

Elementary English



SELF-STARTER



SELF STUDY RESOURCE
FOR KAREN ADULTS

The Curriculum Project

Educasia
Education in Context

ABOUT



US AND THIS BOOK

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COURSE MAP

		Topic	Language Skills
Unit 1	Lesson 1	• Greetings	• Introductions
	Lesson 2	• Nationalities	• Verb ' <i>to be</i> '
	Lesson 3	• Possession	• Possessive adjectives
	Lesson 4	• Study instructions	• Imperatives
Unit 2	Lesson 1	• Personal information	• Simple questions and answers
	Lesson 2	• Family and age	• Numbers up to 100
	Lesson 3	• Jobs and occupations	• Present simple
	Lesson 4	• Everyday people / objects	• Singular and plural nouns
Unit 3	Lesson 1	• Describing things (part 1)	• Adjectives
	Lesson 2	• Describing things (part 2)	• Articles <i>a/an</i>
	Lesson 3	• Appearance	• Verb ' <i>to be</i> ' vs. ' <i>to have</i> '
	Lesson 4	• Describing people	• Adjectives (continued)

COURSE MAP

		Topic	Language Skills
Unit 4	Lesson 1	• Telling time	• Phrases about time
	Lesson 2	• Weekly routines	• Days of the week • Adverbs of frequency
	Lesson 3	• Everyday discussion	• Yes/no questions
	Lesson 4	• Asking questions	• Wh- questions • Short answers
Unit 5	Lesson 1	• Reading a menu	• Food vocabulary
	Lesson 2	• Ordering at a restaurant / café	• There is/are a(n)/some
	Lesson 3	• Food items	• There is/are questions • (Un)countable items
	Lesson 4	• Following a recipe	• Sequencing words
Unit 6	Lesson 1	• My home	• Prepositions of place
	Lesson 2	• My neighbourhood	• Prepositions of time
	Lesson 3	• Finding an apartment	• Can / can't
	Lesson 4	• At the office	• Present continuous

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Introduction

Self-Starter English is a self-study resource for Karen adult learners. This book is for people who are eager to improve their English on their own or are unable to join a formal language course. Although the book covers the basics of an *elementary level* of English, the structure of the lessons allows students to work at their own pace and adapt the book to their specific learning needs.

It includes a range of topics common in daily conversation while introducing grammar rules and new vocabulary. As a self-study book, **Self-Starter English** allows the student to be his/her own teacher. Each lesson is followed by detailed explanations of grammar, English-Karen translations of vocabulary, and an answer key to all exercises.

Added features - a Self-Study Plan, Revision, Post-Test, and Practice Package - help students to stay on track with their study goals as well as encourage learning beyond the use of the book!

Who is it for?

The book is designed for adult learners (16+) who are at a beginner to elementary level of English. **Self-Starter English** is suitable for learners who:

- Do not have the chance to take an in-class English course but want to study on their own
- Want to start an English course (elementary or above) but need to review what they have already learned
- Have already learned some English (beginner to elementary) but wish to refresh their memory and review the basics
- Use English at work or in everyday situations and want to strengthen their vocabulary and language skills

What is included?

The book discusses a number of different topics that will be useful in everyday interactions and settings. In addition, the exercises include new vocabulary for each topic and apply the four main language skills: reading, writing, listening, and speaking (by repeating/practicing with the Audio tracks).

In **Self-Starter English**, you will find:

- A series of **Lessons** divided by topic and progressing levels of grammar
- A **CD** with audio activities for building listening (and conversation) skills
- A **Language Reference** following each lesson, including grammar and vocabulary tips as well as an Answer Key to the lesson's exercises

Extras!

In addition to each lesson and Language Reference, there are added sections to help guide you through the book and get the most out of your self-study:

- A **Self-Study Plan** to help set goals for yourself in your English studies as well as track your progress throughout the book. Study tips are included to encourage new ways of learning English in addition to the use of the book.
- A **Revision** to check how well you understood the lessons from the book. For areas of the test where you receive a low score, you can return to the appropriate sections of the book to review
- A **Post-Test** to test your overall comprehension of the book, including the ability to recognize various grammar rules and translate vocabulary terms.
- A **Practice Package** to have greater exposure to English (listening and reading) after the completion of the book. The package includes a series of elementary English podcasts and audio scripts from the British Council website (<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/elementary-podcasts>) as well as a set of readings from the ESL Lounge online (<http://www.esl-lounge.com>).

How do I use it?

Self-Starter English is designed for you to use the book as it most suits you. Depending on your level of English, you can think about which of the following options will work best for you:

- (1) EITHER complete a lesson's activities as best as you can (it is normal not to know all the answers) and then check your answers and use the additional learning support from the Language Reference that follows. ***This is recommended if you are using this book as a review.***
- (2) OR read through the Language Reference *before* completing the lesson's exercises. This way, you will already be comfortable with the vocabulary and grammar rules that you will be practicing. ***This is recommended if you find the lessons a bit challenging and above your level of English.***

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Introduction (တိကတီးလၢညါ)

Self-Starter English လံာ်တဘျဉ်အံၤ ဘၣ်တၢ်တိာ်ဖၣ်အိၣ်အီၤလၢပုၤသ့ၣ်ဘၣ်သးစၢ်လၢ ကိၣ်ပယိၤတဖၣ်လၢကမၤလိၤအါထီၣ် ကိၣ်လၢဝါကျိၣ်လၢ အနီၣ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လံာ်အံၤဘၣ်တၢ်ကွဲးအီၤလၢ ပုၤလၢအသးအူၣ်နီၣ်လၢကမၤလိၤသ့အါထီၣ် အကိၣ်လၢဝါကျိၣ်လၢအနီၣ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲ မ့တမ့ၢ်ပုၤလၢကလဲၤထီၣ်မၤလိၤတၢ်လၢတီၤပုၤ အတၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်တ ခိၣ်ဝဲတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လံာ်အံၤမ့ၢ်လံာ်ကိၣ်လၢဝါကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံး Elementary Level of English တဘျဉ်ဒီး အတၢ်မၤလိၤအကျိၤအကျဲတဖၣ် ဟ့ၣ်ပုၤမၤလိၤတၢ်တဖၣ်အခွဲးအယၢ်လၢ အကမၤလိၤတၢ်လၢအနီၣ်ကစၢ် ဒၣ်ဝဲဒီးလၢအတၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်တၢ်အိၣ်သးအဖီခိၣ်ဒီးကမၤလိၤန့ၣ်ဝဲကျိၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤလီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးဒ်အတၢ်လိၣ်ဘၣ်အသးသ့ဝဲန့ၣ် လီၤ.

လံာ်အံၤအိၣ်ယုာ်ဝဲဒီးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ခိၣ်တိၤလၢတၢ်သ့အီၤကိးနံၤဒဲးလၢတၢ်ကတိၤမုၢ်ဆူၣ်မုၢ်ဂီၤတဖၣ်အကျိၤတကတီၢ်ယိၤအိၣ် ယုာ်ဒီးကြၣ်မၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)တၢ်ကျိၤဒီးဝီၤဩအသိၣ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.ဒ်အမ့ၢ်ဝဲလံာ်တဘျဉ်လၢနီၣ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲကယုာ်သ့ၣ် ညါမၤလိၤအီၤအဂီၢ်အသိးလံာ်တဘျဉ်အံၤဟ့ၣ်တၢ်ခွဲးတၢ်ယၢ်လၢပုၤမၤလိၤတၢ်ဖိကသိၣ်လိၤလီၤအကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲအသးန့ၣ် လီၤ.တၢ်မၤလိၤတခါစုၣ်စုၣ်အိၣ်ယုာ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ပုၤကြၣ်မၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)အဂ့ၢ်အကျိၤ.တၢ်ကျိၤထံက့ၤကိၣ်လၢဝါဝီၤဩတဖၣ်ဆူၣ်ကညိ ကျိၣ်.ဒီးတၢ်ဂၤမၤလိၤကွဲးလိသးယုာ်ဒီးအတၢ်စံးအသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်လီၤ.

တၢ်မၤလိၤအက့ၢ်အဂီၢ်လၢတၢ်ထၢန့ၣ်အါထီၣ်တဖၣ်-နီၣ်ကစၢ်တၢ်တိၤကျိၤလၢတၢ်မၤလိၤ,တၢ်က့ၢ်ကွၢ်သမံသမိးက့ၢ် တၢ်မၤလိၤ.တၢ်ဒီးစဲး,ဒီးတၢ်မၤလိၤအတၢ်ကွဲးလိသးသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤကမၤစၢၤပုၤမၤလိၤတၢ်ဖိတဖၣ်ဒ်သိးအတၢ်မၤလိၤကလဲၤသးဘၣ် ဘျီးဘၣ်ဒါဒ်အတၢ်ပညိၣ်အိၣ်အသိးတကးဒီးဘၣ်တၢ်အံၤကဟ့ၣ်ဆူၣ်ထီၣ်အဝဲသ့ၣ်အသးဒ်သိးကမၤလိၤအါထီၣ်တၢ်ဆူၣ်ညါကွၢ်ကွၢ် အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

Who is it for? (လၢမတကၤအဂီၢ်လဲၣ်)

လံာ်အံၤဘၣ်တၢ်ထုးထီၣ်အီၤလၢပုၤသးစၢ်(၁၆နံၣ်ဆူဖီခိၣ်)လၢအကိၣ်လၢဝါပတီၢ်အိၣ်ဝဲအဂီၢ်ခိၣ် ထံးတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. **Self-Starter** ကိၣ်လၢဝါလံာ်အံၤကြၢၤဝဲဒီးပုၤလၢ-

- >> အတန့ၢ်ဘၣ်တၢ်ခွဲးတၢ်ယၢ်လၢကထီၣ်ကိၣ်လၢဝါကျိၣ်တီၤတၢ်မၤလိၤတဖၣ်ဘၣ်ဆၣ်ဆၣ်ဒီးမၤ လိဝဲလၢအနီၣ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲအဂီၢ်
- >> အဆၣ်ဒီးထီၣ်ကိၣ်လၢဝါကျိၣ်တၢ်မၤလိၤ(ဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံးဒီးဆူအဖီခိၣ်)တဖၣ်ဒီးဆၣ်ဒီးကွၢ်သ့ၣ်နီၣ်က့ၢ် review အတၢ်မၤလိၤအပတီၢ်လၢမၤလိၤတ့ၢ်ဝဲတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်
- >> အမၤလိၤတ့ၢ်(ဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံးဒီးတီၤဖုၣ်)ကိၣ်လၢဝါကျိၣ်တဖၣ်ဘၣ်ဆၣ်ဆၣ်ဒီးမၤသ့ၣ်နီၣ်ထီၣ် က့ၢ်သးဒီးက့ၢ်သမံသမိးက့ၢ်ကျိၣ်အတၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်အဂီၢ်
- >> အသူကိၣ်လၢဝါကျိၣ်လၢကိးနံၤဒဲးတၢ်ဖဲးတၢ်မၤပူၤဒီးဆၣ်ဒီးမၤအါထီၣ်တၢ်သူကိၣ်လၢဝါဝီၤ ဩဒီးတၢ်ကတိၤကျိၣ်တၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်တဖၣ်အဂီၢ်.

What is included? (တၢ်မနုၤတဖၣ်ဆိၣ်ယုၣ်လဲၣ်)

လံာ်တဘျီအပူၤဆၢဆိၣ်ယုၣ်ဝဲဒီးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤခိၣ်တိၤအါမံၤလၢတၢ်သ့တိၤကိၤသုလၢကိးန့ၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဆိၣ်မူန့ၣ်လီၤ.အါန့ၢ်အန့ၢ်.တၢ်မၤလိၣ်ခိၣ်တိၤတခါစ့ၣ်အတၢ်ဂဲၤလိၣ်ကိးဒီးအပူၤန့ၣ်ဆိၣ်ယုၣ်ဝဲဒီးဝီၤတြီၤဖျါသိတဖၣ်ဒီးကျိၣ်တၢ်သ့တဘျီခိၣ်ထံးအကါဒိၣ်လွံၤခါလၢအမ့ၢ်တၢ်ဖး.တၢ်ကွဲး.တၢ်ဒိကန့ၣ်ဒီးတၢ်စံးကတိၤ(ကွဲးလိသးခိၣ်ဖျါကွၢ်တၢ်တၢ်ကလုာ်လၢန့ၢ်ဟူၤလၢလိလုာ်ကွဲးပူၤ)လၢပုၤမၤလိတဖၣ်တဖၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.လၢ **Self-Starter** လံာ်တဘျီဆၢအပူၤနကထံၣ်ဘၣ်

>> တၢ်မၤလိကရူၢ်မိလၢဘၣ်တၢ်နီၤဖးလီၤဆၢတဆိဘၣ်တဆိဒီးသိးကမၤလဲၤထီၣ်လဲၤထီၣ်ပုၤမၤလိတဖၣ်အတၢ်သ့တြီၤမၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)ကသုလၢအဂီၢ်မိ

>> CD လၢအဆိၣ်ဝဲဒီးတၢ်ဖိၣ်ယၢတၢ်ကလုာ်အတၢ်ဂဲၤမံးမၤတဖၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲဒီးသိးကမၤဂ့ၢ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ဒိကန့ၣ်(တၢ်စံးကတိၤသကိးတၢ်)အတၢ်သ့တဘျီအဂီၢ်

>> ကျိၤတၢ်မၤလိမိၣ်ပုၤလၢအဆိၣ်ယုၣ်ဝဲဒီးတြီၤမၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး),ဝီၤတြီၤ,တၢ်ကွဲးလိမၤလိဒီးအတၢ်စံးအာတဖၣ်ဆိၣ်ယုၣ်ဝဲလၢတၢ်မၤလိတခါစ့ၣ်အဂီၢ်

Extras! (အါန့ၢ်အမဲၣ်ညါ)

လၢန့ၣ်အမဲၣ်ညါ.လံာ်တဘျီဆၢအပူၤဘၣ်တၢ်ထၢန့ၣ်အါထီၣ်ယုၣ်ဝဲဒီးတၢ်မၤလိအကရူၢ်အဂီၢ်အဂၤတဖၣ်လၢကမၤစၢၤန့ၢ်ဒီးနကယုသ့ညါ.မၤလိအါထီၣ်ကိၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်လၢန့ၢ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

>> နီၢ်ကစၢ်တၢ်တိၢ်ကျဲၤလၢတၢ်မၤလိအဂီၢ်ဆၢကမၤစၢၤန့ၢ်လၢနကတုၤလၢနတၢ်မၤလိအတၢ်တိၢ်ကျဲၤဟံၣ်ဆိၣ်အသိးတကးဒီးဘၣ်ဒီးသိးနသမံသမိးထံနတၢ်လဲၤထီၣ်လဲၤထီၣ်ကျဲၤကသ့အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.ခိၣ်ဖျါန့ၣ်လဲၤဆၢအယိနကထံၣ်ဘၣ်စ့ၢ်ကိးတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကုၣ်ဟ့ၣ်ဖးဘၣ်ယးတၢ်မၤလိအကျိၤအကျဲအသိအဂီၢ်အဂၤတဖၣ်လၢနတၢ်မၤလိခါအုညါအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

>> တၢ်သမံသမိးကွၢ်ကဒါကုၤသန့ၣ်ဆၢမၤစၢၤန့ၢ်ဒီးသိးနကကွၢ်သမံသမိးကွၢ်နတၢ်န့ၢ်ပၢၢ်တၢ်မၤလိလၢလံာ်ပူၤဆၢဆိၣ်ထဲလဲၣ်ထဲလဲၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.လၢတၢ်ဒီးစံးအပူၤန့ၢ်န့ၢ်အမးစၢၤဒီးတၢ်ဆၢဒုးသ့ညါန့ၢ်လၢတၢ်မၤလိဖဲလဲၣ်တခါန့ၢ်ကွၢ်ကွၢ်မၤလိအါထီၣ်ကဒါကုၤဆၢအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

>> Post-Test တၢ်ဒီးစံးဆၢမၤကွၢ်နတၢ်န့ၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢနမၤလိန့ၢ်လဲၤလၢလံာ်တဘျီဆၢအပူၤလၢအမ့ၢ်တၢ်သ့သ့တြီၤမၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)အတၢ်ဘျုးအကလုာ်ကလုာ်ဒီးတၢ်သ့ကျိးထံဝီၤတြီၤဖျါဆူကညိကျိၣ်အဂီၢ်

>> Practice Package တၢ်မၤလိသုသးတဖၣ်ဆၢမ့ၢ်ဝဲဒီးသိးနကဒီးန့ၢ်ဘၣ်ကိၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်ဘၣ်ယးဒီး(တၢ်ဒိကန့ၣ်.တၢ်ဖး)ဖဲနမၤလိလံာ်တဘျီဆၢအါအလီၢ်ခဲန့ၣ်လီၤ.တၢ်လၢအဆိၣ်ယုၣ်လၢ Practice Package ပူၤမ့ၢ်ဝဲကိၤလၢကျိၣ်ခိၣ်ထံးတၢ်ဒိကန့ၣ်တၢ်ကလုာ်တဖၣ်လၢတၢ်ကရၢကရီၢ် British Council ထုးထီၣ်ဝဲ(https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/elementary-podcasts) န့ၣ်လီၤ.လၢတၢ်ဖးလိကိၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၢ်န့ၢ်လံာ်တၢ်ကွဲးလိဖဲ (http://www.esl-lounge.com) သ့န့ၣ်လီၤ.

How do I use it? (ယကဘၣ်သ့ဆိၣ်လဲၣ်)

Self-Starter English လံာ်ဆၢဘၣ်တၢ်ထုးထီၣ်ဆၢလၢနကသ့ဆိၣ်တၢ်ဆိၣ်သး

တြီၤဒီးန့ၢ်အဂၤကတၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.ဒ်နကိၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်အပတီၢ်ဆိၣ်အဖိခိၣ်အသိးနဆိကမိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်မၤလိဖဲလဲၣ်တခါကဂၤကတၢ်လၢနဂီၢ်ဒီးနယုထၢကျဲလၢနဂီၢ်သ့ဝဲလီၤ.

(၁)နမၤပိာ်ထွဲတၢ်မၤလိကွဲးလိသးတဖၣ်တသ့ဖဲအသ့(တလိၣ်လၢနကဘၣ်သ့ညါတၢ်စံးအါဝဲလၢဂီၢ်ဘၣ်)နတၢ်အဆၢတဖၣ်နက့ၢ်ထီၣ်သတြီၤကွၢ်ဒီးတၢ်မၤလိမိၣ်ပုၤ Language Reference လၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဟံၣ်ဆၢသ့န့ၣ်လီၤ.ကျဲအဝဲဆၢကဂ့ၢ်ဝဲလၢနသ့လဲၣ်ဆၢလၢနကွၢ်သမံသမိးကွၢ်နကိၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

(၂)မုာ်တဖၣ်တဖျါဒီးလၢနစးထီၣ်တၢ်မၤလိအတၢ်ဂဲၤကွဲးလိသးဘၣ်အခါဖးဆိတၢ်မၤလိမိၣ်ပုၤ Language Reference န့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.နမ့ၢ်မၤဒီးနကသ့ညါဆိဘၣ်ကိၤလၢဝါဝီၤတြီၤတဖၣ်မုာ်ဂ့ၢ်.တြီၤမၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)တဖၣ်မုာ်ဂ့ၢ်.လၢနကကွဲးလိခါအုညါန့ၣ်လီၤ.ကျဲအဝဲဆၢန့ၣ်သ့သ့ဖဲလၢနထံၣ်တၢ်မၤလိဆၢကိၤလၢနဂီၢ်တဖၣ်ဒီးကျိၣ်အပတီၢ်ထီၣ်လၢနဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

SELF-STUDY PLAN

Goal Setting

ဝဲလၢနမၤလိတၢ်လၢနနီၢ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်န့ၣ်အခါဘၣ်သ့ၣ်သ့ၣ်နကဘၣ်ကွၢ်ဆၢၣ်မဲၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲအယိအရၢဒိၣ်လၢနကပၤယၢ်နတၢ်သးဆူၣ်ဒီးသးစၢ်ဆၢတဖၣ်လီၤ.

ဒီးတၢ်အံၤကကဲထီၣ်တၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲလၢနဂီၢ်သ့ၣ်သ့ၣ်လီၤ.တၢ်သ့ၣ်နီၢ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ရဲၣ်ကျဲၤ Self-Study Plan အံၤကမၤစၢၤနၤဒ်သီးနကပၤဆူၣ်တၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်လၢတၢ်မၤလိအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

လၢတၢ်မၤလိကျိၣ်အသိတခါခါန့ၣ်အရၢဒိၣ်ဝဲလၢနကဟံလီၤတၢ်ပညိၣ်ဖိတၢ်လၢနတၢ်မၤလိအပူၤတပယူၣ်ယိန့ၣ်လီၤ.သ့တၢ်လီၢ်ကဝီၤလၢအဖီလၢတဖၣ်လၢနကကွဲးလီၤတၢ်တီၢ်ဟံလၢနတၢ်မၤလိအဂီၢ်ဒ်သီးနကတုၤလၢတၢ်ပညိၣ်ဖိတၢ်လၢဆူညါစ့ၤလၢအတီၢ်ပူၤန့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.ဘၣ်ဆၢတၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲမ့ၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးန့ၣ်ဖျိတၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤမ့ၢ်တမ့ၢ်နကီၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်အပတီၢ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤဒီးတလိၣ်လၢနဘၣ်ကွဲးလီၤအံၤဘၣ်.နမ့ၢ်ကျဲးစၢၤမၤလိတၢ်မၤလိတနံၤတစးတနံၤတစးဒီးယံၣ်ထီၣ်ယံၣ်ထီၣ်နတၢ်မၤလိကီၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်အံၤကကဲထီၣ်ဝဲန့ၣ်လီၤ.

Example

Goal:	Finish Unit 1 of Self-Starter English
Due:	November 10, 2016 (in one month)
How:	To achieve this goal I will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study 1 hour each Sunday 2. Practice 2 hours in the week (i.e. watch an English movie) 3. Record everything in my Self-Study Plan
Achieved?	YES

Your turn!

Goal #1:	
Due:	
How:	To achieve this goal I will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.
Achieved?	

SELF-STUDY PLAN

Goal Setting

Goal #2:	
Due:	
How:	To achieve this goal I will: 1. 2. 3.
Achieved?	

Goal #3:	
Due:	
How:	To achieve this goal I will: 1. 2. 3.
Achieved?	

Goal #4:	
Due:	
How:	To achieve this goal I will: 1. 2. 3.
Achieved?	

SELF-STUDY PLAN

Study Tips

လတ်တော့၌အံ့အိ၌ယုဒီးတၢ်ဂဲၤလိၤကွီးလိတဖၣ်
 လၢန့ၢ်လၢဝါကျိၣ်ကဂ့ၤထီၣ်လၢကျဲအဘိဘိန့ၣ်လိၤလၢန့ၢ်မၤလိတၢ်အဂီၢ်ကွၢ်တၢ်မၤလိတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကူၣ်ဟ့ၣ်ဖးတဖၣ်
 လၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဟ်အံၤတဖၣ်အံၤဝဲယုထၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကူၣ်ဖဲလဲၣ်တခါမ့ၢ်အဂ့ၢ်ကတၢ်လၢန့ၢ်တက့ၢ်ဝဲဒီးကိၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်အံၤ
 န့ၣ်ကစၢ်ဒ်န့ၣ်ကမၤလိအိၤလၢကျိၣ်လဲၣ်န့ၣ်ဆိကမိၣ်ဒီးဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်အိၤတက့ၢ်

Listening

Speaking

Reading

Writing

>>စိတ်ယုတ်ကွဲးနိတ်တီးလံးဝိယုးဒီးနုထီတိတကုာ်.ဖဲနမ့ၢ်ထံၣ်ဝီၤသြအသိတဖျၢၣ်ဖျၢၣ်ဒီးန
ကြးကတိဟ်နသးထီတိလၢနကကွဲးနိတ်ယုာ်(မုတမ့ၢ်ကွၢ်ယုကွၢ်)အိၣ်န့ၣ်တကုာ်.ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်ဝီၤ
သြအလံာ်ကုမိတဖၣ်ဒီးစိတ်ယုာ်ဒီးနုဖဲနလဲတဖျၢၣ်လၢလံာ်.မုတမ့ၢ်ကျးလိၤအိၣ်လၢနဟံၣ်တၢ်န့ၣ်ကတ
ဖဲလၢနကွၢ်ဖျၢၣ်အိၣ်သြအလံာ်န့ၣ်တကုာ်.

>> ဟံးန့ၣ်တၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်လၢနကကွဲးလံာ်လၢကီၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်တက့ၢ်.ကွဲးလံာ်တၢ်ကွဲးဖျၢၣ်ကိၣ်ဖိတဖၣ်.မ့တမ့ၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်ဆူတၢ်သကိးဆိၣ်ဒီးသ့ကြၣ်မါ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ဝံး)တၢ်ဘျုးလၢနမလီၤန့ၣ်တၢ်ဆိတဖၣ်တက့ၢ်.လံာ်တဘျုးအပူၤနကွဲးနီၣ်ကွဲးယါနက့ၢ်ဖျၢၣ်ကိၣ်နဲကိးနံၤဒီးသ့သ့န့ၣ်လီၤ.တမ့ၢ်နကီၤလၢဝါဟဲက့ၢ်ထီၣ်ဒီးနက့ၢ်ကွဲးမးကဒါက့ၢ်တၢ်လၢနကွဲးတၢ်အပူၤက့ၢ်တဖၣ်ဒီးနဘိၣ်ဘၣ်က့ၢ်ကြၣ်မါ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ဝံး)မ့တမ့ၢ်ဝါတြဲတဖျါၣ်လၢအကမၣ်တဖၣ်သ့သ့န့ၣ်လီၤ.

>>> ဖေးဖေးယူဖေးလိတ်တံကစဉ်၊ ခေးကစုလိတ်လကီလေဝါကျိတ်တဖဉ်တကွ၊ ယူဖေးလိတ်ကီလေဝါလအပတီကိတ်တလ၊ လာနဂီတကူဘဉ်ဆဉ်ကဘဉ်မ့တံတတေးဒီးနုတစဲတကွ၊ လကျိအံဒီးဖဲနယူဖေးလိတ်အခါနကမနုအါထီဉ်ဝံ
 ဩအသိတဖဉ်နဉ်လိ၊

>> ယူကုတ်လံာ်ကိလလဝါအတါဂါလီ၊ ကိးလိသးလၢနအဲဒ်ဒီးမၤအိတဖၣ်တက့ၢ်. ကျဲးစၢကွါကွါဟူဃူ၊ တံဂါမု
လၢကိလလဝါကျိမ့တမ့ၢ်ဘၣ်ဒီးကနၣ်တၢ်ဂၢ်ခိၣ်တိလၢနအဲဒ်သ့တဖၣ်လၢကွါလုလိန့ၣ်တက့ၢ်. ကနၣ်တၢ်သးဝံၣ်
လၢကိလလဝါကျိလၢနအဲဒ်အိစ့ၢ်ကိးမ့ၢ်ကျဲးလၢကမၤဂၤထီၣ်နက့ၢ်လၢဝါကျိန့ၣ်လိး. ကွဲးနီၣ်လိးယၢ်တၢ်သးဝံၣ်အဃျၢၣ်
တဖၣ်တၢ်န့ၣ်ပၢ်တၢ်သးဝံၣ်အဃျၢၣ်ဒီးသးဝံၣ်ပိာ်အခဲတက့ၢ်.

>> ကြီးလိကတီးကီးလဝါကျိဒ်ဒီးနသကးမွတမ္ပ၊ ပုကီးလဝါဝိတကွာ်၊ မှန်သကးမလိကီးလဝါစုါခါ၊ ငှးဆိတ်ထီကဉ်သိသးနကွီးလိတ်သကးကီးလဝါဝီးအဝဲသုတ်တကွာ်၊ နကွီးစးယုနသကးလကဟုတ် ခိ(ဆိတ်လဲ)ကျိတ်သုစုာ်ကီးလိ၊ အခိ၊ ပုကီးလဝါဝိဖိလအဆိတ်ဒီးမလိကညီကျိတ်မဆိတ်ဒီးယုထံင်လိာ်သး တန္တံတဘျီဒ်သးကကွီးလိတ်သကးကီးလဝါဝီးပကညီကျိတ်ကသုအဂီုနုတ်တကွာ်၊

Extra!

၈၁ Practice Package အံ့အပူနှင့်အိပ်စား extra podcasts (တတ်သင်ကိန်းတတ်အတတ်ကလုပ်)

လာ British Council ထူးထိုင်ဝန်နှိုင်းအစီအမံများကျင့်မေးတတ်လာတက်မေးဂုဏ်ထူး
နတ်ဒီကနဦးတတ်သက်တက်အတတ်သတ်ဘဉ်နှိုင်း၊တုမုဒီကနဉ်တတ်သက်တက်လာ podcasts အံဝံဒီးလ်ကျိုဖုတ်
တဖဉ်ဘဉ်တက်ကတ်ကတိဟ်အိဒ်သီးနကဆဲးမလီယုထိုင်ကျိုတ်တတ်သတ်ဖးအဂီၢ်နှိုင်း၊ Practice Package PDF
အိဉ်ဝဲလာ **Self-Starter** CD ပုလုနကကိးလိသးအဂီၢ်နှိုင်း၊

SELF-STUDY PLAN

Make time for study

မနီဗ်ယာတ်ဆာကတီၢ်မ့ၢ်အယံၣ်ထဲလၢလၢ
နမၤလိတၢ်မၤလိတခါစုၣ်စုၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.လၢကတၢ်ကျဲၤလၢစုၣ်ထွဲကတၢ်တခါန့ၣ်ကွဲးလီၤမနီဗ်ယာတ်မၤလိလၢနကွဲးလီၤ
လၢတၢ်ချုၤ(လၢအတအိၣ်လၢလၢအိၣ်
အပူၤဘၣ်)န့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.မၤပိၣ်ခိၣ်တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဟ်အခီလၢအဖီလၢအသိးန့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.

Lesson	When completed	Study time	Extra practice?
<i>Example:</i> Lesson 1	Oct. 6, 2015	45 minutes	Watched an English movie
Unit 1			
Lesson 1			
Lesson 2			
Lesson 3			
Lesson 4			
Unit 2			
Lesson 1			
Lesson 2			
Lesson 3			
Lesson 4			
Unit 3			
Lesson 1			
Lesson 2			
Lesson 3			
Lesson 4			
Unit 4			
Lesson 1			
Lesson 2			
Lesson 3			
Lesson 4			
Unit 5			
Lesson 1			
Lesson 2			
Lesson 3			
Lesson 4			
Unit 6			
Lesson 1			
Lesson 2			
Lesson 3			
Lesson 4			

UNIT 1

LESSON 1

Greetings

ACTIVITIES



Exercise A:
Read and listen (audio 001).

<p>Hi, my name's Myint Zu.</p> <p>Pleased to meet you.</p>	<p>What's your name?</p> <p>My name's I'm Kyaw Aung.</p>
--	--



Exercise B:
Listen (audio 002) and fill in the blanks.

A.

(a) I'm Amanda. I'm from the USA. _____ are you from?

(b) Hi Amanda, _____ Rawee. I'm _____ Thailand.

B.

(a) Hi, I'm Hyun Jun. What's your _____?

(b) _____ Hyun Jun. My name's Swetha. I'm from India.
Where are you from?

(a) _____ South Korea.

**Exercise C:**Look at the different ways to answer the question: *How are you?*

Good	Neutral	Bad
I'm good	Not too bad	Not so good
I'm fine	I'm okay	Not well
Great		



Match each response with the correct picture.

1. Not too bad: _____

3. I'm good: _____

5. I'm fine: _____

2. Not so good: _____

4. Great: _____

6. I'm okay: _____

A**B****C****Exercise D:**Look at the different ways to say *goodbye* and fill in the blanks.

Goodbye

or

1. _____

See you ² _____!**or**See you ³ _____!Have a nice ⁴ _____!**EXTRA PRACTICE!**

Write a conversation between two people meeting for the first time.

REFERENCE

Greetings

We use greetings everyday when we meet our friends, family, or co-workers. When you meet someone for the first time, proper greetings are a polite way to introduce yourself and learn a little information about each other.

Hi/Hello -- ဟီ,ဟါလိဉ်

What's your name? -- နမံၤနီလဲဉ်

My name is Amanda / I'm Amanda -- ယမံၤလၢအမၤဒၢ,ယမ့ၢ်အမၤဒၢ

Pleased to meet you -- ထံဉ်ဘဉ်နၢသးခုဒိဉ်မး

Nice to meet you -- ထံဉ်ဘဉ်နၢသးခုဒိဉ်မး

How are you? -- နအိဉ်ဆူဉ်ကစီဒိဉ်မး

I'm good / I'm fine / I'm great -- အိဉ်ဆူဉ်လီၤ

Not too bad / I'm okay -- အိဉ်ဆူဉ်လီၤ

Not so good -- တအိဉ်ဆူဉ်ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤဘဉ်

Where are you from? -- နအိဉ်ဟဲလဲဉ်

I'm from Hpa-An. -- ယအိဉ်ဟဲလၢဝံၤဖဉ်အဉ်

Thanks -- တံၢ်ကျဲး

Note:

What's = What is

I'm = I am

Thanks = Thank you

Goodbyes

A polite way to finish a conversation is to say goodbye with some of the following phrases:

Goodbye / Bye -- ဘါဘာ/တိတိ See you later -- ပကထံၣ်လိာ်သးလာခံ

See you soon -- တယံာ်ဘၣ်ကထံၣ်လိာ်သး

Have a nice day -- နံၤဆာဂုၤ(ဆိၣ်ဒီးနံၤလာဆဂုၤ)

Audio Script

(001)

A) Myint Zu: Hi, my name's Myint Zu. What's your name?

Sarah: Pleased to meet you Myint Zu. My name's Sarah. I'm from England.

Where are you from?

Myint Zu: I'm from Mandalay.

B) Kyaw Aung: I'm Kyaw Aung. I'm from Sittwe.

Zee: Pleased to meet you Kyaw Aung. My name is Zee. I'm from Singapore.

(002)

A) Amanda: I'm Amanda. I'm from the United States. Where are you from?

Rawee: Hi Amanda, my name's Rawee. I'm from Thailand.

B) Hyun Jun: Hi, I'm Hyun Jun. What's your name?

Swetha: Pleased to meet you Hyun Jun. My name's Swetha. I'm from India.

Where are you from?

Hyun Jun: I'm from South Korea.

Answer Key

Ex. B:

A

A) Where

B) my name's; from

B

A) name

B) Please to meet you

A) I'm from

Ex. C:

1. B

2. C

3. A

4. A

5. A

6. B

Ex. D:

1. bye

2. soon

3. later

4. day

LESSON 2

Nationalities

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Read the conversation below. What is your nationality?

Where are
you from?



I'm from Japan.
(country)

I'm Japanese.
(nationality)

Where are
you from?



I'm from Myanmar.
(country)

I'm _____.
(nationality)

I'm _____.
(ethnicity)

**Exercise B:**

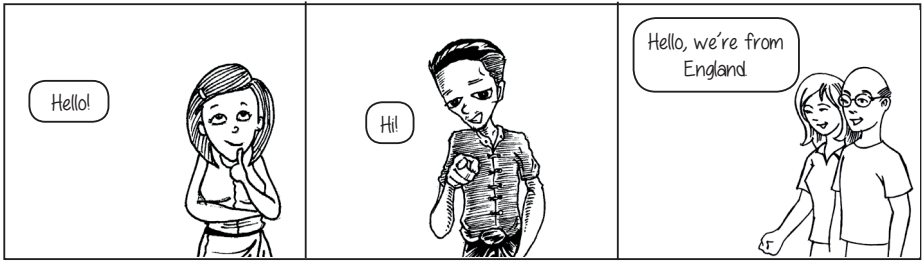
Match each country with the correct nationality.

- ___ 1. USA
- ___ 2. India
- ___ 3. China
- ___ 4. Myanmar
- ___ 5. Cambodia
- ___ 6. Australia
- ___ 7. Thailand
- ___ 8. France
- ___ 9. Bangladesh
- ___ 10. Italy

- a. Chinese
- b. French
- c. Cambodian
- d. American
- e. Bangladeshi
- f. Thai
- g. Myanmar
- h. Italian
- i. Indian
- j. Australian



Exercise C:
Read and listen (audio 003).



This is Shay.

She's from Bangladesh.

This is Aung Phyo Zin.

He's from Myanmar.

This is Paul and Katherine.

They're from England.



Exercise D:
Complete the sentences below with the correct nationality.

1. He was born in London. He's _____.
2. Su is from Beijing. She's _____.
3. Marc and Nadine are from Paris. They're _____.
4. Akara was born in Phnom Penh. She's _____.
5. Saurin is from New Delhi. He's _____.



Exercise E:
Complete the table for the verb 'to be'.

I	am	→	= I'm
You	are	→	=
He	is	→	=
She	is	→	=
It	is	→	=
We	are	→	=
They	are	→	=

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Make a list of famous people around the world. Write where they are from and their nationalities, e.g. *The 14th Dalai Lama is from Tibet. He is Tibetan.*

REFERENCE

Nationalities

Nationality can mean being citizen of a country or a member of an ethnic group.

Ethnicity only refers to membership of an ethnic group.

Australia	Australian -- အီစထြေလယါ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi -- ဘုကလါနုာ်(ခွါ)(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Cambodia	Cambodian -- ခါဘိခံယါ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Canada	Canadian -- ခဲနဒါ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
China	Chinese -- တရူး(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
England	English -- အဲကလံး(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
France	French -- ဖြာ်စုာ်(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
India	Indian -- အူဒံာ်ယာ်(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Indonesia	Indonesian -- အူဒါနီနူရါ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Korea	Korean -- ခါရံယါ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Laos	Lao -- လါခီ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Malaysia	Malaysian -- မလူရါ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Myanmar	Myanmar -- ပယီ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
The Philippines	Filipino -- ဖိလိပီး(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Russia	Russian -- ရုရှါ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Singapore	Singaporean -- စူကတီ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
South Africa	South African -- ကလံးထံးအာဖရိကါ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
Thailand	Thai -- ယီ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)
The USA	American -- အမဲရိကါ(ကလုာ်,ထံမိကီာ်မိ)

Ethnicities of Myanmar

Bamar -- ဗမာ

Chin -- ချီ

Kachin -- ကချင်

Kayah -- ကယီ

Kayin -- ကညီ

Mon -- မုာ်

Rakhine -- ရာ်ခါ်

Shan -- ရှာ်

***There are *many* more!** Can you list them?

Verb 'to be'

We use the verb '*to be*' to give information (details, descriptions) about someone or something.

I *am*... (= I'm)

You *are*... (= You're)

He *is*... (= He's)

She *is*... (= She's)

It *is*... (= It's)

We *are*... (= We're)

They *are*... (= They're)

Audio Script

(003)

A) This is Shay. She's from Bangladesh.

B) This is Aung Phyoe Zin. He's from Myanmar.

C) This is Paul and Katherine. They're from England.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

-Myanmar

-e.g. Chin, Shan, etc.

Ex. B:

1. d 6. j

2. i 7. f

3. a 8. b

4. g 9. e

5. c 10. h

Ex. C:

1. English

2. Chinese

3. French

4. Cambodian

5. Indian

Ex. D:

I'm
You're
He's
She's
It's
We're
They're

LESSON 3

Possession

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Listen (audio 004) and read about Sarah's family.

Hi, my name is Sarah. This is my brother.
His name is Adam. This is my sister.
Her name is Emma. We're from England.
 Our parents live in London. Their names
 are Richard and Susan. Tell me about your
 family!

Tell me about
your family!

**Exercise B:**

Complete the table. Use the words in Exercise A to help you.

Possessive Adjectives			
I		She	
You	<u>your</u>	We	
He		They	

Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective.

1. (You) This is _____ pen.
2. (We) This is _____ mother.
3. (I) This is _____ bicycle.
4. (They) This is _____ brother.
5. (She) This is _____ car.
6. (He) This is _____ father.

**Exercise C:**

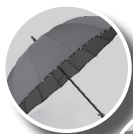
Listen (audio 005) and fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjectives.

A: Hello, ¹_____ name is Maria. I'm Italian. This is ²_____ mother, Anna, and my father, Angelo. We live together and this is ³_____ house.

B: Hi, my name is Chen. This is ¹_____ brother. I also have a sister and ²_____ name is Lily. ³_____ parents are from China.

**Exercise D:**

Write sentences using the example below.



(you)

1. e.g. This is your umbrella.



(she)

2. _____.



(they)

3. _____.



(I)

4. _____.

**Exercise E:**

Write about your family.

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Walk around your house and speak about the objects you see, using possessive adjectives.

Possession

REFERENCE

I, you, she, he, we, they, and *it* are pronouns. We use them to replace **nouns** (a person, place, or thing). *My, you, our, their, his* and *its* are possessive adjectives. Look at the possessive adjectives chart on the next page.

We use **'s** to make nouns possessive.

-This is Na Na's shirt.

-This shirt is Na Na's.

My shirt -- ယဆွက

Your pants -- နဖျိုခံ

His shoes -- အ(ပဲပိခွါ)ခိန်ဖံး

Her dress -- အ(ပဲပိမုၣ်)စုကၢဖးထီ

Its toy -- အတၢ်လိာ်ကွဲ

Our car -- ပယိလုၣ်

Their gift -- အပဲသ့ၣ်အတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်

Introducing family

This is my -- အပဲအံၤမ့ၢ်ယ.....

Her/his name is -- အပဲပိမုၣ်/ပိခွါမံၤမ့ၢ်ပဲ.....

Their names are -- အပဲသ့ၣ်အမံၤမ့ၢ်ပဲ.....

Mother -- မိ

Father -- ပါ

Parents -- မိပါ

Sister -- ဒီပုၢ်ပိမုၣ်

Brother -- ဒီပုၢ်ပိခွါ

New vocabulary

Pen -- ထီၣ်ခံးဘိ

Bicycle -- လုၣ်ယီၤ

Car -- သိလုၣ်

Umbrella -- သဒါမုၢ်

Cup -- ထံခွး

Phone -- လိတဲစိ/ကွဲဒီနီၤ/ကလံၤဒါ

Shirt -- ဆွက

Pants -- ဖျိုခံ

Shoes -- ခိန်ဖံး

Dress -- ဆွကၢဖးထီ

Toy -- တၢ်လိာ်ကွဲ

Gift -- တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်

Audio Script

(004)

Hi, my name is Sarah. This is my brother. His name is Adam. This is my sister. Her name is Emma. We're from England. Our parents live in London. Their names are Richard and Susan. Tell me about your family!

(005)

A) Hello, my name is Maria. I'm Italian. This is my mother, Anna, and my father, Angelo. We live together and this is our house.

B) Hi, my name is Chen. This is my brother. I also have a sister and her name is Lily. Our parents are from China.

Answer Key

Ex. B:

Possessive Adjective			
I	my	She	her
You	your	We	our
He	his	They	their

1. your
2. our
3. my
4. their
5. her
6. his

Ex. C:

- (A) 1. my, 2. my, 3. our
(B) 1. my, 2. her, 3. our

Ex. D:

2. This is her cup.
3. This is their phone.
4. This is my bag.

Ex. E: *Answers will be different for each person.*

(e.g.) My mother is from Yangon. Her name is Daw Mu Mu. My father is from Bago. His name is U Aung Hla. We live in Mandalay. We live together with my brother and my sister.

LESSON 4

Study Instructions



ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Match the pictures with the correct instructions.



A. My granny can fly = F
Fish live in the water =
Dogs can write =

B. I am _____
thank you!

C.  


D. 1. Old
2. Fat
3. Dry

Wet
Young
Thin

E.  

F. What is your name?
How old are you?
Do you like noodles?

G. ifhs = fish
etma = _____
etabgevsle = _____

H. ID CARD 
Name _____
Age _____
Gender _____
From _____
Job _____
Marital status _____
Phone _____

___ 1. Read and listen.
___ 2. Listen and repeat.
___ 3. Fill in the blanks.
___ 4. Complete the sentence.
___ 5. Match the opposites.
___ 6. Unscramble the words.
___ 7. Write true or false.
___ 8. Answer the questions.

**Exercise B:**

Listen (audio 006) and repeat the instructions.

VERBS = ACTION WORDS

What the subject (e.g. I, he/she, Sarah) does



Exercise C:

Unscramble the words to show the *verbs* from Exercise A.

1. aerd

(e.g.) read

3. eamnsburcl

5. pearet

7. ietrw

9. omleptc

2. nsreaw

4. entlsi

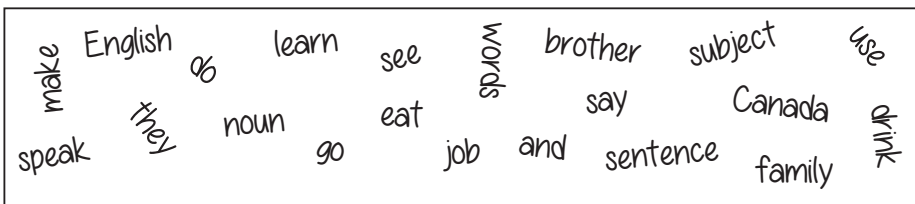
6. tcham

8. ifl



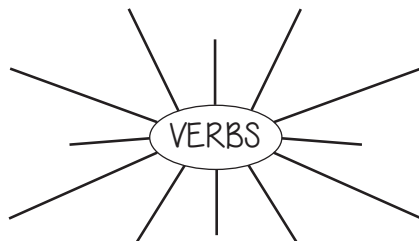
Exercise D:

Circle the words that are action words (verbs).



Exercise E:

Brainstorm other verbs you know.



EXTRA PRACTICE!

Using as many new verbs as you can, write about what you like to do in your free time.

LESSON 4

Study Instructions

REFERENCE

Study instructions

Read and listen -- ဖေးဒီးဒီကနပ်

Fill in the blanks -- မာပွဲတၢ်လီၤဟံ

Complete the sentences -- မာပွဲၤလံာ်ကျိၤ

Match the opposites -- ထီၣ်တၢ်ကတိၤလၢအခိယဉ်ထီၣ်ဒါလိာ်သးတဖၣ်

Unscramble the words -- ရဲၣ်လီၤလံာ်မဲာ်ဖျၢၣ်လၢအလီၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲ

Write true or false -- ကွဲးလီၤ ဘၣ်/တဘၣ်

Answer the questions -- စံးဆၢတၢ်သံကွၢ်တဖၣ်

Listen and repeat -- ဒီကနပ်ဒီးတဲာ်ပိာ်ထွဲကျဲ

Classroom instructions

Close/open your books -- ကၢ်ဘၢ/အိးထီၣ်န့ၣ်လံာ်

Work on your own -- မာဒၣ်နကစၢ်

Work in pairs -- မာသကိးဃုာ်တၢ်ခံၤ

Work in groups -- မာသကိးတၢ်လၢကရူၢ်

Look at the board -- ကွၢ်ထီၣ်လၢလၢာ်သ့ၣ်ဘၣ်ပူၤ

Don't write -- တဘၣ်ကွဲးတဂ့ၤ

Imperatives

Use imperatives to give orders and instructions.

We form them with the base form of the verb:

(e.g.) - *Answer* these questions. - *Do* your homework

Negative imperatives use *don't*: (e.g.) - *Don't* come back.

- *Don't* talk.

Verbs

Verbs tell us the action or state of being of a subject.

(e.g.) -The teacher teaches English.

(subject) (action)

-Sarah writes stories.

(subject) (action)

Audio Script

(006)

1. Read and listen; 2. Listen and repeat; 3. Fill in the blanks; 4. Complete the sentence; 5. Match the opposites; 6. Unscramble the words; 7. Write true or false; 8. Answer the questions.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

- 1. E
- 2. C
- 3. H
- 4. B

Ex. C:

- 2. answer
- 3. unscramble
- 4. listen
- 5. repeat

Ex. D:

Circle these verbs:

- make
- eat
- speak
- go
- do
- use
- learn
- drink
- see

Ex. E:

Possible answers:

find, get, know, take, come, think, want, give, tell, ask, feel, try, leave, call, etc...

More verbs...

Find -- လှ

Get -- ခိုးနံ

Know -- သုညါ

Take -- ဟံးနံ

Come -- ဟဲ

Think -- ဆိကမိန်

Want -- ဆဲနိး

Give -- ဟုန်

Tell -- ဟဲ

Ask -- သံကွန်,မၢ

Feel -- တူင်ဘန်

Try -- ကျဲးစၢၤ

Leave -- ဟံတုန်,ဟးထိုင်

Call -- ကိး

UNIT 2

LESSON 1

Personal Information

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Look at Jack's personal information and fill in the blanks.

Personal Information Form

Name: Jack Matthews**Age:** 44**Nationality:** American**Hometown:** New York City**Married:** Single**Job:** Teacher**Phone:** 07881624725**Email:** jack1971@mail.com

His name is _____. He's _____ years old. He is from New York City.
 His nationality is _____. His email is _____.

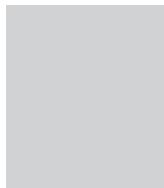
**Exercise B:**

Listen (audio 007) and fill in the blanks.

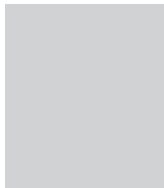
**Exercise C:**

Fill in the ID card about yourself.

ID CARD

**Name** Charlotte Bertrand**Age** _____**Nationality** _____**Job** Shopkeeper**Married?** No**Phone** 33 0892614**Email** _____@_____

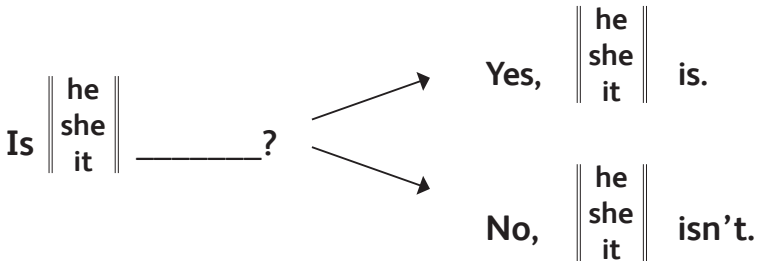
ID CARD

**Name** _____**Age** _____**Nationality** _____**Job** _____**Married?** _____**Phone** _____**Email** _____@_____

**Exercise D:**

Answer the questions about the ID card from Exercise B. Follow the examples.

1. Is Charlotte 62 years old? >> Yes, she is.
2. Is Charlotte American? >> No, she isn't.
3. Is Charlotte married? >> _____
4. Is Charlotte a shopkeeper? >> _____

**Exercise E:**

Pick a friend and answer questions about him or her.

Friend's name:

- Is he/she married? _____
- Is he/she Cambodian? _____
- Is he/she 20 years old? _____
- Is he/she a student? _____

**Exercise F:**

Remember the verb 'to be' for the subjects *I* (e.g. I am...) and *You/We/They* (e.g. You are...). Match the questions with the correct answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Are they married? | A. Yes, we are. |
| 2. Am I 28 years old? | B. No, they aren't. |
| 3. Are you a teacher? | C. Yes, you are. |
| 4. Are we Australian? | D. No, I'm not. |

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Fill out another ID card (as in Exercise B and C) for a famous Myanmar person.

LESSON 1

Personal Information

REFERENCE

Personal information

Personal information is used to give a basic description of someone. We often need to give our personal information to fill out application forms or ID (identification) cards.

Personal information -- နိင်ကစၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ကျိၤ

Name -- မံၤ

Age -- သးနံၣ်

Hometown -- အိၣ်ဖျၢၣ်တၢ်လိၢ်/တၢ်လိၢ်လၢနအိၣ်ဆိးတၢ်လၢနဖိသၣ်အါ

Job -- တၢ်ဖိးတၢ်မၤ

Marital status -- တၢ်ဆိဟံၣ်ဆိယိအတၢ်ဟံၣ်ဖျါ

Single -- နိၢ်သဘျၢ

Married -- ဆိဟံၣ်ဆိယိလံ

Gender -- မုၣ်/ခွါ(တၢ်အမိၢ်အမါ)

Male -- ဖိၣ်မုၣ်

Female -- ဖိၣ်ခွါ

The contact information listed below helps us to get in touch with someone.

Phone number -- လိတဲဆိနိၢ်ဂံၢ် / ကွဲၤဒီးနိၢ်ဂံၢ် / ကလံၤဒါနိၢ်ဂံၢ်

Email address -- အံၤမုၢ်(လိ)နိၢ်ဂံၢ်

Address -- အိၣ်ဆိးတၢ်လိၢ်တၢ်ကျဲၤ

Simple questions and answers - the verb 'to be'

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

(e.g.) - *Is* he from Dhaka?

-Yes, he *is*. OR No, he *isn't*.

(*remember, the verb 'to be' = *am* for *I*; *are* for *you/we/they*)

(e.g.) - *Am* I a teacher?

Yes, I *am*. OR No, I'm *not*.

-*Are* they Canadian?

Yes, they *are*. OR No, they *aren't*.

Audio Script

(007)

My name is Charlotte Bertrand. I'm French and 62 years old. You can email me at: charlotte62@mail.com

Answer Key

Ex. A:

Jack, 44 (forty-four), American, jack1971@mail.com

Ex. B:

62, French, charlotte62@mail.com

Ex. C: *Answers will be different for each person.*

Ex. D:

3. No, she isn't.

4. Yes, she is.

Ex. E: *Answers will be different for each person.*

Ex. F:

1. B

2. C

3. D

4. A

UNIT 2

LESSON 2

Family & Age

ACTIVITIES



Exercise A:

Find the words about family.

M O E X Q C W V H E C E G S H B K V L Y
 A A P D Y N R E H T A F S O O R F K R I
 W Y A L C F X H J N E P H E W O R H H N
 W V R O X N C U E I Q V A O A T Q C H L
 A O E P Z D R E H T O M T F B H U I D A
 Y J N G R A N D P A R E N T S E F C C T
 P G T N D C O U S I N X V M W R R O N N
 O I S Q R P K S S Z A I Y Y L P U U W X
 U R D A U G H T E R E C E I N T A E O A
 S O N E L C N U A T R E T S I S C S N K

MOTHER COUSIN
 FATHER PARENTS
 SON GRANDPARENTS
 DAUGHTER
 SISTER
 BROTHER
 AUNT
 UNCLE
 NIECE
 NEPHEW



Exercise B:

Listen (audio 008) and fill in the blanks with the words below.

1. Daw Moe Moe is Kyaw Aung's _____.

2. U Win Ko is Kyaw Aung's _____.

3. Daw Khin Aye is Kyaw Aung's _____.

4. U Aung Phyto Zin is Kyaw Aung's _____.

5. Aye Cho is Kyaw Aung's _____.

6. Phyu Phyu is Kyaw Aung's _____.

sister

grandmother

grandfather

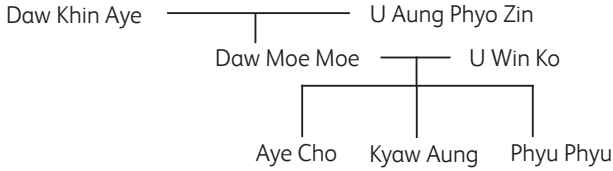
father

mother

brother

**Exercise C:**

Look at Kyaw Aung's family tree. Draw your own family tree below.


**Exercise D:**

Listen (audio 009) and read. Fill in the blanks.

1. How old are you? I'm e.g. 22
2. How old is your sister? She's _____.
3. How old is your father? He's _____.
4. How old is your brother? He's _____.
5. How old is your mother? She's _____.

**Exercise E:**

Listen (audio 010) and fill in the blanks with the numbers from the boxes.

28	65	9	1. _____	6. _____
			2. _____	7. _____
			3. _____	8. _____
			4. _____	9. _____
			5. _____	10. _____
72	41	86		
		34		
	98			
17		53		

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Make a list of your family members and write complete sentences about how old they are.

LESSON 2

Family & Age

REFERENCE

Family

Spouse -- ဒီမါဝါ

Wife -- မါ,မာါ

Husband -- ဝါ

Children -- မိတဖ်

Daughter -- မိမု်

Son -- မိခွါ

Grandparents -- ဖုံဖု

Grandmother -- ဖုံ

Grandfather -- ဖု

Aunt -- မုဂါ,ညါ

Uncle -- ဖါတံင်,တံ

Cousin -- တခွါ

Siblings -- ဒီပု်ဝ်

Younger sister -- ပု်မု်,ဒုမု်

Younger brother -- ပု်ခွါ,ဒုခွါ

Older sister -- နီမု်,ဝ်မု်

Older brother -- ကွီ,ဝ်ခွါ

Great grandparents-- ဖုံဖုဖးဒိ်

Great-great grandparents -- ဖုံဖုဖးဒိ်အမိပါ

Niece -- မိဒိ်မု်

Nephew -- မိဒိ်ခွါ

Note: User 's to show possession. (e.g.) Daw Htay Htay is Khin Zaw's mother.

Numbers

0	Zero	--	--	--	--
1	One	11	Eleven	10	Ten
2	Two	12	Twelve	20	Twenty
3	Three	13	Thirteen	30	Thirty
4	Four	14	Fourteen	40	Forty
5	Five	15	Fifteen	50	Fifty
6	Six	16	Sixteen	60	Sixty
7	Seven	17	Seventeen	70	Seventy
8	Eight	18	Eighteen	80	Eighty
9	Nine	19	Nineteen	90	Ninety
10	Ten	20	Twenty	100	One hundred

Talking about age / the verb 'to be'

In sentences about family and age, notice that the verb 'to be' is being used.

-Phyu Phyu is my sister.

-Shes 17. (She's = She is)

When talking about age, you can either say "I'm 34" OR "I'm 34 years old."

The meaning is the same.

Audio Script

(008)

Kyaw Aung: Hi Tom. How are you?

Tom: Good, thanks. And you?

Kyaw Aung: I'm fine.

Tom: Oh ...is this a photo of your family?

Kyaw Aung: Yes, it is. This is my mother, Daw Moe Moe, and my father, U Win Ko.

Tom: And who is this?

Kyaw Aung: This is my grandmother, Daw Khin Aye. She is my mother's mother. And this is my grandfather, U Aung Phyo Zin.

Tom: And this is you! Is this your brother and sister?

Kyaw Aung: Yes, this is my brother Aye Cho and my sister Phyu Phyu.

(009)

1. How old are you? I'm 22

2. How old is your sister? She's 6.

3. How old is your father? He's 54.

4. How old is your brother? He's 11.

5. How old is your mother? She's 50.

(010)

1. 34 , 2. 72 , 3. 9 , 4. 41 , 5. 65 , 6. 28 , 7. 53 , 8. 98 , 9. 17 , 10. 86

Answer Key

Ex. A: Circle - mother, son, nephew, wife, uncle, sister, parents, cousin, etc.

Ex. B:

1. mother

2. father

3. grandmother

4. grandfather

5. brother

6. sister

Ex. D:

1. 22

2. 6

3. 54

4. 11

5. 50

Ex. E:

1. 34

2. 72

3. 9

4. 41

5. 65

6. 28

7. 53

8. 98

9. 17

10. 86

(For **Ex. C**, the family tree will be different for each person.)

UNIT 2

LESSON 3

Jobs & Occupations

ACTIVITIES



Exercise A:

Match the sentences. Use the Language Reference on the next page for help with vocabulary.

- 1 Tour guides
- 2 Doctors
- 3 Shopkeepers
- 4 Taxi drivers
- 5 Farmers
- 6 Businesspeople
- 7 Chefs
- 8 Teachers
- 9 Students
- 10 Journalists

- A drive cars.
- B help sick people.
- C teach students.
- D write news stories.
- E learn.
- F make money.
- G help tourists.
- H grow food.
- I cook food.
- J sell things.



**Exercise B:**

Listen (audio 011) and fill in the blanks with the correct verb.
Then, complete the grammar rules below.

Lay Lay ¹ _____ in Taunggyi. She ² _____ a teacher. She ³ _____
English to children. The students ⁴ _____ six years old.

Lay Lay's mother ⁵ _____ a chef. She ⁶ _____ Shan food and
⁷ _____ Lay Lay how to cook.

Present Simple for *He/She/It*

For most verbs, add ⁸ _____

He/She eat ____.

For verbs ending in *s/sh/ch/x*, add ⁹ _____

He/She teach ____.

For verbs ending in *o*, add ¹⁰ _____

He/She go ____.

**Exercise C:**

Change the verbs to be in the correct form of present simple.

1. (start) He/She starts

5. (kiss) He/She _____

2. (miss) He/She misses

6. (make) He/She _____

3. (help) He/She _____

7. (push) He/She _____

4. (watch) He/She _____

8. (go) He/She _____

**Exercise D:**

Look at the questions and answers below and fill in the grammar rule for using the verb '*to do*'.

>> Do teachers drive taxis? No, they don't.

>> Does she grow food? Yes, she does.

>> Do you sell things? No, I don't.

The verb '*to do*'

For I/You/We/They, we use ¹ _____.

For He/She/It, we use ² _____.

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Go online or use your dictionary to brainstorm more jobs in English.
Write what each job does.

LESSON 3

Jobs & Occupations

REFERENCE

JobsJobs

Tour guide -- ပုၤဆၢတၢ်န့ၣ်ကျဲ

Doctor -- ကသံၣ်သရၣ်

Shopkeeper -- ပုၤဆါတၢ်ဖိ

Taxi driver -- ပုၤနီၤသိလုၣ်ဒီးလဲ

Farmer -- ပုၤထူစံၣ်ဖိ

Businesspeople -- ပုၤနီၤတၢ်ကၤ

Chef -- ပုၤဖိအိၣ်တၢ်စၢ်နီၤ

Teacher -- သရၣ်, သရၣ်မုၢ်

Student -- ကွီၣ်ဖိ

Journalist -- ပုၤဟံးန့ၢ်, ကွဲးတၢ်ကစီၣ်ဖိတဖၣ်

Nouns

Tourist -- ပုၤဟးလိၣ်ကွဲးဟးကွၢ်ကိထံၣ်ဂၤကီၢ်ဂၤဖိ

Computer -- ခိၣ်ဃူထၢၣ်

Food -- တၢ်အိၣ်

News story -- တၢ်ယဲၤလၢအသိ/တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤလၢအသိ

Verbs

Drive -- နီၣ်(သိလုၣ်)

Help -- မၤစၢၤ

Teach -- သိၣ်လိ

Write -- ကွဲး

Learn -- မၤလိ

Make -- မၤ, န့ၢ်ကဲထီၣ်, န့ၢ်အိၣ်ထီၣ်

Grow -- ခိၣ်ထီၣ်

Cook -- ဖိအိၣ်

Sell -- ဆါ

Start -- စးထီၣ်

Miss -- သ့ၣ်နီၣ်, သယုၢ်

Watch -- ကွၢ်

Kiss -- နၢမူ

Push -- ဆိၣ်

Go -- လဲၤ

Present simple (positive)Present simple (he/she/it)

1. For most verbs we add -s. (e.g.) She reads well.

2. When the verb ends in -ch, -sh, -s, -x, or -z we add -es*. (e.g.) He watches TV.

(*Also: do >> does; go >> goes)

Subject	Verb	
I/You/We/They	live	in
She/He/It	lives	Hledan.

3. When the verb ends in a consonant + -y, remove the -y and add -ies.
(e.g.) -She *studies* every weekend.
4. When the verb ends in a vowel + -y, add -s.
(e.g.) -He *buys* books.

Present simple (I/you/we/they)

For the subjects I/you/we/they, notice that the base form of the verb does not change.

Present simple (negative)

Subject	Auxiliary	Verb	
I/You/We/They	don't (do not)	live work	in Yangon.
She/He/It	doesn't (does not)		

Be or Do?

In present simple questions and negative statements we use:

1. *Do* with verbs.
(e.g.) -Do you drive? (NOT: Are you drive?)
-It doesn't grow. (NOT: It isn't grow.)
2. *Be* with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, prepositions, etc*.
(e.g.) -Are you Ko Ko? (NOT: Do you Ko Ko?)
-Are you cold? (NOT: Do you cold?)

*You will learn more about adjectives and prepositions in later lessons.

Audio Script

(011)

Lay Lay lives in Taunggyi. She is a teacher. She teaches English to children. The students are six years old. Lay Lay's mother is a chef. She cooks Shan food and teaches Lay Lay how to cook.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. G
2. B
3. J
4. A
5. H
6. F
7. I
8. C
9. E
10. D

Ex. B:

1. lives
2. is
3. teaches
4. are
5. is
6. cooks
7. teaches
8. s
9. es
10. es

Ex. C:

3. helps
4. watches
5. kisses
6. makes
7. pushes
8. goes

Ex. D:

1. do
2. does

LESSON 4

Everyday People/Objects

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Listen (audio 012) and circle the words you hear. Then, complete the grammar rules below by filling in the blanks.

1. language / languages

6. box / boxes

2. watch / watches

7. office / offices

3. teacher / teachers

8. baby / babies

4. key / keys

9. woman / women

5. tourist / tourists

10. umbrella / umbrellas

Most singular nouns become plural by adding ¹¹ ____.

tourist >> tourist__

student >> student__

Singular nouns ending in **s/sh/ch/x/z** become plural by adding ¹² ____.

watch >> watch__

box >> box__

Singular nouns ending in a vowel +y become plural by keeping the y and adding ¹³ ____.

key >> key__

toy >> toy__

Singular nouns ending in a consonant +y become plural by dropping the y and adding ¹⁴ ____.

baby >> bab__

story >> stor__

**Exercise B:**

Find and circle the irregular plural nouns (i.e. it does not follow the rules) in Exercise A. Change the irregular nouns below to be plural and complete the sentences.

1. I am a woman. There are seven (e.g. women) on the bus.
2. There is a person in the car. I see fifteen _____ in the street.
3. He has one child. My friend has many _____ in her family.
4. The man is from Shanghai. Those _____ are tourists from China.

**Exercise C:**

Listen (audio 013) and write the plural nouns you hear.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. <u>e.g. students, notebooks</u> | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

**Exercise D:**

Write a short story using the nouns below. Use both singular and plural nouns.

>> journalist	>> key	>> person	>> baby
>> child	>> office	>> computer	>> watch

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Next time you go outside, take a notebook to write the items you see around you (singular and plural).

UNIT 2

LESSON 4

Everyday people/objects

REFERENCE

Everyday people/objects

People

Person -- နိုင်ငံတော်

Teacher -- ကျောင်းဆရာ၊ ဆရာမ

Woman -- မိန်းမ

Man -- ဝိတ်

Baby -- မိသားစု(အိမ်)

Student -- ကျောင်း

Child -- မိသားစုဆုံး

Friend -- တံတား

Things

Language -- တံတားတော်

Watch -- နံနက်(လူတော်)

Box -- တံတား

Office -- ဝိတ်

Notebook -- လက်ကားနံနက်

Key -- သီးခွေး/ နံနက်

Story -- တံတား

Note: Use 'How many...' to ask for the amount or number of something.

(e.g.) -How many languages do you speak? >> I speak 3 languages.

Singular and plural nouns

Singular -- တံတား(ခါး၊ ဝိတ်)

Plural -- တံတား

1. To make most nouns plural, add -s.

(e.g.) one key >> two keys
one bicycle >> two bicycles

2. Add -es to nouns ending in -sh, -ch, -ss and -x.

(e.g.) one class >> two classes
one baby >> two babies

3. If a noun ends in a vowel +y, keep the y and add -s.

(e.g.) one key >> two keys
one boy >> two boys

4. If a noun ends in a consonant +y, remove the y and add -ies.

(e.g.) one city >> two cities
one baby >> two babies

5. Some nouns are irregular.

(e.g.) one child >> two children
one man >> two men
one person >> two people

Audio Script

(012)

1. Language
2. Watches
3. Teacher
4. Keys
5. Tourists
6. Box
7. Offices
8. Babies
9. Women
10. Umbrella

(013)

1. The American students have notebooks.
2. The men have the keys to the car.
3. Khin Zaw has three sisters and two brothers.
4. The teachers help children at school.
5. I like reading stories at night.
6. Her friends have babies.
7. French cooks are the best.
8. The people work in their offices.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. language | 8. babies |
| 2. watches | 9. women |
| 3. teacher | 10. umbrella |
| 4. keys | 11. s |
| 5. tourists | 12. es |
| 6. box | 13. s |
| 7. offices | 14. ies |

Ex. B:

2. people
3. children
4. men

Ex. C:

2. men, keys
3. sisters, brothers
4. teachers, children
5. stories
6. friends, babies
7. cook
8. people, offices

Ex. D: *Answers will be different for each person.*

UNIT 3

LESSON 1

Describing things

ACTIVITIES



Exercise A:

Listen (audio 014) and fill in the correct number to match the order of the advertisements.

<input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

Adjectives are words that describe or give information about a person, place, or thing.

Listen again and list the adjectives you hear:



Exercise B:

Write the opposites for the adjectives below. Check the **Language Reference** for help.

1. Small ≠ _____
2. Easy ≠ _____
3. New ≠ _____

4. Cheap ≠ _____
5. Fast ≠ _____
6. Black ≠ _____

**Exercise C:**

Circle the adjectives in the sentence below. Then, list other possible adjectives to describe the noun.

1. That is a new umbrella.

More adjectives to describe 'umbrella': _____

2. It's a delicious curry.

More adjectives to describe 'curry': _____

3. Those notebooks are cheap.

More adjectives to describe 'notebook': _____

4. This is an expensive watch.

More adjectives to describe 'watch': _____

5. His motorbike is old and slow.

More adjectives to describe 'motorbike': _____

**Exercise D:**

Colours are also adjectives. Listen (audio 015) and use the colours from the boxes to fill in the blanks. Look at the **Language Reference** on the next page for help with fruit vocabulary.



pink

orange

red

green

purple

yellow

I will buy ¹ _____ apples, ² _____ bananas, and an ³ _____ papaya. I also want a ⁴ _____ dragonfruit and some ⁵ _____ mango-steen. I will try to find a ⁶ _____ mango to eat with my lunch.

List more examples of colours:

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Find a picture online or in your home and use adjectives to describe it.

LESSON 1

Describing Things

REFERENCE

Adjectives

Adjectives help us to give more details to talk about a noun. They can:

1. Follow the verb *to be*:

- (e.g.) -The bus is slow.
-My brother is tall.

2. Go before the noun.

- (e.g.) -The slow bus costs 500 kyat.
-The tall man is David.

New -- အသိ

Old -- အလီလံ, သေးငယ်

Big -- အနိန်

Small -- အဆံး

Fast -- အချ

Slow -- အကတၢ, ကယိကယိ

Cheap -- အပုၤဘၣ်

Expensive -- အပုၤနိန်

Easy -- အညိ

Difficult -- အကိခဲ

Delicious -- အဝံၣ်, အဘဲ

Colours

Black -- အလွၢ်သူ

White -- အလွၢ်ဝါ

Pink -- အလွၢ်ဂီၤစၢ်

Green -- အလွၢ်လါ

Orange -- တယုၣ်လွၢ်

Red -- အလွၢ်ဂီၤ

Purple -- အလွၢ်ဂီၤလး

Yellow -- အလွၢ်ဘိ

Blue -- အလွၢ်လါလး

Brown -- အလွၢ်ယး

New vocabulary

Umbrella -- သဒါမုန်

Curry -- ကသူ

Notebook -- လိပ်ကွေးနီဉ်

Motorbike -- သိလုဉ်ယီ

Apple -- ဖိသဉ်

Banana -- တကွံသဉ်

Papaya -- ကိကွံသဉ်

Dragonfruit -- ပယိသဉ်

Mangosteen -- မာ်ကူးသဉ်

Mango -- တခီးသဉ်

Audio Script

(014)

1. The new MyWay smartphone is available this week! It's easy to use and now comes in blue and white. Look for special offers over the Thingan holiday.

2. Tired of the expensive costs of using the internet? Sick of the slow connection? Come to Kyaw Kyaw's internet café on Old Bagan street.

3. It's another rainy morning. Can't wake up? Grab a cup of Coolcafé instant coffee at your local tea shop. Cheap, delicious, and a perfect way to start the day.

(015)

Sarah: At the market, I always buy a lot of fruit. Today, I will buy red apples, yellow bananas, and an orange papaya. I also want a pink dragonfruit and some purple mangosteens. I will try to find a green mango to eat with my lunch.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

2, 3, 1 (Adjectives: new, easy, blue, white, expensive, slow, old, cheap, delicious)

Ex. B:

1. big
2. difficult
3. old
4. expensive
5. slow
6. white

Ex. C:

- Circle:
1. new
 2. delicious
 3. cheap
 4. expensive
 5. old, slow

Ex. D:

1. red
2. yellow
3. orange
4. pink
5. purple
6. green

More colours:
black, white, blue, brown, etc.

LESSON 2

Describing Things Pt.2

ACTIVITIES



Exercise A:

Listen (audio 016) and fill in the blanks with *a* or *an*. Then, complete the grammar rules below.

>> It's ¹ _____ delicious curry.

>> He has ³ _____ lot of money.

>> This is ² _____ expensive watch.

>> Write ⁴ _____ email to a friend.

Use ⁵ _____ before a consonant sound.

- It's ⁶ _____ dog.
- I have ⁷ _____ motorbike.

Use ⁸ _____ before a vowel sound.

- She has ⁹ _____ apple.
- This is ¹⁰ _____ office.



Exercise B:

Fill in the blanks with *a* or *an*. Then write the adjective (*adj.*) from each sentence.

- I want _____ pink bag to carry my things in. (adjective = e.g. pink)
- Tom uses _____ expensive phone. It is from Singapore. (adj. = _____)
- They drive _____ old car, but I like it. (adj. = _____)
- She reads _____ good book before she sleeps at night. (adj. = _____)
- You have _____ orange bicycle at your apartment. (adj. = _____)
- I need _____ black pencil for my English class. (adj. = _____)

**Exercise C:**

Write sentences about the things you have. Use the adjectives and nouns below to help you.

Follow the correct order:

[a/an + noun]

[a/an + adjective + noun]

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| > beautiful | > house | > bag | > pencil |
| > book | > expensive | > motorbike | > small |
| > new | > blue | > old | > red |
| > watch | > pen | > delicious | > mango |

1. (e.g.) I have a beautiful house.

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

**Exercise D:**

Listen (audio 017) and list the things Kyaw Aung wants to buy at Myanmar (include the adjectives). Circle TRUE or FALSE for the statements below.



Shopping List:

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ | 5. Tom thinks the things will be |
| 2. _____ | difficult to find. T or F |
| 3. _____ | 6. The bowls and plates are cheap |
| 4. _____ | at Myanmar. T or F |

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Find a newspaper article in English. Circle the adjectives you see and underline the articles *a* or *an*.

LESSON 2

Describing Things Pt.2

Using *a* and *an*

REFERENCE

A and *an* are used before a single noun: *a/an* + noun.

1. Use *a* before a consonant* sound.

(e.g.) -It's *a* dog.
-I have *a* motorbike.

2. Use *an* before a vowel* sound.

(e.g.) -That's *an* apple. She lives in *an* apartment.

3. If using an adjective, the order should be: *a/an* + adjective + noun

(e.g.) -That's *a* red umbrella.
-This is *an* American car.

Note:

*Vowels in the English alphabet are *a, e, i, o, u* and sometimes *y*. Consonants are all other letters.

New vocabulary

Money -- တိန်ကျပ်စု

Friend -- သတိ

Dog -- ဆွံ့

Book -- လံာ်

Pencil -- ဓာ်ဘိ

Tonight -- တနာ်အံၤ

Mirror -- မဲာ်ထံကလာ်

Bowls -- လိခိဖျာ်

Plates -- လိခိဘံာ်

Kitchen -- တာ်ဖိအိာ်မုၤလိာ်

Verb 'to have'

'to have'	He/She/It <i>has</i> ...
	I/You/We/They <i>have</i> ...

Audio Script

(016)

1. It's a delicious curry.
2. This is an expensive watch.
3. He has a lot of money.
4. Write an email to a friend.

(017)

Kyaw Aung: Hi Tom, how are you?

Tom: I'm good thanks, how are you?

Kyaw Aung: Good, but I have a lot of things to buy at Myanmart tonight. Can you help me find everything?

Tom: Sure, what do you need?

Kyaw Aung: I need two blue pens, a small mirror, and a black notebook.

Tom: That will be easy to find.

Kyaw Aung: I also need new bowls and plates for my kitchen.

Tom: They are too expensive here. We can go to Sein Gay Har.

Kyaw Aung: Good idea!

Answer Key

Ex. A:

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. a | 6. a |
| 2. an | 7. a |
| 3. a | 8. an |
| 4. an | 9. an |
| 5. a | 10. an |

Ex. B:

1. a (pink)
2. an (expensive)
3. an (old)
4. a (good)
5. an (orange)
6. a (black)

Ex. C: *Answers will be different for each person. Possible answers:*

- I have an expensive bag.
- I have a new motorbike.
- I have a delicious mango.
- I have an old watch.
- I have a blue book.
- I have a red pencil.
- I have small pen.

Ex. D:

1. two blue pens
2. a small mirror
3. a black notebook
4. new bowls and plates
5. F
6. F

UNIT 3

LESSON 3

Appearance

ACTIVITIES

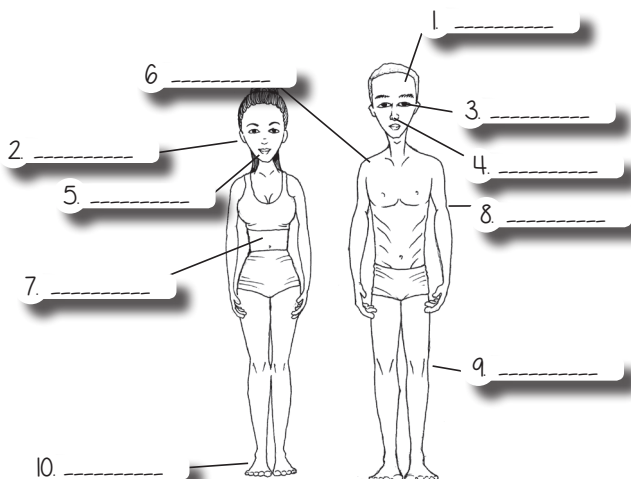


Exercise A:

Label the picture with the words (body parts) from the box.

Body Parts

- > head
- > mouth
- > knees
- > elbows
- > shoulders
- > eyes
- > stomach
- > nose
- > feet
- > ears



Exercise B:

You can use adjectives to describe parts of the body or the way someone looks.

(e.g.) She has a small nose and big feet.

Find and circle other adjectives below about appearance.

X P U V O R V J Y A M Q P Q L L W H M
S H O R T J S H Y A L Y Y A L Q Q L Z U
S E I Y S L B M H N S T O E J Y B T P X
N E I L T V A L V E C G U R F Z K J W O
X P O G G Y R L P F U F N R R M J Z L G
X O D U P N K A A N I E G C Z A U Z G A
T L R O L D B T M C I I H W Q Q I W E D
O D U E S D E M O S D N A H Q F W D F I
B B W V X P K A I T H I N Y P X D Z G H
N D O W V U Q B E A U T I F U L P J O C

THIN
FAT
HANDSOME
TALL
SHORT
OLD
YOUNG
UGLY
BEAUTIFUL

**Exercise C:**

Put the sentences in order. Check the **Language Reference** on the next page for new vocabulary.

1. is/she/thin _____
2. tall/is/and/fat/Kyaw Kyaw _____
3. hair/has/he/curly _____
4. has/the/teacher/glasses _____
5. has/mustache/John/a _____
6. young/beautiful/and/Myint Zu/is _____

You can use the verbs '**to be**' and '**to have**' to talk about appearance.

to be	to have
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I <u>am</u> tall. • She <u>is</u> beautiful. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He <u>has</u> long hair. • I <u>have</u> glasses.

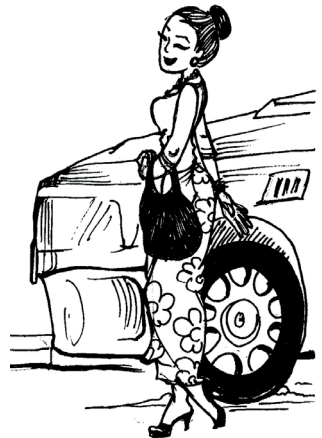
**Exercise D:**

Listen (audio 018) and put the descriptions in the right column to match each person.

John	Martyna	Lar Lar

- > short, black hair
- > blue eyes
- > tall and thin
- > green eyes
- > long, blonde hair
- > beautiful
- > brown eyes

- > young and smart
- > old and handsome
- > short and thin
- > brown hair

**EXTRA PRACTICE!**

Use the verbs '**to be**' and '**to have**' to describe the picture of the woman above.

LESSON 3

Appearance

REFERENCE

Parts of the body

Head -- ခိပ်

Nose -- နှိမ့်

Mouth -- ကိပ်ပျံ

Eyes -- မင်ချိတ်ဖပ်

Ears -- နှိတ်ဖပ်

Shoulders -- ဖံတင်ခိပ်တဖပ်

Stomach -- ဟာဟ

Elbows -- စုနှာခိပ်တဖပ်

Knees -- ခိပ်လှိုင်ခိပ်တဖပ်

Feet -- ခိပ်လှိုင်တဖပ်

Describing appearance

Thin -- ယာ

Fat -- ဘိပ်

Tall -- ထိပ်

Short -- စုပ်

Handsome -- (ပိပ်ခွါ)လၢအခိပ်တၢ်ဂ့ၤ

Beautiful -- (ပိပ်မုၢ်)လၢအခိပ်တၢ်ဂ့ၤဃံလၢ

Ugly -- လၢအါ

Young -- အညါစၢ်,အသးစၢ်

(You can also use: small, big, old, etc.)

Hair

Long -- ထိပ်

Curly -- တကံ

Straight -- ဘျါ

Blonde -- အဘိ(ထူလွိုင်စၢ်အလွိုင်)

Other

Glasses -- မံးခိး

Moustache -- နိးဆူပ်

Beard -- ခိပ်ဆူပ်

Verb 'to be'

Use the verb 'to be' to talk about someone's general appearance.

- (e.g.) -The man *is* handsome.
-Mary *is* old and beautiful.

Verb 'to have'

Use the verb 'to have' to talk about specifics.

- (e.g.) -They *have* long hair.
-He *has* a beard.
-I *have* curly, brown hair.

Audio Script

(018)

John is a taxi driver. He works in New York City. He is short and very thin. He has brown hair and blue eyes. John is quite old but he is still handsome. Martyna is from Poland but she lives in Taunggyi. She has long, blonde hair and green eyes. Everyone thinks she is beautiful. Lar Lar works in Yangon at an NGO. He has short, black hair and brown eyes. He is very tall and thin. Even though he is young, he is quite smart.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. head, 2. ears, 3. eyes, 4. nose, 5. mouth, 6. shoulders, 7. stomach,
8. elbows, 9. knees, 10. feet

Ex. B:

Circle - fat, thin, handsome, tall, short, old, young, ugly, beautiful

Ex. C:

1. She is thin.
2. Kyaw Kyaw is tall and fat.
(or Kyaw Kyaw is fat and tall.)
3. He has curly hair.
4. The teacher has glasses.
5. John has a moustache.
6. Myint Zu is young and beautiful.
(or Myint Zu is beautiful and young.)

Ex. D:

John: short and thin; brown hair;
blue eyes; old and handsome
Martyna: long, blonde hair; green
eyes; beautiful
Lar Lar: short, black hair; brown eyes;
tall and thin; young and smart

UNIT 3

LESSON 4

Describing People

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Tom is in Yangon. He writes an email to his family in England. Listen (audio 019) and read his email. Write all the adjectives you hear.

To: Claire <claire2000@mail.com>
Subject: Hi from Yangon!

Dear Claire and Joe,

How are you?

I'm in Yangon! It's very ^{1.}_____. Myanmar people are ^{2.}_____ and my job is ^{3.}_____. I work at the hospital. We help ^{4.}_____ children. Sometimes the work is difficult but it's ^{5.}_____.

My boss is Daw Cho Cho. She's tall and quite fat! She's also ^{6.}_____. Her family is ^{7.}_____ and ^{8.}_____. She lives in a big house with her husband.

My roommate here is very ^{9.}_____ and ^{10.}_____. He is not from Myanmar either, so we both spend time visiting famous attractions together in Yangon. I will send some pictures.

Email me soon. I miss you!

Love,

Tom xxx

**Exercise B:**

Read the sentences about the email and write if they are true (T) or false (F).

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Tom is in England. | _____ 5. Tom's boss is Daw Cho Cho. |
| _____ 2. He has a new job. | _____ 6. Daw Cho Cho is quite short. |
| _____ 3. Tom works in a school. | _____ 7. She is clever. |
| _____ 4. His work is very easy. | _____ 8. She lives in a big house. |

**Exercise C:**

Match the adjectives with their opposites.

1. Hot	a. Healthy
2. Kind	b. Impolite
3. Hard-working	c. Mean
4. Sick	d. Boring
5. Fun	e. Easy-going
6. Polite	f. Cold
7. Clever	g. Poor
8. Rich	h. Stupid

**Exercise D:**

Use the adjectives from Tom's email to complete the sentences.

- My aunt is in the hospital. She is _____.
- He has a lot of money. He is _____.
- It's 40° outside. It is _____.
- They help foreigners. They are _____.
- She has 100% on her English test. She is _____.
- I like that book. It's _____.
- That's the king. He's very _____.
- We play games in class. They are quite _____.

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Write an email to a friend describing the people you work (or study) with.

LESSON 4

Describing People

REFERENCE

Adjectives to describe people

Friendly -- အိပ်ဒီးတၢ်ရူလိာ်မုာ်လိာ်ဂ့ၤ/တၢ်သ့ၣ်ဂ့ၤသးဝါ

Mean -- လၢအပံာ်အကိာ်/အိပ်ဒီးတၢ်သ့ၣ်က့ၣ်သးကါ

Clever -- ခိၣ်န့ၣ်ဂ့ၤ, ကူၣ်သ့, ပုၤဆှါ

Stupid -- ဗီၣး

Rich -- ထူးတီၤ

Poor -- ဖှိၣ်ယၢ်

Sick -- ဆိက့

Healthy -- အိၣ်ဆူၣ်အိၣ်ချ့

Kind -- သ့ၣ်ဂ့ၤသးဝါ

Hard-working -- ကျဲးစးတၢ်မၤ

Easy-going -- လၢတၢ်ကိာ်တၢ်ဂီၤတအိၣ်

Polite -- ဆဲးလၢဂ့ၤ/သံၣ်စူး

Impolite -- လၢတအိၣ်ဒီးဆဲးလၢဂ့ၤဘၣ်

*Note: *interesting*, *boring* and *important* can also be used to describe people.

New adjectives

Famous -- မံၤဟူသၣ်ဖျါ

Hot -- ကိာ်

Cold -- ခုၣ်

Interesting* -- ထူးန့ၣ်သ့ၣ်သး

Boring* -- (လိၤ)ကၢၣ်ကျူ

Important* -- အကိာ်ခိၣ်

New vocabulary

Email -- အံၤမု(လ်)

Hospital -- တၢ်ဆါဟံၣ်

House -- ဟံၣ်

Roommate -- သကိးလၢအိၣ်ယုာ်ဒးတဖျါၣ်ယီ

Attractions -- တၢ်လၢအထူးန့ၣ်သ့ၣ်ထူးန့ၣ်သးတဖၣ်

Pictures -- တၢ်ဂီၤတဖၣ်

Foreigner -- ပုၤကိာ်ချာဖိ

King -- စီၤဟ

Game -- တၢ်လိာ်ကွဲ

I miss you! -- ယသ့ၣ်ခိၣ်, သယုာ်န့ၣ်

Very and Quite

The words 'very' and 'quite' in Exercise D help express the strength of the adjective it is describing.

(e.g.) -The movie is **very interesting**. ('very' makes the adjective, 'interesting', stronger; it expresses a lot of something)

(e.g.) -The movie is **quite interesting**. ('quite' expresses that the movie is a little bit 'interesting'; the adjective here is not strong)

Audio Script

(019)

Dear Claire and Joe,

How are you? I'm in Yangon! It's very hot. Myanmar people are friendly and my job is interesting. I work at the hospital. We help sick children. Sometimes the work is difficult but it's fun.

My boss is Daw Cho Cho. She's tall and quite fat! She's also clever. Her family is rich and important. She lives in a big house with her husband.

My roommate here is very kind and easy-going. He is not from Myanmar either, so we both spend time visiting famous attractions together in Yangon. I will send some pictures.

Email me soon. I miss you!

Love, Tom.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. hot
2. friendly
3. interesting
4. sick
5. fun
6. clever
7. rich
8. important
9. kind
10. easy-going

Ex. B:

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. F
7. T
8. T

Ex. C:

1. f
2. c
3. e
4. a
5. d
6. b
7. h
8. g

Ex. D:

1. sick
2. rich
3. hot
4. friendly
(or kind)
5. clever
6. interesting
7. important
8. fun

LESSON 1

Telling Time

ACTIVITIES



Exercise A:

Write out the time you see on the digital clocks.

1. **5:30**2. **10:18**3. **6:22**

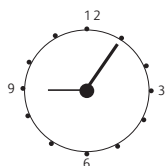
(e.g.) five thirty

4. **9:45**5. **1:10**6. **11:59**

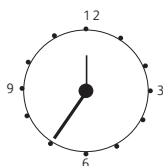


Exercise B:

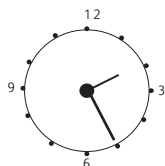
Answer the question, 'What time is it?'



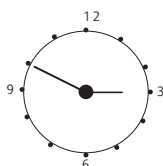
1. It's nine O-five.



3. _____



2. _____



4. _____

**Exercise C:**

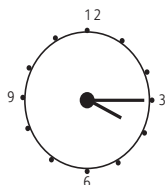
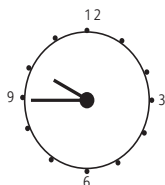
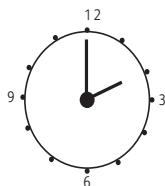
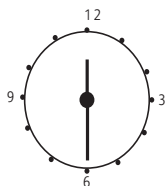
Match the phrases to describe the times.

a. quarter to

b. o'clock

c. quarter past

d. half past

It's ¹ _____ four.It's ³ _____ eleven.It's two ² _____.It's ⁴ _____ twelve.**Exercise D:**

Listen (audio 020) and write the correct times.

1. **9:00**5. 2. 6. 3. 7. 4. 8. **Exercise E:**

Listen (audio 021) and write the conversation below.

A: Excuse me, _____?

B: _____.

A: _____ is the movie?

B: The movie starts _____.

A: _____!

B: No problem.

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Go online to find the current time in Brazil, France, Turkey, Laos, and Japan. Write the times in a notebook.

LESSON 1

Telling Time

REFERENCE

Phrases about time

Use these phrases to ask and answer about the time:

- (e.g.) What time is it? >> It's ten o'clock. (10:00)
 What time is it? >> It's eight oh five. (8:05)

When telling time, you can say the hour and minutes:

- (e.g.) It's two thirty-one. (2:31)
 It's five fifteen. (5:15)

But it is very common to use these phrases:

Phrase	Example
Quarter to _____	<i>Quarter to twelve = 11:45</i>
Ten to _____	<i>Ten to twelve = 11:50</i>
_____ o'clock	<i>Twelve o'clock = 12:00</i>
Five past _____	<i>Five past twelve = 12:05</i>
Ten past _____	<i>Ten past twelve = 12:10</i>
Quarter past _____	<i>Quarter past twelve = 12:15</i>
Half past _____	<i>Half past twelve = 12:30</i>

Midday or Midnight

Midday = noon = 12:00 = 12pm

Midnight = 12:00 = 12am

Am or pm?

We use *am* for times in the morning (after midnight, before midday).

(e.g.) It's 10am. (10 in the morning)

We use *pm* for times in the afternoon and evening (midday till midnight).

(e.g.) It's 11:15pm. (11:15 in the evening; nearly midnight)

AM	12:00am -- 11:59am (e.g. 3:15am, 9am, 10:25am, 11am)
PM	12:00pm -- 11:59pm (e.g. 1:40pm, 5:15pm, 8pm, 10:40pm)

Audio Script

(020)

1. It's nine o'clock.
2. It's half past two.
3. It's six twenty.
4. It's three fifty-five.
5. It's quarter past twelve.
6. It's seven thirty-five.
7. It's ten ten.
8. It's quarter to nine.

(021)

- A: Excuse me, what time is it?
B: It's quarter past two.
A: What time is the movie?
B: The movie starts at 2:30.
A: Thank you!
B: No problem.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

2. ten eighteen
3. six twenty-two
4. nine forty-five
5. one ten
6. eleven fifty-nine

Ex. B:

2. It's two twenty-five
3. It's twelve thirty-five
4. It's three fifty

Ex. C:

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. d

Ex. D:

2. 2:30
3. 6:20
4. 3:55
5. 12:15
6. 7:35
7. 10:10
8. 8:45

Ex. E:

- A: what time is it?
B: It's quarter past two.
A: What time B: at 2:30.
A: Thank you!

LESSON 2

Weekly Routines

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Listen (audio 022) and fill in the chart with Sarah's activities from the boxes below.

Morning	get up , _____ , _____
Afternoon	_____ , _____
Evening	_____ , _____ , _____
Night	_____

meet friends

watch a movie

take a shower

go to bed

go to work

read a book

go shopping

make dinner

**Exercise B:**

Write about Sarah's day in complete sentences. Use the present simple.

1. In the morning, Sarah gets up. She _____ a shower and _____ to work.
2. In the afternoon, Sarah _____ friends and _____ shopping.
3. In the evening, she _____ dinner. Some days, she _____ a movie or _____ a book.
4. At night, she _____ to bed.

**Exercise C:**

Listen (audio 023) to Amanda's schedule and fill in the days of the week and missing activities.

	Monday	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8am	_____	get up	get up	get up	get up	_____	get up
9am	make breakfast	make breakfast	_____	make breakfast	make breakfast	get up	_____
10am	go to work	_____	go to work	study	_____	make breakfast	watch TV

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens:

always

100%

usually

sometimes

never

0%

**Exercise D:**

Fill in the blanks with *always*, *usually*, *sometimes*, or *never* about Amanda's week.

- At 10am, he _____ studies.
- He _____ gets up at 8am.
- Lee _____ makes breakfast.
- He _____ watches TV on Monday morning.

**Exercise E:**

Write about what you do on Fridays. Use adverbs of frequency and the present simple form of each verb.

EXTRA PRACTICE!

This week, record all of your activities in a notebook. Then, write a paragraph about your weekly routines.

LESSON 2

Weekly Routines

REFERENCE

Weekly routines

Everyday activities

Get up -- ဟ်ထီၣ်

Take a shower -- လုၣ်ထံ

Make breakfast -- ဖိအိၣ်/မၤအိၣ်ဂီၤခိတ်အိၣ်

Go to work (or school) -- လဲၤဆူတၢ်မၤ(မ့တမ့ၢ်လဲၤဆူကွီၣ်)

Meet friends -- ထံၣ်လိၣ်သးဒီးသကိး

Go shopping -- လဲၤပွၤတၢ်

Make dinner -- ဖိအိၣ်/မၤအိၣ်ဟါခိတ်အိၣ်

Watch a movie -- ကွၢ်တၢ်ဂီၤမူ

Read a book -- ဖးလံာ်

Go to bed -- က့ၤမံ

Time of day

Morning -- ဂီၤခိ

Afternoon -- မုၢ်ယုၢ်လီၤ

Evening -- ဟါလီၤခိ/မုၢ်ဟါလီၤ

Night -- မုၢ်န့ၤခိ

Days of the week

Monday -- မုၢ်ဆၣ်

Tuesday -- မုၢ်ယုၣ်

Wednesday -- မုၢ်ပျဲၤ

Thursday -- မုၢ်လုၢ်ခီၤ

Friday -- မုၢ်ဖိဖး

Saturday -- မုၢ်ဘူၣ်

Sunday -- မုၢ်ဒီး

Audio Script

(022)

Sarah: Every morning, I get up at 7am. Then, I take a shower and go to work. I spend most of the day at the office. In the afternoon, I like to meet my friends and go shopping. Every evening, I make dinner and sometimes read a book or watch a movie. At night, I go to bed.

(023)

Amanda: Most days, I get up at 8am. But on Saturdays, I like to get up at 9am. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday, I make breakfast at 9am. On Saturday, I make breakfast at 10am. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, I go to work at 10am. On Tuesday and Thursday, I study at 10am.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

Morning - take a shower , go to work

Afternoon - meet friends , go shopping

Evening - make dinner , read a book , watch a movie

Night - go to bed

Ex. B:

1. takes , goes

3. makes , watches , reads

2. meets , goes

4. goes

Ex. C:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<u>get up</u>	get up	get up	get up	get up	X	get up
make breakfast	make breakfast	<u>make breakfast</u>	make breakfast	make breakfast	get up	<u>make breakfast</u>
go to work	<u>study</u>	go to work	study	<u>go to work</u>	make breakfast	watch TV

Ex. D:

1. sometimes

3. always

2. usually

4. never

Ex. E: *Answers will be different for each person.*

UNIT 4

LESSON 3

Everyday Discussion

ACTIVITIES



Exercise A:

Listen (audio 024) and fill in the blanks.

Kyaw Aung: Hi Sarah! Hi Myint Zu, ¹ _____?

Sarah: ² _____?

Kyaw Aung: ³ _____ you come to this tea shop often?

Sarah: Yes, ⁴ _____. We like to watch football matches on the TV here.

Myint Zu: Tonight, there is a match between Manchester United and Arsenal.

Kyaw Aung: ⁵ _____ Manchester United to win?

Sarah: No way! ⁶ _____ Arsenal.

Myint Zu: ⁷ _____ Manchester to win either, but they are doing well.

Sarah: Kyaw Aung, ⁸ _____ to join us?

Kyaw Aung: ⁹ _____! I will order a coffee and join you.

Sarah: ¹⁰ _____ samosas? We can order some.

Kyaw Aung: ¹¹ _____. I ate dinner before.

Myint Zu: ¹² _____. I can share with you, Sarah.

Short questions and answers for I/You/We/They:

Do	I you we they	like _____?	Yes, I do. (We do..., They do..., etc.)
			No, I don't. (We don't..., They don't..., etc.) - OR - I don't like _____.

Short questions and answers for *He/She/It*:

Do	he	like _____?	Yes, he does.
	she		No, he doesn't.
	it		- OR - He doesn't like _____.



Exercise B:

Match the questions with the correct responses.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Does Claire eat meat? | a. Yes, he does. |
| 2. Does John like spicy food? | b. No, I don't. |
| 3. Does the tea shop have chicken curry? | c. Yes, they do. |
| 4. Do you drink coffee? | d. No, she doesn't. |
| 5. Do we have homework today? | e. Yes, it does. |
| 6. Do they speak English? | f. No, we don't. |



Exercise C:

Fill in the blanks with *Do* or *Does*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ they have a car? | 4. _____ you want to be a doctor? |
| 2. _____ Zee live in Australia? | 5. _____ we have time to go to shopping? |
| 3. _____ she teach English? | 6. _____ Tom drive a motorbike in Yangon? |



Exercise D:

Answer the questions on your own.

- Do you study English? _____
- Does your family live in Yangon? _____
- Do your friends watch American movies? _____
- Does your best friend like spicy food? _____

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Think about a conversation you had with a friend or family member today.
Translate it into English.

LESSON 3

Everyday Discussion

Yes/no questions

REFERENCE

Look at more examples with different verbs:

Auxiliary	Subject	Base	
Do	I/you/we/they	live	in Yangon?
		study	English?
Does	she/he/it	watch	American TV?
		teach	Myanmar?

(e.g.) Do you cook dinner? >> Yes, I do. - OR - No, I don't.

Does he read books? >> Yes, he does. - OR - No, he doesn't.

New vocabulary

Tea shop -- လးဖးထံကျး

Football -- ဖျာန်ထူ

Match -- တၢ်ပြဲ

Meat -- တၢ်ဖံးတၢ်ညဉ်

Spicy -- (မိၢ်ဟံးသၢ်)ဟဲ

Chicken -- ဆီညဉ်

Coffee -- ကိးဖံး

Homework -- (ကွီ)ဟံၣ်တၢ်မၤ

Samosa -- စမူစၢ

Dinner -- ဟါတၢ်ဆီၣ်

Before -- တချုးခံး

Verbs

Win -- (မၤ)နၢၤ

Like -- ဘၣ်သး

Dislike (or don't like) -- တဘၣ်သးဘၣ်

Audio Script

(024)

- Kyaw Aung: Hi Sarah! Hi Myint Zu, how are you?
Sarah: Fine, thanks. And you?
Kyaw Aung: I'm good. Do you come to this tea shop often?
Sarah: Yes, we do. We like to watch football matches on the TV here.
Myint Zu: Tonight, there is a match between Manchester United and Arsenal.
Kyaw Aung: Do you want Manchester United to win?
Sarah: No way! I like Arsenal.
Myint Zu: I don't want Manchester United to win either, but they are doing well.
Sarah: Kyaw Aung, do you want to join us?
Kyaw Aung: Yes, I do! I will order a coffee and join you.
Sarah: Do you like samosas? We can order some.
Kyaw Aung: No, I don't. I ate dinner before.
Myint Zu: I do. I can share with you, Sarah.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. how are you?
2. Fine, thanks. And you?
3. I'm good. Do
4. we do.
5. Do you want
6. I like
7. I don't want
8. do you want
9. Yes, I do!
10. Do you like
11. No, I don't.
12. I do.

Ex. B:

1. d
2. a
3. e
4. b
5. f
6. c

Ex. C:

1. Do
2. Does
3. Does
4. Do
5. Do
6. Does

Ex. D:

Answer will be different for each person.

Possible answers:

- (e.g.)
1. Yes, I do.
 2. No, they don't.
 3. Yes, they do.
 4. No, she doesn't.

LESSON 4

Asking Questions

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Fill in the blanks with the correct question words from the boxes. Listen (audio 025) to check your answers.

1. _____ is your name?
2. _____ are you?
3. _____ are you from?
4. _____ is your birthday?
5. _____ is your teacher?
6. _____ day is your class?
7. _____ are you late?

WHO (to ask about people)

WHAT (to ask for specific information)

WHEN (to ask about a time/date/occasion)

WHERE (to ask about a place/location)

WHY (to get a reason/explanation)

HOW (to ask about the way something is done)

WHICH (when a choice needs to be made)

**Exercise B:**

Match the questions with the correct answers.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Which class do you like best? | a. My best friend is Paw Kyan. |
| 2. How do you make pancakes? | b. I have class now. |
| 3. Why are you here? | c. My favourite dish is rice salad. |
| 4. Where do you live? | d. I live in Mandalay. |
| 5. When do you go shopping? | e. I use my mother's recipe. |
| 6. What is your favourite dish? | f. I like Maths best. |
| 7. Who is your best friend? | g. I go shopping on Fridays. |

**Exercise C:**

Answer the questions on your own.

1. When do you get up on Mondays? _____
2. Where do you live? _____
3. Who is the best actor/actress in Myanmar? _____
4. Which colour is your favourite? _____

**Exercise D:**Listen (audio 026) to the interview with Sai Sai and answer the questions. Check the **Language Reference** for new vocabulary.

Q: What does he do in his free time?

A¹:

Q: Which movies does he like?

A²:

Q: Where does he go on vacation?

A³:

Q: When is his next concert?

A⁴:

Q: How much are the tickets?

A⁵:**Exercise E:**

Write interview questions for a friend or family member and write their answers below.

Q: _____?

A:

Q: _____?

A:

Q: _____?

A:

Q: _____?

A:

Q: _____?

A:

EXTRA PRACTICE!

If you could interview Sai Sai, what would you ask him? Write a list of new questions using the wh- words.

LESSON 4

Asking Questions

REFERENCE

Wh- questions

These questions have the same word order as yes/no questions. The question word (who, what, when, etc.) goes at the beginning.

	Auxiliary	Subject	Base
What	do	I/you/we/they	eat?
When			
Why			
Where			
Which	does	he/she/it	know?
Who			
How			

New vocabulary

Nouns

Maths -- တၢ်နွဲး

Birthday -- အိၣ်ဖျါမုၢ်နံၤ

Pancakes -- ကိၣ်ဖဲခံး/ကရံၣ်လၢအပၣ်ယုၣ်ဒီးဆိဒံၣ်, ကျိၣ်န့ၢ်ထံ

Dish -- လိၣ်မိ

Actor/Actress -- ချါဂဲၤဒီးမုၢ်ဂဲၤဒိ

Free time -- တၢ်ဆၢကတိၢ်လိၤဟံၣ်

Movie -- တၢ်ဂီၤမူ

Vacation -- ဟးကသုၣ်ကသီ

Concert -- မူးသးဖုံ

Tickets -- လဲးမး

Adjectives

Late -- စဲၤခံ

Favourite -- လၢပအဲၣ်လိၤဆိ

Best -- ဂုၤကတၢၢ်

Audio Script

(025)

1. What is your name?
2. How are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. When is your birthday?

5. Who is your teacher?
6. Which day is your class?
7. Why are you late?

(026)

Interviewer: Hello Sai Sai, and welcome to our show.

Sai Sai: Thank you, I'm happy to be here.

Interviewer: I would like to ask some questions about your life.

Sai Sai: Sure, you can ask me anything!

Interviewer: Okay, first, what do you do in your free time?

Sai Sai: Hm, I like to swim and watch American movies.

Interviewer: Which American movies do you like best?

Sai Sai: I like all action movies.

Interviewer: Where do you go for vacation?

Sai Sai: I go to Ngapali with my family and friends.

Interviewer: And when is your next concert?

Sai Sai: My next concert is in June.

Interviewer: How much do tickets cost for the show?

Sai Sai: Well, the tickets cost 50,000 Kyat. It is expensive, but I hope you can come!

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. What
2. How
3. Where
4. When
5. Who
6. Which
7. Why

Ex. B:

1. f
2. e
3. b
4. d
5. g
6. c
7. a

Ex. C:

Answers will be different for each person. Possible answers:

1. I get up at 7am.
2. I live in Hpa-An.
3. Nay Toe is the best actor in Myanmar.
4. Orange is my favourite colour.

Ex. D:

1. swims and watches American movies
2. all action movies
3. Ngapali
4. in June
5. 50,000 Kyat

Ex. E:

Answers will be different for each person.

LESSON 1

Reading a Menu

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Unscramble the words to write the correct food items. Use the vocabulary list in the **Language Reference**.

1. icre

2. hcllii

3. gesg

4. kpro

5. nhiecck

6. emtoatos

7. snioon

8. ldonoes

9. eebf

10. hifs

**Exercise B:**

Listen (audio 027) and fill in the blanks.

MENU

MAIN DISHES

- ¹ _____ 500 Ks
- fish curry 1,900 Ks
- ² _____ 1,200 Ks
- fried rice 1,000 Ks

SNACKS

- ³ _____ 500 Ks
- tomato salad 700 Ks
- samosas 600 Ks

DESSERTS

- fried ⁴ _____ 800 Ks
- ice-cream ⁵ _____

**Exercise C:**

Listen (audio 028) and fill in the blanks. Then, complete the grammar rules below.

1. There is _____.

3. There is _____.

2. There are _____.

4. There are _____.

'there is' or 'there are'?

- Use ^{5.} _____ with singular and uncountable* items.
- Use ^{6.} _____ with plural countable items.

**Exercise D:**

Write **C** if the sentence is correct and **I** if it is incorrect. Fix the incorrect sentences to follow the grammar rule above.

1. There is two tomatoes here.

C / I

2. There is pork in the rice.

C / I

3. There are five papayas on the table.

C / I

4. There is many bananas in the basket.

C / I

5. There are an egg for breakfast.

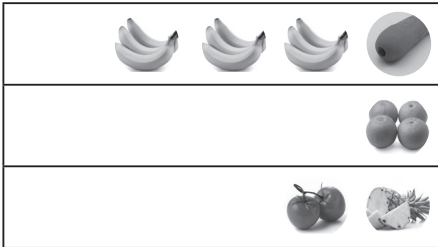
C / I

6. There are three samosas in the pan.

C / I

**Exercise E:**

What's in the cupboard? Complete the sentences using *There is/ There are* and numbers.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Next time you go to a restaurant or tea shop, look at the menu and try to translate it into English.

UNIT 5

LESSON 1

Reading a Menu

Food items

Fruits and vegetables

Fruit -- တာ်သူတ်သံ

Vegetable -- တာ်ဒီးတာ်လံ

Durian - တာ်ရံသံ

Pineapple - နဲးသံ

Tomato - တကီဆံသံ

Orange -- တယုသံ

Onion - ပသဂီ

Carrot -- သဘင်ဘိတ်/ခရီး

Potato -- အးလူတံ

Meats

Pork -- ထီးညံ

Beef -- နီညံ,ကျိညံ

Fish -- ညံ

Other

Rice - ဟုသး,မု

Noodles - ခိနီ,ခီးဆွဲ

Chilli - မိဟဲသံ

Egg - တာ်ဒံ/ဆိဒံ

Bread -- ကိင်(ပီးမိင်)

Cheese -- တာ်နီထံလီသက

Soup -- ကသူထံ,တာ်ချိထံ

Drinks

Water -- ထံ

Tea -- လးဖးထံ

Milk -- တာ်နီထံ

Juice -- တာ်(အသံ,တာ်ဒီးတာ်လံ)ထံ

Beer -- သးဘံယာ်

REFERENCE

On the menu

Main dishes

Curry -- ကသူ

Fried rice -- မုဆိင်/ မုကွိင်

Fried noodles -- ခိနီ(ယု)ကွိင်(ဆဲးသိအိင်)

Snacks

Tea leaf salad -- လးဖးစံယါ

Tomato salad -- တကီဆံစံယါ

Desserts

Fried Bananas -- တကံသံကွိင်

Ice-cream -- အါ(စဲ)ခရံ(မဲ),ကိင်ထံခုင်ဖိ

Uncountable items

>> Countable nouns are items that you **can** count. These can be singular or plural. (e.g. 1 apple, 3 onions, 10 eggs)

>> Uncountable nouns are items that you **cannot** count. Uncountable items are always singular. (e.g. water, beef, beer)

*Find more information on uncountable items in Unit 5, Lesson 3.

Audio Script

(027)

Sarah: I really like the menu there.

Myint Zu: Which dishes do you like best?

Sarah: Well, my favourite is the chicken curry. But the fish curry and beef noodles are also very good.

Myint Zu: Are there any main dishes without meat?

Sarah: The fried rice doesn't have meat, just vegetables.

Myint Zu: I'm not very hungry though. Maybe we can just get a snack.

Sarah: You can have a tea leaf salad, tomato salad or samosas.

Myint Zu: Hm, is there anything sweet? What about the desserts?

Sarah: You can choose between the fried bananas or ice-cream.

Myint Zu: How much is the ice-cream?

Sarah: 900 Kyat.

(028)

Myint Zu: We can also cook something at home. What do we have in the kitchen?

Sarah: Let's see, there is one mango in the cupboard. And there are ten onions.

Myint Zu: Anything else?

Sarah: Not much. There is one egg and there are three chillies.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. rice
2. chilli
3. eggs
4. pork
5. chicken
6. tomatoes
7. onions
8. noodles
9. beef
10. fish

Ex. B:

1. chicken curry
2. beef noodles
3. tea leaf salad
4. bananas
5. 900 Ks

Ex. C:

1. one mango
2. ten onions
3. one egg
4. three chillies
5. there is
6. there are

Ex. D:

1. (I) There are two tomatoes here.
2. (C)
3. (C)
4. (I) There are many bananas in the basket.
5. (I) There is an egg for breakfast.
6. (C)

Ex. E:

1. There are nine bananas.
2. There is one carrot.
3. There are four oranges.
4. There are two tomatoes.
5. There is one pineapple.

LESSON 2

Ordering at a Restaurant

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Listen (audio 029) to the conversation at a restaurant and fill in the blanks.

A
A: ¹ _____ to Kyaw Kyaw's restaurant. Take a seat where you like.

B: ² _____.

B
A: Are you ready to order?

B: ³ _____, please.

A: Sure, anything else?

B: Yes, ⁴ _____.

C
A: ⁵ _____ with your meal?

B: Yes, thank you. ⁶ _____.

D
B: Excuse me, ⁷ _____?

A: Sure, that's \$ ⁸ _____.

B: Okay, here's \$5.

A: And here's your change. ⁹ _____!



Exercise B:

Tom's friends come to join him at a tea shop. He explains what is on the table for them to eat. Read what Tom says and fill in the grammar rule below.

"There are some samosas. There is a banana.
There is some curry. There is some rice."

<i>a(n) or some?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use ¹ _____ to talk about a singular item. • Use ² _____ to talk about plural countable or uncountable* items.

*More on uncountable items in the Language Reference.



Exercise C:

Fill in the blanks with *a(n)* or *some*. For #5-8, write in your own examples.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. There is _____ fried rice. | 5. There is _____. |
| 2. There are _____ pineapples. | 6. There is _____. |
| 3. There is _____ onion. | 7. There are _____. |
| 4. There is _____ fish. | 8. There are _____. |



Exercise D:

Tom has a problem. What is the problem? Listen (audio 030) and circle if the sentences are true or false.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Tom would like fried rice with fish. | T / F |
| 2. Tom does not eat fish. | T / F |
| 3. The waiter is angry with Tom. | T / F |
| 4. Tom does not eat any fried rice. | T / F |
| 5. What is in the new plate of fried rice? | _____ |
| | _____ |
| | _____ |

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Write a conversation between a waiter and a person who is not happy with their order at a restaurant.

UNIT 5

LESSON 2

Ordering at a Restaurant

Ordering food

REFERENCE

Restaurant -- တၢ်အိၣ်အိၣ်အလီၤ

Café -- တၢ်အိၣ်တၢ်အိၣ်ကျး

Welcome -- တူၢ်လိၣ်မုၢ်

Take a seat -- ဆုၣ်နီၤ

Can I help you? -- ယမၤစၢၤန့ၣ်သ့ခါ?

Are you ready to order? -- နအိၣ်ကတိၤသးလၢနကမၣ်လီၤတၢ်လံၤခါ?

I would like... (I'd like...) -- ယဆဲၣ်ဒီး

Can I have... -- ယဆဲၣ်ဒီး.....ကသ့ခါ?

Without fish -- တပၣ်ယုၢ်ဒီးညၣ်ဘၣ်

Anything else? -- တၢ်အဂၤအိၣ်ဒီးတမံၤမံၤခါ?

Here you are. -- အအံၤနဂီၢ်

Is everything okay? -- တၢ်ခဲလၢၣ်လဲၤသးဘၣ်ဂီၢ်ကစီၣ်ခါ?

Can I have the bill? -- နဟ့ၣ်ယၢတၢ်လၢၣ်ဘျၣ်လၢၣ်စ့ၤစရီၤကသ့ခါ?

Perfect -- လၢပွဲၤလီၤ

Come again! -- ဟဲကခါတဘျီကဒီးနီၤ

There is/are a(n)/some

Singular	There is	<i>a</i>	papaya.
		<i>an</i>	egg.
Uncountable	There is	<i>some</i>	rice.
Plural	There are	<i>some</i>	chillies.

Some and any

1. We can use *a/an* in all kinds of sentences.
 - I have *a* box.
 - He doesn't work in *an* office.
 - Is there *a* bus stop here?
2. We use *some* in positive statements.
 - I have *some* juice.
 - I like *some* Japanese movies.
3. We use *any* in negative statements and most questions.
 - There isn't *any* milk.
 - Is there *any* pork in this?

Audio Script

(029)

- A) Waiter: Hello and welcome to Kyaw Kyaw's restaurant. Take a seat where you like.
Client: Thank you.
- B) Waiter: Are you ready to order?
Client: I would like the spicy noodles, please.
Waiter: Sure, anything else?
Client: Yes, one lime juice.
- C) Waiter: Is everything okay with your meal?
Client: Yes, thank you. It's delicious.
- D) Client: Excuse me, can I have the bill?
Waiter: Sure, that's \$4.50.
Client: Okay, here's \$5.
Waiter: And here's your change. Come again!

(030)

- Waiter: Can I help you?
Tom: Yes, I'd like fried rice please.
Waiter: Here you are.
Tom: Oh no, there is some fish in it. I don't eat fish.
Waiter: I'm sorry, I can get you a new plate of fried rice without any fish if you would like.
Tom: Yes, please.
Waiter: Okay, here you are. There is an egg and there are some vegetables, but no fish.
Tom: Perfect, thank you so much!

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. Hello and welcome
2. Thank you
3. I would like the spicy noodles
4. one lime juice
5. Is everything okay
6. It's delicious
7. can I have the bill
8. 4.50
9. Come again

Ex. B:

1. a(n)
2. some

Ex. C:

1. some
2. some
3. an
4. some
- 5-8. *Many possible answers.*

Ex. D:

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. an egg, some vegetables, but no fish.

LESSON 3

Food and Drinks

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Listen (audio 031) and circle the food items you hear.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| >> water | >> juice | >> apple | >> beef |
| >> pork | >> beer | >> onions | >> bananas |
| >> oil | >> oranges | >> chillies | >> rice |
| >> pineapple | >> carrots | >> milk | >> curry |
| >> potato | >> noodles | >> chicken | >> bread |

**Exercise B:**

Put the food items from Exercise A in the correct category.

Countable	e.g. carrots
Uncountable	

**Exercise C:**

Change the statements to be negative.

1. Positive: There is some juice. // Negative: _____
2. Positive: There is a potato. // Negative: _____
3. Positive: There are some chillies. // Negative: _____
4. Positive: There is some oil. // Negative: _____
5. Positive: There are some bananas. // Negative: _____

**Exercise D:**

Listen (audio 031) again and fill in the blanks. For #4-6, write new questions and answers on your own.

- 1) Q. _____ fruits for dessert? A. Yes, _____
- 2) Q. _____ rice? A. Yes, _____
- 3) Q. _____ chillies for me? A. No, _____
- 4) Q. _____? A. _____
- 5) Q. _____? A. _____
- 6) Q. _____? A. _____

**Exercise E:**

Write about what food items you do or don't have in your kitchen at home.

I have...I don't have...

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Next time you go to the market, list the uncountable and countable items you see in a notebook.

LESSON 3

Food and Drinks

REFERENCE

There is/are negative statements

Use *isn't a(n)* with singular items.
(e.g.) - There *isn't an* apple.

Use *isn't any* with uncountable items.
(e.g.) - There *isn't any* coffee.

Use *aren't any* with plural countable items.
(e.g.) - There *aren't any* mangoes.

There is/are questions**Singular (There is - a)**

Positive:	There is a banana.
Question:	Is there a banana?
Negative:	No, there isn't a banana. (isn't = is not)

Uncountable (There is - some/any)

Positive:	There is some juice.
Question:	Is there any juice?
Negative:	No, there isn't any juice. (isn't = is not)

Plural (There are - some/any)

Positive:	There are some mangoes.
Question:	Are there any mangoes?
Negative:	No, there aren't any mangoes. (aren't = are not)

Simple questions/answers

Singular: Is there a banana? >> Yes, there is. OR No, there isn't.

Uncountable: Is there any juice? >> Yes, there is. OR No, there isn't.

Plural: Are there any mangoes? >> Yes, there are. OR No, there aren't.

Countable vs. uncountable

Examples of common uncountable items include:

meat, milk, tea, soup, cheese, salt, flour, bread, oil

Audio Script

(031)

Tom: Okay, are you ready to start cooking our chicken curry for dinner?

Kyaw Aung: I think so, but do we have everything we need?

Tom: Well, there's some chicken and oil I bought from the market.

Kyaw Aung: What vegetables do we have?

Tom: There are some carrots and onions in the cupboard. Oh, and there's a potato too.

Kyaw Aung: Are there any fruits for dessert?

Tom: There are some bananas and there is some orange juice for dessert.

Kyaw Aung: Is there any rice?

Tom: Yes, there is!

Kyaw Aung: I know you don't like spicy food, but are there any chillies for me?

Tom: Oh no, there aren't any. I completely forgot. I will run to the market quickly.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

Circle - oil, potato, juice, carrots, onions, chillies, chicken, bananas, rice, curry

Ex. B:

Countable: pineapple, potato, oranges, carrots, apple, onions, chillies, bananas

Uncountable: water, pork, oil, juice, beer, noodles, milk, chicken, beef, rice, curry, bread

Ex. C:

1. There isn't any juice.

4. There isn't any oil.

2. There isn't a potato.

5. There aren't any bananas.

3. There aren't any chillies.

Ex. D:

1. Q: Are there any; A: there are.

2. Q: Is there any; A: there is.

3. Q: Are there any; A: there aren't.

#4-5 *Answers will be different for each person.*

Ex. E: *Answers will be different for each person.*

LESSON 4

Following a Recipe

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Look at the ingredients to make pancakes. Write C for countable or U for uncountable.

1. Eggs : _____
2. Flour: _____
3. Milk: _____

4. Sugar: _____
5. Butter: _____
6. Salt: _____

**Exercise B:**

Use the measures/containers from the box to make the uncountable items countable. You can use a measure/container more than once.

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|------------|
| - cup | - bottle | - pound | - litre | - spoonful |
| - kilo | - packet | - viss | - bowl | - bag |

1. some rice --> e.g. 2 cups of rice
2. some flour --> _____
3. some oil --> _____
4. some beef --> _____
5. some bread --> _____
6. some salt --> _____
7. some milk --> _____
8. some tea --> _____



Exercise C:

Circle the measures. Then, listen (audio 032) and fill in the blanks with the words from the boxes.

PANCAKE RECIPE

Ingredients

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| > 2 eggs | > 2 tablespoons sugar |
| > $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour | > 1 tablespoon butter |
| > $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk | > $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt |

Directions

1. _____, mix the eggs with the milk.
2. _____, _____ the flour and the salt.
3. _____ it all together. This is pancake mix.
4. _____ put some butter in the frying pan and put it on the cooker.
5. _____ some pancake mix in the frying pan. _____ it for 1-2 minutes on one side.
6. _____, _____ it over and cook the other side.

add

cook

first

put

turn

finally

next

mix

then



Exercise D:

Put the words above in the correct category.

1. imperative verbs: _____

2. sequencing words: _____

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Write the recipe of your favourite Myanmar dish. List all the ingredients and the amount of each item.

LESSON 4

Following a Recipe

Following a recipe

REFERENCE

Nouns

Recipe -- တၢ်ဖိအိၣ်တၢ်အတၢ်န့ၣ်ကျဲ

Ingredients -- တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤတမံၤမံၤလၢအပၣ်ယုၣ်သးဒီးတၢ်အဂၤတဖၣ်

Directions -- တၢ်န့ၣ်ကျိၣ်ကျဲ

Verbs

Mix -- ယါယုၣ်

Add -- ထၢန့ၣ်အါထီၣ်

Put -- ထၢန့ၣ်

Turn -- ယၣ်,ယၣ်ကဒါ

We use sequencing words to know in what order we need to follow the directions.

First -- အဆိကတၢ်

Then -- ဝံၤဒီး

Next -- လၢခံၤဒီး

Finally -- လၢခံကတၢ်,လီၤခံကတၢ်

Measures and containers

Uncountable food items can become countable when we put them into a measure or container.

(e.g.) -1 packet of coffee mix.-A bag of sugar.-2 glasses of water.-1/2 teaspoon of salt.

Examples of measures and containers

Cup -- ထုံခွား

Kilo -- ကံလီ

Pound -- ပိဉ်

Litre -- လံးထာဉ်

Viss -- စီပီအတ်ထိုင်တယာ် (1 Viss = 1.65ကံလီ)

Tablespoon -- (စီနိုဒ်ခိဉ်)နီဉ်တၢ

Teaspoon -- (လးဖးထံ)နီဉ်တၢ

Box -- တလါ

Packet -- တၢ်ဘိဉ်

Glass -- ခွးပလီ

Bottle -- ပလီကိ

Bag -- ထာဉ်

Bowl -- လိခိဖျၢဉ်

Audio Script

(032)

First, mix the eggs with the milk. Then, add the flour and the salt. Mix it all together. This is pancake mix.

Next, put some butter in the frying pan and put it on the cooker. Put some pancake mix in the frying pan. Cook it for one or two minutes on one side. Finally, turn it over and cook the other side.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. C
2. U
3. U
4. U
5. U
6. U

Ex. B: *Answers will be different for each person.*

Possible answers:

2. 1 kilo of flour
3. 3 bottles of oil
4. 2 pounds of beef
5. 1 kilo of bread
6. a spoonful of salt
7. a bowl of milk
8. 2 cups of tea

Ex. C:

1. First
2. Then , add
3. Mix
4. Next
5. Put , cook
6. Finally , turn

Ex. D:

1. Imperative verbs: add, cook, mix, put, turn
2. Sequencing words: first, then, next, finally

UNIT 6

LESSON 1

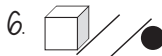
My Home

ACTIVITIES



Exercise A:

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.



Prepositions

> in front

> under

> next to

> in

> opposite

> behind

> on

> between

**Exercise B:**

Listen (audio 033) and write the furniture items in the order that you hear them.

1. 3. 5. 7. 2. 4. 6. **Exercise C:**

Put the words in order to make complete sentences.

1. computer / There / cup / is / the / a / behind

e.g. There is a cup behind the computer.

2. on / chair / the / an / apple / is / There

3. There / the / to / some / is / next / water / box

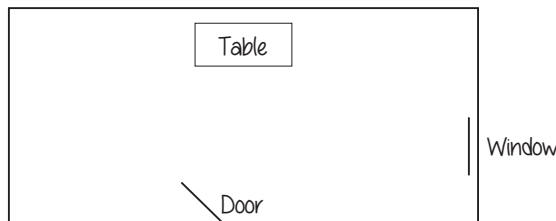
4. sofas / There / table / is / between / a / two

5. There / coffee / is / some / the / in / cup

6. front / a / is / There / phone / of / in / television / the

**Exercise D:**

Listen (audio 034) and draw a diagram of Sarah's living room.

**EXTRA PRACTICE!**

Walk around your home and use prepositions to speak about where the furniture items are placed.

LESSON 1

My Home

In the home

REFERENCE

Furniture

Desk -- တင်ကွေးလံာ်စီနီခိၣ်

Table -- စီနီခိၣ်

Stove -- လာ်စီခိၣ်

Sink -- တင်သုလီခိလီၤ,တင်သုဖျၢၣ်မဲာ်လီၤ

Toilet -- တင်ဟးလီၤ

Sofa -- လီၤဆုၣ်နီၤကပုၣ်,ခးဆုၣ်နီၤကပုၣ်

Chair -- လီၤဆုၣ်နီၤ,ခးဆုၣ်နီၤ

Television -- ကွၢၤဟူဖျါ

Fridge -- တင်ခုၣ်ဒၢ

Bed -- လီၤမံ

Bookshelf -- လံာ်စီ

Cupboard -- ဘံၣ်ဒိၣ်(စီဆီထူၣ်)

Lamp -- မ့ၣ်အူဒၢ

Mirror -- မဲာ်ထံကလၢ

Mat -- ချီၣ်

Rooms

Living room -- တမံၤဒၢး

Kitchen -- တင်ဖိအိၣ်မ့ၤလီၤ,ဖၣ်ကပူၤ

Bedroom -- မံဒၢး

Bathroom -- တင်လုာ်ထံဒၢး

Prepositions

Prepositions of place describe a thing's relationship to another thing.

(e.g.) -The pen is *on* the table. The box is *under* the sofa.

Next to -- အကဟၤ,လာ်အဘူးဒီးအီၤ

On -- အဖီခိၣ်

Behind -- အလီၢ်ခံ

Opposite -- အိၣ်ကွၢ်ဆၢၣ်မဲာ်လီၢ်သး

In front of -- အမဲာ်ညါ

Between -- အဘၢၣ်စၢၤ

In -- အပူၤ

Under -- အဖီလၢ

Audio Script

(033)

Myint Zu: Now that you have a new apartment, you need to buy a lot of new furniture.

Sarah: The first thing I want is a bed and television.

Myint Zu: What about a place to study?

Sarah: Oh right, I need a desk and bookshelf for all my Myanmar books.

Myint Zu: You also need a cupboard to place all your things in the kitchen.

Sarah: Oh, and a sofa and table to place in the living room.

Myint Zu: I think we can find it at the Oceans store.

Sarah: Good idea!

(034)

Myint Zu: Okay, where should we put everything?

Sarah: The sofa can be under the window and the lamp will be between the table and sofa.

Myint Zu: What about the TV?

Sarah: I will place the TV opposite the sofa.

Myint Zu: We can also put the mat in front of the TV for people to sit on.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. next to
2. behind
3. in front
4. in
5. on
6. opposite
7. between
8. under

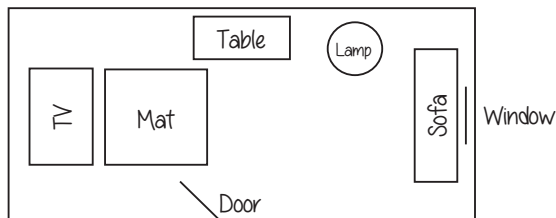
Ex. B:

1. bed
2. television
3. desk
4. bookshelf
5. cupboard
6. sofa
7. table

Ex. C:

2. There is an apple on the chair.
3. There is some water next to the box.
4. There is a table between two sofas.
5. There is some coffee in the cup.
6. There is a phone in front of the television.
- (or There is a television in front of the phone.)

Ex. D:



UNIT 6

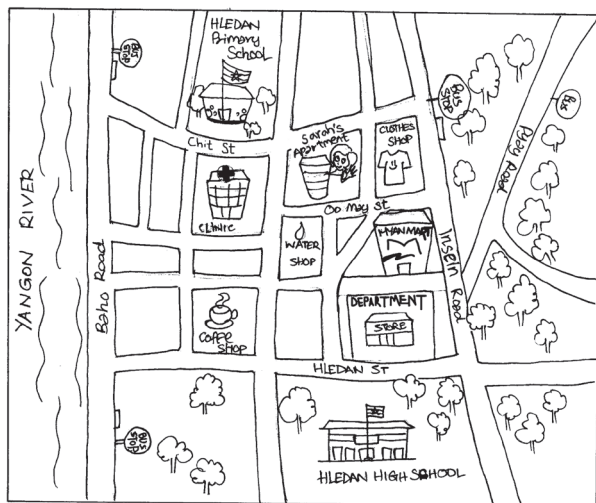
LESSON 2

My Neighbourhood



ACTIVITIES

Listen (audio 035) and answer the questions below, using the correct preposition.



1. When does Sarah go to the local coffee shop? _____
2. Where is the department store? _____
3. Where is the clothes shop? _____
4. Where is the water shop? _____
5. Where is her favourite tea shop? _____
6. When does she meet her teacher? _____



Exercise B:

Listen (audio 035) again and complete the grammar rule for prepositions of time.

You can also use prepositions to describe TIME:

- Use ¹ ____ to describe general times. (e.g. '____ the morning')
- Use ² ____ to describe more specific times. (e.g. '____ Friday')
- Use ³ ____ to describe very specific times. (e.g. '____ 10am')



Exercise C:

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of time.

in

on

at

1. I have English class _____ noon.
2. They always go to the cinema _____ Friday evening.
3. She sometimes takes a taxi _____ the morning.
4. Claire likes to study English _____ the evening.
5. We can meet for dinner _____ 6 o'clock.
6. Kyaw Aung goes swimming _____ Tuesday mornings.



Exercise D:

Describe your neighbourhood using as many prepositions as you can.

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Find a book or newspaper in English and circle all of the prepositions you see (prepositions of place and time).

LESSON 2

My Neighbourhood

REFERENCE

In the neighbourhood

Neighbourhood -- ပုၤဟံၣ်ခိၣ်ဟံၣ်ဃၢၤ

Street -- ကျဲးကျဲးမုၢ်

Store -- ကျဲးတၢ်ဆါတၢ်ပူၤတၢ်အလီၢ်

Department store -- ကျဲးရီၤဒီး

Shop -- ကျဲးတၢ်ဆါတၢ်ပူၤတၢ်အလီၢ်

Apartment -- ဟံၣ်ဒီးဖိုၣ်

Cinema -- တၢ်ဂီၤမူဒီး

School -- ကွီ

Clinic -- တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကသံၣ်ဒီး

Taxi -- သိလုၣ်ဒီးလဲ

Other

Bank -- ဗုတၢး

Hospital -- တၢ်ဆါဟံၣ်

Pharmacy -- ကသံၣ်ကျဲး

Supermarket -- ကျဲးဖးဒိၣ်, ပနံၣ်ရီၤကျဲး

Market -- တၢ်ဆါလီၢ်, ကျဲး

Temple -- ဃိၣ်

Church -- သရိၣ်

Mosque -- မူးစလုၣ်သရိၣ်

Prepositions of time

You can also use prepositions to describe TIME:

- Use *in* to describe general times
- Use *on* to describe more specific times
- Use *at* to describe very specific times

Examples

In the morning -- လၢဂီၤခိ

On Friday -- လၢမုၢ်ဖိးနံၤ

At 10am -- ဂီၤခိအန့ၣ်ရံၣ်၁၀

Prepositions of time

IN - General (bigger)	
Years	<i>in</i> 1988 , <i>in</i> 2015
Months	<i>in</i> January , <i>in</i> August
Time of day	<i>in</i> the afternoon
ON - More specific (smaller)	
Days	<i>on</i> my birthday , <i>on</i> June 6th
Weekend*	<i>on</i> the weekend
AT - Very specific (smallest)	
Hours	<i>at</i> 7am , <i>at</i> 4pm

(note: In British English, you say “at the weekend”; NOT “on the weekend”)

Audio Script

(035)

Sarah: It is very easy to find everything I need in my neighbourhood. In the morning, I like to go to the local coffee shop. I sometimes go to the department store on Hledan street to go shopping. But the clothes shop next to my apartment is much cheaper.

Once a week, I buy water at the shop in front of my apartment. My favorite place to eat is a small tea shop between Oo May Street and Hledan Street. I always meet my Myanmar teacher there at 6pm on Fridays.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. in the morning
2. on Hledan Street
3. next to her apartment
4. in front of her apartment
5. between Oo May Street and Hledan Street
6. at 6pm on Fridays

Ex. B:

1. in
2. on
3. at

Ex. C:

1. at
2. on
3. in
4. in
5. at
6. on

Ex. D: Answers will be different for each person. Possible answer:

(e.g.) There are two teashops on Baho Road. I go to a café on Thirimingalar Street. My favourite restaurant is next to the café. There is a water shop between my apartment and the tea shop.

LESSON 3

Finding an Apartment

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Tom is moving to a new apartment. He talks to the apartment owner. Listen (audio 036) and write the answers from the boxes below.

1. Can foreigners live here? _____
2. How much is the rent? _____
3. Can I pay by the month? _____
4. Can I go to immigration and register? _____
5. Can I move in now? _____
6. Where can I buy drinking water? _____

Yes, they can.

300,000 Ks per month.

You can't move in now. Please register first.

No, it's Sunday. You can register tomorrow.

There's a shop in the street.

No, you can't. Please pay six month's rent.



Exercise B:
Complete the rules for using *can*.

verb	rest of sentence	can
can't	subject	wh -word

1. Positive statements = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____
2. Negative statements = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____
3. Yes/no questions = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____
4. Wh- questions = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____



Exercise C:
Put the words in the correct order to make statements or questions.

1. can / Chinese / I / read / and / English

2. the doctor / When / see / we / can
_____?
3. you / call / Can / tonight / me
_____?
4. can't / the shop / find / They



Exercise D:
Write a conversation using questions and answers with *can*.

- A. _____
B. _____
- A. _____
B. _____

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Brainstorm all of the things you *can* and *can't* do. List them in a notebook.

LESSON 3

Finding an Apartment

Finding an apartment

REFERENCE

Verbs

Pay rent -- ဟဲ့ဟံင်လဲ

Move in -- ဟဲ့နင်လီအိတ်

Register -- ဆဲးလီမံလၢတၢ်ကွဲးနီၣ်ကွဲးယါဂီၢ်

Nouns

Rent -- ဒီးလဲလီၤ

Immigration -- တၢ်နင်လီၤအိတ်ဆိးလၢထံဂၤကီၢ်ဂၤအဃုၤ

Can and can't

We use *can* to:

1. Talk about ability.
2. Ask for and give permission.
3. Make requests and offers.

e.g. - I *can* play the guitar.

e.g. - *Can* I please use the toilet?

e.g. - *Can* I help you?

Can is a modal verb. It does not change form according to person (i.e. he *can*; NOT he *cans*) and is followed by the main verb in the base form (i.e. he *can teach*; NOT he *can to teach*)

Subject	Modal	Base
I	can can't	fly. dance. come.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
They		

Statements

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

(e.g.) She can *run*. >> NOT: She can *runs*.

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

(e.g.) I *can't* speak Kachin. >> NOT: I *don't can* speak Kachin.

Questions and answers

To make questions, we put the modal (i.e. *can*) before the subject.

1. Yes/no questions

statement: They *can* go.

question: *Can* they go?

answer: Yes, they *can*. - OR - No, they *can't*.

2. Wh- questions

(e.g.) -Where *can* we go?

Audio Script

(036)

Tom: Can foreigners live here?

Homeowner: Yes, they can.

Tom: How much is the rent?

Homeowner: 300,000 Kyat a month.

Tom: Can I pay by the month?

Homeowner: No, you can't. Please pay six month's rent.

Tom: Can I go to immigration and register?

Homeowner: No, it's Sunday. You can register tomorrow.

Tom: Can I move in now?

Homeowner: You can't move in now. Please register first.

Tom: Where can I buy drinking water?

Homeowner: There's a shop in the street.

Answer Key

Ex. A:

1. Yes, they can.
2. 300,000 Ks per month.
3. No, you can't. Please pay six month's rent.
4. No, it's Sunday. You can register tomorrow.
5. You can't move in now. Please register first.
6. There's a shop in the street.

Ex. C:

1. I can read Chinese and English.
2. When can we see the doctor?
3. Can you call me tonight?
4. They can't find the shop.

Ex. B:

1. subject+can+verb+rest...
2. subject+can't+verb+rest...
3. can+subject+verb+rest...
4. wh-word+can+subject+rest...

Ex. D: Possible conversation:

A. Can we work in pairs?

B. Yes, you can.

A: Can she use her book?

B: No, she can't.

LESSON 4

At the Office

ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

Listen (audio 037) and decide if the statements below are TRUE or FALSE. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct present continuous verbs.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. May works for an NGO in Yangon. | T / F |
| 2. She is an English teacher. | T / F |
| 3. She has a lot of work to do tonight. | T / F |
| 4. She's trying to send emails to the Manager. | T / F |
| 5. The internet connection isn't working. | T / F |
| 6. She's eating dinner at home. | T / F |

My name's May. I'm the Manager of an international school here in Yangon. It's 5pm on a Friday, but I'm still at the office. I'm ⁷ _____ at my desk and ⁸ _____ my emails from the week. I'm ⁹ _____ to send emails to the teachers, but the internet connection isn't ¹⁰ _____. They are ¹¹ _____ for me to send their new list of classes. I have so much work to do so I'm ¹² _____ dinner here tonight.

**Exercise B:**

Write the verb in present continuous form.

1. (look) John e.g. is looking at his computer.
2. (meet) I _____ Melissa for a meeting in the morning.
3. (go) They _____ to an internet café to send emails.
4. (work) She _____ at a British NGO.
5. (speak) You _____ to your boss.
6. (do) Kyaw Aung _____ his assignments at home.
7. (finish) We _____ our work on the weekend.

**Exercise C:**

Re-write the sentences from Exercise B in negative form.

1. e.g. John isn't looking at his computer.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

**Exercise D:**

Listen (audio 038) to Myint Zu and Sarah's conversation and list the present continuous verbs you hear, in the correct order.

1. 3. 5. 2. 4. 6. **EXTRA PRACTICE!**

Watch a TV show or movie and take notes about what the actors/actresses are doing (in present continuous).

LESSON 4

At the Office

REFERENCE

At the office

NGO -- တၢ်ကရၢကရီလၢအတၢ်ဘၣ်ယးဒီးပဒိၣ်

Busy -- တၢ်မၤအါ

Manager -- တၢ်မၤမူခါခိၣ်

Boss -- တၢ်မၤမူခါခိၣ်ခိၣ်

International school -- ကွီလၢအပိၣ်ထွဲထံၣ်ကီၢ်ဂၤအတၢ်သိၣ်လိမၤလိကျိၤကျဲတဖၣ်

Internet connection -- အူထၢၣ်နဲးအတၢ်ဘျးစဲအကျိၤအကျဲ

Assignment -- ဟံၣ်တၢ်မၤ(လၢကွီတၢ်မၤလိအဂီၢ်)

Present continuous

Make the present continuous with the auxiliary verb 'to be' and the present participle (verb -ing).

> I *am drinking*. (I'm...)> We *are cooking*. (We're...)> You *are talking*. (You're...)> They *are singing*. (They're...)> He/She/It *is running*. (He's/She's/It's...)

We use the present continuous to talk about:

1. Things happening at the time of speaking.
2. Things happening around now.

Statements

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

(e.g.) write >> *writing*use >> *using*

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

(e.g.) run >> *running*stop >> *stopping*

Questions and answers

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

1. Yes/no questions and short answers.

statement: He *is wearing* a red shirt.

question: *Is he wearing* a red shirt?

2. Wh- questions

(e.g.) -Who is she *speaking* to?

-Where are you *going*?

Audio Script

(037)

My name's May. I'm the Manager of an international school here in Yangon. It's 5pm on a Friday but I'm still at the office. I'm sitting at my desk and reading my emails from the week. I'm trying to send emails to the teachers, but the internet connection isn't working. They are waiting for me to send their new list of classes. I have so much work to do, so I'm eating dinner here tonight.

(038)

Myint Zu: (sound of ringing) Hello?

Sarah: Hi Myint Zu, it's Sarah. How are you?

Myint Zu: I'm good. What about you?

Sarah: I'm okay. I'm trying to finish some assignments, but there is a lot to do.

Myint Zu: I'm doing the same. Monday is always a busy day at the office.

Sarah: That's true. I'm drinking some coffee to stay awake. Anyways, I'm calling to invite you to dinner after work. Are you free tonight?

Myint Zu: I'm meeting my boss late this afternoon. We are going to the

International Business Centre. But after that, I'll be free. Is 6pm good for you?

Sarah: That's perfect. See you tonight!

Answer Key

Ex. A:

- | | |
|------|-------------|
| 1. F | 7. sitting |
| 2. F | 8. reading |
| 3. T | 9. trying |
| 4. F | 10. working |
| 5. T | 11. waiting |
| 6. F | 12. eating |

Ex. B:

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| 2. am meeting (I'm...) |
| 3. are going (They're...) |
| 4. is working (She's...) |
| 5. are speaking (You're...) |
| 6. is doing |
| 7. are finishing (We're...) |

Ex. C:

- | |
|--|
| 2. I'm not meeting Melissa for a meeting in the morning. |
| 3. They aren't going to an internet café to send emails. |
| 4. She isn't working at a British NGO. |
| 5. You aren't speaking to your boss. |
| 6. Kyaw Aung isn't doing his assignments at home. |
| 7. We aren't finishing our work on the weekend. |

Ex. D:

- | |
|-------------|
| 1. trying |
| 2. doing |
| 3. drinking |
| 4. calling |
| 5. meeting |
| 6. going |

UNIT 1

1. Fill in the blanks.

Kirsten: Hi, what's _____?

Jennifer: My name's Jeniffer.

Kirsten: Pleased to _____ Jennifer.

2. List the different ways to say "goodbye" or to end a conversation.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct nationality.

a. I'm from Russia. I'm _____.

b. She's from Bangladesh. She's _____.

c. They are from the Philippines. They're _____.

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb 'to be'.

a. I _____.

d. We _____.

b. You _____.

e. They _____.

c. He/She/It _____.

5. Circle the *incorrect* sentence.

(A) This is you's pen.

(B) This is her brother.

(C) This is my book.

6. Fill in the correct possessive adjectives to match the subject in parentheses.

a. (I) This is ____ sister.

d. (They) We like ____ new motorbike.

b. (We) Let's watch ____ movie.

e. (He) ____ parents are from Laos.

c. (She) I like ____ bag.

f. (You) Is this ____ pen?

7. Circle the verbs below.

a. taxi driver

f. grandmother

b. Chinese

g. drink

c. listen

h. opposites

d. write

i. do

e. nouns

j. Japan

8. Change the imperatives to be negative.

- a. (+) Do your work! >> (--) _____!
- b. (+) Talk in pairs. >> (--) _____.

UNIT 2

9. Match the words below with the correct category.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| a. Name | 1. Myanmar |
| b. Age | 2. Bago |
| c. Nationality | 3. 26 |
| d. Hometown | 4. kyaw33@mail.com |
| e. Job | 5. Kyaw Htun |
| f. Email | 6. Taxi driver |

10. Make the sentence into a question. Then, give a simple answer.

- a. They are French. > e.g. Are they French? > Yes, they are.
- b. You are married. > _____? > _____.
- c. He is Chinese. > _____? > _____.

11. Translate the words below.

- a. ဖံ _____
- b. ဖိခွါ _____
- c. တခွါ _____
- d. မူဂါ/ညါ _____
- e. မါ/မာ _____
- f. ဖိမုန် _____
- g. မိတ်/တံ _____

12. Fill in the answers below.

- a. How old is your father? (58) _____.
- b. How old are you? (17) _____.
- c. How old is your aunt? (63) _____.

13. Write in the correct job.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. A _____ helps sick people. | c. A _____ sells things. |
| b. A _____ writes news stories. | d. A _____ grows food. |

14. Change the verbs to be in the correct form.

He (go) ^{a.} _____ to school by bus most days, but he (do not) ^{b.} _____ like the bus. Sometimes, he (miss) ^{c.} _____ it when he is late. His mother (help) ^{d.} _____ him and drives him by car on these days.

15. Change the singular items to be plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. story >> _____ | e. person >> _____ |
| b. child >> _____ | f. umbrella >> _____ |
| c. watch >> _____ | g. baby >> _____ |
| d. woman >> _____ | h. key >> _____ |

UNIT 3

16. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjective.

- It is not expensive. It is _____.
- She is not young. She is _____.
- My homework is easy. My homework is *not* _____.
- The car is slow. The car is *not* _____.

17. Match the food item with the correct colour.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| a. carrot | 1. purple |
| b. tomato | 2. red |
| c. mangosteen | 3. orange |
| d. banana | 4. brown |
| e. potato | 5. yellow |

18. Fill in the blanks with *a* or *an*.

I have ^{1.} _____ new job at ^{2.} _____ Indian company. I work in ^{3.} _____ office downtown.
I take ^{4.} _____ taxi to work and buy ^{5.} _____ coffee each morning. It is ^{6.} _____ exciting job.

19. Put the words in order to make sentences.

- an / she / has / motorbike / expensive _____.
- watch / a / have / new / I _____.

20. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. short | 1. ugly |
| b. thin | 2. fat |
| c. handsome | 3. young |
| d. curly | 4. tall |
| e. old | 5. straight |

21. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb 'to be' or 'to have'.

- John _____ tall and thin.
- The student _____ new glasses.
- She _____ long, brown hair.
- You _____ young and beautiful.

22. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

- She got 100% on her homework. She is very _____.
- They are not polite. They are _____.
- I do not have much money. I am quite _____.
- John is sick and in the hospital. He is *not* _____.
- The movie is *not* boring. It is very _____.

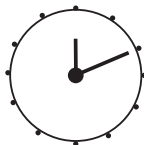
UNIT 4

23. Answer the question, 'What time is it?'

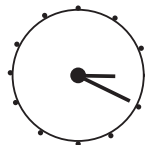
a.



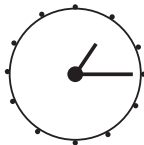
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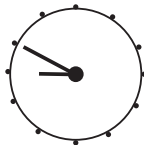
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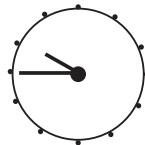
d.



e.



f.



24. Circle the *incorrect* sentence about the time.

- 11:15 -- It's quarter past eleven.
- 8:00 -- It's eight o'clock.
- 6:20 -- It's half past six.
- 3:45 -- It's quarter to four.

25. Read about Emilie's weekly schedule and fill in the blanks with the correct *adverbs of frequency*.

Emilie gets up at 7am on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On the weekend, she sleeps until 9am. She studies at her school most days. But on Saturday and Sunday she doesn't like to study. She goes shopping on the weekend. In the week, she goes to bed at 9pm. On the weekend, she reads at 9pm and goes to bed at 10pm.

- She _____ gets up at 7am.
- She _____ sleeps until 9am.
- She _____ goes shopping on the weekend.
- She _____ goes to bed at 11pm.

26. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb.

Usually, I ^a _____ up at 7am. Then, I ^b _____ breakfast and ^c _____ a shower. I ^d _____ to work at 9am and stay at the office all day. Sometimes, I ^e _____ shopping after work. At home, I ^f _____ dinner and ^g _____ my book. I also ^h _____ Korean movies on my new TV. Finally, I ⁱ _____ to bed.

27. Fill in the blanks with *Do* or *Does*.

- _____ they like coffee?
- _____ Helen teach English?
- _____ he eat spicy food?
- _____ you study at home?

28. Fill in the blanks to answer the questions.

- Do we have any fruit at home? Yes, _____.
- Does she drive a purple car? No, _____.

29. Fill in the blanks with the correct question words.

- _____ do you go to the office? I take the bus.
- _____ is class? Class is on Friday.
- _____ is Vientiane? Vientiane is in Laos.
- _____ time is it? It's 2 o'clock.
- _____ is the store closed? It is a holiday today.
- _____ fruit do you like best? I like pineapples best.
- _____ lives in the White House? The US President lives there.

30. Put the words in order to make complete questions.

- study / French / does / she / when _____?
- do / Phyu Phyu Kyaw Thein / like / why / you _____?
- cook / do / how / you / rice / fried _____?
- go / shopping / where / he / does _____?

UNIT 5

31. Choose the correct phrase to fill in the blank.

There _____ rice on the plate.

- (A) is a (B) are some (C) is some

32. Choose the correct phrase to fill in the blank.

There _____ bananas in the pancake.

- (A) is some (B) are some (C) are any

33. Choose the correct phrase to fill in the blank.

There _____ apple on the desk.

- (A) is any (B) are some (C) is an

34. Change the sentences below to be *negative*.

- a. There are some carrots. >> _____
b. There is some juice. >> _____

35. Fill in the blanks with *There is, There are, There isn't, or There aren't*.

- a. _____ an egg on the rice.
b. _____ chicken in the soup.
c. _____ any soup for dinner.
d. _____ two potatoes in the curry.
e. _____ milk in the bowl.
f. _____ any carrots to eat.

36. Answer the questions below.

- a. Is there any coffee? >> No, _____
b. Are there any mangoes? >> Yes, _____

37. Put the sequencing words in the correct order.

- ^a _____, put an egg in the bowl. ^b _____, pour in some milk. Mix them together. ^c _____, pour the mixture into the pan to cook.
(A) Finally (B) First (C) Then

38. Write C for countable and U for uncountable.

- a. cheese: _____ d. beef: _____
b. an apple: _____ e. some oil: _____
c. onion: _____ f. a bag of rice: _____

UNIT 6

39. Translate the *prepositions of place* below.

- a. အဘဉ်စာ: _____
- b. အဖိခိဉ်: _____
- c. အဖိလ်: _____
- d. အကပၤ,လၢအဘူးဒီးအီၤ: _____
- e. အပူၤ: _____
- f. အလီၢ်ခံ: _____

40. Fill in the blanks with the *prepositions of time*.

- a. I take the bus _____ 8:30am.
- b. I have an assignment due _____ Friday.
- c. They are going to the cinema _____ the evening.
- d. Beijing is cold _____ January.
- e. My birthday is _____ September 7.
- f. The office meeting is _____ 4pm.

41. Put the words in order to make complete sentences.

- a. cook / can / at / curry / home / you _____.
- b. see / the / can't / restaurant / I _____.
- c. can't / go / they / to / school _____.
- d. can / write / stories / she / news _____.

42. Change the sentences into questions. Then, write the answers.

- a. He can read Myanmar. (Q): e.g. Can he read Myanmar? (A): Yes, he can.
- b. We can move in now. (Q): _____. (A): No, _____.
- c. They can go shopping. (Q): _____. (A): Yes, _____.

43. Fill in the blanks with the *present continuous* form of the verb.

- We (talk) ^a _____ to the teacher. She (help) ^b _____ us with our homework. I (study) ^c _____ with the other students, but Tom (work) ^d _____ at home.

44. Change the sentences to be questions.

- a. Sarah is speaking to her friend. >> _____?
- b. They are watching a new movie. >> _____?
- c. I am studying English. >> _____?
- d. We are going to dinner. >> _____?

UNIT 1

1. your name; meet you
2. bye, see you soon, see you later, have a nice day
3. a. Russian, b. Bangladeshi, c. Filipino
4. a. am, b. are, c. is, d. are, e. are
5. A
6. a. my, b. our, c. her, d. their, e. His, f. your
7. c, d, g, i
8. a. Don't do your work!
b. Don't talk in pairs.

UNIT 2

9. a. 5, b. 3, c. 1, d. 2, e. 6, f. 4
10. b. Are you married? > Yes, I am.
c. Is he Chinese? > Yes, he is.
11. Translations:
a. grandmother e. wife
b. son f. daughter
c. cousin g. uncle
d. aunt
12. a. He's fifty-eight. (He is...)
b. I'm seventeen.
c. She's sixty-three. (She is...)
13. a. doctor (**or** nurse)
b. journalist
c. shopkeeper
d. farmer
14. goes, doesn't (**or** does not), misses, helps
15. a. stories e. people
b. children f. umbrellas
c. watches g. babies
d. women h. keys

UNIT 3

16. a. cheap
b. old
c. difficult
d. fast
17. a. 3, b. 2, c. 1, d. 5, e. 4
18. 1. a, 2. an, 3. an, 4. a, 5. a, 6. an
19. a. She has an expensive motorbike.
b. I have a new watch.
20. a. 4, b. 2, c. 1, d. 5, e. 3
21. a. is, b. has, c. has, d. are
22. a. clever, b. impolite, c. poor, d. healthy, e. interesting

UNIT 4

23. a. It's four thirty-five.
b. It's twelve ten.
c. It's three twenty.
d. It's one fifteen. (or It's quarter past one)
e. It's nine fifty.
f. It's ten forty-five. (or It's quarter to eleven)
24. C
25. a. usually
b. sometimes
c. always
d. never
26. a. get, b. make (or eat), c. take, d. go,
e. go, f. make (or eat), g. read, h. watch, i. go
27. a. Do, b. Does, c. Does, d. Do
28. a. we do have some fruit at home (or Yes, we do)
b. she doesn't drive a purple car (or No, she doesn't)
29. a. How, b. When, c. Where, d. What, e. Why, f. Which, g. Who
30. a. When does she study French?
b. Why do you like Phyu Phyu Kyaw Thein?
c. How do you cook fried rice?
d. Where does he go shopping?

UNIT 5

- 31. C
- 32. B
- 33. C
- 34. a. There aren't any carrots
b. There isn't any juice
- 35. a. There is
b. There is
c. There isn't
d. There are
e. There is
f. There aren't
- 36. a. there isn't any coffee (**or** there isn't)
b. there are some mangoes (**or** there are)
- 37. B, C, A
- 38. a. U, b. C, c. C, d. U, e. U, f. C

UNIT 6

- 39. a. between
b. on
c. under
d. next to
e. in
f. behind
- 40. a. at, b. on, c. in, d. in, e. on, f. at
- 41. a. You can cook curry at home.
b. I can't see the restaurant.
c. They can't go to school.
d. She can write news stories.
- 42. b. Q: Can we move in now? A: No, we can't move in now. (**or** no, we can't)
c. Q: Can they go shopping? A: Yes, they can go shopping. (**or** yes, they can)
- 43. a. are talking, b. is helping, c. am studying, d. is working
- 44. a. Is Sarah speaking to her friend?
b. Are they watching a new movie?
c. Are you studying English?
d. Are we going to dinner?

Part 1

Translate the words/sentences below into English.

1. တခွါ = _____
2. ယမၤစၢၤန့ၤသ့ၣ်စါ? = _____
3. ဒိကန့ၣ်ဒီးတဲၣ်ပိာ်ထွဲက့ၤ = _____
4. အိၣ်ကွၢ်ဆၢၣ်မဲၣ်လိာ်သး = _____
5. ဒီးလဲလီၤ = _____
6. ခိနီ(ယု)ကိုၣ်(ဆဲးသိအိၣ်) = _____
7. အဝဲသ့ၣ်အတၢ်ဟ့ၣ် = _____
8. ဂီၤခိ = _____
9. အညါစါ/ အသးစါ = _____
10. လံာ်ကွဲးနီၣ်တၢ် = _____
11. မၤအိၣ်ဂီၤခိတၢ်အိၣ် = _____
12. တၢ်ဖိအိၣ်တၢ်အတၢ်န့ၣ်ကျဲ = _____
13. ထံၣ်ဘၣ်နၤသးဂူဒိၣ်မး = _____
14. အိၣ်ဆူၣ်အိၣ်ချ = _____
15. အပုၤဒိၣ် = _____

POST-TEST

VOCABULARY

Part 2

Fill in the blanks (2) with the best set of words.

16. I go to the ¹_____ when I am ²_____.

- a. ¹cinema, ²poor
- b. ¹clinic, ²sick
- c. ¹church, ²interesting

17. They ¹_____ ²_____ at the market.

- a. ¹help, ²students
- b. ¹push, ²journalists
- c. ¹sell, ²vegetables

18. The ¹_____ in Yangon is always ²_____.

- a. ¹department store, ²easy
- b. ¹internet connection, ²slow
- c. ¹international school, ²ugly

19. I ¹_____ in the ²_____.

- a. ¹eat dinner, ²evening
- b. ¹get up, ²night
- c. ¹make breakfast, ²afternoon

20. The ¹_____ is under my ²_____.

- a. ¹sofa, ²apartment
- b. ¹kitchen, ²sofa
- c. ¹mat, ²feet

Circle the word or phrase that is *different*.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 21. a. journalist | b. farmer | c. doctor | d. handsome |
| 22. a. niece | b. hometown | c. age | d. address |
| 23. a. milk | b. pineapple | c. banana | d. mangosteen |
| 24. a. difficult | b. notebook | c. small | d. green |
| 25. a. answer | b. complete | c. opposite | d. write |

Part 3

26. Put the words in order to make a sentence.

blue / the / two / small / children / there / car / in / are

27. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb. Each verb should be in the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

On Tuesdays, I usually (do) ^a_____ work at home. But today is busy, so I (work) ^b_____ at the office. I (meet) ^c_____ with the Director of Programs. She (be) ^d_____ Singaporean.

28. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct verb - (*can, do, be, or have*).

Mike: ^a_____ you have dinner with me tonight?

Chen: Sorry, I ^b_____ busy tonight. What about tomorrow?

Mike: Sure, I ^c_____ meet tomorrow. ^d_____ you like Indian food?

Chen: Yes, I ^e_____!

Mike: Great, we can go to Curry House.

29. Look at Jenny's schedule. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct verb and adverb of frequency.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
- Study Korean - Eat dinner with family	- Study Korean - Eat dinner with family	- Study Korean - Eat dinner with family	- Study Korean - Meet friends - Watch a movie	- Study Korean - Go to Yangon

a. Jenny _____ Korean.
(adv. of frequency) (verb)

b. She _____ dinner with her family,
(adv. of frequency) (verb)

c. and she _____ a movie with friends.
(adv. of frequency) (verb)

d. But Jenny _____ to New York.
(adv. of frequency) (verb)

30. Fill in the blanks with *prepositions of time* (*in, at, or on*) and *wh-words* (question words).

Sam: ^a_____ do you usually go to the tea shop?

Paulo: I like to go ^b_____ Fridays.

Sam: Can I join you this Friday?

Paulo: Sure, ^c_____ time can we meet?

Sam: Let's meet ^d_____ 6pm.

POST-TEST

GRAMMAR

31. Look at the list of food from the market and fill the blanks to say what there is. Follow the example below.

- a. e.g. There is some milk.
 b. _____ onions.
 c. _____ juice.
 d. _____ orange.
 e. _____ bread.
 f. _____ apples.
 g. _____ beef.

Food List	
- 1 orange	- 3 cups of rice
- milk	- 2 onions
- 1 kilo of beef	- bread

32. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb. Each verb should be in the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

My father (drive) ^a _____ a taxi in Mandalay. I (see) ^b _____ him on the weekends when I can. I (call) ^c _____ him now on the phone. I (study) ^d _____ at the library today, but want to take a break.

33. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct verb - (*can, do, be, or have*).

Ei Ei: ^a _____ you like your new English teacher?
 Meg: Sure, she ^b _____ very clever and speaks many other languages too.
 Ei Ei: ^c _____ she ^d _____ blonde hair? I think I know her.
 Meg: Yes, she ^e _____.
 Ei Ei: And ^f _____ she quite short?
 Meg: No, she ^g _____ very tall. Maybe you are thinking of a different person.

34. Put the words in order to make a sentence.

rice / carrot / orange / is / an / there / and / some

_____.

35. Fill in the blanks with *prepositions of time* (*in, at, or on*) and *wh-words* (question words).

Malia: Hi Lar Lar, ^a _____ are you?
 Lar Lar: I'm good!
 Malia: ^b _____ are you going now?
 Lar Lar: I'm going to the office. I have a meeting ^c _____ 2 o'clock.
 Malia: ^d _____ are you meeting?
 Lar Lar: I'm meeting my boss. She only has free time ^e _____ the afternoon.

Part 1

1. Cousin
2. Can I help you?
3. Listen and repeat
4. Opposite
5. Pay rent
6. Fried noodles
7. Their gift
8. In the morning
9. Young
10. Notebook
11. Make breakfast
12. Recipe
13. Pleased to meet you
14. Healthy
15. Expensive

Part 2

16. b
17. c
18. b
19. a
20. c
21. d
22. a
23. a
24. b
25. c

Part 3

26. There are two small children in the blue car.
27. a. do, b. am working, c. am meeting, d. is
28. a. Can, b. am, c. can, d. Do, e. do
29. a. always studies, b. usually eats, c. sometimes watches, d. never goes
30. a. When, b. on, c. what, d. at
31. b. There are 2
 - c. There isn't any
 - d. There is an (**or** 1)
 - e. There is some
 - f. There aren't any
 - g. There is 1 kilo of
32. a. drives, b. see, c. am calling, d. am studying
33. a. Do, b. is, c. Does, d. have, e. does, f. is, g. is
34. There is an orange carrot and some rice. (**or** There is some rice and an orange...)
35. a. how, b. Where, c. at, d. Who, e. in

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