ABOUT US AND THIS BOOK

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Self-Starter English is a self-study resource for adult learners in Myanmar. 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-Myanmar 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.
Introduction (ပညာရပ်)

Self-Start English သည် အားလုံးချင်းစွမ်းစောင်းမှုများနှင့် စိတ်ချလိုက်သောစာရင်းများ ဖော်ပြမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ နိုင်ငံပေါင်းအဖွဲ့များ ကျင်းပခြင်းများနှင့် ချက်ချင်အပါအဝင် အရေးကြီးကြောင်း ကျင်းပခြင်းများ အဖွဲ့ဝင်များနှင့် စိတ်ချလိုက်သောစာရင်းများ ဖော်ပြမည်ဖြစ်သည်။

Who is it for? (အဖွဲ့ဝင်နိုင်ငံများအတွက်)

အဖွဲ့ဝင်များ အဖွဲ့ဝင်ကြီးများနှင့် စိတ်ချလိုက်သောစာရင်းများ ဖော်ပြမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ နိုင်ငံပေါင်းအဖွဲ့များ ကျင်းပခြင်းများနှင့် ချက်ချင်အပါအဝင် အရေးကြီးကြောင်း ကျင်းပခြင်းများ အဖွဲ့ဝင်များနှင့် စိတ်ချလိုက်သောစာရင်းများ ဖော်ပြမည်ဖြစ်သည်။
What is included? (စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက်)

Self-Starter English စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် ရုပ်မိန်းစာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက်
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2) oifhtaejzifhtaumif;qkH;vkyfaqmif&ef စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက်
3) jyefvnfavhvm&ef စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက်
4) þpmtkyfwGifyg0ifaom စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက်

Extras! (ထိပ်ကြည့်ပြချက်)

Self-Starter English စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက်
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How do I use it? (အသုံးပြုပုံအပြောင်း)

Self-Starter English စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက်
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4) þpmtkyfwGifyg0ifaom စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက် စာမျက်နှာဖော်ပြချက်
Self-study can be challenging at times and it is important to maintain focus and motivation in your studies. Use this Self-Study Plan to help manage your time and make sure you stay on track with the provided lessons.

While learning a new language, it is important to set goals for yourself along the way. Use the boxes below to list some practical goals in learning English that you can achieve over the next few months. Remember, there is no need to set goals that are too difficult or stressful for your level of English or busy schedule. Small steps and a little practice each day can be extremely effective in the long run.

### Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Finish Unit 1 of Jumpstart English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due</td>
<td>November 10, 2015 (in one month)</td>
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<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td><strong>To achieve this goal I will:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Study 1 hour each Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Practice 2 hours in the week (i.e. watch an English movie)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Record everything in my Self-Study Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Achieved?</td>
<td>YES</td>
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### Your turn!

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<th>Goal #1:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due</td>
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<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td><strong>To achieve this goal I will:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Achieved?</td>
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### Goal Setting

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<th>Due:</th>
<th>How: To achieve this goal I will:</th>
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Goal:
Finish Unit 1 of Jumpstart English

Due:
November 10, 2015 (in one month)

How: To achieve this goal I will:
1. Study 1 hour each Sunday
2. Practice 2 hours in the week (i.e. watch an English movie)
3. Record everything in my Self-Study Plan

Achieved? YES

Example (ကျော်ကြား)

Goal: Finish Unit 1 of Jumpstart English
Due: November 10, 2015 (in one month)
How: To achieve this goal I will:
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

Your turn! (ကျော်ကြား)

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

Achieved?
### Goal Setting

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<th>Goal #2:</th>
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</table>
In addition to the activities in this book, there are many ways to improve your English skills. Look at the study tips below and decide which ones are best for you. Then, brainstorm new ideas for how to practice English on your own.

**How to improve...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listening</th>
<th>Speaking</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Writing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Keep a notebook and dictionary with you at all times. You should always be prepared to write down (or look up) any new vocabulary that you hear, so as not to forget it. Make vocabulary flashcards to carry with you wherever you go, or post English words on your walls at home where they can easily be seen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Take the time to write in English. Write short stories or letters to friends using the new grammar rules you have learned. You can also keep a personal diary to record your daily life. When your English skills have improved, you can re-read your old journal entries to fix any grammar or spelling mistakes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Read, read, read! Find newspaper articles, magazines, or books in English to read. Try to find a level of English that is not too difficult, but a little challenging. This way, you will be able to learn new vocabulary as you go along.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Find English activities that you enjoy doing. Try watching TV series or movies in English or listening to radio shows on topics that interest you. Listening to popular songs in English is also a good way to improve your English skills. Take notes as you listen and try singing along once you better understand the lyrics.</td>
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<td>• Practice speaking English with friends or native English speakers. Are your friends also trying to learn English? Set up a study group with them or just practice speaking with each other in English. You can also try to find a language exchange partner; for example, a native English speaker who wants to learn Myanmar can meet with you once a week to practice both English and Myanmar together.</td>
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**Extra!**

• The **Practice Package** in this book offers extra podcasts (with audio scripts) from the British Council. This is a great way to build listening and comprehension skills. A set of short readings is also included for more exposure to written English after the completion of the book. Find the Practice Package in PDF form in the Self-Starter CD.
Record *when* you study each lesson and *how long* you work on it. In the column to the right, list any extra studying/practice you did on your own. Follow the example below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson</th>
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# SELF-STUDY PLAN

## Study Tips

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Extra! (*jznfhpGufcsuf*)

- extra podcasts
- Self-Start CD
- PDF
**SELF-STUDY PLAN**

Make time for study

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**SELF-STARTER**
Exercise A:  
Read and listen (audio 001).

Hi, my name’s Myint Zu.

Pleased to meet you.

What’s your name?

My name’s I’m Kyaw Aung.

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Bad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m good</td>
<td>Not too bad</td>
<td>Not so good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m fine</td>
<td>I’m okay</td>
<td>Not well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Match each response with the correct picture.

1. Not too bad: ____  3. I’m good: ____  5. I’m fine: ____

A

B

C

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

Goodbye or 1. ______

See you 2. ____! or See you 3. ____!

Have a nice 4. ____!

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Write a conversation between two people meeting for the first time.
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 -- ဟိုင္း။ ဟလို။
What’s your name? -- သင့္နာမည္ဘယ္လုိ႔ခၚပါသလဲ။
My name is Amanda / I’m Amanda -- ကၽြန္မနာမည္ အမွား တစ္ျဖစ္ပါသည္။
Pleased to meet you -- ေတြ႔ရတာဝမ္းသာပါတယ္။
Nice to meet you -- ေတြ႔ရတာဝမ္းသာပါတယ္။
How are you? -- ေနေကာင္းပါသလား။
I’m good / I’m fine / I’m great -- ေကာင္းပါတယ္။
Not too bad / I’m okay -- မဆိုးပါဘူး။ အဆင္ေျပပါတယ္။
Not so good -- အေကာင္းႀကီးေတာ့မဟုတ္ဘူး။
Where are you from? -- ဘယ္ကလာပါသလဲ။
I’m from Hpa-An. -- ဘားအံကလာပါတယ္။
Thanks -- ေက်းဇူးပါ။

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 -- ႏႈတ္ဆက္ခဲ့ပါတယ္။
See you later -- ေနာက္မွျပန္ေတြ႔ၾကမယ္။
See you soon -- မၾကာခင္ျပန္ေတြ႔ၾကမယ္။
Have a nice day -- သာယာေသာေန႔ျဖစ္ပါေစ။

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) Where
B) my name’s; 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
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).

Hello!
Hi!
Hello, we’re from England.

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’.

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<tr>
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</table>

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.
## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Cambodian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Korean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Lao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Malaysian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Philippines</td>
<td>Filipino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Singaporean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>South African</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The USA</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table entries are in both English and the corresponding language.
Ethnicities of Myanmar

Bamar -- ဗမာ
Chin -- ခ်င္း
Kachin -- ကခ်င္
Kayah -- ကယား
Kayin -- ကရင္
Mon -- မြန္
Rakhine -- ရခုိင္
Shan -- ရွမ္း

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. A:</th>
<th>Ex. B:</th>
<th>Ex. C:</th>
<th>Ex. D:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Myanmar</td>
<td>1. d</td>
<td>1. English</td>
<td>I’m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-e.g. Chin, Shan, etc.</td>
<td>2. i</td>
<td>2. Chinese</td>
<td>You’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. a</td>
<td>3. French</td>
<td>He’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. g</td>
<td>4. Cambodian</td>
<td>She’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. c</td>
<td>5. Indian</td>
<td>It’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. j</td>
<td></td>
<td>We’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. f</td>
<td></td>
<td>They’re</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Adjectives</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>your</td>
<td></td>
<td>She</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective.

1. (You) This is ________ pen.
2. (We) This is ________ mother.
3. (I) This is ________ bicycle.
4. (They) This is ________ brother.
5. (She) This is ________ car.
6. (He) This is ________ father.
Exercise C:
Listen (audio 005) and fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjectives.

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

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

Exercise D:
Write sentences using the example below.

1. e.g. This is your umbrella.
2. ____________________________.
3. ____________________________.
4. ____________________________.

Exercise E:
Write about your family.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

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

*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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My shirt</th>
<th>Its toy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ကြိုးပြန်တပ်ဖွံ့ပါလီ</td>
<td>သူ၏ကစားစရာအရုပ်</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your pants</th>
<th>Our car</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>သင်၏ဗိုင်းထညီမှုများ</td>
<td>ကြိုးအောင်ကား</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>His shoes</th>
<th>Their gift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>သူ၏ဖိနပ်များ</td>
<td>သူတို့ေပးေသာလက်ဆာ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Her dress</th>
<th>Introducing family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>သို့မဟုတ်အေဒီ</td>
<td>Teacher -- အေမ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pen</th>
<th>New vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>စီစဉ်</td>
<td>စီစဉ်</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bicycle</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>စကားလာခြင်း</td>
<td>စကားလာခြင်း</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Car</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ကား</td>
<td>ကား</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Umbrella</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ထီး</td>
<td>ထီး</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cup</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ခြက်</td>
<td>ခြက်</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phone</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ဖုန်း</td>
<td>ဖုန်း</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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!

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.

Ex. B:

Possessive Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>my</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>her</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Exercise A:
Match the pictures with the correct instructions.

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

Exercise B:
Listen (audio 006) and repeat the instructions.
Exercise C: Unscramble the words to show the verbs from Exercise A.

1. aerd  
   (e.g.) read

2. nsreaw

Exercise D: Circle the words that are action words (verbs).

Exercise E: Brainstorm other verbs you know.

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Using as many new verbs as you can, write about what you like to do in your free time.
Study instructions
Read and listen -- ဖတ္ပါ၊ နားေထာင္ပါ။
Fill in the blanks -- ကြက္လပ္ျဖည့္ပါ။
Complete the sentences -- စာေၾကာင္းကိုၿပီးဆုံးေအာင္ေရးပါ။
Match the opposites -- ဆန္႔က်င္ဖက္မ်ားကိုတြဲပါ။
Unscramble the words -- စာလုံးမ်ားကိုအစီအစဥ္တက်လုပ္ေဆာင္ပါ။
Write true or false -- မွား/မွန္ ေရးပါ။
Answer the questions -- အေမးခြန္းမ်ားကိုေျဖဆိုပါ။
Listen and repeat -- နားေထာင္ၿပီး ျပန္ေျပာပါ။

Classroom instructions
Close/open your books -- စာအုပ္ကိုပိတ္ပါ၊ စာအုပ္ကိုဖြင့္ပါ။
Work on your own -- ကိုယ္တိုင္လုပ္ေဆာင္ပါ။
Work in pairs -- ႏွစ္ေယာက္တတြဲလုပ္ေဆာင္ပါ။
Work in groups -- အဖြဲ႔လုိက္လုပ္ေဆာင္ပါ။
Look at the board -- ေက်ာက္သင္ပုန္းကိုၾကည့္ပါ။
Don’t write -- မေရးပါႏွင့္။

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. A:</th>
<th>Ex. C:</th>
<th>Ex. D:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. E</td>
<td>2. answer</td>
<td>Circle these verbs:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. C</td>
<td>3. unscramble</td>
<td>-make -eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. H</td>
<td>4. listen</td>
<td>-speak -go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. B</td>
<td>5. repeat</td>
<td>-do -use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. D</td>
<td>6. match</td>
<td>-learn -drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. G</td>
<td>7. write</td>
<td>-see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. A</td>
<td>8. fill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. F</td>
<td>9. complete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex. E:

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

More verbs...

Find -- နှောင်းပါသည်
Get -- ရသည်
Know -- သိသည်
Take -- ကြည့်သည်
Come -- လာသည်
Think -- တိုးတက်သည်
Want -- လိုချင်သည်
Give -- ပျံသည်
Tell -- ပေးသည်
Ask -- မှားသည်
Feel -- ခံစားရသည်
Try -- သိမ်းဆည်းသည်
Leave -- ထြက်ခြာသည်
Call -- ခေါ်သည်
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Charlotte Bertrand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Shopkeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>33 0892614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>_<strong><strong><strong><strong><strong>@</strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ID CARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>_<strong><strong><strong><strong><strong>@</strong></strong></strong></strong></strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?    >> ____________________.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes, | he | she | it | is.
No, | he | she | it | isn’t.

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.

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Fill out another ID card (as in Exercise B and C) for a famous Myanmar person.
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 -- ကိုယ္ေရးအခ်က္အလက္
Name -- နာမည္
Age -- အသက္
Hometown -- ေမြးရပ္ေျမ
Job -- အလုပ္

Marital status -- အိမ္ေထာင္ေရးအေျခအေန
Single -- အိမ္ေထာင္မရွိေသာ
Married -- အိမ္ေထာင္ရွိေသာ

Gender -- လိင္
Male -- ေယာက်္ား
Female -- မိန္းမ

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

Phone number -- တယ္လီဖုန္းနံပတ္
Email address -- အီးေမးလ္လိပ္စာ
Address -- လိပ္စာ
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
Exercise A:
Find the words about family.

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 Phyo 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.

Daw Khin Aye ——— U Aung Phyo Zin
  /                     /
Daw Moe Moe ——— U Win Ko
     /              /
Aye Cho ——— Kyaw Aung ——— Phyau Phyau

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.

1. _____  2. _____  3. _____  4. _____  5. _____

28  65  9  41  86  34
72  17  98  53

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Make a list of your family members and write complete sentences about how old they are.
LESSON 2
Family & Age

Family
Spouse -- ဖျင်ပြန္း (သို႔) ဇနီး။
Wife -- ဇနီး။
Husband -- ခင္ပြန္း။
Children -- ကေလးမ်ား။
Daughter -- သမီး။
Son -- သား။
Grandparent -- အဘိုးအဘြား။
Grandmother -- အဘြား။
Grandfather -- အဘိုး။
Aunt -- အေဒၚ။
Uncle -- ဦးေလး။
Cousin -- တစ္ဝမ္းကြဲ။

Siblings -- သို႔ ဇနီး။
Younger sister -- ညီမ။
Older sister -- အစ္မ။
Younger brother -- ညီေလး။
Older brother -- အစ္ကိုု။

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

Numbers
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Eleven</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Twelve</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Thirteen</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Fourteen</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Five</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fifteen</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sixteen</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Seventeen</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Eighteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nineteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ten</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Twenty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference

UNIT 2
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’s 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:  Ex. D:  Ex. E:
1. mother  1. 22   1. 34   6. 28
2. father   2. 6   2. 72   7. 53
3. grandmother   3. 54   3. 9   8. 98
4. grandfather   4. 11   4. 41   9. 17
5. brother   5. 50   5. 65   10. 86
6. sister

(For Ex. C, the family tree will be different for each person.)
Exercise A: 
Match the sentences. Use the Language Reference on the next page for help with vocabulary.

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

A. drive cars.
B. help sick people.
C. teach students.
D. write news stories.
E. learn.
F. make money.
G. help tourists.
H. grow food.
I. cook food.
J. sell things.
Exercise B:
Listen (audio 011) and fill in the blanks with the correct verb. Then, complete the grammar rules below.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Simple for He/She/It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For most verbs, add 8._______ He/She eat___.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For verbs ending in s/sh/ch/x, add 9._______ He/She teach___.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For verbs ending in o, add 10._______ He/She go___.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The verb ‘to do’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For I/You/We/They, we use 1._______.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For He/She/It, we use 2._______.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Go online or use your dictionary to brainstorm more jobs in English. Write what each job does.
LESSON 3
Jobs & Occupations

Jobs

Verbs
- Drive
- Help
- Teach
- Write
- Learn
- Make
- Help
- Grow
- Cook
- Sell
- Start
- Miss
- Watch
- Kiss
- Push
- Go

Nouns
- Tourists
- Computers
- Food
- News story

Present simple (positive)

Present simple (he/she/it)
1. For most verbs we add -s. (e.g.) She reads well.

2. When the verb ends in -ch, -sh, -s, -x, or -z we add -es*. (e.g.) He watches TV.
   (*Also: do >> does; go >> goes)
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/You/We/They</td>
<td>don’t (do not)</td>
<td>live in Yangon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She/He/It</td>
<td>doesn’t (does not)</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. A:</th>
<th>Ex. B:</th>
<th>Ex. C:</th>
<th>Ex. D:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. B</td>
<td>7. I</td>
<td>2. is</td>
<td>7. teaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. H</td>
<td>10. D</td>
<td>5. is</td>
<td>10. es</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. do
2. does
3. helps
4. watches
5. kisses
6. makes
7. pushes
8. goes
**Exercise A:**
Listen (audio 012) and circle the words you hear. Then, complete the grammar rules below by filling in the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular nouns</th>
<th>Plural nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. language / languages</td>
<td>6. box / boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. watch / watches</td>
<td>7. office / offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. teacher / teachers</td>
<td>8. baby / babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. key / keys</td>
<td>9. woman / women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. tourist / tourists</td>
<td>10. umbrella / umbrellas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Most singular nouns become plural by adding 11.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most singular nouns</th>
<th>Plural nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tourist &gt;&gt; tourist__</td>
<td>student &gt;&gt; student__</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular nouns</th>
<th>Plural nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watch &gt;&gt; watch__</td>
<td>box &gt;&gt; box__</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular nouns</th>
<th>Plural nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>key &gt;&gt; key___</td>
<td>toy &gt;&gt; toy___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular nouns</th>
<th>Plural nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baby &gt;&gt; bab___</td>
<td>story &gt;&gt; stor___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. e.g. students, notebooks
2. ________________________
3. ________________________
4. ________________________
5. ________________________
6. ________________________
7. ________________________
8. ________________________

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

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

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Next time you go outside, take a notebook to write the items you see around you (singular and plural).
### Everyday people/objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person -- လူတစ္ဦး</td>
<td>Language -- ဘာသာစကား</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher -- ဆရာ</td>
<td>Watch -- နာရီ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman -- မိန္းမ</td>
<td>Box -- ေသတၲာ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man -- ေယာက္်ား</td>
<td>Office -- ရံုျခန္း</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby -- သက္ကတစ္ဦး/သားစားသားစားသား</td>
<td>Notebook -- မွတ္စုစာအုပ္</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student -- ေက်ာင္းသား</td>
<td>Key -- ေသာ့</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child -- ကေလး</td>
<td>Story -- ပံုျပင္</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend -- သူငယ္ခ်င္း</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular -- အနည္းကိန္း</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plural -- အမ်ားကိန္း</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(O12)
1. Language
2. Watches
3. Teacher
4. Keys
5. Tourists
6. Box
7. Offices
8. Babies
9. Women
10. Umbrella

(O13)
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:
1. people
2. children
3. men

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

Ex. D: Answers will be different for each person.
Exercise A:
Listen (audio 014) and fill in the correct number to match the order of the advertisements.

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 ≠ __________

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

Listen again and list the adjectives you hear:

________________________________
________________________________
________________________________
________________________________

ACTIVITIES

UNIT 3

LESSON 1
Describing things
**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.

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

List more examples of colours:

---

**EXTRA PRACTICE!**
Find a picture online or in your home and use adjectives to describe it.
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 -- နေထားသည်
- Old -- ရောင်းမြို့
- Big -- ကြီးမားသည်
- Small -- ကြီးမားသည်
- Fast -- လွယ်ကူသည်
- Slow -- လွယ်ကူသည်
- Expensive -- ကြားမြို့
- Easy -- လွယ်ကူသည်
- Difficult -- ခက်ခဲသည်
- Delicious -- အရသာရွိသည်

- Black -- အောက်ရောင်
- White -- အောက်ပါး
- Purple -- ခရမ်းရောင်
- Pink -- ပန်းရောင်
- Yellow -- အဝါရောင်
- Green -- အစိမ်းရောင်
- Blue -- အကြီးရောင်
- Orange -- လိမ်းရောင်
- Brown -- အညီရောင်
New vocabulary

Umbrella -- ဗိုလ် စောင်
Curry -- ဟင္း
Notebook -- မွတ္စုစာအုပ္
Motorbike -- ဆိုင္ကယ္

Apple -- ပန္းသီး
Banana -- ဌက္ေပ်ာသီး
Papaya -- သေဘၤာသီး
Dragonfruit -- နဂၤါးေမာက္သီး
Mangosteen -- မင္းဂြတ္သီး
Mango -- သရက္သီး

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:
More colours:
1. red
2. yellow
3. orange
4. pink
5. purple
6. green
black, white, blue, brown, etc.

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

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

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

1. I want ____ pink bag to carry my things in. (adjective = e.g. pink)
2. Tom uses ____ expensive phone. It is from Singapore. (adj. = __________)
3. They drive ____ old car, but I like it. (adj. = __________)
4. She reads ____ good book before she sleeps at night. (adj. = __________)
5. You have ____ orange bicycle at your apartment. (adj. = __________)
6. 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.

> 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 Myanmart (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 Myanmart. 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

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 -- ပိုက္ဆံ။
Friend -- သူငယ္ခ်င္း။
Dog -- ေခြး။
Book -- စာအုပ္။
Pencil -- ခဲတံ။
Tonight -- ဒီည။
Mirror -- ၾကည့္မွန္။
Bowls -- ပန္းကန္လံုး။
Plates -- ပန္းကန္ျပား။
Kitchen -- မီးဖုိေခ်ာင္။
Verb ‘to have’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘to have’</th>
<th>He/She/It has...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/You/We/They have...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to be</th>
<th>to have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am tall.</td>
<td>He has long hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is beautiful.</td>
<td>I have glasses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John</th>
<th>Martyna</th>
<th>Lar Lar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; short, black hair</td>
<td>&gt; young and smart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; blue eyes</td>
<td>&gt; old and handsome</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; tall and thin</td>
<td>&gt; short and thin</td>
<td>&gt; brown hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; green eyes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; long, blonde hair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; beautiful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; brown eyes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Use the verbs ‘to be’ and ‘to have’ to describe the picture of the woman above.
### Parts of the body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Burmese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>ဦးေခါင္း။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulders</td>
<td>ပခံုး။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose</td>
<td>ႏွာေခါင္း။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>အစာအိမ္။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>ပါးစပ္။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbows</td>
<td>တံေတာင္ဆစ္</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>မ်က္စိ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knees</td>
<td>ဒူးေခါင္း။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ears</td>
<td>နားရြက္။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>ေျခေထာက္။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Describing appearance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Burmese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thin</td>
<td>ပိန္ေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>ဝေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>အရပ္ရွည္ေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short</td>
<td>အရပ္ပုေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handsome</td>
<td>ၾကည့္ေကာင္းေသာ။ ရုပ္ရည္ေခ်ာေမာေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful</td>
<td>လွပေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugly</td>
<td>ရုပ္ဆိုးေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young</td>
<td>ငယ္ရြယ္ေသာ။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Burmese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>ရွည္ေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly</td>
<td>ေကာက္ေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight</td>
<td>ေျဖာင့္ေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blonde</td>
<td>ေရႊေရာင္ေဖ်ာ့ေသာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasses</td>
<td>ပြုးသည်။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moustache</td>
<td>ႏႈတ္ခမ္းေမႊး။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beard</td>
<td>မုတ္ဆိတ္။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Exercise A:
Tom is in Yangon. He writes an email to his family in England. Listen (audio 019) and read his email. Write all the adjectives you hear.

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

Dear Claire and Joe,

How are you?

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

My boss is Daw Cho Cho. She’s tall and quite fat! She’s also 6.________. Her family is 7.________ and 8.________. She lives in a big house with her husband.

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

Email me soon. I miss you!

Love,

Tom xxx
**Exercise B:**
Read the sentences about the email and write if they are true (T) or false (F).

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

**Exercise C:**
Match the adjectives with their opposites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) Healthy</th>
<th>b) Impolite</th>
<th>c) Mean</th>
<th>d) Boring</th>
<th>e) Easy-going</th>
<th>f) Cold</th>
<th>g) Poor</th>
<th>h) Stupid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hot</td>
<td>a. Healthy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kind</td>
<td>b. Impolite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hard-working</td>
<td>c. Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sick</td>
<td>d. Boring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fun</td>
<td>e. Easy-going</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Polite</td>
<td>f. Cold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Clever</td>
<td>g. Poor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Rich</td>
<td>h. Stupid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise D:**
Use the adjectives from Tom’s email to complete the sentences.

1. My aunt is in the hospital. She is ____________.  
2. He has a lot of money. He is ____________.  
3. It’s 40° outside. It is ____________.  
4. They help foreigners. They are ____________.  
5. She has 100% on her English test. She is ____________.  
6. I like that book. It’s ____________.  
7. That’s the king. He’s very ____________.  
8. We play games in class. They are quite ____________.

**EXTRA PRACTICE!**

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

Friendly -- မိတ္ဆိုး
Mean -- ကျေနား
Clever -- သီးသနးး
Stupid -- စိတ္ပြေ
Rich -- ထိုင်းလေး
Poor -- အေးချင်း
Sick -- သံစ္စား
Healthy -- ကြောင်းလေး
Kind -- အမြင့်ဆောင်
Hard-working -- အလုပ်လုပ်မှု
Easy-going -- ကျွဲလွဲနေ
Polite -- ကြွက်ကြား
Impolite -- ငြင်များ

New adjectives

Famous -- လူများနှင်းချင်
Hot -- လျင်မြင်
Cold -- နားလည်
Interesting* -- စိတ်ဝင်စား
Boring* -- ပျစ်စစ်
Important* -- အရေးကြီး

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

New vocabulary

Email -- အမ်ား (လု) Pictures -- ကိုယ်စိပ်
Hospital -- ဆေးရုံ Foreigner -- ဗီယာတော်လာ
House -- အစိမ်း King -- ဘူတာ
Roommate -- အခြေပိုင် Game -- ကစားပါ
Attractions -- ဆေးရုံတော်လာ I miss you! -- ကျွန်ုပ်မှန်ကသောကြော

REFERENCE
**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. A:</th>
<th>Ex. B:</th>
<th>Ex. C:</th>
<th>Ex. D:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. hot</td>
<td>1. F</td>
<td>1. f</td>
<td>1. sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. friendly</td>
<td>2. T</td>
<td>2. c</td>
<td>2. rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. interesting</td>
<td>3. F</td>
<td>3. e</td>
<td>3. hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sick</td>
<td>4. F</td>
<td>4. a</td>
<td>4. friendly (or kind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. fun</td>
<td>5. T</td>
<td>5. d</td>
<td>5. clever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. clever</td>
<td></td>
<td>6. b</td>
<td>6. interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. rich</td>
<td></td>
<td>7. h</td>
<td>7. important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. important</td>
<td></td>
<td>8. g</td>
<td>8. fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. kind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. easy-going</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

2. __________________

3. __________________

4. __________________
Exercise C:
Match the phrases to describe the times.

a. quarter to  

b. o’clock  

c. quarter past  

d. half past

It’s 1.________ four.

It’s 3.________ eleven.

It’s two 2.________.

It’s 4.________ twelve.

Exercise D:
Listen (audio 020) and write the correct times.

1. 9:00  

2.  

3.  

4.  

5.  

6.  

7.  

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.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarter to ________</td>
<td><em>Quarter to twelve</em> = 11:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten to ________</td>
<td><em>Ten to twelve</em> = 11:50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________ o’clock</td>
<td><em>Twelve o’clock</em> = 12:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five past ________</td>
<td><em>Five past twelve</em> = 12:05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten past ________</td>
<td><em>Ten past twelve</em> = 12:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter past ________</td>
<td><em>Quarter past twelve</em> = 12:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half past ________</td>
<td><em>Half past twelve</em> = 12:30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Midday or Midnight
Midday = noon = 12:00 = 12pm
Midnight = 12:00 = 12am
Am or pm?

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

(e.g.) It’s 10am. (10 in the morning)

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AM</th>
<th>12:00am -- 11:59am (e.g. 3:15am, 9am, 10:25am, 11am)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>12:00pm -- 11:59pm (e.g. 1:40pm, 5:15pm, 8pm, 10:40pm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

**Exercise A:**
Listen (audio 022) and fill in the chart with Sarah’s activities from the boxes below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>get up, ___________ , ___________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>___________ , ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>___________ , ___________ , ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- meet friends
- watch a movie
- take a shower
- go to bed
- go to work
- read a book
- go shopping
- make dinner
- make dinner
- make dinner

**Exercise B:**
Write about Sarah’s day in complete sentences. Use the present simple.

1. In the morning, Sarah gets up. She _________ a shower and _________ to work.
2. In the afternoon, Sarah _________ friends and _________ shopping.
3. In the evening, she _________ dinner. Some days, she _________ a movie or _________ a book.
4. At night, she _________ to bed.
Exercise C:
Listen (audio 023) to Amanda’s schedule and fill in the days of the week and missing activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Monday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8am</td>
<td>________ ________ ________ ________ ________ ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9am</td>
<td>get up get up get up get up get up get up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10am</td>
<td>make breakfast make breakfast ________ make breakfast make breakfast get up ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>go to work go to work study ________ make breakfast watch TV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

1. At 10am, he __________ studies.
2. He __________ gets up at 8am.
3. Lee __________ makes breakfast.
4. 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.
## Weekly routines

### Everyday activities
- Get up
- Take a shower
- Make breakfast
- Go to work (or school)
- Meet friends
- Go shopping
- Make dinner
- Watch a movie
- Read a book
- Go to bed

### Time of day
- Morning
- Afternoon
- Evening
- Night

## Days of the week
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday
- Sunday
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.

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.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get up</td>
<td>get up</td>
<td>get up</td>
<td>get up</td>
<td>get up</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>get up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make breakfast</td>
<td>make breakfast</td>
<td>make breakfast</td>
<td>make breakfast</td>
<td>make breakfast</td>
<td>make breakfast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to work</td>
<td>study</td>
<td>go to work</td>
<td>study</td>
<td>go to work</td>
<td>make breakfast</td>
<td>watch TV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex. D:
1. sometimes 3. always
2. usually 4. never

Ex. E: Answers will be different for each person.
LESSON 3
Everyday Discussion

Exercise A:
Listen (audio 024) and fill in the blanks.

Kyaw Aung: Hi Sarah! Hi Myint Zu, 1.________________________?
Sarah: 2.____________. __________________?

Kyaw Aung: 3.________________. ______ you come to this tea shop often?
Sarah: Yes, 4.___________. We like to watch football matches on the TV here.

Myint Zu: Tonight, there is a match between Manchester United and Arsenal.
Kyaw Aung: 5.____________________ Manchester United to win?
Sarah: No way! 6.____________ Arsenal.

Myint Zu: 7.____________ Manchester to win either, but they are doing well.
Sarah: Kyaw Aung, 8.________________ to join us?
Kyaw Aung: 9.__________! I will order a coffee and join you.
Sarah: 10.____________ samosas? We can order some.
Kyaw Aung: 11.____________. I ate dinner before.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do</th>
<th>I/you/we/they</th>
<th>Yes, I do.</th>
<th>No, I don’t.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>I like _______?</td>
<td>(We do..., They do..., etc.)</td>
<td>(We don’t..., They don’t..., etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>I don’t like _______.</td>
<td>- OR -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Short questions and answers for He/She/It:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>like ______?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes, he does.
No, he doesn’t.
- OR -
He doesn’t like ______.

Exercise B:
Match the questions with the correct responses.

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.

1. Do you study English? ________________________________
2. Does your family live in Yangon? ________________________________
3. Do your friends watch American movies? ________________________________
4. 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.
Yes/no questions

Look at more examples with different verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>I/you/we/they</td>
<td>live in Yangon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>study English?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>she/he/it</td>
<td>watch American TV?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>teach Myanmar?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 -- လက္ဖက္ရည္ဆိုင္္
Football -- ေဘာလံုးအားကစား
Match -- အားကစားပြဲ
Meat -- အသား
Spicy -- စပ္ေသာ
Chicken -- ၾကက္သား

Coffee -- ေကာ္ဖီ္
Homework -- အိမ္စာ
Samosa -- စမူဆာ
Dinner -- ညစာ
Before -- မတိုင္မီ

Verbs

Win -- ႏိုင္သည္
Like -- ႏွစ္သက္သည္
Dislike (or don’t like) -- မႏွစ္သက္ပါ
(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. B:  1. d  2. a  3. e  4. b  5. f  6. c

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

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.

2. How do you make pancakes?  b. I have class now.
3. Why are you here?   c. My favourite dish is rice salad.
5. When do you go shopping?  e. I use my mother’s recipe.
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: 1.
Q: Which movies does he like?
A: 2.
Q: Where does he go on vacation?
A: 3.
Q: When is his next concert?
A: 4.
Q: How much are the tickets?
A: 5.

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:
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.
**Wh- questions**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>I/y/w/t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td></td>
<td>he/s/i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which</td>
<td>does</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New vocabulary**

**Nouns**
- Maths -- သခ်ာ။
- Birthday -- ဗိသုကာလိုင်စာ။
- Pancakes -- အကက္ဥ၊ႏြားႏို႔ပါေသာမုန္႔ခ်ပ္ဝိုင္း။
- Dish -- ပန္းကန္။
- Actor/Actress -- အမ်ိဳးသားသရုပ္ေဆာင္၊ အမ်ိဳးသမီးသရုပ္ေဆာင္။
- Free time -- အားလပ္ခ်ိန္။
- Movie -- ရုပ္ရွင္္။
- Vacation -- အားလပ္ရက္။
- Concert -- ေတးဂီတေဖ်ာ္ေျဖပြဲ။
- Tickets -- လက္မွတ္။

**Adjectives**
- Late -- ေနာက္က်ေသာ။
- Favourite -- ႏွစ္သက္ေသာ။
- Best -- အေကာင္းဆံုးျဖစ္ေသာ။

**REFERENCE**

**UNIT 4**

**LESSON 4**

**Asking Questions**
(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  5. Who  
3. Where  7. Why  
4. When

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

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.
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


Exercise B:
Listen (audio 027) and fill in the blanks.

---
### MENU

**MAIN DISHES**
- [1] 500 Ks
- fish curry 1,900 Ks
- [2] 1,200 Ks
- fried rice 1,000 Ks

**SNACKS**
- [3] 500 Ks
- tomato salad 700 Ks
- samosas 600 Ks

**DESSERTS**
- fried 800 Ks
- ice-cream 5

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

1. There is _________________.  
2. There are _______________.  
3. There is _________________.  
4. There are _______________.

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.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Next time you go to a restaurant or tea shop, look at the menu and try to translate it into English.
### Food items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruits and vegetables</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit - သစ္သီး</td>
<td>Rice - ဆန္</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable - ဟင္းသီးဟင္းရြက္</td>
<td>Noodles - အလဲမ္းမ္း</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durian - ဒူးရင္းသီး</td>
<td>Chilli - ကုသြန္မ္း</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple - နာနတ္သီး</td>
<td>Egg - က်က္ဥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato - ခရမ္းခ်ဥ္သီး</td>
<td>Bread - အောက်ဥ္</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange - နာနတ္သီး</td>
<td>Cheese - ဖြင့္ အမ်ိဳးအစား</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion - ၾကက္သြန္နီ</td>
<td>Soup - စြပ္ျပဳပ္</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot - မုန္လာဥ</td>
<td>Drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato - အာလူး</td>
<td>Water - ေရ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pork - ဝက္သား</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef - အမဲသား</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish - ငါး</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer - ဘီယာ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### On the menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main dishes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curry - ဟင္း</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fried rice - ထမင္းေၾကာ္</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Snacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tea leaf salad - လက္ဖက္သုပ္</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato salad - ခရမ္းခ်ဥ္သီး</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desserts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fried Bananas - ဌက္ေပ်ာေၾကာ္</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice-cream - ေရခဲမုန့္</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 6. tomatoes
2. chilli 7. onions
3. eggs 8. noodles
4. pork 9. beef
5. chicken 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.
Exercise A:
Listen (audio 029) to the conversation at a restaurant and fill in the blanks.

A
A: 1.______________________ to Kyaw Kyaw’s restaurant. Take a seat where you like.
B: 2.______________________

B
A: Are you ready to order?
B: 3.________________________________________________, please.
A: Sure, anything else?
B: Yes, 4.______________________

C
A: 5.__________________________ with your meal?
B: Yes, thank you 6.______________________

D
B: Excuse me, 7.______________________________?
A: Sure, that’s $ 8.__________
B: Okay, here’s $5.
A: And here’s your change. 9.______________________!
Exercise B:
Tom’s friends come to join him at a tea shop. He explains what is on the table for them to eat. Read what Tom says and fill in the grammar rule below.

“There are some samosas. There is a banana. There is some curry. There is some rice.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a(n) or some?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use 1. ___ to talk about a singular item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use 2. ___ to talk about plural countable or uncountable* items.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.
Ordering food

Restaurant -- တိုးတက်ရောင်းဝယ်ရောင်းချချင်း

Café -- အစိတ်အပိုင်းရောင်းဝယ်ရောင်းချချင်း

Welcome -- လူးလွဲစိုစိုကိုဆိုပါသည်။

Take a seat -- ဆုံရွေးဌာနသို့ထွက်ပါ။

Can I help you? -- ကြောင့်ဘာလိုက်လုပ်ရမလဲ။

Are you ready to order? -- မူလကြည့်သည်သင့်အဆင့်သင့်စိုက်ခိုက်ပါသလား။

I would like... (I’d like...) -- ကြည့်ပါ။ ........

Can I have... -- ရရှိမလား။

Without fish -- ငါးမပါဘဲ

Anything else? -- တစ်ခါစိုးပါလို။

Here you are. -- ဥပဒေမွလာပါတယ်။

Is everything okay? -- အစိတ်အပိုင်းအဆင့်သင့်စိုက်ခိုက်သည်လိုလား။

Can I have the bill? -- ကြိမ်းခြင်းလိုရင်ရှိမလား။

Perfect -- အရေးပေါ်စွာလို့ပျက်စီးတဲ့။

Come again! -- သူလက်ဝေးကြိုးပြားလိုလား။

There is/are a(n)/some

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>There is</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>papaya.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an</td>
<td></td>
<td>egg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncountable</td>
<td>There is</td>
<td>some</td>
<td>rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>There are</td>
<td>some</td>
<td>chillies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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!

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  3. an  4. some  5-8. Many possible answers.

Ex. C:  1. some  2. some  3. an  4. some

LESSON 3
Food and Drinks

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable</th>
<th>Uncountable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g. carrots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular (There is - a)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive:</td>
<td>There is a banana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question:</td>
<td>Is there a banana?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative:</td>
<td>No, there isn’t a banana. (isn’t = is not)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uncountable (There is - some/any)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive:</td>
<td>There is some juice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question:</td>
<td>Is there any juice?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative:</td>
<td>No, there isn’t any juice. (isn’t = is not)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural (There are - some/any)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive:</td>
<td>There are some mangoes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question:</td>
<td>Are there any mangoes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative:</td>
<td>No, there aren’t any mangoes. (aren’t = are not)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
Exercise A:
Look at the ingredients to make pancakes. Write C for countable or U for uncountable.

2. Flour: _____ 5. Butter: _____

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

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

1. some rice --> e.g. 2 cups of rice
2. some flour --> ________________________________
3. some oil --> ________________________________
4. some beef --> ________________________________
5. some bread --> ________________________________
6. some salt --> ________________________________
7. some milk --> ________________________________
8. some tea --> ________________________________
Exercise C:
Circle the measures. Then, listen (audio 032) and fill in the blanks with the words from the boxes.

*PANCAKE RECIPE*

**Ingredients**

- 2 eggs
- 1 1/2 cups flour
- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 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.

**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.
Following a recipe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recipe</td>
<td>Mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingredients</td>
<td>Add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directions</td>
<td>Put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

First -- ပထမအႀကိမ္
Then -- ထိုေၾကာင့္
Next -- ထိုေနာက္။
Finally -- ေနာက္ဆံုးတြင္

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Container</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cup</td>
<td>ခြက္။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilo</td>
<td>ကီလိုဂရမ္။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound</td>
<td>ပိႆာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litre</td>
<td>လီတာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viss</td>
<td>ပို့ခါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablespoon</td>
<td>စားပြဲတင္ဇြန္း။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaspoon</td>
<td>လက္ဖက္ရည္ဇြန္း။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box</td>
<td>ေသတၲာ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packet</td>
<td>(သို႔)ကတ္ထူဘူး။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>ဖန္ခြက္။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle</td>
<td>ပုလင္း။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bag</td>
<td>အိတ္။လြယ္အိတ္။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowl</td>
<td>ချန္းတင္း။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
1. 1 kilo of flour
2. 3 bottles of oil
3. 2 pounds of beef
4. 1 kilo of bread
5. a spoonful of salt
6. a bowl of milk
7. 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
Exercise A: Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. __________
2. __________
3. __________
4. __________
5. __________
6. __________
7. __________
8. __________

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.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  

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.
In the home

Furniture
Desk -- စာေရးစားပြဲ
Table -- စားပြဲ
Stove -- မီးဖို
Sink -- စားပြဲ
Toilet -- အိမ္သာ
Sofa -- ဆိုဖာထိုင္ခံု
Chair -- ကုလားထိုင္
Television -- ရုပ္ျမင္သံစက္

Rooms
Living room -- ဧည့္ခန္း
Kitchen -- မီးဖိုေခ်ာင္

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 -- ေဘးမွာ
Behind -- အေနာက္မွာ
In front of -- အေရွ့မွာ
In -- အထဲမွာ
On -- အေပၚမွာ
Opposite -- ဆန္႔က်င္ဘက္
Between -- ႏွစ္ခုၾကား၌
Under -- ေအာက္မွာ
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:
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.

Exercise C:
Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of time.

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

Exercise D:
Describe your neighbourhood using as many prepositions as you can.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Find a book or newspaper in English and circle all of the prepositions you see (prepositions of place and time).
### In the neighbourhood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Apartment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
<td>Cinema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store</td>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department store</td>
<td>Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop</td>
<td>Taxi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supermarket</td>
<td>Mosque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 -- နံနက္ပုိင္းတြင္
- On Friday -- ေသာၾကာေန ့
- At 10am -- နံနက္ ၁၀ နာရီတြင္
Prepositions of time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In - General (bigger)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Years</td>
<td>in 1988, in 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Months</td>
<td>in January, in August</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of day</td>
<td>in the afternoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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  
4. in  
5. at  
6. on

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.
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*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>rest of sentence</th>
<th>can</th>
<th>can’t</th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>wh -word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.
Finding an apartment

Verbs
Pay rent
Move in
Register

Nouns
Rent
Immigration

Can and can’t

We use can to:
1. Talk about ability.
   e.g. - I can play the guitar.
2. Ask for and give permission.
   e.g. - Can I please use the toilet?
3. Make requests and offers.
   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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Modal</th>
<th>Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I You</td>
<td>can’t</td>
<td>fly. dance. come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. B:
1. subject+can+verb+rest...
2. subject+can’t+verb+rest...
3. can+subject+verb+rest...
4. wh-word+can+subject+rest...

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. D: Possible conversation:
A. Can we work in pairs?
B. Yes, you can.
A: Can she use her book?
B: No, she can’t.
At the Office

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

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

NGO -- အစိုးရမဟုတ္ေသာအဖြဲ႔အစည္း
Manager -- ဗိုလ်ချုပ်
Boss -- ဗိုလ်ချုပ်
International school -- အကြောင်းဆုံးစိုးစံကြီး
Internet connection -- အင္တာနက္လိုင္း
Assignment -- အလုပ္တြင္တာဝန္ေပးအပ္ျခင္း

Present continuous

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

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

We use the present continuous to talk about:
1. Things happening at the time of speaking.
2. Things happening around now.

Statements
1. For verbs that end in -e, we remove the -e and add -ing.
   (e.g.) write >> writing   use >> using
2. For verbs with a short vowel and only one consonant, we double the consonant and add -ing.
   (e.g.) run >> running   stop >> stopping
Questions and answers

To make questions, we put the verb ‘to be’ in front of the subject.

1. Yes/no questions and short answers.
   Statement: He is wearing a red shirt.
   Question: Is he wearing a red shirt?

2. Wh- questions
   (e.g.) -Who is she speaking to?
   -Where are you going?

Audio Script

(037)
My name’s May. I’m the Manager of an international school here in Yangon. It’s 5pm on a Friday but I’m still at the office. I’m sitting at my desk and reading my emails from the week. I’m trying to send emails to the teachers, but the internet connection isn’t working. They are waiting for me to send their new list of classes. I have so much work to do, so I’m eating dinner here tonight.

(038)
Myint Zu: (sound of ringing) Hello?
Sarah: Hi Myint Zu, it’s Sarah. How are you?
Myint Zu: I’m good. What about you?
Sarah: I’m okay. I’m trying to finish some assignments, but there is a lot to do.
Myint Zu: I’m doing the same. Monday is always a busy day at the office.
Sarah: That’s true. I’m drinking some coffee to stay awake. Anyways, I’m calling to invite you to dinner after work. Are you free tonight?
Myint Zu: I’m meeting my boss late this afternoon. We are going to the International Business Centre. But after that, I’ll be free. Is 6pm good for you?
Sarah: That’s perfect. See you tonight!

Answer Key

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

Ex. B:
2. am meeting (I’m...)
3. are going (They’re...)
4. is working (She’s...)
5. are speaking (You’re...)
6. is doing
7. are finishing (We’re...)

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

Ex. D:
1. trying
2. doing
3. drinking
4. calling
5. meeting
6. going
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 ______.
   b. You ______.
   c. He/She/It ______.
   d. We ______.
   e. They ______.

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.
   b. (We) Let’s watch _____ movie.
   c. (She) I like _____ bag.
   d. (They) We like _____ new motorbike.
   e. (He) _____ parents are from Laos.

7. Circle the verbs below.
   a. taxi driver
   b. Chinese
   c. listen
   d. write
   e. nouns
   f. grandmother
   g. drink
   h. opposites
   i. do
   j. Japan
8. Change the imperatives to be negative.
   a. (+) Do your work!  >>  (--)____________________!
   b. (+) Talk in pairs.  >>  (--)____________________.

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. အဘြား။  ___________________
    b. သား။  ___________________
    c. တစ္ဝမ္းကြဲ။  ___________________
    d. အေဒၚ။  ___________________
    e. ဇနီး။  ___________________
    f. သမီး။  ___________________
    g. ဦးေလး။  ___________________

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.
14. Change the verbs to be in the correct form.
He (go) a.________ to school by bus most days, but he (do not) b.________ like
the bus. Sometimes, he (miss) c.________ it when he is late. His mother (help) d.________ him and drives him by car on these days.

15. Change the singular items to be plural.
  a. story    >>   _____________  e. person   >>   _____________
  b. child    >>   _____________  f. umbrella >>   _____________
  c. watch    >>   _____________  g. baby      >>   _____________
  d. woman   >>   _____________  h. key       >>   _____________

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
e. tomato  2. red
c. mangosteen 3. orange
d. banana 4. brown
e. potato 5. yellow

18. Fill in the blanks with a or an.
   I have 1.____ new job at 2.____ Indian company. I work in 3.____ office downtown. I take 4.____ taxi to work and buy 5.____ coffee each morning. It is 6.____ exciting job.

19. Put the words in order to make sentences.
   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 __________.

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.

a. She ____________ gets up at 7am.

b. She ____________ sleeps until 9am.

c. She ____________ goes shopping on the weekend.

d. She ____________ goes to bed at 11pm.

26. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb.

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

27. Fill in the blanks with Do or Does.

a. _______ they like coffee?  

b. _______ Helen teach English? 

c. _______ he eat spicy food? 

d. _______ you study at home?

28. Fill in the blanks to answer the questions.

a. Do we have any fruit at home? Yes, __________________________.  

b. Does she drive a purple car? No, ____________________________.

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

a. _______ do you go to the office? I take the bus.

b. _______ is class? Class is on Friday.

c. _______ is Vientiane? Vientiane is in Laos.

d. _______ time is it? It’s 2 o’clock.

e. _______ is the store closed? It is a holiday today.

f. _______ fruit do you like best? I like pineapples best.

g. _______ lives in the White House? The US President lives there.

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

a. study / French / does / she / when _________________________________?

b. do / Phyu Phyu Kyaw Thein / like / why / you ____________________________?

c. cook / do / how / you / rice / fried _________________________________?

d. go / shopping / where / he / does _________________________________?
31. Choose the correct phrase to fill in the blank.
   There ____________ rice on the plate.
   (A) is a          (B) are some          (C) is some

32. Choose the correct phrase to fill in the blank.
   There ____________ bananas in the pancake.
   (A) is some       (B) are some          (C) are any

33. Choose the correct phrase to fill in the blank.
   There ____________ apple on the desk.
   (A) is any        (B) are some          (C) is an

34. Change the sentences below to be negative.
   a. There are some carrots.  >>  _______________________________.
   b. There is some juice.    >>  _______________________________.

35. Fill in the blanks with There is, There are, There isn’t, or There aren’t.
   a. ____________ an egg on the rice.
   b. ____________ chicken in the soup.
   c. ____________ any soup for dinner.
   d. ____________ two potatoes in the curry.
   e. ____________ milk in the bowl.
   f. ____________ any carrots to eat.

36. Answer the questions below.
   a. Is there any coffee?   >>  No, ____________________________.
   b. Are there any mangoes? >>  Yes, ____________________________.

37. Put the sequencing words in the correct order.
   a. ________, put an egg in the bowl. b. ________, pour in some milk. Mix them
together. c. ________, pour the mixture into the pan to cook.
   (A) Finally       (B) First           (C) Then

38. Write C for countable and U for uncountable.
   a. cheese: _____          d. beef: _____
   b. an apple: _____        e. some oil: _____
   c. onion: _____           f. a bag of rice: _____
39. Translate the prepositions of place below.
   a. ဗုဒ္ဓဝိပဿန္: ______________________
   b. ကျောင်းသား: ______________________
   c. ကျွန်ုပ်: ______________________
   d. ကျွန်ုပ်: ______________________
   e. ယောက်: ______________________
   f. အေးချင်း: ______________________

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): Can he read Myanmar? (A): Yes, he can.
   b. We can move in now. (Q): _____________________. (A): No, __________.
   c. They can go shopping. (Q): _____________________. (A): Yes, __________.

43. Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the verb.
   We (talk) a.__________ to the teacher. She (help) b.__________ us with our
   homework. I (study) c.__________ with the other students, but Tom (work)
   d.__________ at home.

44. Change the sentences to be questions.
   a. Sarah is speaking to her friend. >> ____________________________?
   b. They are watching a new movie. >> ____________________________?
   c. I am studying English. >> ____________________________?
   d. We are going to dinner. >> ____________________________?
UNIT 1

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

UNIT 2

9. a. 5, b. 3, c. 1, d. 2, e. 6, f. 4
    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. a. 1, b. 2, c. 3, d. 4, e. 5, f. 6
19. a. She has an expensive motorbike.
   b. I have a new watch.
20. a. 1, 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)
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

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?
POST-TEST

TRANSLATIONS

Part 1
Translate the words/sentences below into English.

1. တစ္ဝမ္းကြဲ။  = ______________________________

2. ကၽြန္ေတာ္ဘာကူညီရမလဲ။  = ______________________________

3. နားေထာင္ၿပီး ျပန္ေျပာပါ။  = ______________________________

4. ဆန္႔က်င္ဘက္။  = ______________________________

5. ငွားရမ္းခေပးသည္။  = ______________________________

6. ေခါက္ဆြဲေၾကာ္။  = ______________________________

7. သူတို႔ေပးေသာလက္ေဆာင္။  = ______________________________

8. နံနက္ပုိင္းတြင္။  = ______________________________

9. ငယ္ရြယ္ေသာ = ______________________________

10. မွတ္စုစာအုပ္။  = ______________________________

11. နံနက္စာျပဳလုပ္သည္။  = ______________________________

12. ဟင္းခ်က္နည္း။  = ______________________________

13. ေတြ႔ရတာဝမ္းသာပါတယ္။  = ______________________________

14. က်န္းမာေသာ။  = ______________________________

15. ေစ်းႀကီးေသာ။  = ______________________________
Part 2

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

16. I go to the 1.__________ when I am 2.__________.
   a. 1. cinema, 2. poor
   b. 1. clinic, 2. sick
   c. 1. church, 2. interesting

17. They 1.__________ 2.__________ at the market.
   a. 1. help, 2. students
   b. 1. push, 2. journalists
   c. 1. sell, 2. vegetables

18. The 1.__________ in Yangon is always 2.__________.
   a. 1. department store, 2. easy
   b. 1. internet connection, 2. slow
   c. 1. international school, 2. ugly

19. I 1.__________ in the 2.__________.
   a. 1. eat dinner, 2. evening
   b. 1. get up, 2. night
   c. 1. make breakfast, 2. afternoon

20. The 1.__________ is under my 2.__________.
   a. 1. sofa, 2. apartment
   b. 1. kitchen, 2. sofa
   c. 1. mat, 2. 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
26. Put the words in order to make a sentence.
   blue / the / two / small / children / there / car / in / are
   ____________________________________________________________.

27. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb. Each verb should be in the
    present simple or present continuous.
    On Tuesdays, I usually (do) a._________ work at home. But today is busy, so
    I (work) b._________ at the office. I (meet) c._________ with the Director of
    Programs. She (be) d._________ Singaporean.

28. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct verb - (can, do, be,
    or have).
    Mike: a._______ you have dinner with me tonight?
    Chen: Sorry, I b._______ busy tonight. What about tomorrow?
    Mike: Sure, I c._______ meet tomorrow. d._______ you like Indian food?
    Chen: Yes, I e._______ !
    Mike: Great, we can go to Curry House.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Study Korean</td>
<td>- Study Korean</td>
<td>- Study Korean</td>
<td>- Study Korean</td>
<td>- Study Korean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Eat dinner</td>
<td>- Eat dinner</td>
<td>- Eat dinner</td>
<td>- Meet friends</td>
<td>- Go to Yangon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with family</td>
<td>with family</td>
<td>with family</td>
<td>Watch a movie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

    a. Jenny (adv. of frequency) _______ Korean.
    b. She (adv. of frequency) _______ dinner with her family,
    c. and she (adv. of frequency) _______ a movie with friends.
    d. But Jenny (adv. of frequency) _______ to New York.

30. Fill in the blanks with prepositions of time (in, at, or on) and wh-words (question words).
    Sam: a._______ do you usually go to the tea shop?
    Paulo: I like to go b._______ Fridays.
    Sam: Can I join you this Friday?
    Paulo: Sure, c._______ time can we meet?
    Sam: Let’s meet d._______ 6pm.
31. Look at the list of food from the market and fill the blanks to say what there is. Follow the example below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 1 orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 1 kilo of beef</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

__________________________________________________________________________.

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

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

**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
Elementary English

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