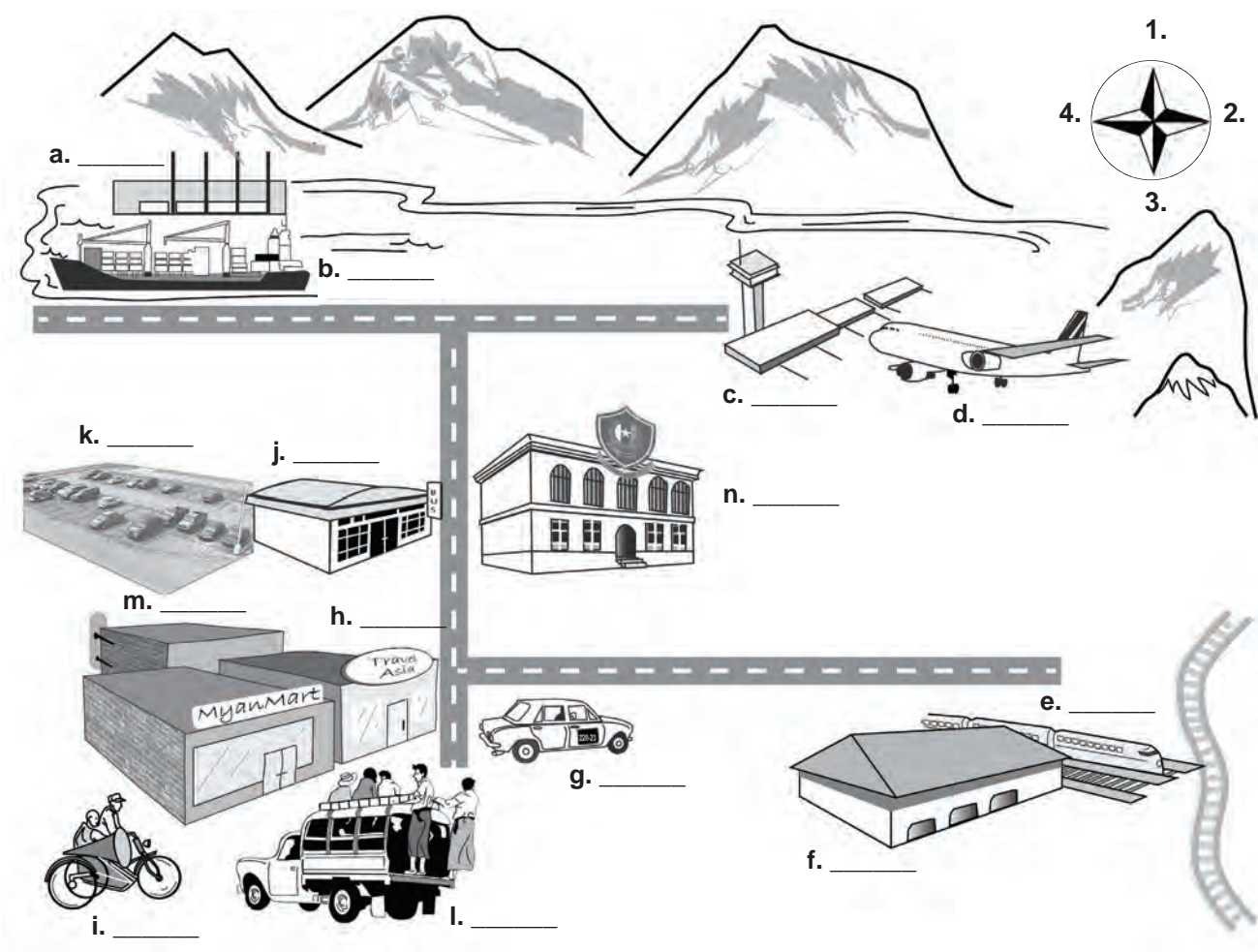
7. a axit

2. a subionstat

4. a nilerac

6. a trop

8. a wartshi



**C** **135** Listen. Fill the other gaps on the map.

**D** **135** Listen. Answer the questions.

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

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

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

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

## 1.2 Directions

**A** Match the directions with the pictures.

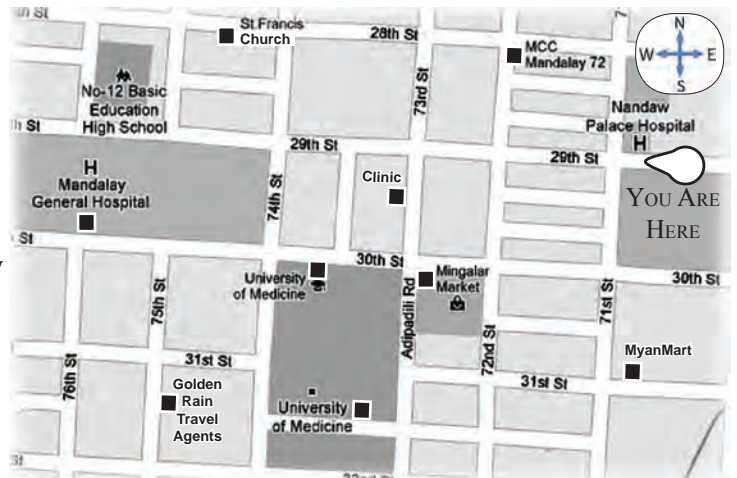
1. turn left
2. turn right
3. go straight
4. it's on the left
5. it's on the right
6. take the first left
7. take the second right



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

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

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



## 1.3 How do you get around?

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

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

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

**Khin Zaw:** When do your wife and son arrive?

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

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

**C** [137] Listen and repeat.

**D** Which questions can you ask to find out the:

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

## 1.4 How do I get to your house?

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

**B** Read this email and choose the best summary.

Hi Ineke,

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

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

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

I look forward to meeting you.

See you soon,

Naw Paw Moo

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

**C** Draw a map from Insein Road to the house.

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



## 2 Planning travel

### 2.1 Visiting Myanmar

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

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

Go to Myitkyina.  
You can swim in the  
rivers.

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

### 2.2 We're going to fly to Bagan

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

**B** Fill the gaps with verbs from the box.

stay rent get fly meet take

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

**C** 138 Listen and check.

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

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



#### Grammar Focus - the future with going to

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.3 I'm not going to clean rooms

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

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



**B** Put Consuela's activities in order.

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

**C** Answer the questions.

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

**D** Do a *Substitution Drill*.

### Grammar Focus - *going to* in negative sentences

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.4 Your future plans

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

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

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

*I'm not going to sleep under a newspaper.*

*I'm going to eat some bananas.*



**C** Tell a partner.

**D** Do *Two Truths One Lie*.

## 2.5 What are you going to do?

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Paul going to do?  
He's going to look at temples.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Wayne going to eat?  
Fish.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa going to read her book?  
On the beach.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Khin Zaw going to see?  
His family.



**B** Answer the questions.

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

### Grammar Focus - questions with *going to*

*yes/no* questions:

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

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

*wh* questions:

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

**C** In pairs, ask and answer questions from 2.4.

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

## 3. Tourism

### 3.1 Rules for tourists

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

Amit wants to visit Cambodia with \_\_\_\_\_ for a \_\_\_\_\_. He wants to stay with \_\_\_\_\_.

Dear Madam/Sir,

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

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

Yours sincerely,  
Amit Reddy

### Grammar Focus - *have to*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3.2 Come to Bhutan

**A** What do you know about Bhutan?

**B** Are these statements true or false? Predict.

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

**C** Read the tourist brochure. Were you correct?

**D** What do these mean?

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

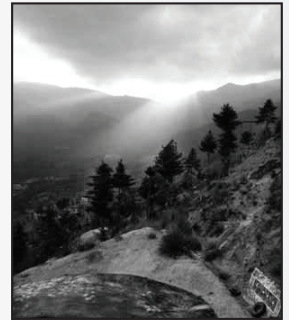
**E** Bhutan limits tourism. Tourists have to pay 200 dollars per night, so most people can't afford to go there. What are the **advantages and disadvantages** of this?

advantages	disadvantages
Protect the environment	

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

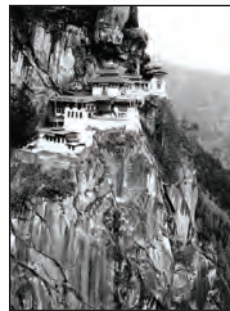
## VISITING BHUTAN

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



Only a small number of tourists come to Bhutan.

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



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

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

**Cultural tours** - See Bhutan's ancient Buddhist temples and

interesting festivals.

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



*Dragon Tours Bhutan can help you visit our wonderful country.*

*See our website:*

*www.visitbhutantours.com for more information.*

### 3.3 Fact or opinion?

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

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

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

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

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

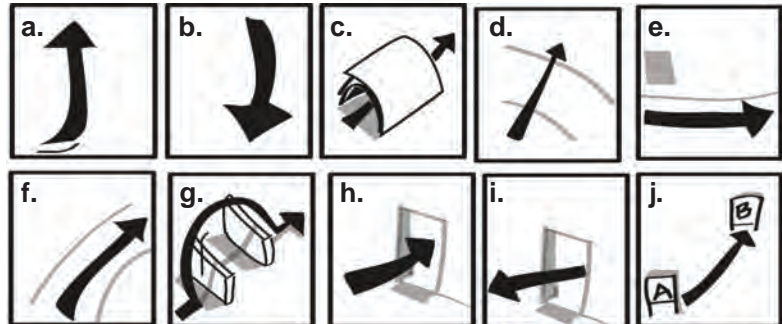


## 4. Movement

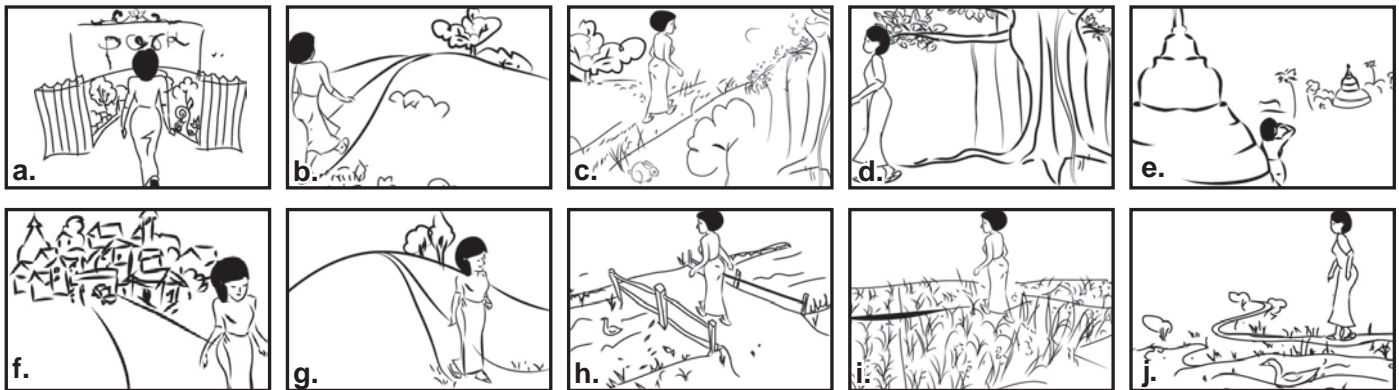
### 4.1 Across Mrauk-U

**A** Match the prepositions of movement with the pictures.

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



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



**C** **140** Listen and repeat.

**D** Do *Disappearing Paragraph*.

### 4.2 Across Myanmar by road

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

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

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

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

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



## 5 Tourism in Myanmar

### 5.1 Punctuation: Sentences

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

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

#### Grammar Focus - punctuation

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

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

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

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

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



### 5.2 Capital letters

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

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

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

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

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

## 6 Phrasebook: Accommodation

### 6.1 Hotels and guesthouses

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

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

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

cheaper	more expensive

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



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

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



## 6.2 Checking in

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

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

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

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

**D** Practise the conversation in pairs.

### Picturebook Guesthouse

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



#### Standard room - 500 Baht

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



#### Deluxe room - 700 baht

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



**Book a room now:**

[www.picturebookthailand.org](http://www.picturebookthailand.org)

## 6.3 Checking out

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

**Guest:** Can I \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>1</sup>. please?  
**Receptionist:** Sure. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>2</sup> your stay?  
**Guest:** It was \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>3</sup>.  
**Receptionist:** Good. A standard room for three nights... That's \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>4</sup>. thanks.  
**Guest:** Here you are. Can I have a \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>5</sup>. please?  
**Receptionist:** Sure. Here you are.

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

**C** Why does the guest want a receipt?

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

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

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

## 7 Learning Strategies: Writing 3

### 7.1 More mistakes

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

WW V ^ Sp \ ↗

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

P T  
i go to the market yesterday P

**C** Read the text. Identify one of each mistake.

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

### 7.2 Checking your written work

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

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

**C** Get your essay back, and fix the mistakes.



# Unit 11 Practice

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

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

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

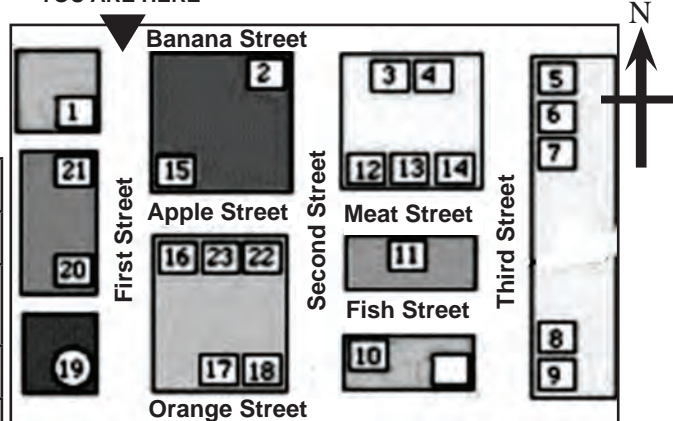
## B True or false? Correct the false sentences.

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

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

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

YOU ARE HERE



## D Follow the directions. Where are you?

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

## E Fact or opinion?

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



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

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

## G Answer the questions.

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



## H Read this list, and write sentences.

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

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

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

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

The secretary has to work Monday to Friday.

The secretary \_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> be female.  
A secretary can be male.

The secretary \_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> answer the phones, and s/he \_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> use a computer and check emails.

Does the secretary \_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> go to meetings with the Director?

Yes, the secretary \_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> go to meetings with the Director.

\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> the secretary \_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> work on weekends?

No, s/he \_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup>.

\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> I \_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup> apply for this job?

No, you \_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup>.

## J Crossword.

### Across

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

### Down

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

## K Translate these into your language.

1. The pharmacy is down the road past the travel agent.
2. Take the number 62 bus.
3. What time does the train leave?
4. Tomorrow I'm going to visit my friend.
5. When are they going to arrive?
6. We have to go to a meeting.
7. She doesn't have to come with us. She can stay here.
8. I want a single fan room.
9. Can I have a receipt, please?

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

accommodation (n)	fan (n)	recommend (v)
across (prep)	festival (n)	refugee (n)
air-con (n)	guest (n)	relax (v)
airport (n)	guesthouse (n)	separate (adj)
along (prep)	hotel management (n)	shared (adj)
ancient (adj)	independent (adj)	single (room) (adj)
balcony (n)	into (prep)	social enterprise (n)
building site (n)	land (n)	south (adj, n)
bus station (n)	lesson (n)	successful (adj)
car park (n)	linecar (n)	temple (n)
careful (adj)	migrant worker (n)	through (prep)
carefully (adv)	non-profit (n, adj)	tradition (n)
check in (v)	north (adj, n)	train station (n)
check out (v)	official (n, adj)	transparency (n)
cleaner (n)	out of (prep)	travel agent (n)
distance (n)	passport (n)	twice (adv)
double (room) (adj)	pharmacy (n)	visa (n)
drive (v)	police station (n)	wages (n)
east (adj, n)	port (n)	west (adj, n)
enough (adv)	private (adj)	wi-fi (n)
facilities (n)	protect (v)	wonderful (adj)
fact (n)	receipt (n)	

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

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

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

**FUNCTIONS:** MEASUREMENT - EXPERIENCE - SAYING GOODBYE

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

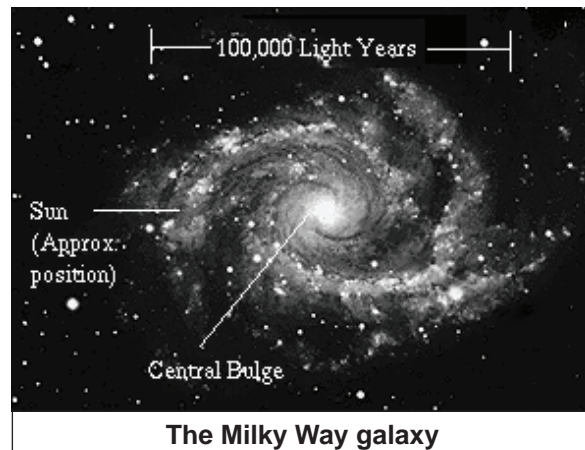
## 1 Space

### 1.1 The Galaxy Song

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

**B** Match these words with their definitions.

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



The Milky Way galaxy

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

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

Just remember that you're standing on a planet  
that's evolving  
And revolving at \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> miles an hour  
That's orbiting at \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> miles an hour  
Of the galaxy we call the Milky Way  
Our galaxy itself contains \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> billion stars  
It's \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> light years side-to-side  
It bulges in the middle, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> light years thick  
But out by us it's just \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> light years wide

We're \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> light years from Galactic Central Point  
We go round every \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> 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  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup> miles a minute and that's the fastest speed  
there is  
So remember when you're feeling very small and  
insecure  
How amazingly unlikely is your birth  
And pray that there's intelligent life somewhere up  
in space  
Because there's bugger all down here down here  
on Earth

**D** [143] Listen. Were you correct?

**E** [143] Listen. True or false?

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

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

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

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

## 1.2 The Earth, Sun and Moon

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

### Grammar Focus - present simple and present continuous

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

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

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

- B** Complete these sentences.

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

## 1.3 The scientist

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

- B** Read the text and answer the questions.

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

### Grammar Focus - present continuous for 'around now'

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

I'm teaching at a university now.

Fill the gaps using phrases from the text.

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

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



Every week, Brian \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>. (*travel*) from England to Switzerland. He \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>. (*go*) by train and he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup>. (*stay*) in a small hotel near his laboratory. He's very busy these days. He \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>. (*build*) a new machine. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup>. (*use*) these machines to learn more about life in the universe.

Brian is famous. He \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup>. (*make*) TV and radio programmes about science. At the moment he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup>. (*not work*) at his laboratory. This month, he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup>. (*travel*) round the world. He \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup>. (*talk*) about his work, his laboratory and his love of science.

## 1.4 this week, this month, this year

- A** Fill the gaps with correct verbs.

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

- B** Write more questions.

- C** Go around the room. Ask and answer questions.

- D** Tell the class some information about your classmates.

Mi Mi is walking to class this week.

- E** Complete these sentences so they are true for you.

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

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



## 2 Measuring things

### 2.1 Metric units

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

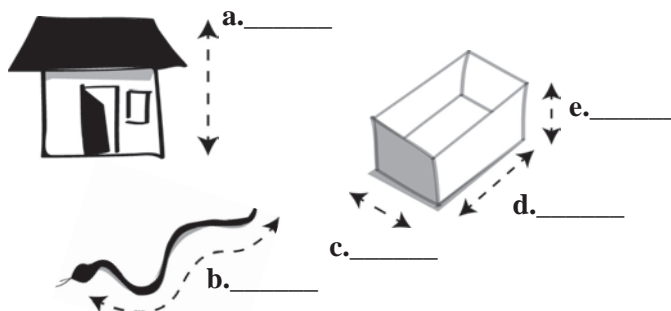
**B** Put these units of measurement in order from smallest to largest.

kilometres   millimetres   metres   centimetres

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

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

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



### 2.2 More about space

**A** Read the information. Can you fill the gaps?

**B** **145** Listen and check.

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

far   old   big

1. The Earth, Sun and Moon are about \_\_\_\_\_ billion years old. This is quite young. Scientists think the universe is 13.7 billion years old.

**a.** 1   **b.** 4.6   **c.** 9.9

2. The distance from the Earth to the Moon changes, but is usually about \_\_\_\_\_,400 km.

**a.** 384   **b.** 484   **c.** 584

3. The diameter of the Moon is \_\_\_\_\_ km. The diameter of the Earth is 12,756 km.

**a.** 34.7   **b.** 347   **c.** 3,474

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

*How dry is it?*

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

### 2.3 Pronunciation: Voiced and unvoiced consonants

**A** How do you say these sounds and words?

/b/ bee, cab   /d/ ID, wide   /g/ goat, bag

/p/ pea, cap   /t/ IT, white   /k/ coat, back

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

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

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

gay / Kay

ball / Paul

build / built

dry / try

glass / class

ride / write

big / pig

back / pack

bored / bought

bill / pill

hard / heart

rode / wrote

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

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

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

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

*I like my glasses but not my classes.*

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

### 3 Have you...

#### 3.1 ...been to Singapore?

**A** Do you know these flags? Name the countries.

**B** **149** Listen. Which countries do they talk about?

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

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

**Lee:** Have you been to Thailand, Jessica?

**Jessica:** Yes, lots of times.

**Lee:** Me too. Bangkok's expensive.

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

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

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

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

**Khin Zaw:** Really? Why?

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

**Khin Zaw:** OK. Good idea.



1.



2.



3.



4.

#### Grammar Focus - present perfect statements

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

a. Positive sentences: I / You / We / They \_\_\_\_\_ been to Yangon  
He / She / It \_\_\_\_\_ been to Pyin Oo Lwin

b. Negative sentences: I / You / We / They \_\_\_\_\_ been to Yangon  
He / She / It \_\_\_\_\_ been to Pyin Oo Lwin

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

a. With a subject pronoun + *have*, we can use \_\_\_\_\_.  
I've been. They've been. NOT: Tom and Mary've been.

b. With any subject + *has*, we can use \_\_\_\_\_.  
He's been. Tom's been. The dog's best friend's been.

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

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

4. What are the past simple forms?

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

#### 3.2 Where have you been?

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

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

- I \_\_\_\_\_ been to Inle Lake.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ been to Shwedagon.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ been to Loikaw.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ been to Myawaddy.

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

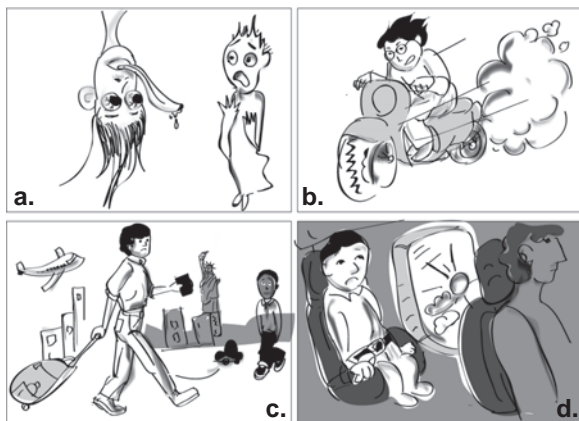
- I've been to \_\_\_\_\_.
- I haven't been to \_\_\_\_\_.
- My father's been to \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother hasn't been to \_\_\_\_\_.
- My friends have been to \_\_\_\_\_.
- They haven't been to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### 3.3 Have you seen a ghost?

**A** Match the questions with the pictures below.

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



**B** Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

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

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

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

Complete the rules and examples.

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

**D** Interview classmates and complete the table.

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

**E** Tell another student what you learned.

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

### 3.4 Have you ever worked for your community?

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

teach help give recycle visit clean start

- clean a lake or river
- recycle plastic

**B** **150** Listen. Who has done what?

Jessica	Paw Mu	Khin Zaw
recycled plastic		

**C** **150** Listen. Answer the questions.

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ community work?

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

Have you ever visited old people?

No, I haven't.

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

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

**G** Write two paragraphs about this.



## 4 Computers

### 4.1 The history of computers

**A** Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

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

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

**C** Fill the gaps using the words in the box.

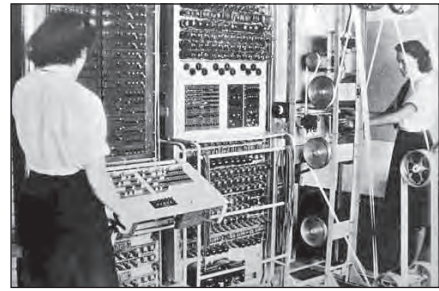
televisions Russia cupboards human laptops

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

**D** **151** Listen and check.

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

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



**A British computer, World War II**



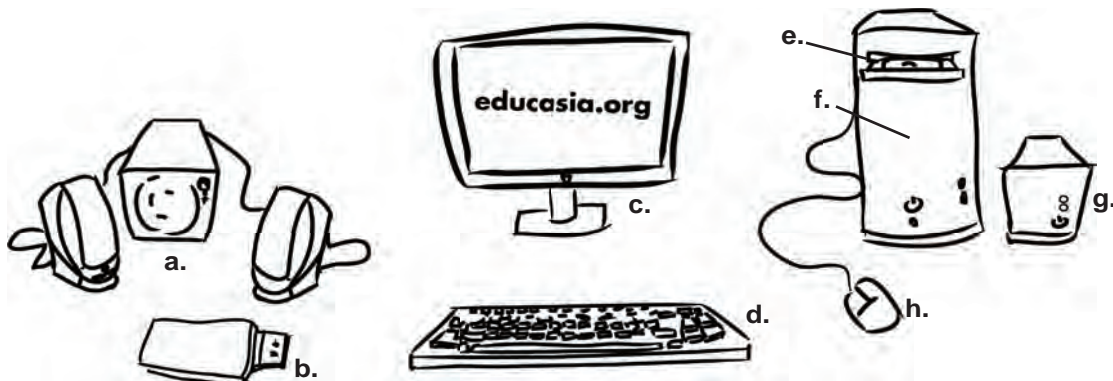
**The Apple II computer, 1977**

### 4.2 The parts of a computer

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

**B** Look at the picture. Label the parts.

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



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

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

**D** Label the parts of the laptop.

keyboard monitor touch-pad  
external CD/DVD drive



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



## 5 Modern technology

### 5.1 The digital divide

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

**B** Read the text and answer the questions.

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



**C** Choose the best title for the text.

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

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

The digital divide is a problem...

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

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

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

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

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



Children in Veerampattinam

## 5.2 Causes of the digital divide

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

people are  
poor

- B** What are some solutions to these problems?



## 5.3 Telephones in Myanmar

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

- B** Read the text. What does it say about?

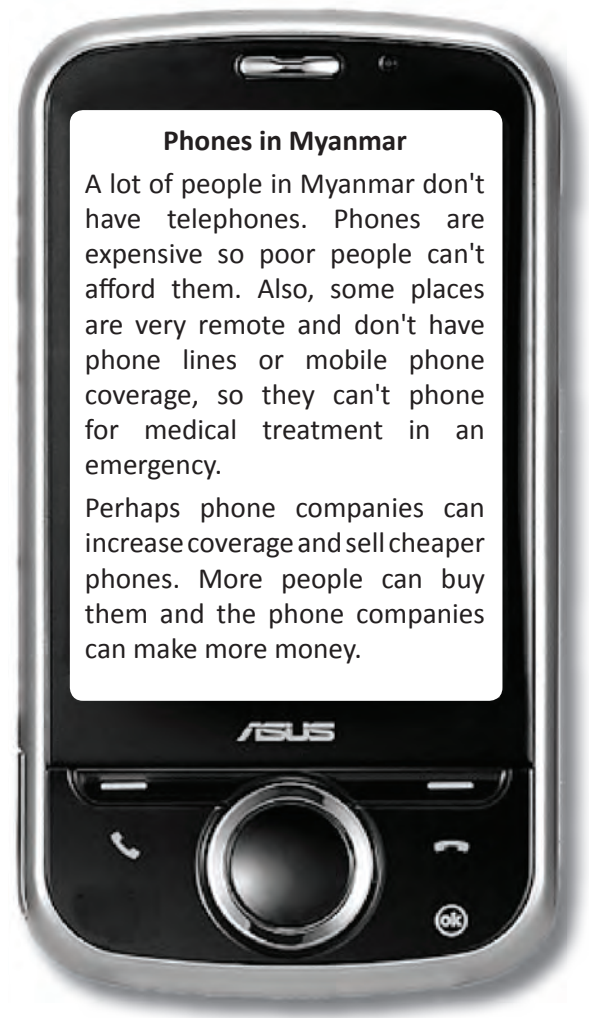
1. the cost of phones?
2. remote communities?
3. phone companies?

- C** Read the text again. Find these things:

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

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

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



### Phones in Myanmar

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

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

## 6 Phrasebook: Appointments and goodbyes

### 6.1 Making an appointment

- A** 152 Listen. What's happening?

- B** 152 Listen. Put the events in order.

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

- C** Answer the questions.

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

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

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

## 6.2 See you in Singapore

**A** Look at the picture. What's happening?

**B** 153 Listen. Answer the questions.

1. Where's Jessica going?
2. When's she going to come back to Myanmar?
3. What's Lee going to do?
4. Where's she going to see Khin Zaw and Khaing Khaing next?
5. Does Jessica want to leave?
6. What does she like about Myanmar?
7. Why is she leaving?



**C** What can you say in these situations?

1. You are saying goodbye to your teacher. She is coming back in October.  
\_\_\_\_\_ in October.
2. Your best friend is leaving. You are sad. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

## 7 Learning Strategies: Using a monolingual dictionary

### 7.1 What's inside?

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

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

1. How to pronounce a word.
2. How to spell a word.
3. The word in small and capital letters.
4. A translation of the word.
5. An example of the word in a sentence.
6. A definition of the word.
7. The part of speech.



### 7.2 Alphabetical order

**A** What order are words in a dictionary?

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

**C** List these words in alphabetical order.

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

### 7.3 A dictionary entry

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

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

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

**volunteer**<sup>1</sup> /vɒlən'tiə/ *verb* (volunteering, volunteered)  
to offer to do something without pay:  
*We volunteered to help at the school.*

**volunteer**<sup>2</sup> *noun*  
someone who does something without pay:  
*She is a volunteer at the clinic.*

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



# Unit 12 Practice

## A Make sentences using the table.

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

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

## B Choose the correct form.

Usually, Greg eats (eat/eats/is eating) a lot of sugar and oil. He \_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>. (likes/is liking/like) it \_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>. and he (don't understand/doesn't understand/isn't understanding) about health. So, he \_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup>. (is/are/is being) sick a lot. Now, he \_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>. (think/is thinking/thinks) about his health. These days, he \_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup>. (is using/uses/use) the internet to find out about food.

Jeab \_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup>. (helps/is helping/help) the environment. He usually \_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup>. (is teaching/are teaching/teaches) people how to grow different types of fruit and vegetables. At the moment, he \_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup>. (teach/teaches/is teaching) people to recycle waste. They \_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup>. (learn/is learning/are learning) how to work with nature.

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

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

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

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

## E Write the questions or the answers.

- Have you done your homework?  
No, *I haven't (done my homework).*
- \_\_\_\_?  
Yes, I have (been to Kandawgyi Park).
- Has she eaten Mohingha? No, \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_? Yes, they have (met me before).
- \_\_\_\_? No, I haven't (ridden an elephant).
- Has he asked you to marry him? Yes, \_\_\_\_
- Have you ever used a computer before?  
No, \_\_\_\_
- Has Ohnmar lived overseas? Yes, \_\_\_\_

## F Put these words in alphabetical order.

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

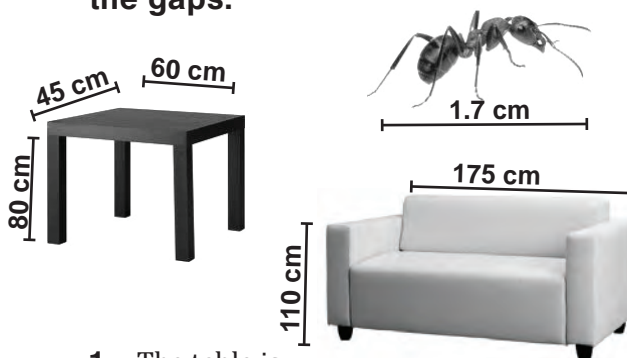


**G Read the conversation. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.**

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

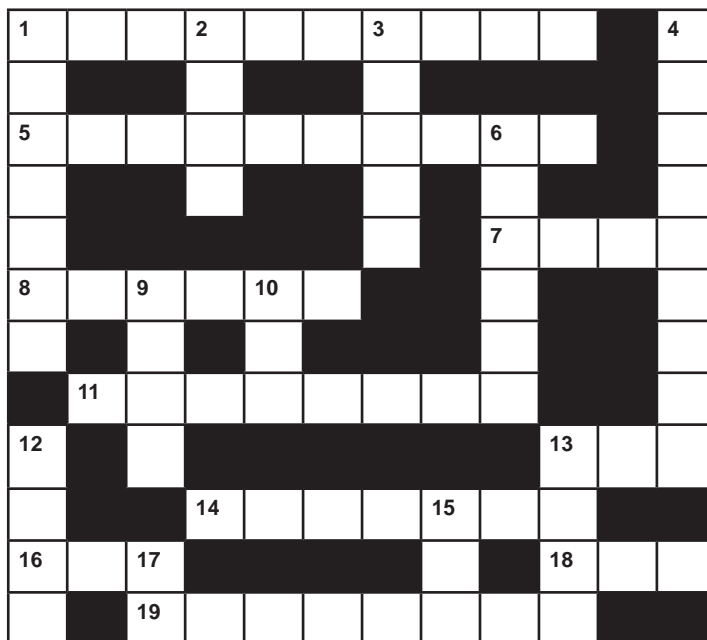
1. Ray calls Nan Si on the phone.
2. Nan Si works at a hospital.
3. She isn't working this morning.
4. She doesn't work at night.
5. Ray has heard 'Pyay Theng Lai'.
6. Ray is watching a football match with his brother at the moment.
7. Ray's brother is not working today.
8. Ray's brother goes on holiday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

**H Look at the measurements and fill the gaps.**



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

**I Crossword.**



**Across**

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

**Down**

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

**K Translate these into your language.**

1. She usually works at the hospital but these days she's working at a clinic.
2. It's 60cm wide and 80cm long.
3. I've taught free English classes.
4. I haven't seen that movie.

5. Have you ever been to China?
6. There are two kinds of computers, desktops and laptops.
7. He's available after 11pm on Tuesday.
8. I'm going to miss you.
9. See you next year!

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

alphabetical order (*n*)  
 amazing (*adj*)  
 cab (*n*)  
 cap (*n*)  
 case (*n*)  
 CD/DVD drive (*n*)  
 centimetre (*n*)  
 central (*adj*)  
 collect (*v*)  
 come back (*v*)  
 community work (*n*)  
 contain (*v*)  
 coverage (*n*)  
 create (*v*)  
 desktop (*n*)  
 diameter (*n*)  
 digital (*adj*)  
 divide (*n, v*)  
 donation (*n*)  
 environmental (*adj*)  
 ever (*adv*)  
 evolve (*v*)  
 example (*n*)  
 expand (*v*)  
 external (*adj*)  
 feel (*v*)

flag (*n*)  
 galaxy (*n*)  
 good idea (*n*)  
 guy (*n*)  
 ID (*n*)  
 improve (*v*)  
 insecure (*adj*)  
 internet café (*n*)  
 invent (*v*)  
 keyboard (*n*)  
 kilometres per hour (*n*)  
 laboratory (*n*)  
 landline (*n*)  
 laptop (*n*)  
 light year (*n*)  
 lucky (*adj*)  
 miles per hour (*n*)  
 millimetre (*n*)  
 miss (*v*)  
 monitor (*n*)  
 moon (*n*)  
 mouse (computer) (*n*)  
 NGO (*n*)  
 orbit (*v*)  
 outer (*adj*)  
 PC (*n*)

phone line (*n*)  
 planet (*n*)  
 python (*n*)  
 recycle (*v*)  
 remote (*adj*)  
 resource (*n*)  
 revolve (*v*)  
 scientist (*n*)  
 search (*n, v*)  
 snake (*n*)  
 solution (*n*)  
 source (*n*)  
 speakers (*n*)  
 speech (*n*)  
 spin (*v*)  
 star (*n*)  
 street children (*n*)  
 sun (*n*)  
 these days (*adv*)  
 too (*adv*)  
 touchpad (*n*)  
 universe (*n*)  
 unlikely (*adj*)  
 UPS (*n*)  
 volunteer (*n, v*)  
 youth (*n, adj*)

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

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

# 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

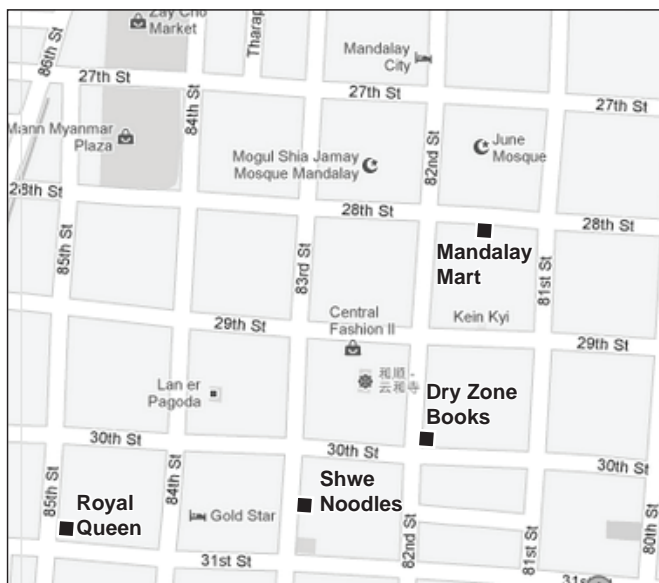
### 3.4 Directions: Partner A

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.

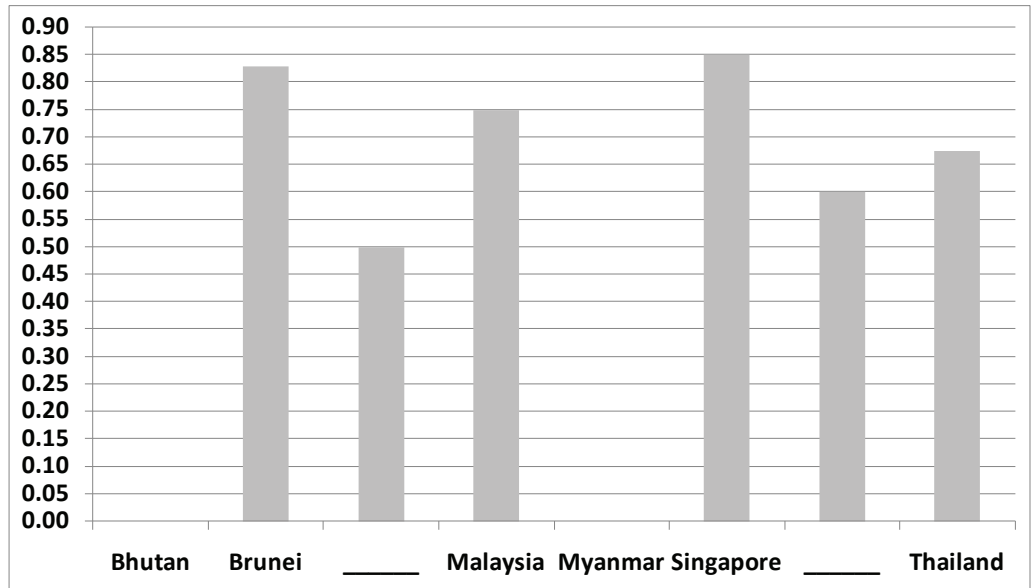
	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
<b>Morning</b>	7 o'clock - _____	wake up eat Yum Yum noodles	go to Hlaing Tharyar to see her mother
<b>Afternoon</b>	watch a movie	2.30 - go to clinic 3.30 buy _____ for her brother	eat lunch _____ (who)
<b>Evening</b>	7.30 _____	7.30 - go to work	5 o'clock - come home on the linecar 7.45 - go to _____ (place)
<b>Night</b>	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

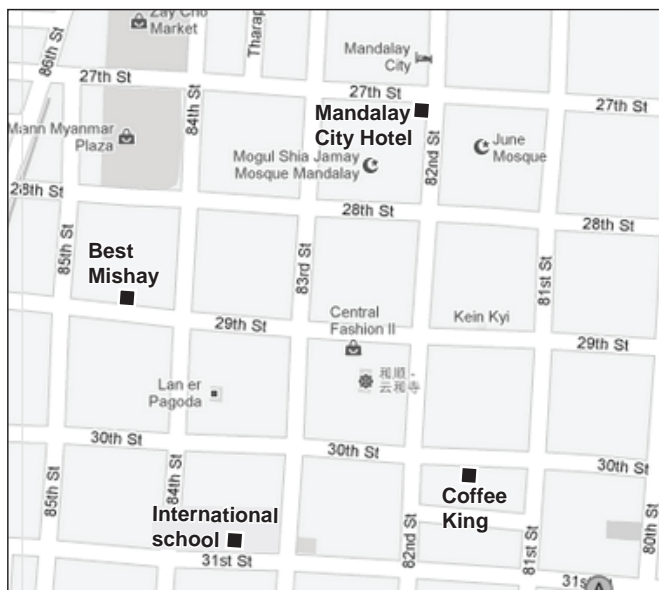
### 3.4 Directions: Partner B

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.

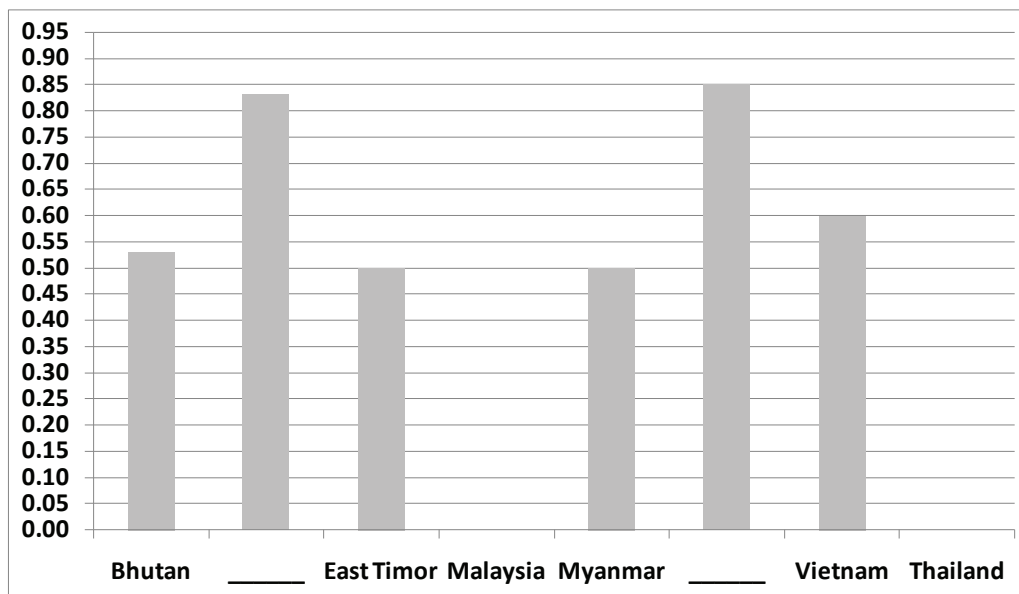
	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
Morning	7 o'clock - come home from hotel	wake up eat _____ (food)	go to _____ (place) to see her mother
Afternoon	_____	2.30 - go to _____ (place) 3.30 - buy school books for her brother	eat lunch with her family
Evening	7.30 - have dinner with her boyfriend	_____ (time) - go to 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
    - **in** February
    - **in** the summer
  - months
  - seasons
  - 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. clean the house. drink tea.
She/He/It		
We/You/They		

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		No,	I	
	She/He/It			She/He/It	
	We/You/They	did.		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.

NOT: ~~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

## and and or

1. *And* includes all the items.
  - You can have chocolate **and** ice cream.  
(= You can have chocolate and you can have ice cream.)
2. *Or* includes only one.
  - You can have chocolate **or** ice cream.  
(= You can have one, but not both.)
3. In negative sentences, *and* can include one.
  - You **can't** have chocolate **and** ice cream.  
(But maybe you can have one of them.)
4. In negative sentences, *or* includes none.
  - You **can't** have chocolate **or** ice cream.  
(You can't have chocolate, and you can't have ice cream.)

## but, so and because

We use the conjunctions *but*, *so* and *because* to join parts of a sentence.

1. We use *but* to show a contrast (difference) between two things. Often, one is positive (good) and one is negative (bad).
  - I like living in this city **but** it's very expensive.  
POSITIVE NEGATIVE
2. We use *so* to show the effect (result) of something. The cause/reason comes first.
  - It was raining **so** we stayed home.  
REASON EFFECT
3. We use *because* to show a cause or reason.
  - I didn't go to work **because** I was sick.  
EFFECT REASON
4. With *because*, the cause/reason can come first or last. If it comes first, we usually add a comma.
  - **Because** I was sick, I didn't go to work.  
REASON EFFECT

## have got

1. *Have got* means the same as *have*.
  - I've got a new bike. = I have a new bike.
2. It is more common than *have* in informal British English. American speakers rarely use it.

### Statements

I/You/We/They	have haven't	got	one.
She/He/It	has hasn't		any ideas.

### Questions and answers

- STATEMENT: **They've** got a new computer.  
 QUESTION: **Have they** got a new computer?  
 ANSWER: • Yes, **they have**. / No, **they haven't**.

# Unit Eleven

## going to

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

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

### Statements

I	'm 'm not	going to	visit my friend.
She/He/It	's isn't		be there.
We/You/They	're aren't		leave tomorrow.

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

- Moe Aye is going to **have** a party.

NOT: ~~Moe Aye is going to has a party.~~

### Questions and answers

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

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

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

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

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

#### 2. wh- questions

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

## have to

We use *have to* to show obligation.

- I have to do my homework.
- We have to get a passport.

### Statements

I/You/We/They	have don't have	to	do it.
She/He/It	has doesn't have		be careful.

### Questions and answers

STATEMENT: We have to do it.

QUESTION: **Do we** have to do it?

ANSWER: • Yes, **we do**. / No, **we don't**.

## Punctuation

### Full stops and question marks

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

### Capital letters

We capitalise:

1. The first word in every sentence.
  - **M**y sister is a doctor
2. The pronoun *I*.
  - My family and **I** usually stay at home at Thingyan.
3. 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.
4. Nationalities, languages, religions and ethnic groups.
 

• <b>M</b> yanmar	• <b>B</b> uddhist	• <b>K</b> ayin
• <b>E</b> nglish	• <b>C</b> hristian	• <b>A</b> asian
• <b>T</b> hai	• <b>R</b> ohingya	• <b>A</b> frican
  5. Continents, countries, cities, towns, villages, oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and other natural geographical features.
 

• <b>E</b> urope	• <b>T</b> he Pacific Ocean
• <b>T</b> he United States	• <b>T</b> he Andaman Sea
• <b>T</b> hailand	• <b>L</b> ake Baikal
• <b>Y</b> angon	• <b>T</b> he Amazon River
• <b>H</b> pa-an	• <b>M</b> ount Everest
• <b>P</b> aungde	
  6. Some school subjects. We capitalise it if it is a nationality, language or religion, or it has a number.
 

• English	NOT: <del>science</del>
• Maths 101	NOT: <del>maths</del>
• Buddhism	NOT: <del>theology</del>

# Unit Twelve

## Present continuous for 'around now'

1. 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.)
2. 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

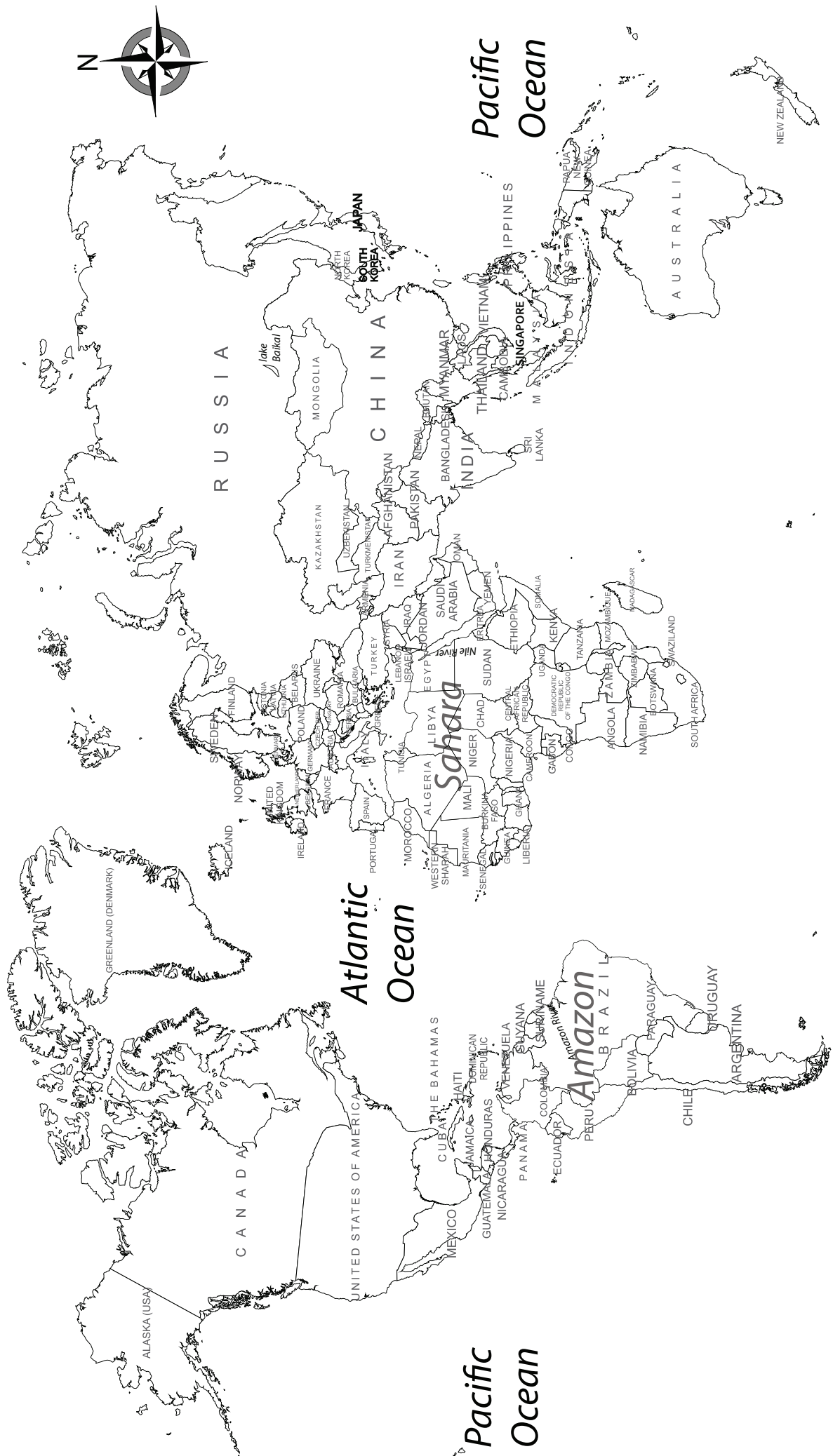
## Vowel sounds

/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>ee</u> , m <u>ea</u> t
/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>oo</u> d, p <u>u</u> t
/u:/	bl <u>ue</u> , tw <u>o</u>
/aɪ/	<u>ey</u> e, f <u>i</u> ve
/aʊ/	n <u>ow</u> , <u>ou</u> t
/eɪ/	<u>ei</u> ght, l <u>a</u> te
/əʊ/	h <u>o</u> me, <u>o</u> pen
/ɔɪ/	b <u>oy</u> , n <u>oi</u> se
/eə/	wh <u>ere</u> , ch <u>air</u>
/ɪə/	<u>ear</u> , h <u>ere</u>
/ʊə/	t <u>ou</u> rist, c <u>ure</u>

## Consonant sounds

/b/	<u>b</u> ad, c <u>ab</u> bage
/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/	y <u>e</u> s, y <u>e</u> llow
/k/	c <u>a</u> t, bl <u>a</u> ck
/l/	l <u>e</u> g, l <u>i</u> ttle
/m/	<u>m</u> an, tom <u>a</u> to
/n/	<u>n</u> o, t <u>e</u> n
/ŋ/	s <u>i</u> ng <u>er</u> , th <u>i</u> ng
/p/	<u>p</u> en, m <u>a</u> p
/r/	r <u>e</u> d, s <u>or</u> ry
/s/	s <u>ee</u> , cl <u>a</u> ss
/ʃ/	<u>sh</u> e, f <u>i</u> sh
/t/	t <u>e</u> a, m <u>ee</u> t
/tʃ/	<u>ch</u> eck, wat <u>ch</u>
/θ/	<u>th</u> ink, b <u>oth</u>
/ð/	<u>th</u> is, m <u>oth</u> er
/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

# WORLD MAP



## 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:/

/ɔ:/ /ɜ:/ 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

1. A: How tall's your house?  
B: It's about six metres.
2. 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
3. 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

- a. 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.
- b. The distance from the Earth to the Moon changes, but it is usually about 384,400 km.
- c. 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

1. You've got a nice white coat.
2. He had a big, black knife in his pack.
3. Slow down, please. I can't write very fast.
4. They cut a lot of trees down and built roads.
5. 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!