

# ABOUT



## US AND THIS BOOK

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Published 2016

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Published 2016 by the Curriculum Department,  
Thabyay Education Foundation, Yangon  
[www.thabyay.org](http://www.thabyay.org)

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# COURSE MAP

		Topic	Language Skills
Unit 1	Lesson 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introductions</li> </ul>
	Lesson 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verb 'to be'</li> </ul>
	Lesson 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possession</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possessive adjectives</li> </ul>
	Lesson 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study instructions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imperatives</li> </ul>
Unit 2	Lesson 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personal information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple questions and answers</li> </ul>
	Lesson 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family and age</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers up to 100</li> </ul>
	Lesson 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jobs and occupations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present simple</li> </ul>
	Lesson 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Everyday people / objects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Singular and plural nouns</li> </ul>
Unit 3	Lesson 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describing things (part 1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjectives</li> </ul>
	Lesson 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describing things (part 2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Articles <i>a/an</i></li> </ul>
	Lesson 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appearance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verb 'to be' vs. 'to have'</li> </ul>
	Lesson 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describing people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjectives (continued)</li> </ul>

# COURSE MAP

		Topic	Language Skills
Unit 4	Lesson 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Telling time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phrases about time</li> </ul>
	Lesson 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weekly routines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Days of the week</li> <li>Adverbs of frequency</li> </ul>
	Lesson 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Everyday discussion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes/no questions</li> </ul>
	Lesson 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asking questions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wh- questions</li> <li>Short answers</li> </ul>
Unit 5	Lesson 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reading a menu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food vocabulary</li> </ul>
	Lesson 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ordering at a restaurant / café</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is/are a(n)/some</li> </ul>
	Lesson 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is/are questions</li> <li>(Un)countable items</li> </ul>
	Lesson 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following a recipe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sequencing words</li> </ul>
Unit 6	Lesson 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepositions of place</li> </ul>
	Lesson 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My neighbourhood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepositions of time</li> </ul>
	Lesson 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finding an apartment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can / can't</li> </ul>
	Lesson 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present continuous</li> </ul>

# SELF-STARTER

## Elementary English

### 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.***

# SELF-STARTER

## Elementary English

### Introduction (တက်ကတီးလော့ညါ)

**Self-Starter English** လံာ်တဘျာ်အံၤ ဘျာ်တတီာ်ဟံာ်အံၤလော့ပုၤသ့ၣ်ဘိာ်သးစံာ်လော့ ကိၤပယိၤတဖၣ်လော့ကမၤလိၤအါထီၣ် ကိၤလော့ဝါကျိၣ်လော့ အနီၣ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လံာ်အံၤဘျာ်တကွဲးအံၤလော့ ပုၤလော့အသးဆူၣ်နီၣ်လော့ကမၤလိၤသ့အါထီၣ် အကိၤလော့ဝါကျိၣ်လော့အနီၣ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲ မ့တမ့ၢ်ပုၤလော့ကလဲၤထီၣ်မၤလိၤတၢ်လော့ပုၤ အတၢ်ဆာကတီာ်တ ဆိၣ်ဝဲတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. လံာ်အံၤမ့ၢ်လံာ်ကိၤလော့ဝါကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံး Elementary Level of English တဘျာ်ဒီး အတၢ်မၤလိၤအကျါအကျဲတဖၣ် ဟ့ၣ်ပုၤမၤလိၤတၢ်တဖၣ်အခွဲးအယာ်လော့ အကမၤလိၤတၢ်လော့အနီၣ်ကစၢ် ဒၣ်ဝဲဒီးလော့အတၢ်ဆာကတီာ်တၢ်အိၣ်သးအဖိခိၣ်ဒီးကမၤလိၤန့ၣ်ဝဲကျိၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤလီၤတၢ်လီၤဆဲးဒ်အတၢ်လိၣ်ဘျာ်အသးသ့ဝဲန့ၣ် လီၤ.

လံာ်အံၤအိၣ်ယုာ်ဝဲဒီးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ခိၣ်တိၤလော့တၢ်သ့အံၤကိးနံၤဒဲးလော့တၢ်ကတီၤမ့ၢ်ဆူၣ်မ့ၢ်ဂိၤတဖၣ်အကျါတကတီာ်ယိၤအိၣ် ယုာ်ဒီးကြၣ်မၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)တၢ်ဘျာ်ဒီးဝီၤဩအသိၣ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.ဒ်အမ့ၢ်ဝဲလံာ်တဘျာ်လော့နီၣ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲကယုာ်သ့ၣ် ညါမၤလိၤအီၤအဂီၢ်အသးလံာ်တဘျာ်အံၤဟ့ၣ်တၢ်ခွဲးတၢ်ယာ်လော့ပုၤမၤလိၤတၢ်ဖိကသိၣ်လီၤလီၤအကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲအသးန့ၣ် လီၤ.တၢ်မၤလိၤတခါစုာ်စုာ်အိၣ်ယုာ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ပုၤကြၣ်မၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)အဂ့ၢ်အကျါ,တၢ်ကျိးထံက့ၤကိၤလော့ဝါဝီၤဩတဖၣ်ဆူကညိ ကျိၣ်,ဒီးတၢ်ဂံၤမၤလိၤကွဲးလိၤသးယုာ်ဒီးအတၢ်စံးဆာသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်လီၤ.

တၢ်မၤလိၤအကျါအဂီၢ်လော့တၢ်ဆူၣ်အါထီၣ်တဖၣ်-နီၣ်ကစၢ်တၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤလော့တၢ်မၤလိၤ,တၢ်က့ၤကွၢ်သမံသမိးက့ၤ တၢ်မၤလိၤ,တၢ်ဒီးစဲး,ဒီးတၢ်မၤလိၤအတၢ်ကွဲးလိၤသးသ့ၣ်တဖၣ်အံၤကမၤစၢၤပုၤမၤလိၤတၢ်ဖိတဖၣ်ဒ်သးအတၢ်မၤလိၤကလဲၤသးဘျာ် ဘျိးဘျိးဒ်ဒ်အတၢ်ပညိၣ်အိၣ်အသးတကးဒ်ဘျာ်တၢ်အံၤကဟ့ၣ်ဆူၣ်ထီၣ်အဝဲသ့ၣ်အသးဒ်သးကမၤလိၤအါထီၣ်တၢ်ဆူညါကွၢ်ကွၢ် အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

### Who is it for? (လၢမတကၤအဂီၢ်လဲၣ်)

လံာ်အံၤဘျာ်တထုးထီၣ်အံၤလော့ပုၤသးစံာ်(၁ဖိန့ၣ်ဆူဖိခိၣ်)လော့အကိၤလော့ဝါပတီၢ်အိၣ်ဝဲအဂီၢ်ခိၣ် ထံးတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. **Self-Starter** ကိၤလော့ဝါလံာ်အံၤကြါဒဲးဒီးပုၤလော့-

- >> အတန့ၢ်ဘျာ်တၢ်ခွဲးတၢ်ယာ်လော့ထီၣ်ကိၤလော့ဝါကျိၣ်တၢ်မၤလိၤတဖၣ်ဘျာ်ဆၣ်ဆၣ်ဒီးမၤ လိဝဲလော့အနီၣ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်ဝဲအဂီၢ်
- >> အဆၣ်ဒီးထီၣ်ကိၤလော့ဝါကျိၣ်တၢ်မၤလိၤ(ဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံးဒီးဆူအဖိခိၣ်)တဖၣ်ဒီးဆၣ်ဒီးကွၢ်သ့ၣ်နီၣ်က့ၤ review အတၢ်မၤလိၤအပတီၢ်လော့မၤလိၤတၢ်ဝဲတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်
- >> အမၤလိၤတၢ်(ဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံးဒီးတီၤဟ့ၣ်)ကိၤလော့ဝါကျိၣ်တဖၣ်ဘျာ်ဆၣ်ဆၣ်ဒီးမၤသ့ၣ်နီၣ်ထီၣ် က့ၤသးဒီးက့ၤသမံသမိးက့ၤကျိၣ်အတၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘျာ်အဂီၢ်
- >> အသူကိၤလော့ဝါကျိၣ်လော့ကိးနံၤဒဲးတၢ်ဖံးတၢ်မၤပုၤဒီးဆၣ်ဒီးမၤအါထီၣ်တၢ်သူကိၤလော့ဝါဝီၤ ဩဒီးတၢ်ကတီၤကျိၣ်တၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘျာ်တဖၣ်အဂီၢ်.



## What is included? (တၢ်မနုၤတဖၣ်ဆိၣ်ယုၣ်လဲၣ်)

လံာ်တဘျီအပူၤဆီၣ်ယုၣ်ဝဲဒီးတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤခိၣ်တိၤအါမံၤလၢတၢ်သ့ဖိာ်ကါသ့လၢကိးန့ၢ်ဒီးတၢ်ဆိၣ်မူန့ၣ်လီၤ.အါန့ၢ်အန့ၢ်.တၢ်မၤလိခိၣ်တိၤတခါစ့ၣ်စ့ၣ်အတၢ်ဂဲၤလိကိးဒီးအပူၤန့ၣ်ဆိၣ်ယုၣ်ဝဲဒီးဝီၤတြီၤဖျၢၣ်သီတဖၣ်ဒီးကျိၣ်တၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်ဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံးအကါဒိၣ်လွံၢ်ခါလၢအမ့ၢ်တၢ်ဖး.တၢ်ကွဲး.တၢ်ဒိကန့ၣ်ဒီးတၢ်စံးကတိၤ(ကွဲးလိသးခိၣ်ဖျိက့ၤတဲာ်ပိာ်က့ၤတၢ်ကလုာ်လၢန့ၢ်ဟူၤလိလုာ်ကွဲးပူၤ)လၢပုၤမၤလိတဖၣ်တဖၣ်ဆိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.လၢ **Self-Starter** လံာ်တဘျီဆဲးအပူၤန့ၣ်ထံာ်ဘၣ်

- >> တၢ်မၤလိကရူၢ်မိၤလၢဘၣ်တၢ်နီၤဖးလိၤအိၣ်တဆိၣ်ဘၣ်တဆိၣ်သိးကမၤလဲၤထီၣ်လဲၤထီၣ်ပုၤမၤလိတဖၣ်ဆိၣ်အတၢ်သ့ကြၣ်မၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)ကသ့လၢအဂ့ၢ်ဖိ
- >> CD လၢအဆိၣ်ဝဲဒီးတၢ်ဖိၣ်ယုၣ်တၢ်ကလုာ်အတၢ်ဂဲၤဖဲဒီးမၤတဖၣ်မ့ၢ်ဝဲဒ်သိးကမၤဂ့ၢ်ထီၣ်တၢ်ဒိကန့ၣ်(တၢ်စံးကတိၤသကိးတၢ်)အတၢ်သ့တၢ်ဘၣ်အဂီၢ်
- >> ကျိၣ်တၢ်မၤလိမိၤပုၤလၢအဆိၣ်ယုၣ်ဝဲဒီးကြၣ်မၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး),ဝီၤတြီၤ,တၢ်ကွဲးလိမၤလိဒီးအတၢ်စံးအတဖၣ်ဆိၣ်ယုၣ်ဝဲလၢတၢ်မၤလိတခါစ့ၣ်စ့ၣ်အဂီၢ်

## Extras! (အါန့ၢ်အဖဲာ်ညါ)

လၢန့ၣ်အဖဲာ်ညါ.လံာ်တဘျီဆဲးအပူၤဘၣ်တၢ်ထၢန့ၣ်အါထီၣ်ယုၣ်ဝဲဒီးတၢ်မၤလိအကရူၢ်အဂ့ၢ်အဂၤတဖၣ်လၢကမၤစၢၤန့ၢ်ဒ်သိးန့ၣ်ကယုၣ်ညါ.မၤလိအါထီၣ်ကိၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်လၢန့ၢ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

- >> နီၢ်ကစၢ်တၢ်တီၢ်ကျိၤလၢတၢ်မၤလိအဂီၢ်ဆဲးကမၤစၢၤန့ၢ်လၢန့ၣ်ကတုၤလၢန့ၣ်မၤလိအတၢ်တီၢ်ကျိၤဟံၣ်ဆိၣ်အသိးတကးဒီးဘၣ်ဒ်သိးန့ၣ်သမံၤမိးထံန့ၣ်တၢ်လဲၤထီၣ်လဲၤထီၣ်ကျိၣ်ကသ့အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.ခိၣ်ဖျိန့ၣ်လံာ်အါအယိၣ်န့ၣ်ထံာ်ဘၣ်စ့ၢ်ကိးတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကုၣ်ဟ့ၣ်ဖးဘၣ်ယးတၢ်မၤလိအကျိၤအကျိၤအသိအဂ့ၢ်အဂၤတဖၣ်လၢန့ၣ်တၢ်မၤလိအါအညါအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
- >> တၢ်သမံၤမိးကွၢ်ကၤတၢ်ကၤသ့န့ၣ်ဆဲးမၤစၢၤန့ၢ်ဒ်သိးန့ၣ်ကကွၢ်သမံၤမိးကွၢ်န့ၣ်န့ၢ်ပၢၢ်တၢ်မၤလိလၢလံာ်ပူၤအါအိၣ်ထဲလဲၣ်ထဲလဲၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.လၢတၢ်ဒီးစဲးအပူၤန့ၣ်န့ၢ်အမးစၢၤဒီးတၢ်အါဒုးသ့ညါန့ၣ်လၢတၢ်မၤလိထဲလဲၣ်တခါန့ၣ်ကြးက့ၤကွၢ်မၤလိအါထီၣ်ကၤက့ၤအါအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
- >> Post-Test တၢ်ဒီးစဲးဆဲးမၤကွၢ်န့ၣ်န့ၢ်ပၢၢ်လၢန့ၣ်မၤလိန့ၢ်ခဲလၢလံာ်တဘျီဆဲးအပူၤလၢအမ့ၢ်တၢ်သ့သ့ကြၣ်မၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)အတၢ်ဘျီအကလုာ်ကလုာ်ဒီးတၢ်သ့ကျိးထံဝီၤတြီၤဖျၢၣ်ဆူကညိကျိၣ်အဂီၢ်
- >> Practice Package တၢ်မၤလိသ့သးတဖၣ်ဆဲးမ့ၢ်ဝဲဒ်သိးန့ၣ်ကဒီးန့ၢ်ဘၣ်ကိၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်ဘၣ်ယးဒီး(တၢ်ဒိကန့ၣ်,တၢ်ဖး)ဖဲန့ၣ်မၤလိလံာ်တဘျီဆဲးအပူၤအလိာ်ခဲန့ၣ်လီၤ.တၢ်လၢအဆိၣ်ယုၣ်လၢ Practice Package ပူၤမ့ၢ်ဝဲကိၤလၢကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ခိၣ်ထံးတၢ်ဒိကန့ၣ်တၢ်ကလုာ်တဖၣ်လၢတၢ်ကရၢကရီၤ British Council ထုးထီၣ်ဝဲဝဲ(<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/elementary-podcasts>) န့ၣ်လီၤ.လၢတၢ်ဖးလိကိၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.လၢန့ၣ်လံာ်တၢ်ကွဲးလိဖဲ (<http://www.esl-lounge.com>) သ့န့ၣ်လီၤ.

## How do I use it? (ယကဘၣ်သ့အိၣ်လဲၣ်)

**Self-Starter English** လံာ်ဆဲးဘၣ်တၢ်ထုးထီၣ်အိၣ်လဲၣ်လၢန့ၣ်အိၣ်တၢ်ဆိၣ်သးကြးဒီးန့ၣ်အဂ့ၢ်ကတၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.ဒ်န့ၣ်ကိၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်အပတီၢ်ဆိၣ်အဖိခိၣ်အသိးန့ၣ်ကမိၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်မၤလိထဲလဲၣ်တခါကဂ့ၢ်ကတၢ်လၢန့ၢ်ဒီးန့ၣ်ယုၣ်ကျိၣ်လၢန့ၢ်ဂီၢ်သ့ဝဲလီၤ.

(၁)နမၤပိာ်ထွဲတၢ်မၤလိကိးလိသးတဖၣ်တသ့ဝဲအသ့(တလိၣ်လၢန့ၣ်ဘၣ်သ့ညါတၢ်စံးအါခဲလၢဂီၢ်ဘၣ်)န့ၣ်အအါတဖၣ်န့ၣ်ကထီၣ်သ့တြီၤက့ၤဒီးတၢ်မၤလိမိၤပုၤ Language Reference လၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဟံၣ်အါသ့ဝဲန့ၣ်လီၤ.ကျဲးအဲာ်အါကဂ့ၢ်ဝဲလၢဖဲလၢန့ၣ်လံာ်ဆဲးလၢန့ၣ်က့ၤကွၢ်သမံၤမိးကွၢ်န့ၣ်လၢလၢဝါကျိၣ်အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

(၂)မ့ၢ်တဖၣ်တဖျၢၣ်ဒီးလၢန့ၣ်စးထီၣ်တၢ်မၤလိအတၢ်ဂဲၤကိးလိသးဘၣ်အါဖးဆိတၢ်မၤလိမိၤပုၤ Language Reference န့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.န့ၢ်မၤမၤဒီးဆဲးန့ၣ်ကသ့ညါဆိဘၣ်ကိၤလၢဝါဝီၤတြီၤတဖၣ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၢ်.ကြၣ်မၤ(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)တဖၣ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၢ်.လၢန့ၣ်ကကွဲးလိအါအညါန့ၣ်လီၤ.ကျဲးအဲာ်အါန့ၣ်သ့ဝဲလၢန့ၣ်ထီၣ်တၢ်မၤလိဆဲးကိၤဝဲလၢန့ၢ်တဖၣ်ဒီးကျိၣ်အပတီၢ်ထီၣ်လၢန့ၢ်ဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

# SELF-STUDY PLAN

## Goal Setting

ပဲလၢနမၤလိတၢ်လၢနနီၢ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်နဲအခါဘၣ်သ့ၣ်သ့ၣ်နကဘၣ်ကွၢ်ဆၢၣ်မဲၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲအယိအရၢဒိၣ်လၢနကပၤယၢ်နတၢ်သးဆူၣ်ဒီးသးစၢ်ဆၢတဖၣ်လီၤ.  
ဒီးတၢ်အံၤကကဲထီၣ်တၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲလၢနဂီၢ်သ့ၣ်သ့ၣ်လီၤ.တၢ်သ့ၣ်နီၢ်ကစၢ်အတၢ်ရဲၣ်ကျဲၤ Self-Study Plan အံၤကမၤစၢၤနၤဒ်သီးနကပၤဆူၣ်တၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်လၢတၢ်မၤလိအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

လၢတၢ်မၤလိကျိၣ်အသိတခါခါန့ၣ်အရၢဒိၣ်ပဲလၢနကပၤလီၤတၢ်ပညိၣ်ဖိတၢ်လၢနတၢ်မၤလိအပူၤတပယူၣ်ယိန့ၣ်လီၤ.သ့တၢ်လီၢ်ကဝီၤလၢအဖိလၢတဖၣ်လၢနကကွဲးလီၤတၢ်တီၢ်ပာ်လၢနတၢ်မၤလိအဂီၢ်ဒ်သီးနကတုၤလၢတၢ်ပညိၣ်ဖိတၢ်လၢဆူညါစ့ၤလၢအတီၢ်ပူၤန့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.ဘၣ်ဆၢတၢ်ကိတၢ်ခဲမ့ၢ်အိၣ်ဒီးန့ၣ်ဖျိတၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤမ့ၢ်တမ့ၢ်နကီၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်အပတီၢ်မ့ၢ်ဂ့ၤဒီးတလိၣ်လၢနဘၣ်ကွဲးလီၤအံၤဘၣ်.နမ့ၢ်ကျဲးစၢၤမၤလိတၢ်မၤလိတနံၤတစးတနံၤတစးဒီးယံၣ်ထီၣ်ယံၣ်ထီၣ်နတၢ်မၤလိကီၤလၢဝါကျိၣ်အံၤကကဲထီၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

### Example

<b>Goal:</b>	Finish Unit 1 of Self-Starter English
<b>Due:</b>	November 10, 2016 (in one month)
<b>How:</b>	<b>To achieve this goal I will:</b> 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
<b>Achieved?</b>	YES

### Your turn!

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

# SELF-STUDY PLAN

## Goal Setting

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

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

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

# SELF-STUDY PLAN

## Study Tips

လိပ်တဘဉ်အံးဆိပ်ယုဂ်ဒီးတၢ်ဂဲလိ.ကွီးလိတဖၣ်  
လာနကီလၢဝါကျိၣ်ကဂ့ၤထီၣ်လာကျဲအဘိဘိန့ၣ်လီၤ.လာနကမၤလိတၢ်အဂီၢ်ကွၢ်တၢ်မၤလိတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်က့ၣ်ဟ့ၣ်ဖးတဖၣ်  
လာတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ပၢ်အိတဖၣ်အံးဝံးယုထၢတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်က့ၣ်ဖဲလဲၣ်တခါမ့ၢ်အဂ့ၤကတၢ်လာနဂီၢ်တက့ၢ်.ဝံးဒီးကီလၢဝါကျိၣ်အံး  
နနီၣ်ကစၢ်ဒၣ်န့ၣ်ကမၤလိအိၣ်လၢကျဲလဲၣ်န့ၣ်ဆိကမိၣ်ဒီးဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်အိၣ်တက့ၢ်.

### Listening - Speaking - Reading - Writing

- >> စိၣ်ယုဂ်လံာ်ကွဲးနီၣ်တၢ်ဒီးလံာ်ခိယုဒီးန့ၣ်အိၣ်တက့ၢ်.ဖဲန့ၣ်ထံၣ်ဝီၣ်တြဲအသိတဖျါၣ်ဖျါၣ်ဒီးန  
ကြးကတီၢ်ဟံးနသးထီဘိလာနကကွဲးနီၣ်ယာ်(မ့တမ့ၢ်ကွၢ်ယုကွၢ်)အိၣ်န့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်ဝီၣ်  
တြဲအလံာ်က့ၣ်တဖၣ်ဒီးစိၣ်ယုဂ်ဒီးန့ၣ်ဖဲလဲၣ်တပူၤလၢလံာ်,မ့တမ့ၢ်ကျးလီၤအိၣ်လာနဟံၣ်တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်က့ၣ်  
ဖဲလၢနကွၢ်ဖျါအိၣ်ညိအလီၢ်န့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.
- >> ဟံးန့ၣ်တၢ်အကတီၢ်လာနကကွဲးလံာ်လၢကီလၢဝါကျိၣ်တက့ၢ်.ကွဲးလံာ်တၢ်ကွဲးဖုၣ်ကိာ်ဖိတဖၣ်,မ့တမ့ၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်  
ဆုတံးသကိးအိၣ်ဒီးသ့ကြၣ်မၢ်(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)တၢ်ဘျုးလာနမၤလိန့ၣ်တၢ်အိၣ်တဖၣ်တက့ၢ်.လံာ်တဘဉ်အပူၤနကွဲးနီၣ်ကွဲးယါ  
နဂ့ၢ်ဖုၣ်ကိာ်ဒၣ်န့ၣ်န့ၣ်ဒီးန့ၣ်ဒီးသ့ဝဲန့ၣ်လီၤ.တုၤမ့ၢ်နကီလၢဝါဟဲဂ့ၤထီၣ်ဒီးန့ၣ်ကွၢ်ဖးကဒါက့ၢ်တၢ်လာနကွဲးတၢ်အပူၤကွံာ်တဖၣ်ဒီး  
နဘိဘဉ်က့ၢ်ကြၣ်မၢ်(ကျိၣ်ဂံၢ်ထံး)မ့တမ့ၢ်ဝီၣ်တြဲတဖျါၣ်လၢအကမၢ်တဖၣ်သ့ဝဲန့ၣ်လီၤ.
- >> ဖး,ဖး,ဖးယုဖးလံာ်တၢ်ကစိၣ်,ဖဲကစ့.လံာ်လၢကီလၢဝါကျိၣ်တဖၣ်တက့ၢ်.ယုဖးလံာ်ကီလၢဝါလၢအပတီၢ်ကိတလၢ  
လာနဂီၢ်တဂ့ၢ်ဘဉ်ဆၣ်ကဘဉ်မ့ၢ်တၢ်တၢ်ဒီးန့ၣ်တဖဲတက့ၢ်.လၢကျဲအံးဒီးဖဲန့ၣ်ယုဖးလံာ်အခါနကမၤန့ၢ်အိၣ်ဝီၣ်  
တြဲအသိတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.
- >> ယုကွၢ်လံာ်ကီလၢဝါအတၢ်ဂဲလိ.ကွီးလိသးလာနဆိၣ်ဒီးမၤအိၣ်တဖၣ်တက့ၢ်.ကျးစၢၤကွၢ်ကွၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ဖျါ.တၢ်ဂီၤမူ  
လာကီလၢကျိၣ်မ့တမ့ၢ်ဘဉ်ဒီးကန့ၣ်တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်ခိၣ်တီလာနဆိၣ်သ့ၣ်တဖၣ်လၢကွဲးလုလီၤန့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.ကန့ၣ်တၢ်သးဝံၣ်  
လာကီလၢဝါကျိၣ်လာနဆိၣ်အိၣ်ဖျါကိးမ့ၢ်ကျဲလၢကမၤဂ့ၤထီၣ်န့ၣ်ကီလၢဝါကျိၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.ကွဲးနီၣ်လီၤယာ်တၢ်သးဝံၣ်အဖျါၣ်  
တဖၣ်တုၤနန့ၢ်ပၢ်တၢ်သးဝံၣ်အဖျါၣ်ဒီးသးဝံၣ်ဟီၣ်အခံတက့ၢ်.
- >> ကွီးလိကတီၢ်ကီလၢဝါကျိၣ်ဒီးန့ၣ်သကိးမ့တမ့ၢ်ပုၤကီလၢဝါဖိတက့ၢ်.မ့ၢ်နသကိးမၤလိကီလၢဝါဖျါစါ.  
ဒုးအိၣ်ထီၣ်ကရူၢ်သိးန့ၣ်ကကွီးလိထဲသကိးကီလၢဝါဒီးအဝဲသ့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.နကျးစၢၤယုနသကိးလၢကဟ့ၣ်  
ခိ(အိတလဲ)ကျိၣ်သ့ၣ်ကိးလီၤ.အခိ,ပုၤကီလၢဝါဖိလၢအဆိၣ်ဒီးမၤလိကညိကျိၣ်မ့အိၣ်ဒီးယုထံၣ်လိာ်သး  
တန့ၣ်ဘျိၣ်သိးကကွီးလိသကိးကီလၢဝါဒီးပကညိကျိၣ်ကသ့အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.

### Extra!

လၢ Practice Package အံးအပူၤန့ၣ်အိၣ်ဒီး extra podcasts (တၢ်ထဲသကိးတၢ်အတၢ်ကလ့ၢ်)  
လၢ British Council ထုးထီၣ်ဝဲန့ၣ်လီၤ.အဝဲအံးမ့ၢ်ကျဲဂ့ၤမးတဘိလၢတၢ်ကမၤဂ့ၤထီၣ်  
နတၢ်ဒိကန့ၣ်ဒီးတၢ်ထဲသကိးတၢ်အတၢ်သ့ၣ်ဘဉ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.တုၤမ့ၢ်ဒိကန့ၣ်တၢ်ထဲသကိးတၢ်လၢ podcasts အံးဝံးဒီးလံာ်ကျိၣ်ဖုၣ်  
တဖၣ်ဘဉ်တၢ်ကတံာ်ကတီၢ်ဟံးအိၣ်သိးန့ၣ်ကဆဲးမၤလိယုအိၣ်ထီၣ်ကျိၣ်တၢ်သ့ၣ်ဖးအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ. Practice Package PDF  
အိၣ်ဝဲလၢ Self-Starter CD ပူၤလာနကကွီးလိသးအဂီၢ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.

# SELF-STUDY PLAN

## Make time for study



မကြိုတင်ဆင်နွှဲထားတဲ့အခါမှာ အဖတ်ထဲလုပ်လား၊  
 နေမလိတော့မလိတခါစဉ်အခါအချိန်ခွဲတက်လေ့ရှိပါသလား။ လုပ်ကစားပေးကျိလခူထွဲကတော်တခီနွှဲကွဲလီမကြိုတင်မလိလခူကွဲလီ  
 လခတ်ချု(လခာအတအိန်လခတ်အံ၊  
 အပူဘန်)နွှဲတကွဲ.မလိတင်တပွန်ဟ်အခီလခာအဖီလ်အသိးနွှဲတကွဲ.

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

## 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 <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!**or**See you <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!Have a nice <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!**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 -- ဟိ,ဟါလိၣ်

What's your name? -- နမံၤဒ်လဲၣ်

My name is Amanda / I'm Amanda -- ယမံၤလၢအမၤဒၤ,ယမ့ၢ်အမၤဒၤ

Pleased to meet you -- ထံၣ်ဘၣ်နၢသးခုဒိၣ်မး

Nice to meet you -- ထံၣ်ဘၣ်နၢသးခုဒိၣ်မး

How are you? -- နအိၣ်ဆူၣ်ကစီဒိၣ်မး

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

Not too bad / I'm okay -- အိၣ်ဆူၣ်လီၤ

Not so good -- တအိၣ်ဆူၣ်ဂ့ၤဂ့ၤဘၣ်

Where are you from? -- နအိၣ်ဟဲးလဲၣ်

I'm from Hpa-An. -- ယအိၣ်ဟဲးလၢဝံၣ်ဖၣ်အၣ်

Thanks -- တံၢ်ဘျး

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(အိၣ်ဒီးနံၤလာအဂုၤ)

### 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:**

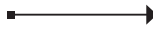
Read the conversation below. What is your nationality?

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:**

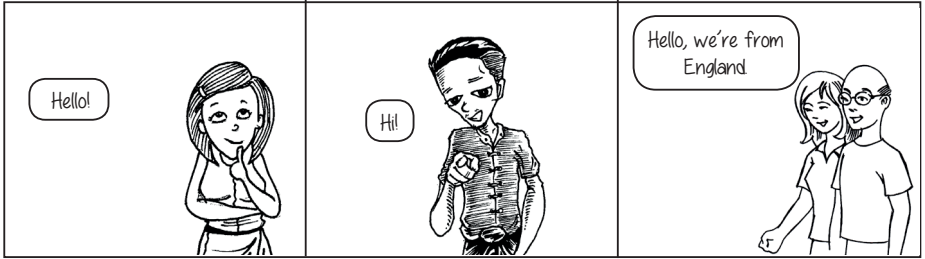
Match each country with the correct nationality.

- \_\_\_ 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,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi -- ဘုကလါနု်(ခွါ)(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Cambodia	Cambodian -- ခါဘိခံယါ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Canada	Canadian -- ခဲနဒါ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
China	Chinese -- တရူး(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
England	English -- အဲကလံး(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
France	French -- ဖြိန်စုန်(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
India	Indian -- အုန်နိယုန်(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Indonesia	Indonesian -- အုါဒါနံရှါ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Korea	Korean -- ခါရံယါ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Laos	Lao -- လါဇါ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Malaysia	Malaysian -- မလုရှါ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Myanmar	Myanmar -- ပယီ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
The Philippines	Filipino -- ဖိလိပိန(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Russia	Russian -- ရုရှါ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Singapore	Singaporean -- စုါကဖိ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
South Africa	South African -- ကလံးထံးအါဖရိကါ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
Thailand	Thai -- ယါ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)
The USA	American -- အမဲရိကါ(ကလုာ်,ထံဖိကီဖိ)

## Ethnicities of Myanmar

Bamar -- ဝယီ

Chin -- ခိုင်

Kachin -- ကချင်

Kayah -- ကယီ

Kayin -- ကညီ

Mon -- တမာ

Rakhine -- ရာဇာနည်

Shan -- ရှမ်း

**\*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
- 2. i
- 3. a
- 4. g
- 5. c
- 6. j
- 7. f
- 8. b
- 9. e
- 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

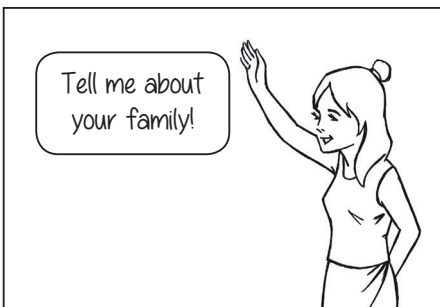
## Possession

## 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!

**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.

- (You) This is \_\_\_\_\_ pen.
- (We) This is \_\_\_\_\_ mother.
- (I) This is \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle.
- (They) This is \_\_\_\_\_ brother.
- (She) This is \_\_\_\_\_ car.
- (He) This is \_\_\_\_\_ father.

**Exercise C:**

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

A: Hello, <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ name is Maria. I'm Italian. This is <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ mother, Anna, and my father, Angelo. We live together and this is <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ house.

B: Hi, my name is Chen. This is <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ brother. I also have a sister and <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ name is Lily. <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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 -- ယဆူကု

Your pants -- နဖျိုဉ်ခံ

His shoes -- အ(ဝဲပိင်ခွါ)ခိဉ်ဖံး

Her dress -- အ(ဝဲပိင်မုဉ်)စူကုဖးထီ

Its toy -- အတၢ်လိာ်ကွဲ

Our car -- ပသိလုဉ်

Their gift -- အဝဲသ့ဉ်အတၢ်ဟ့ဉ်

### Introducing family

This is my -- အဝဲအံၤမ့ၢ်ယ.....

Her/his name is -- အဝဲပိင်မုဉ်/ပိင်ခွါမံၤမ့ၢ်ဝဲ.....

Their names are -- အဝဲသ့ဉ်အမံၤမ့ၢ်ဝဲ.....

Mother -- မိ

Father -- ပါ

Parents -- မိပါ

Sister -- ဒီပုၢ်ဝဲၣ်မုဉ်

Brother -- ဒီပုၢ်ဝဲၣ်ခွါ

### New vocabulary

Pen -- ထီဉ်ခံးဘိ

Bicycle -- လုဉ်ယီၣ်

Car -- သိလုဉ်

Umbrella -- သဒၢမုၢ်

Cup -- ထံခွဲး

Phone -- လိတဲစိ/ကွဲဒီန့ၢ်/ကလံၤဒၢ

Shirt -- ဆူကု

Pants -- ဖျိုဉ်ခံ

Shoes -- ခိဉ်ဖံး

Dress -- ဆူကုဖးထီ

Toy -- တၢ်လိာ်ကွဲ

Gift -- တၢ်ဟ့ဉ်



## 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			
<b>I</b>	my	<b>She</b>	her
<b>You</b>	your	<b>We</b>	our
<b>He</b>	his	<b>They</b>	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

**E.**

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

\_\_\_ 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.

**G.** ifhs = fish  
etma = \_\_\_\_\_  
etabgevsle = \_\_\_\_\_

**H.** ID CARD

Name	_____
Age	_____
Gender	_____
From	_____
Job	_____
Marital status	_____
Phone	_____



**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. iffl

-----



## Exercise D:

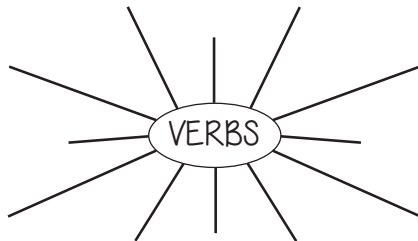
Circle the words that are action words (verbs).

make English go learn see words brother subject use  
speak they noun go eat job and sentence family Canada drink



## 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 -- မာပဲတတ်လီဟိ

Complete the sentences -- မာပဲလံင်ကျိ

Match the opposites -- ထိဘန်တတ်ကတိလါအခိပညိထီဒါလိဝ်သးတဖန်

Unscramble the words -- ရဲန်လီလံင်မဲင်ဖျုန်လါအလီဒန်ဝဲ

Write true or false -- ကွဲးလီ ဘန်/တဘန်

Answer the questions -- စံးဆတ်သံကျိတဖန်

Listen and repeat -- ဒီကနန်ဒီးတဲပိင်ထွဲကျိ

**Classroom instructions**

Close/open your books -- ကတ်/အိးထိန်နလံင်

Work on your own -- မာဒန်နကစါ

Work in pairs -- မာသကိးယွန်တတ်ခံဂါ

Work in groups -- မာသကိးတတ်လါကရူါ

Look at the board -- ကျိထိန်လါလါသွန်ဘန်ပူါ

Don't write -- တဘန်ကွဲးတဂူါ

**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 -- သွန်ညါ

Take -- တံးနံ

Come -- ဝဲ

Think -- ဆီကမိန်

Want -- ဆဲန်ခိး

Give -- တုန်

Tell -- ဝဲ

Ask -- သံတွံး,မာ

Feel -- တူင်ဘုန်

Try -- ကျဲးစာ

Leave -- တံးတွံး,တးထီန်

Call -- ကိး

## 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** \_\_\_\_\_@\_\_\_\_\_

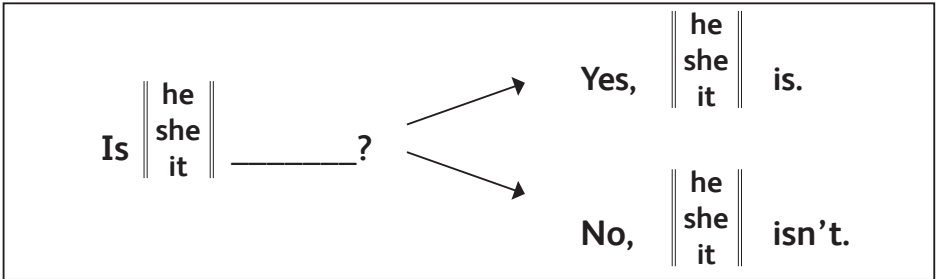
## ID CARD

**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/တၢ်လိၢ်လၢနအိၣ်ဆိးတၢ်လၢနဖိသၣ်အခါ

Job -- တၢ်ဖံးတၢ်မၤ

Marital status -- တၢ်ဆိဟံၣ်ဆိယိအတၢ်ဟ်ဖျါ

Single -- နိၣ်သဘျုး

Married -- ဆိဟံၣ်ဆိယိလံ

Gender -- မုၣ်/ခွါ(တၢ်အမိၢ်အဖါ)

Male -- ဝိၣ်မုၣ်

Female -- ဝိၣ်ခွါ

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

Phone number -- လိတဲဆိနိၣ်ဂံၢ် / ကွၢ်ဒီးန့ၢ်နိၣ်ဂံၢ် / ကလံၤဒၢၤနိၣ်ဂံၢ်

Email address -- အံမု(လိ)နိၣ်ဂံၢ်

Address -- အိၣ်ဆိးတၢ်လိၢ်တၢ်ကျဲ



## 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

# LESSON 2

## Family & Age

### ACTIVITIES



**Exercise A:**  
Find the words about family.

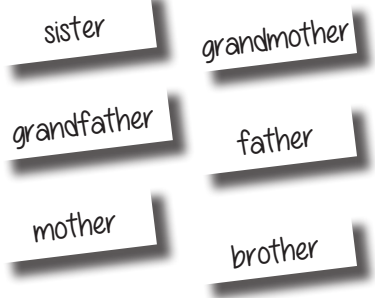
M O E X Q C W V H E C E G S H B K V L Y  
 A A P D Y N R E H T A F S O O R F K R I  
 W Y A L C F X H J N E P H E W O R H H N  
 W V R O X N C U E I Q V A O A T Q C H L  
 A O E P Z D R E H T O M T F B H U I D A  
 Y J N G R A N D P A R E N T S E F C C T  
 P G T N D C O U S I N X V M W R R O N N  
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



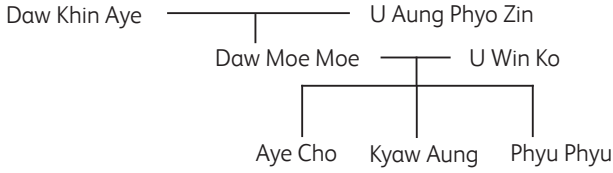
**Exercise B:**  
Listen (audio 008) and fill in the blanks with the words below.

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 \_\_\_\_\_.



**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. _____
72	41	86	3. _____	8. _____
		34	4. _____	9. _____
	98		5. _____	10. _____
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 -- ဒီမိဝါ

Wife -- မိ,မိ

Husband -- ဝါ

Children -- မိတဖန်

Daughter -- မိမုန်

Son -- မိခွါ

Grandparents -- ဖုံဖု

Grandmother -- ဖုံ

Grandfather -- ဖု

Aunt -- မုဂါ,ညါ

Uncle -- ဖါတံင်,တံ

Cousin -- တခွါ

Siblings -- ဒီပိုင်

Younger sister -- ပိုင်မုန်,ဒုမုန်

Younger brother -- ပိုင်ခွါ,ဒုခွါ

Older sister -- နီမုန်,ဝင်မုန်

Older brother -- ကွီ,ဝင်ခွါ

Great grandparents-- ဖုံဖုဖုဒိုင်

Great-great grandparents -- ဖုံဖုဖုဒိုင်အမိပါ

Niece -- မိဒိုင်မုန်

Nephew -- မိဒိုင်ခွါ

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.                      -She is 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.)

## LESSON 3

## Jobs &amp; Occupations

## ACTIVITIES

**Exercise A:**

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

- |    |                |   |                     |
|----|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 1  | Tour guides    | A | drive cars.         |
| 2  | Doctors        | B | help sick people.   |
| 3  | Shopkeepers    | C | teach students.     |
| 4  | Taxi drivers   | D | write news stories. |
| 5  | Farmers        | E | learn.              |
| 6  | Businesspeople | F | make money.         |
| 7  | Chefs          | G | help tourists.      |
| 8  | Teachers       | H | grow food.          |
| 9  | Students       | I | cook food.          |
| 10 | Journalists    | 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 <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Taunggyi. She <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher. She <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ English to children. The students <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ six years old.

Lay Lay's mother <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a chef. She <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Shan food and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Lay Lay how to cook.

**Present Simple for *He/She/It***

For most verbs, add <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ He/She eat\_\_.

For verbs ending in *s/sh/ch/x*, add <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ He/She teach\_\_.

For verbs ending in *o*, add <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

For He/She/It, we use <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

**EXTRA PRACTICE!**

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

# LESSON 3

## Jobs & Occupations

### REFERENCE

#### Jobs

##### Jobs

- Tour guide -- ပုၤဆၢတၢ်န့ၣ်ကျဲ
- Doctor -- ကသံၣ်သရၣ်
- Shopkeeper -- ပုၤဆါတၢ်ဖိ
- Taxi driver -- ပုၤနီၤသိလၣ်ဒီးလဲ
- Farmer -- ပုၤထူစံၣ်ဖိ
- Businesspeople -- ပုၤနီၣ်တၢ်ကၢ
- Chef -- ပုၤဖိအိၣ်တၢ်ဖဲၣ်နီၣ်
- Teacher -- သရၣ်, သရၣ်မုၢ်
- Student -- ကွီၣ်ဖိ
- Journalist -- ပုၤဟံးန့ၢ်, ကွဲးတၢ်ကစီၣ်ဖိတဖၣ်

##### Nouns

- Tourist -- ပုၤဟးလိၣ်ကွဲးကွၢ်ကိထံၣ်ဂၤကီၢ်ဂၤဖိ
- Computer -- ဒိဗ္ဗူထၢၣ်
- Food -- တၢ်အိၣ်
- News story -- တၢ်ယဲၤလၢအသိ/တၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤလၢအသိ

##### Verbs

- Drive -- နီၣ်(သိလၣ်)
- Help -- မၤစၢ
- Teach -- သိၣ်လိ
- Write -- ကွဲး
- Learn -- မၤလိ
- Make -- မၤ, နူးကဲထီၣ်, နူးအိၣ်ထီၣ်
- Grow -- ဒိၣ်ထီၣ်
- Cook -- ဖိအိၣ်
- Sell -- ဆါ
- Start -- စးထီၣ်
- Miss -- သ့ၣ်နီၣ်, သယုာ်
- 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.

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

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)



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	in Yangon.
She/He/It	doesn't (does not)	work	

**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
2. watch / watches
3. teacher / teachers
4. key / keys
5. tourist / tourists

6. box / boxes
7. office / offices
8. baby / babies
9. woman / women
10. umbrella / umbrellas

Most singular nouns become plural by adding <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_.

tourist >> tourist\_\_

student >> student\_\_

Singular nouns ending in *s/sh/ch/x/z* become plural by adding <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_.

watch >> watch\_\_

box >> box\_\_

Singular nouns ending in a vowel +y become plural by keeping the y and adding <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_.

key >> key\_\_

toy >> toy\_\_

Singular nouns ending in a consonant +y become plural by dropping the y and adding <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_.

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 |

---



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**EXTRA PRACTICE!**

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

# LESSON 4

## Everyday people/objects

### REFERENCE

#### Everyday people/objects

##### People

- Person -- နိုင်တက
- Teacher -- ကိုသရုပ်, သရုပ်မုန်
- Woman -- မိမိမုန်
- Man -- မိမိခွါ
- Baby -- မိသင်(အိနို)
- Student -- ကိုမိ
- Child -- မိသင်ဆံး
- Friend -- တံသကိး

##### Things

- Language -- တံကတိကိုင်
- Watch -- နှပ်ရံ(လစာရိ)
- Box -- တလါ
- Office -- ဝဲဒါး
- Notebook -- လံကွဲးနိုတံ
- Key -- သီးခွဲး/ နိုတံ
- Story -- တံဃာပူ

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 -- တံထဲတ(ခါ,ဂါ)ဇိ
- Plural -- တံအအါ

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.*

# LESSON 1

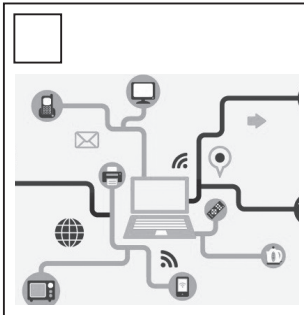
## Describing things

### ACTIVITIES



**Exercise A:**

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



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 <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ apples, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ bananas, and an <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ papaya. I also want a <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dragonfruit and some <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ mango-steen. I will try to find a <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

## 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, သးပှ်

Big -- အနိန်

Small -- အဆံး

Fast -- အချ

Slow -- အကဘျာ, ကယိကယိ

Cheap -- အပှ်ဘဉ်

Expensive -- အပှ်နိန်

Easy -- အညိ

Difficult -- အကိခဲ

Delicious -- အဝံင်, အဘဲ

**Colours**

Black -- အလွင်သူ

White -- အလွင်ဝါ

Pink -- အလွင်ဂီၤစၢ်

Green -- အလွင်လါ

Orange -- တယုန်လွင်

Red -- အလွင်ဂီၤ

Purple -- အလွင်ဂီၤလူး

Yellow -- အလွင်ဘိ

Blue -- အလွင်လါလူး

Brown -- အလွင်ယး



## New vocabulary

Umbrella -- သဒါမုန်

Curry -- ကသူ

Notebook -- လိပ်ကွေးနီဉ်

Motorbike -- သိလှဉ်ယီ

Apple -- ပီသဉ်

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 <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_ delicious curry.                      >> He has <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_ lot of money.  
 >> This is <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_ expensive watch.                >> Write <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_ email to a friend.

Use <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_ before a consonant sound.

- It's <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_ dog.
- I have <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_ motorbike.

Use <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_ before a vowel sound.

- She has <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_ apple.
- This is <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_ 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 difficult to find. T or F |
| 2. _____ | 6. The bowls and plates are cheap at Myanmar. T or F       |
| 3. _____ |  |
| 4. _____ |  |

**EXTRA PRACTICE!**

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

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 -- တိာ်,ကျိာ်စ့

Friend -- သကိး

Dog -- ထွာ်

Book -- လံာ်

Pencil -- ဓာ်ဘိ

Tonight -- တနာ်အံၤ

Mirror -- မာ်ထံကလာ်

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

# LESSON 3

## Appearance

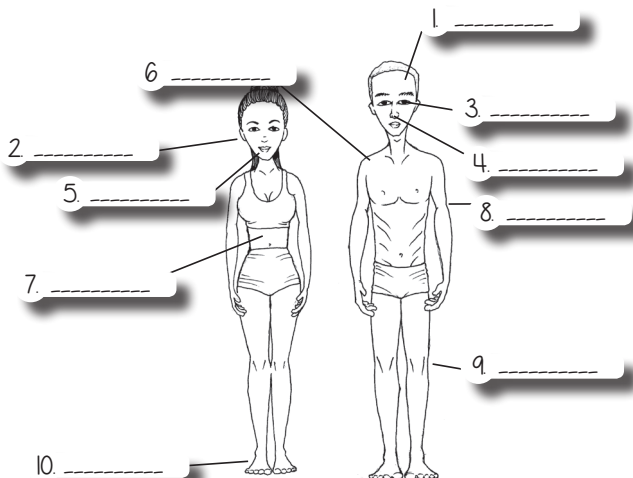
### ACTIVITIES



**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 W H M  
 S H O R T J S H Y A L 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"> <li>• I <u>am</u> tall.</li> <li>• She <u>is</u> beautiful.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He <u>has</u> long hair.</li> <li>• I <u>have</u> glasses.</li> </ul>

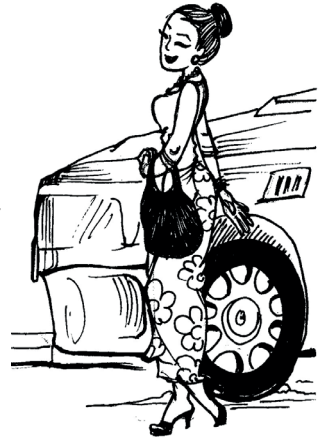
**Exercise D:**

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 -- ကိပ်ပူ

Eyes -- မင်ချိတ်ဖတ်

Ears -- နှာတ်ဖတ်

Shoulders -- ဖံတင်ခိပ်တဖတ်

Stomach -- ဟာဟ

Elbows -- စုနှာင်ခံတဖတ်

Knees -- ခိပ်လှော်ခိပ်တဖတ်

Feet -- ခိပ်လင်တဖတ်

#### Describing appearance

Thin -- ယာ

Fat -- ဘိပ်

Tall -- ထိ

Short -- ဖုတ်

Handsome -- (ပိပ်ခွါ)လၢအခိပ်တၢ်ဂ့ၤ

Beautiful -- (ပိပ်မုတ်)လၢအခိပ်တၢ်ဂ့ၤပံလၢ

Ugly -- လာအါ

Young -- အညါစၢ်,အသးစၢ်

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

#### Hair

Long -- ထိ

Curly -- တကံ

Straight -- ဘျါ

Blonde -- အဘိ(ထူလွှော်စၢ်အလွှော်)

#### Other

Glasses -- မာဒီး

Moustache -- နီးဆူတ်

Beard -- ခိပ်ဆူတ်



### 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

## 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 <sup>1.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Myanmar people are <sup>2.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and my job is <sup>3.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. I work at the hospital. We help <sup>4.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ children. Sometimes the work is difficult but it's <sup>5.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

My boss is Daw Cho Cho. She's tall and quite fat! She's also <sup>6.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Her family is <sup>7.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>8.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. She lives in a big house with her husband.

My roommate here is very <sup>9.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>10.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. 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 -- အိန်ဒီးတန်ရှလိန်မုန်လိန်ဂုး/တန်သုန်ဂုးသးဝါ
- Mean -- လာအပံင်အကိ/အိန်ဒီးတန်သုန်ကုန်သးကါ
- Clever -- ခိန်နုန်ဂုး,ကုန်သ့,ပုန်ဆုါ
- Stupid -- ဝိး
- Rich -- ထူးတိး
- Poor -- ဖိုင်ယန်
- Sick -- ဆိကု
- Healthy -- အိန်ဆုန်အိန်ချ
- Kind -- သုန်ဂုးသးဝါ
- Hard-working -- ကျးစးတန်မး
- Easy-going -- လာတန်ကိတန်ဂိးတအိန်
- Polite -- ဆဲးလးဂုး/သံင်စူး
- Impolite -- လာတအိန်ဒီးဆဲးလးဂုးဘန်

- New adjectives
- Famous -- မံးဟူသန်ဖျါ
  - Hot -- ကိန်
  - Cold -- ခုန်
  - Interesting\* -- ထူးနုန်သုန်သး
  - Boring\* -- (လိး)ကုန်ကျူ
  - Important\* -- အကိခိန်

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

#### New vocabulary

- Email -- အိမု(လိ)
- Hospital -- တန်ဆိဟံင်
- House -- ဟံင်
- Roommate -- သကိးလာအိန်ယုန်ခးတဖျုန်ယိ
- Attractions -- တန်လာအထူးနုန်သုန်ထူးနုန်သးတဖန်
- Pictures -- တန်ဂိးတဖန်
- Foreigner -- ပုးကိန်ချာမိ
- King -- စိးဟ
- Game -- တန်လိန်ကွဲ
- I miss you! -- ယသုန်ခိန်,သယုန်နုး

## 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
  5. clever
  6. interesting
  7. important
  8. fun
- (or kind)

# LESSON 1

## Telling Time

### ACTIVITIES



**Exercise A:**

Write out the time you see on the digital clocks.

1. **5:30**

(e.g.) five thirty

2. **10:18**

-----

3. **6:22**

-----

4. **9:45**

-----

5. **1:10**

-----

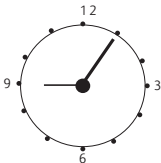
6. **11:59**

-----

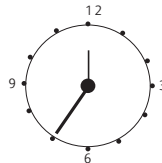


**Exercise B:**

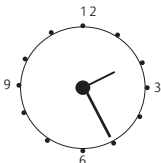
Answer the question, 'What time is it?'



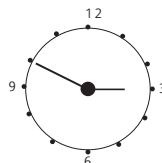
1. It's nine O-five.



3. -----



2. -----



4. -----

**Exercise C:**

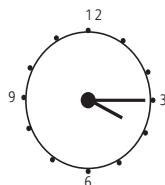
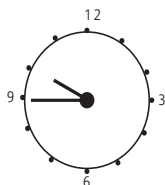
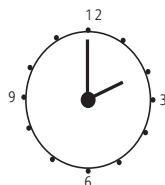
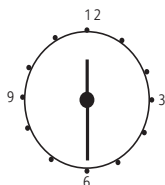
Match the phrases to describe the times.

a. quarter to

b. o'clock

c. quarter past

d. half past

It's <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ four.It's <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eleven.It's two <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.It's <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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>

Middy or Midnight

Middy = 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)

<b>AM</b>	12:00am -- 11:59am (e.g. 3:15am, 9am, 10:25am, 11am)
<b>PM</b>	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.

- In the morning, Sarah gets up. She \_\_\_\_\_ a shower and \_\_\_\_\_ to work.
- In the afternoon, Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ friends and \_\_\_\_\_ shopping.
- In the evening, she \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. Some days, she \_\_\_\_\_ a movie or \_\_\_\_\_ a book.
- 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.

	<b>Monday</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8am	_____	get up	get up	get up	get up	<del>_____</del>	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) -- လဲၤဆူတ်မၤ(မ့တမ့ၢ်လဲၤဆူက့ၢ်)
- Meet friends -- ထံၣ်လိၣ်သးဒီးသကိး
- Go shopping -- လဲၤပှၤတၢ်
- Make dinner -- ဖိအိၣ်/မၤအိၣ်ဟါခိတ်အိၣ်
- Watch a movie -- ကွၢ်တၢ်ဂီၤမူ
- Read a book -- ဖးလိၣ်
- 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 -- မုၢ်လုၢ်ခိၤ
- Friday -- မုၢ်ဖိဖး
- Saturday -- မုၢ်ဘူၣ်
- Sunday -- မုၢ်ခဲး

## 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
get up	get up	get up	get up	get up	X	get up
make breakfast	make breakfast	<u>make</u> breakfast	make breakfast	make breakfast	get up	<u>make</u> breakfast
go to work	<u>study</u>	go to work	study	<u>go to</u> work	make breakfast	watch TV

Ex. D:

1. sometimes

3. always

2. usually

4. never

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

## LESSON 3

## Everyday Discussion

## ACTIVITIES



## Exercise A:

Listen (audio 024) and fill in the blanks.

Kyaw Aung: Hi Sarah! Hi Myint Zu, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?Sarah: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?Kyaw Aung: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you come to this tea shop often?Sarah: Yes, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. We like to watch football matches on the TV here.

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

Kyaw Aung: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Manchester United to win?Sarah: No way! <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Arsenal.Myint Zu: <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Manchester to win either, but they are doing well.Sarah: Kyaw Aung, <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to join us?Kyaw Aung: <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_! I will order a coffee and join you.Sarah: <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ samosas? We can order some.Kyaw Aung: <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I ate dinner before.Myint Zu: <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. 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 she it    like _____?	Yes, he does.
	No, he doesn't. - 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

### REFERENCE

#### Yes/no questions

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 -- တာ်ပြဲ

Meat -- တာ်ဖံးတာ်ညဉ်

Spicy -- (ဖိာ်ဟဲသဉ်)ဟဲ

Chicken -- ဆီညဉ်

Coffee -- ကိးဖံး

Homework -- (ကွီ)ဟံာ်တာ်မာ

Samosa -- စမူစာ

Dinner -- ဟါတာ်ဆီာ်

Before -- တချူးနံး

#### Verbs

Win -- (မာ)နာ

Like -- ဘဉ်သး

Dislike (or don't like) -- တဘဉ်သးဘဉ်



## 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?

A<sup>1</sup>:

Q: Which movies does he like?

A<sup>2</sup>:

Q: Where does he go on vacation?

A<sup>3</sup>:

Q: When is his next concert?

A<sup>4</sup>:

Q: How much are the tickets?

A<sup>5</sup>:



**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
<b>What</b>	do	I/you/we/they	eat?
<b>When</b>			
<b>Why</b>			
<b>Where</b>			
<b>Which</b>	does	he/she/it	know?
<b>Who</b>			
<b>How</b>			

#### New vocabulary

##### Nouns

Maths -- တၢ်ခွဲး

Birthday -- ဆိၣ်ဖျါၣ်မ့ၢ်နံၤ

Pancakes -- ကိၣ်ဖဲခံး/ကရံၣ်လၢအပၣ်ယုၣ်ဒီးဆိၣ်ဒိၣ်, ကျိၢ်န့ၢ်ထံ

Dish -- လိၣ်

Actor/Actress -- ချီၣ်ဂၢၤဒီးမ့ၢ်ဂၢၤဒိ

Free time -- တၢ်ဆၢကတီၢ်လီၤဟံ

Movie -- တၢ်ဂီၤမူ

Vacation -- ဟးကသုၣ်ကသီ

Concert -- မူးသးဖုံ

Tickets -- လဲးမး

##### Adjectives

Late -- စၢၤခံ

Favourite -- လၢပအဲၣ်လီၤဆီ

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

- <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 500 Ks
- fish curry 1,900 Ks
- <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 1,200 Ks
- fried rice 1,000 Ks

SNACKS

- <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 500 Ks
- tomato salad 700 Ks
- samosas 600 Ks

DESSERTS

- fried <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 800 Ks
- ice-cream <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**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 <sup>5.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with singular and uncountable\* items.
- Use <sup>6.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

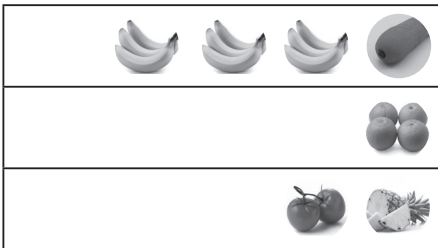
C / I

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.

# LESSON 1

## Reading a Menu

### REFERENCE

#### Food items

Fruits and vegetables

- Fruit -- တာ်သူတာ်သု်
- Vegetable -- တာ်ဒီးတာ်လု်
- Durian - တီာ်ရု်သု်
- Pineapple - နဲးသု်
- Tomato - တကီုဆဲာ်သု်
- Orange -- တယုာ်သု်
- Onion - ပသါဂီု
- Carrot -- သဘာ်ဘီတာ်/ခဲရီး
- Potato -- အးလူတာ်

Meats

- Pork -- ထီးညုာ်
- Beef -- နွါညုာ်,ကျီာ်ညုာ်
- Fish -- ညုာ်

Other

- Rice - ဟုသး,မုၤ
- Noodles - ခိနီ,ခီးဆဲး
- Chilli - မိာ်ဟဲသု်
- Egg - တာ်ဒံာ်/ဆိဒံာ်
- Bread -- ကိာ်(ပီးမိာ်)
- Cheese -- တာ်နီထံလီုသကါ
- Soup -- ကသူထံ,တာ်ချီထံ

Drinks

- Water -- ထံ
- Tea -- လးဖးထံ
- Milk -- တာ်နီထံ
- Juice -- တာ်(အသုာ်,တာ်ဒီးတာ်လုာ်)ထံ
- Beer -- သံးဘံယာ်

#### On the menu

Main dishes

- Curry -- ကသူ
- Fried rice -- မုၤဆိာ်/ မုၤကွီာ်

Fried noodles -- ခိနီ(ယု)ကွီာ်(ဆဲးသိအိာ်)

Snacks

- Tea leaf salad -- လးဖးစံာ်ယါ
- Tomato salad -- တကီုဆဲာ်စံာ်ယါ

Desserts

- Fried Bananas -- တကွံသုာ်ကွီာ်
- Ice-cream -- အါ(စဲ)ခရံ(မဲ),ကိာ်ထံခုာ်ဖိ



## 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: <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to Kyaw Kyaw's restaurant. Take a seat where you like.

B: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

B  
A: Are you ready to order?

B: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, please.

A: Sure, anything else?

B: Yes, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

C  
A: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with your meal?

B: Yes, thank you <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

D  
B: Excuse me, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Sure, that's \$ <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Okay, here's \$5.

A: And here's your change. <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!



**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"> <li>• Use <sup>1</sup> _____ to talk about a singular item.</li> <li>• Use <sup>2</sup> _____ to talk about plural countable or uncountable* items.</li> </ul>

\*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.

# LESSON 2

## Ordering at a Restaurant

### Ordering food

### REFERENCE

Restaurant -- တာ်အိၣ်အိၣ်အလီၣ်

Café -- တာ်အိၣ်တာ်အိၣ်ကျး

Welcome -- တူၣ်လိၣ်မုၣ်

Take a seat -- ဆ့ၣ်နီၣ်

Can I help you? -- ယမၤစၢၤန့ၣ်သ့ၣ်ခါ?

Are you ready to order? -- နအိၣ်ကတီၤသးလၢနကမၣ်လီၤတာ်လံၣ်ခါ?

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

Can I have... -- ယအဲၣ်ဒီး.....ကသ့ၣ်ခါ?

Without fish -- တပၣ်ယုၣ်ဒီးညၣ်ဘၣ်

Anything else? -- တာ်အဂၤအိၣ်ဒီးတမံၤမံၤခါ?

Here you are. -- အအံၤနဂီၢ်

Is everything okay? -- တာ်ခဲလၢာ်လဲၤသးဘၣ်ဂီၢ်ကစီၣ်ခါ?

Can I have the bill? -- နဟ့ၣ်ယၤတာ်လၢာ်ဘူၣ်လၢာ်စ့ၤစရီၤကသ့ၣ်ခါ?

Perfect -- လၢပဲၤလီၤ

Come again! -- ဖဲကဒါတဘျီကဒီးနီၣ်

### There is/are a(n)/some

<b>Singular</b>	There is	<i>a</i>	papaya.
		<i>an</i>	egg.
<b>Uncountable</b>	There is	<i>some</i>	rice.
<b>Plural</b>	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 <i>isn't a</i> banana. ( <i>isn't = is not</i> )

**Uncountable (There is - some/any)**

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

**Plural (There are - some/any)**

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

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.

2. There isn't a potato.

3. There aren't any chillies.

4. There isn't any oil.

5. There aren't any bananas.

**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 : | _____ | 4. Sugar:  | _____ |
| 2. Flour: | _____ | 5. Butter: | _____ |
| 3. Milk:  | _____ | 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  | --> | <u>e.g. 2 cups of rice</u> |
| 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 <sup>1/2</sup> cups flour | > 1 tablespoon butter |
| > 1 <sup>1/2</sup> cups milk  | > 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

## REFERENCE

## Following a recipe

Nouns

Recipe -- တၢ်ဖိအိၣ်တၢ်အတၢ်န့ၣ်ကျဲ

Ingredients -- တၢ်ဖိတၢ်လံၤတမံၤမံၤလၢအပၣ်ယုၣ်သးဒီးတၢ်အဂၤတဖၣ်

Directions -- တၢ်န့ၣ်ကျိၤကျဲ

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,လီၢ်ခံကတၢ်

## 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 -- ထံခွး

Kilo -- ကံလီ

Pound -- ပိဉ်

Litre -- လံးထာဉ်

Viss -- စီပီအတံထီဉ်တယာ် (1 Viss = 1.65ကံလီ)

Tablespoon -- (စီနီခိဉ်)နီဉ်တၢ

Teaspoon -- (လးဖးထံ)နီဉ်တၢ

Box -- တလါ

Packet -- တံဘိဉ်

Glass -- ခွးပလီ

Bottle -- ပလီကံ

Bag -- ထာဉ်

Bowl -- လီခိဉ်

## 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

# LESSON 1

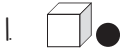
## My Home

### ACTIVITIES



**Exercise A:**

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.



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#### 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

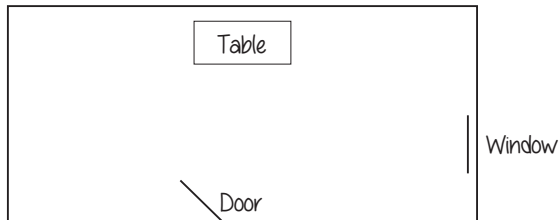
4. sofas / There / table / is / between / a / two

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

### REFERENCE

#### In the home

##### Furniture

Desk -- တၢ်ကွဲးလံာ်စီၤနီၤခိၣ်

Table -- စီၤနီၤခိၣ်

Stove -- လၢၢ်စီၤခိၣ်

Sink -- တၢ်သ့လီၤခိၣ်လီၤ, တၢ်သ့စုပျၢ်မဲာ်လီၤ

Toilet -- တၢ်ဟးလီၤ

Sofa -- လီၤဆ့ၣ်နီၤကပုၣ်, ခးဆ့ၣ်နီၤကပုၣ်

Chair -- လီၤဆ့ၣ်နီၤ, ခးဆ့ၣ်နီၤ

Television -- ကွဲၤဟူၤဖျါ

Fridge -- တၢ်ခုၣ်ဒၢ

Bed -- လီၤမံ

Bookshelf -- လံာ်စီၤ

Cupboard -- တံၣ်ဒိၣ်(စီၤဆိထူၣ်)

Lamp -- မ့ၣ်အူၤဒၢ

Mirror -- မဲာ်ထံကလၢ

Mat -- ချီၣ်

##### Rooms

Living room -- တမံၤဒၢ

Kitchen -- တၢ်ဖိဆိၣ်မ့ၤလီၤ, ဖၣ်ကပူၤ

Bedroom -- မံၤဒၢ

Bathroom -- တၢ်လုာ်ထံဒၢ

#### 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 -- အကပၤ, လၢအဘူးဒီးအီၤ

Behind -- အလီၢ်မံ

In front of -- အမဲာ်ညါ

In -- အပူၤ

On -- အဖီခိၣ်

Opposite -- ဆိၣ်ကွၢ်ဆၢၣ်မဲာ်လီၤသး

Between -- အဘၢၣ်စၢၤ

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

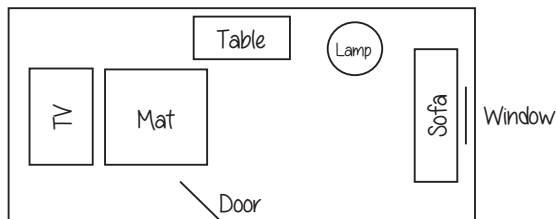
**Ex. B:**

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:**



# LESSON 2

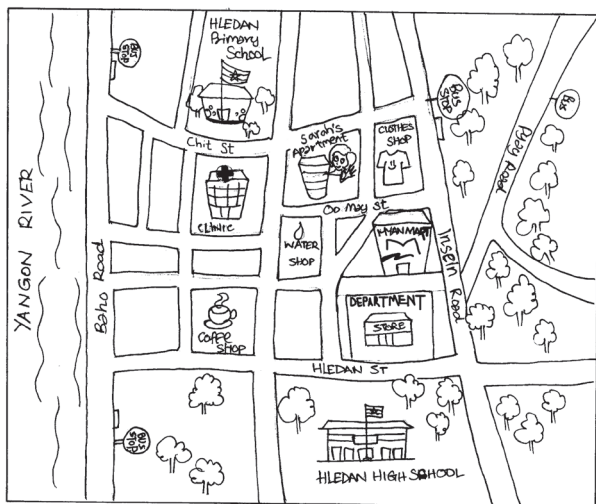
## My Neighbourhood

### ACTIVITIES



**Exercise A:**

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 <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_ to describe general times. (e.g. '\_\_\_\_ the morning')
- Use <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_ to describe more specific times. (e.g. '\_\_\_\_ Friday')
- Use <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_ 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.

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### 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 -- ကျဲၤ,ကျဲၤမုၢ်

Store -- ကျဲၤ,တၢ်ဆိတၢ်ပုၤတၢ်အလီၢ်

Department store -- ကျဲၤရီၤဒၢး

Shop -- ကျဲၤ,တၢ်ဆိတၢ်ပုၤတၢ်အလီၢ်

#### Other

Bank -- ဓုတၢး

Hospital -- တၢ်ဆိဟံၣ်

Pharmacy -- ကသံၣ်ကျဲၤ

Supermarket -- ကျဲၤဖးဒိၣ်,ပနံၣ်ရီၤကျဲၤ

Apartment -- ဟံၣ်ဒၢးဖိုၣ်

Cinema -- တၢ်ဂီၤမူဒၢး

School -- ကွီၢ်

Clinic -- တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်ကသံၣ်ဒၢး

Taxi -- သိလ့ၣ်ဒီးလဲ

Market -- တၢ်ဆိလီၢ်,ကျဲၤ

Temple -- ဃိၣ်

Church -- သရိၣ်

Mosque -- မူးစလ့ၣ်သရိၣ်

#### 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 -- လၢမ့ၢ်ဖိဖးနံၤ

At 10am -- ဂီၤခိအန့ၣ်ရံၣ်၁၀

## Prepositions of time

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

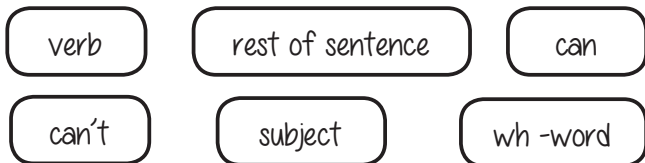
No, it's Sunday. You can register tomorrow.

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*.



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 -- ဟုတ်ဟုတ်လဲ

Move in -- ဟဲနုတ်လီအိတ်

Register -- ဆဲးလီမံလၢတၢ်ကွဲးနီၣ်ကွဲးမၢဂီၢ်

Nouns

Rent -- ဒီးလဲလီၤ

Immigration -- တၢ်နုတ်လီၤအိတ်ဆိးလၢထံဂုၤကီၢ်ဂၤအပူၤ

### 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 <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at my desk and <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my emails from the week. I'm <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to send emails to the teachers, but the internet connection isn't <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They are <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for me to send their new list of classes. I have so much work to do so I'm <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 -- တ်ကရၢကရိလၢအတဘၣ်ယးဒီးပဒိၣ်

Busy -- တ်မၤအါ

Manager -- တ်မၤမူခါခိၣ်

Boss -- တ်မၤမူခါခိၣ်ဒိၣ်

International school -- ကွီလၢအပိၣ်ထွဲထံၣ်ကီၢ်ဂၤအတၢ်သိၣ်လိမၤလိကျိၤကျဲတဖၣ်

Internet connection -- အ့ထၢၣ်နဲးအတၢ်ဘျးစဲအကျိၤအကျဲ

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
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T
6. F
7. sitting
8. reading
9. trying
10. working
11. waiting
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. ဝံ \_\_\_\_\_  
b. ဖိခွါ \_\_\_\_\_  
c. တခွါ \_\_\_\_\_  
d. မူဂါ/ညါ \_\_\_\_\_  
e. ဝါ/မာ \_\_\_\_\_  
f. ဖိမူန် \_\_\_\_\_  
g. ဝါတံင်/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) <sup>a.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus most days, but he (do not) <sup>b.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ like the bus. Sometimes, he (miss) <sup>c.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it when he is late. His mother (help) <sup>d.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

a. It is not expensive. It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 b. She is not young. She is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 c. My homework is easy. My homework is *not* \_\_\_\_\_.  
 d. 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 <sup>1.</sup> \_\_\_ new job at <sup>2.</sup> \_\_\_ Indian company. I work in <sup>3.</sup> \_\_\_ office downtown.  
 I take <sup>4.</sup> \_\_\_ taxi to work and buy <sup>5.</sup> \_\_\_ coffee each morning. It is <sup>6.</sup> \_\_\_ exciting job.

19. Put the words in order to make sentences.

a. an / she / has / motorbike / expensive \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. 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'.

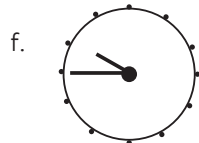
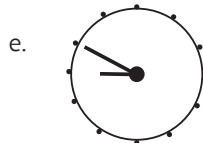
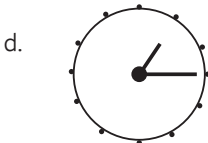
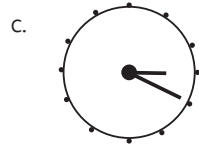
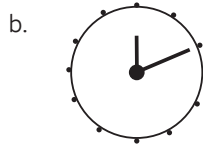
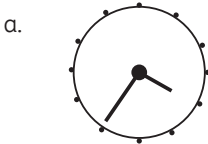
- a. John \_\_\_\_\_ tall and thin.
- b. The student \_\_\_\_\_ new glasses.
- c. She \_\_\_\_\_ long, brown hair.
- d. You \_\_\_\_\_ young and beautiful.

22. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

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

### UNIT 4

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



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

- (A) 11:15 -- It's quarter past eleven.
- (B) 8:00 -- It's eight o'clock.
- (C) 6:20 -- It's half past six.
- (D) 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 <sup>a</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up at 7am. Then, I <sup>b</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast and <sup>c</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a shower. I <sup>d</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to work at 9am and stay at the office all day. Sometimes, I <sup>e</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ shopping after work. At home, I <sup>f</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dinner and <sup>g</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my book. I also <sup>h</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Korean movies on my new TV. Finally, I <sup>i</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

<sup>a</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, put an egg in the bowl. <sup>b</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, pour in some milk. Mix them together. <sup>c</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, 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. အဘိုဦးစား: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. အဖိခိဉ်: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. အဖိလင်း: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. အကပၤ, လၢအဘူးဒီးအီၤ: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. အပူၤ: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. အလီၤခံ: \_\_\_\_\_

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) <sup>a</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher. She (help) <sup>b</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ us with our homework. I (study) <sup>c</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with the other students, but Tom (work) <sup>d</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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. ယမၤစၢၤန့ၤသ့ၤခါ? = \_\_\_\_\_
3. ဒိကန့ၢ်ဒီးတဲပိၣ်ထွဲက့ၤ = \_\_\_\_\_
4. အိၣ်ကွၢ်ဆၢၣ်မဲၣ်လိာ်သး = \_\_\_\_\_
5. ဒီးလဲလီၤ = \_\_\_\_\_
6. ဒိနီၣ်(ယ့)က့ၢ်(ဆဲးသိအိၣ်) = \_\_\_\_\_
7. အဝဲသ့ၣ်အတၢ်ဟ့ၣ် = \_\_\_\_\_
8. ဂီၤဒိ = \_\_\_\_\_
9. အညါစၢ်/ အသးစၢ် = \_\_\_\_\_
10. လံာ်ကွဲးနီၣ်တၢ် = \_\_\_\_\_
11. မၤအိၣ်ဂီၤခိတၢ်အိၣ် = \_\_\_\_\_
12. တၢ်ဖိအိၣ်တၢ်အတၢ်န့ၣ်ကျဲ = \_\_\_\_\_
13. ထံၣ်တၢ်န့ၤသးခုၣ်ဒိၣ်မး = \_\_\_\_\_
14. အိၣ်ဆူၣ်အိၣ်ချ့ = \_\_\_\_\_
15. အပုၤဒိၣ် = \_\_\_\_\_



# POST-TEST

## VOCABULARY

### Part 2

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

16. I go to the <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ when I am <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.
- cinema, poor
  - clinic, sick
  - church, interesting
17. They <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ at the market.
- help, students
  - push, journalists
  - sell, vegetables
18. The <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in Yangon is always <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.
- department store, easy
  - internet connection, slow
  - international school, ugly
19. I <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in the <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.
- eat dinner, evening
  - get up, night
  - make breakfast, afternoon
20. The <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ is under my <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.
- sofa, apartment
  - kitchen, sofa
  - mat, feet

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) <sup>a</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ work at home. But today is busy, so I (work) <sup>b</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the office. I (meet) <sup>c</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with the Director of Programs. She (be) <sup>d</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Singaporean.

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

Mike: <sup>a</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you have dinner with me tonight?  
 Chen: Sorry, I <sup>b</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ busy tonight. What about tomorrow?  
 Mike: Sure, I <sup>c</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ meet tomorrow. <sup>d</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you like Indian food?  
 Chen: Yes, I <sup>e</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!  
 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: <sup>a</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually go to the tea shop?  
 Paulo: I like to go <sup>b</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Fridays.  
 Sam: Can I join you this Friday?  
 Paulo: Sure, <sup>c</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ time can we meet?  
 Sam: Let's meet <sup>d</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 6pm.

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)<sup>a</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi in Mandalay. I (see)<sup>b</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ him on the weekends when I can. I (call)<sup>c</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ him now on the phone. I (study)<sup>d</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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: <sup>a</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you like your new English teacher?  
 Meg: Sure, she <sup>b</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very clever and speaks many other languages too.  
 Ei Ei: <sup>c</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ she <sup>d</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ blonde hair? I think I know her.  
 Meg: Yes, she <sup>e</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Ei Ei: And <sup>f</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ she quite short?  
 Meg: No, she <sup>g</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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, <sup>a</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are you?  
 Lar Lar: I'm good!  
 Malia: <sup>b</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are you going now?  
 Lar Lar: I'm going to the office. I have a meeting <sup>c</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2 o'clock.  
 Malia: <sup>d</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are you meeting?  
 Lar Lar: I'm meeting my boss. She only has free time <sup>e</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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

