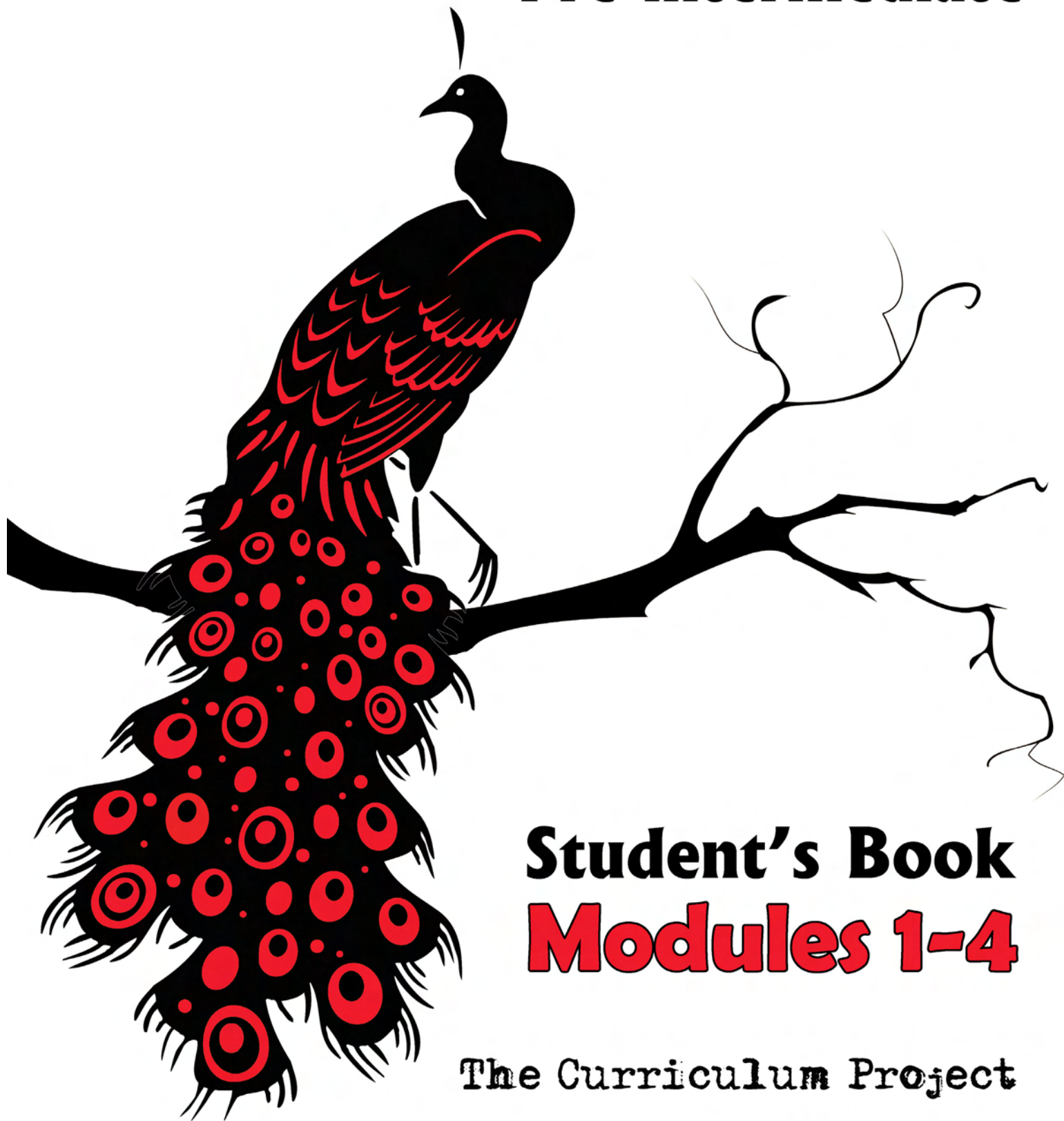


# General English

An English language course for adult and post-10 learners

## Pre-intermediate



**Student's Book**  
**Modules 1-4**

The Curriculum Project

# Course Map

Module	Structures	Topics and Functions	Skills	Learner Training	Review & Tests
1 p. 1	The present simple <i>do</i> and <i>be</i> Adverbs of frequency	Introductions Social English Family, friendship and romance	<b>Speaking:</b> introducing yourself and others <b>Speaking and listening:</b> asking questions <b>Pronunciation:</b> identifying syllables <b>Writing:</b> filling in forms	Learning a language	Module 1 Practice
2 p. 18	<i>there is/are</i> <i>have/has got</i> Imperatives	Classroom language Instructions Describing people Transport	<b>Speaking and listening:</b> classroom instructions; asking and answering about transport and travel <b>Pronunciation:</b> word stress and schwa <b>Writing:</b> describing places <b>Reading:</b> postcards	Needs and priorities	Module 2 Practice Modules 1-2 Test*
3 p. 34	The present continuous <i>There is/are + -ing</i>	What's happening now and around now Eating and drinking Containers Likes and dislikes	<b>Speaking:</b> talking about present activity <b>Listening:</b> song: <i>Tom's Diner</i> <b>Pronunciation:</b> identifying syllables <b>Writing:</b> describing a process	Resources for language learning	Module 3 Practice
4 p. 50	The past simple Time expressions Adverbs of degree	Famous people In the house	<b>Speaking:</b> life stories <b>Reading:</b> relatives from the city <b>Pronunciation:</b> verb endings <b>Speaking and listening:</b> restaurants <b>Writing:</b> adverbs	Vocabulary (1): knowing a word	Module 4 Practice Modules 1-4 Revision (p. 69) Modules 3-4 Test*

# Module One

introductions – the present simple – adverbs of frequency – *wh*- questions –  
friendship, romance and family – filling in forms – language learning

## 1. Introductions

### 1.1 An introduction to introductions

A. Look at the pictures. What's happening?



B. Number the missing sentences 1-7.

- No, thank you.
- How do you do?
- Pleased to meet you, Ms Green.
- I'm OK. Very busy!
- Hi, Htun Htun. Hi, Si Si.
- Yes, please.
- OK. Thanks.

1.1 C. Listen and check.

D. Are these conversations in formal or informal English? Write them in the table.

formal		informal	
Would you like a drink?	Yes, please.	Have some cake.	OK. Thanks.

**E. Without looking back, try to order the conversation.**

- a. Tin Maung.
- b. Pleased to meet you, Ms Green.
- c. D-i.
- d. Can you spell that, please?
- e. I'm Tin Maung.
- 1 – f. This is U Tin Maung from the school.  
And this is Di Green from the International Development Association.
- g. T-i-n M-a-u-n-g. How do you spell your name?
- h. Ton Mun... I'm sorry, could you say that again, please?
- i. Please, call me Di. I'm sorry, what's your name?



**1.2 F. Listen and check.**

**G. Practise the conversation with your partner. Take turns to be Tin Maung and Di.**

**1.2 Introducing yourself**

**A. Complete the conversation about yourself.**

What's your name? *I'm...*  
I'm sorry, could you say that again, please?  
Can you spell that, please?

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

**C. How do you tell people...?**

1. where you are from
2. what your job is
3. where you live
4. your phone number


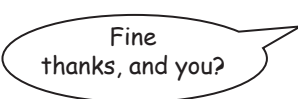
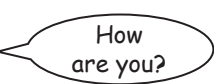
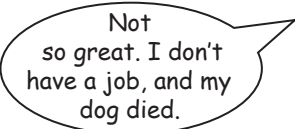
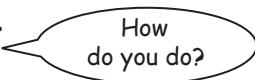

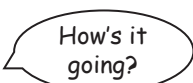

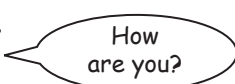



**D. How do you ask people for the information in C?**

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

**1.3 Social English**

In English, people usually ask *How are you?* (or something similar) when they see their family, friends or workmates. In other languages, people ask about food or activities. What do they say in your language?

**A. Practise these short conversations.**

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

**B. Rank the conversations from very informal to very formal.**



**C. Look at the picture. What can Htun Htun say? Choose the best reply.**



Hi  
Htun Htun. Hi  
Si Si.

- Hi Jane.
- Pleased to meet you.
- How do you do?
- Hello. How are you?

**1.4 Introducing other people**

**1.3 A. Listen to these conversations. These people are all introducing someone. What information are they providing?**

- a. name and organisation.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Work in groups of three. Practise introducing each other. Use different ways of introducing, both formal and informal. Use the examples in exercise A as a guide.**

**2. The Present Simple**

**2.1 Love and marriage**

**A. Why do people get married?**

Brainstorm reasons people get married.

**B. What do people like to do in their free time?**

In groups, make lists using these verbs.

- listen to... read... play...
- watch... visit... go...

**C. These women are married. Read what they say about themselves.**



San San Aye

I have an important job, and I work very hard. I usually start work at 7.30am and finish at 9pm. In the evenings I sometimes watch TV, but I don't watch films. I often go to bed late, at about 1am. I don't like spending money, because I want to buy a nice large house in the city.



Myint Myint San

I sing in a band, and I also play the guitar. I usually go out at night, I don't like staying at home - it's boring! At the weekends, I often go to the hairdresser. I also love dancing. I never drink alcohol.



Ma Sein

I've got four small children, so I don't have much free time! I never go to restaurants or cinemas. At the weekends, I usually visit my parents, or go to the market and meet my friends. At night, I always listen to the news on the radio.

Here are their husbands. Who is married to whom?



Min Min usually goes to bed late, and wakes up at 11am – he doesn't like getting up! He loves listening to music. He spends a lot of money on clothes – he always wears fashionable shirts and trousers. He never cooks or cleans. He often eats in restaurants.

Michael likes playing with his children. He sometimes organises football games at the weekends. He likes gardening, but he doesn't like flowers. He grows vegetables. He loves cooking. At the weekends, he often cooks Indian food, and invites friends to dinner.

Aung Mon studies hard. He goes to university every day. He likes reading – he reads books about history. He doesn't read story books. In the evenings, he visits his friends and talks about history. He sometimes goes to teashops and buys tea for his friends.

**1.4 D. Listen. Were you correct?**

**1.4 E. Listen to the audio again. Write some examples of the present simple in the correct boxes in the table.**

	positive	negative
<b>1st person singular</b>	<i>I work in an office</i>	
<b>3rd person singular</b>	<i>He goes to teashops</i>	
<b>1st person plural</b>		<i>We don't want more than six kids</i>

**F. What do these couples argue or disagree about?**

**G. Are you married or single? What is your husband or wife like? What is your ideal partner like?**

*If you are single, complete this chart.*

*If you are married, complete this chart.*

*My ideal partner*

✓	x

*My husband/wife*

✓	x

**H. Tell other students about your partner or ideal partner.**

My wife doesn't smoke. She sometimes plays volleyball...



## 2.2 Listening: And after that?

### 1.5 A. Listen to these people. In what order do they do things?

Write the numbers 1-3 next to the correct sentences. There is one extra for each question.

1. What does Abdul do in the morning?

*He eats breakfast.*

1 *He takes a shower.*

*He listens to the radio.*

*He reads the newspaper.*

3. What does Tze Ming do after school?

*She eats dinner.*

*She watches TV.*

*She listens to music.*

*She studies.*

2. What does Hannah do in the morning?

*She watches TV.*

*She goes to work.*

*She makes coffee.*

*She exercises.*

4. What does Maung Shwe do in the evening?

*He eats dinner.*

*He reads.*

*He watches TV.*

*He puts his children to bed.*

**B. What do you do after you get up in the morning? Write a short paragraph.**

**C. Work in pairs. Partner A: read your paragraph to your partner. Read quickly!**

**Partner B: make notes. Then read your notes back to Partner A. Were you correct?**

Now change roles.



First you  
brush your teeth, then  
you get dressed.

No, I  
get dressed first.



## 2.3 Interview

**A. What do you remember about the people in exercise 1.1? Answer these questions, but don't look at the page!**

1. Does San San Aye watch videos?
2. Does Myint Myint San have six children?
3. Does Aung Mon go to university?
4. Does Michael grow flowers?
5. Do Ma Sein and Min Min like music?
6. Do San San Aye and Aung Mon argue?

**B. Look at the questions in A. How do you form questions in the present simple tense? Fill the gaps.**

We use the auxiliary verb \_\_\_\_\_, then the \_\_\_\_\_, then the main verb.

**C. You are going to interview another student about her/his habits. Think of some questions beginning with *do*. Write a list of questions.**

**D. Work in pairs. Ask another student your questions, and write down the answers.**

Do you  
read story books?

Yes,  
sometimes.



**E. Tell the class about your partner.**

Ma Ma  
sometimes reads  
story books.



## 2.4 *be* and *do*

### A. Look at these sentences.

I'm a vegetarian.  
 I don't eat meat.  
 Are you hungry?  
 Ma Aye isn't a student. She's a teacher.  
 She isn't very tall. She's very intelligent.  
 What does she do in her free time?

### Complete the rule with *be* and *do*.

In the present simple we use:

- \_\_\_\_\_ with verbs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ with nouns, pronouns and adjectives.

### B. Complete these sentences and questions.

1. I am
2. I'm not
3. My mother isn't
4. She doesn't
5. What do
6. What does
7. What is
8. What are
9. Are you
10. Do you

## 2.5 *yes/no* questions

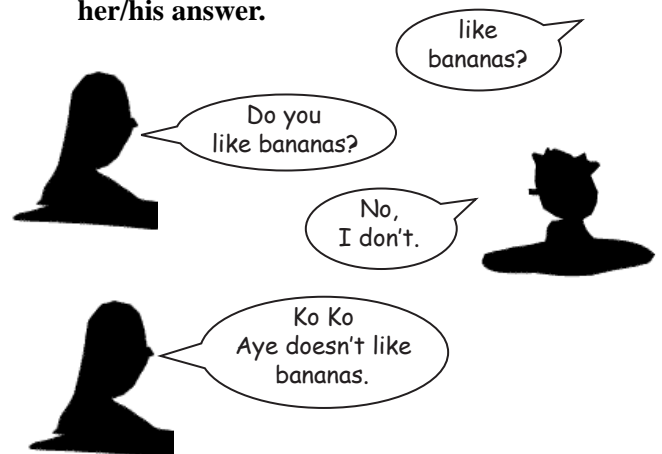
### A. Answer these questions.

1. Are you tired now?
2. Do you work in an office?
3. Is your mother a teacher?
4. Are your parents Japanese?
5. Does your best friend eat pork?
6. Do you speak Chinese?

### B. Ask and answer these questions in pairs.

### C. Tell the class about your partner.

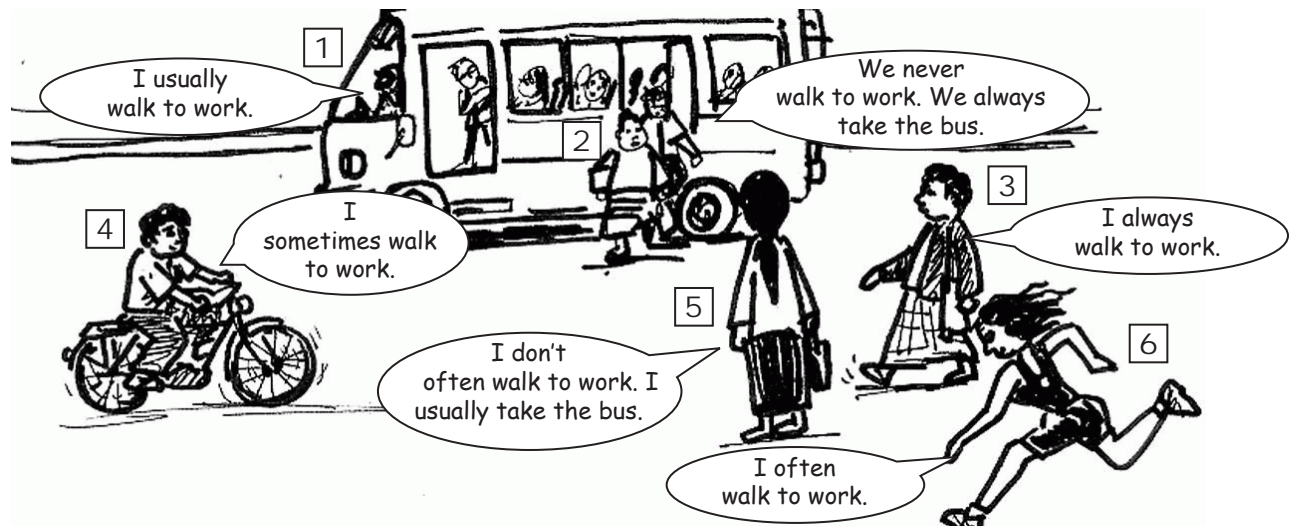
### D. Your teacher will give you a phrase. Make a *yes/no* question with that phrase, and ask the person next to you. Tell the class her/his answer.



## 3. Adverbs of Frequency

### 3.1 How do you get around?

#### A. Who walks to work the most often? Put the people in order from least often to most often.



What about you? How often do you walk to work?



**B. Answer these questions using an adverb of frequency.**

How often do you travel by...?

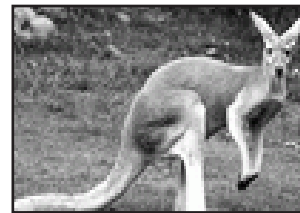
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. bicycle | 5. motorbike |
| 2. boat    | 6. bus       |
| 3. car     | 7. aeroplane |
| 4. horse   | 8. trishaw   |

### 3.2 On Saturdays

**A. What do you do on Saturdays? Write an adverb of frequency next to the following phrases.**

- |                 |                 |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| • visit friends | • go shopping   | • cook a meal    |
| • work          | • play football | • go to bed late |

**B. Discuss Saturdays with your partner. Tell her/him about the activities in A, and also anything else you do. Does your partner do the same things?**



## 4. wh- Questions

### 4.1 General knowledge

**A. Read these questions and choose the right answers.**

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. What do zebras eat?<br>• fish<br>• grass<br>• meat                                  | 4. What does a baker sell?<br>• fruit and vegetables<br>• clothes<br>• bread and cakes          | 7. What do people do in a cinema?<br>• play basketball<br>• listen to music<br>• watch movies |
| 2. Where does pizza come from?<br>• Italy<br>• India<br>• England                      | 5. Where do polar bears live?<br>• the North Pole<br>• the South Pole<br>• Africa               | 8. What is in an omelette?<br>• sugar and milk<br>• eggs and water<br>• rice and oil          |
| 3. When do Australian people celebrate New Year?<br>• January<br>• April<br>• December | 6. Why do people use alarm clocks?<br>• to cook food<br>• to wake up<br>• to clean their houses |   |



**B. Work in pairs. Partner A: look at this page. Partner B: look at page 66.**

**Partner A: ask your partner these questions.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. What do sharks eat?<br>• fish<br>• plants<br>• bread                 | 3. When does snow fall?<br>• in the cold season<br>• in the hot season<br>• in the rainy season |
| 2. Where do kangaroos live?<br>• Afghanistan<br>• Europe<br>• Australia | 4. What does a carpenter make?<br>• furniture<br>• shoes<br>• drinks                            |

What do sharks eat: fish, plants or meat?



Answers: 1. fish 2. Australia 3. in the cold season 4. furniture

**C. Work in pairs. Write two quiz questions. Can the class answer them?**

## 4.2 Question words



**A. What question words do you know? Make a list.**

*what, where...*

**B. Khaing Win lives in Australia. He goes to English classes there.**

**Match the questions and answers.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ___ 1. Why does he need English?               | a) Every day.                                     |
| ___ 2. When does the term begin?               | b) At the City College in Melbourne.              |
| <u>d</u> 3. What do they do in class?          | c) It's free.                                     |
| ___ 4. What time does the class start?         | d) They speak, read, write and listen to English. |
| ___ 5. Where does he study English?            | e) Because he wants to study at university.       |
| ___ 6. How often does he speak English?        | f) 8:30.  |
| ___ 7. How do students learn to speak English? | g) On February 27.                                |
| ___ 8. How much does the class cost?           | h) His friends and classmates.                    |
| ___ 9. Who does he speak with?                 | i) They practise all the time.                    |

**C. Complete the chart. Use your dictionaries if necessary.**

If the question starts with...	the answer is...
<i>where</i>	<i>a place</i>
<i>when</i>	
<i>how</i>	
<i>who</i>	
<i>what time</i>	
<i>how much / how many</i>	
<i>what</i>	
<i>why</i>	
<i>how often</i>	

*a way*  
*a frequency*  
*a reason*  
*a time*

*a time*  
*a thing*  
*an amount*  
*a person*

**D. Write questions using question words from exercise C.**

- Does it cost five thousand kyat? Ten thousand kyat? Fifteen thousand kyat?  
*How much does it cost?*
- Do they live in Mandalay? Hpa-an? Magwe?
- Do crocodiles eat fruit? Fish? People?
- Do you keep your rice in the kitchen? The storeroom? The bathroom?
- Do you eat breakfast at 6 o'clock? Half past seven? Twenty to nine?
- Does he read books because he enjoys it? For homework? To get information?
- Do you want 100 kyat? 1,000 kyat? 1,000,000 kyat?
- Do you use English at school? At work? At home?

### 4.3 Pairwork: Ban Ki-moon

- A. Work in pairs. Partner A: look at this page. Partner B: look at page 66.**  
 What do you know about the United Nations? What do you know about Ban Ki-moon?
- B. Read this text. There is some missing information.**  
 What questions do you need to find this information?



#### Ban Ki-moon

Ban Ki-moon is Secretary-General of the United Nations. He comes from \_\_\_\_\_, in South Korea. His name, Ki-moon, means ‘wisdom’. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_, French, Korean and Japanese. His job is very large – the United Nations has \_\_\_\_\_ member countries, almost every independent country in the world. 61,000 people work for the UN. He earns about \_\_\_\_\_ dollars per year.



His wife’s name is Yoo Soon-taek. They have \_\_\_\_\_ children. They live in New York, near the United Nations headquarters. In their free time they like \_\_\_\_\_ and learning languages.

Ban Ki-moon is very interested in the environment and often talks about global warming.

- C. Ask your partner the questions, and write the information in the gaps.**

### 4.4 Interview

- A. What do you want to know about your classmates? In pairs, think of as many *wh-* questions as you can. Use at least one of each question word from 4.2 C.**

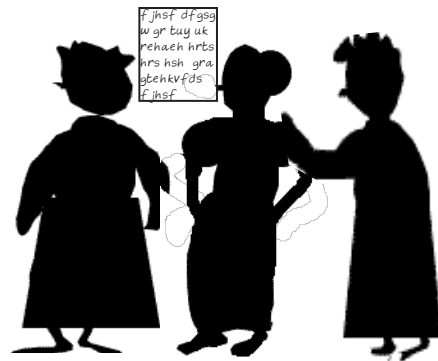
*How do you get to class?  
 When do you study English?*

- B. Find another partner. Ask him/her the questions.**

- C. Write her/his answers as a paragraph. Don’t write the person’s name.**

*\_\_\_\_\_ gets to class by bus. She studies English at night, after she gets home...*

- D. Put it on the wall. Go around and read the other paragraphs. Can you guess which paragraph is about which classmate?**



## 5. Pronunciation: Present Simple Verb Forms

### 5.1 Syllables



- 1.6** A. Read the text in the bubble and circle the verbs.  
Then listen to Khaing Win talking about his life in Australia.

- B. How many syllables does each verb have?  
Put the verbs in this chart.

one syllable	two syllables
come	finish

- C. Write about Khaing Win.

*He comes from Rakhine State...*

- D. In pairs, practise saying the paragraph.  
Which verbs add a syllable in the 3rd person?

- 1.7** E. Listen and check.

- F. Play *The Disappearing Paragraph*.

- G. What's the rule?

If a verb ends in a z, ch, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ sound, add another syllable.

- H. How many syllables are there in these verbs?

1. searches    2. decides    3. boxes    4. enjoys    5. discovers    6. misses

I come from Rakhine State, but now I live in Australia. I teach Burmese at a university near my house. I start work at 8.30 and finish at 4.00. I usually walk to work, but sometimes I go by car. I dress well for work - I always wear a tie. On Mondays I study English at night classes. I try hard with my English - I practise every day. At the weekend, I watch videos and fix my old car.

### 5.2 Checking pronunciation

- A. Look at the paragraph about Khaing Win, and write a similar paragraph about you. Write at least five sentences.

*I come from...*

*I start...*

*I go to...*

Read your paragraph to a partner.

- B. Listen to your partner's paragraph and take notes.

- C. Change partners. Read out the information you have about your first partner's life and habits.

Su Su comes from Taungoo. She starts work at 7.30.

- D. Listen, and check your partner's pronunciation.

### 5.3 *doesn't* and *don't*

- 1.8** A. Listen to these sentences.

He doesn't like staying at home.

She doesn't speak Chinese.

My dog doesn't sleep at night.

They don't go out very often.

I don't play the guitar.

We don't have any children.

- B. Practise saying the sentences with a partner.

## 6. Friendship, Romance and Family

### 6.1 Who's who?

- A. This is Zaw Aye's favourite photograph. Zaw Aye is the boy on the left, at the back. The other people in it are:

his grandfather	his mother	his father	his aunt	his uncle	his older sister
his younger sister	his brother	his friend	his niece	his sister's husband	his cousin

Who is who? What do you think?



- 1.9 B. Listen and check. Were you right? What does he say about these people? Listen again, and complete the chart.

	information
his grandfather	
his older sister	
his best friend	

- C. Answer these questions:

- Which person is not a relative?
- What's the word for his sister's husband?

### 6.2 Family members

- A. What family members do you know? Have a group brainstorm competition.

father-in-law    great-aunt

- B. Classify the family words into *female*, *male* or *both*.

- C. Pairwork. Ask your partner about her/his family. Use *Do you have a...?*

When you answer, give more information about that person.

Do you have a nephew?

No, I don't.

Do you have a grandfather?

Yes I do. He lives in Mandalay.

### 6.3 Your people

A. How many relatives do you have?  
Make a list.

uncles 5  
grandmothers 1

B. What other people are important in your life? Make a list.

my friends  
my neighbours

C. Tell your partner about your favourite person.

D. Tell the class about your partner's favourite person.

### 6.4 Khaing Win and Mi Lwin – a love story

A. The verbs in the box are all about love and marriage. What happens first? Put them in order. Do the other students have the same answer?

have children	get engaged
meet	get divorced
get married	fall in love
	go out together



It's 1965. Khaing Win and Mi Lwin \_\_\_\_\_ at a teacher training in Mandalay. They \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. Six months later, at the end of the training, they \_\_\_\_\_, and tell their families.

Unfortunately, her father doesn't agree, and sends Khaing Win away. In 1970, he \_\_\_\_\_ a Chinese woman. They \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. In 1971, Mi Lwin \_\_\_\_\_ to her neighbour. He drinks and beats her. She leaves him in 1975, and they \_\_\_\_\_.



In 1992, Khaing Win's wife dies, and he moves to Australia. One day, he is walking down the street, and he \_\_\_\_\_ Mi Lwin! They \_\_\_\_\_ again, and in 2004, they \_\_\_\_\_.

C. Re-tell the story without looking at it.

## 7. Writing: Filling in a Form

### 7.1 Personal information

A. When do you fill in forms? What types of form are there?

B. Match the vocabulary in the first column (1-12) with the items in the second column (a-l).

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Title             | a. Teacher           |
| 2. First name        | b. Australian        |
| 3. Last name         | c. Ms.               |
| 4. Date of birth     | d. English           |
| 5. Place of birth    | e. Single            |
| 6. Nationality       | f. David             |
| 7. Address           | g. 018033099         |
| 8. Postcode          | h. Mandalay          |
| 9. Marital status    | i. Johnson           |
| 10. Occupation       | j. October 9, 1965   |
| 11. Telephone number | k. 221 Martin Street |
| 12. Native language  | l. 8950 SE           |

C. What other information do you sometimes put on forms?

### 7.2 Complete the form

A. Follow these instructions:

1. Write your full name in capital letters.
2. Write your signature.
3. Circle the appropriate title. *Mr / Ms / Mrs / Miss / Dr / Other*
4. Write the names of
  - a. your town or city
  - b. your country
5. Circle the marital status that applies to you.  
*single / married / divorced / separated / widowed*
6. Write the names of the languages you speak.

B. Look at the application form below. What is it for?

C. Complete the following form with your personal information.

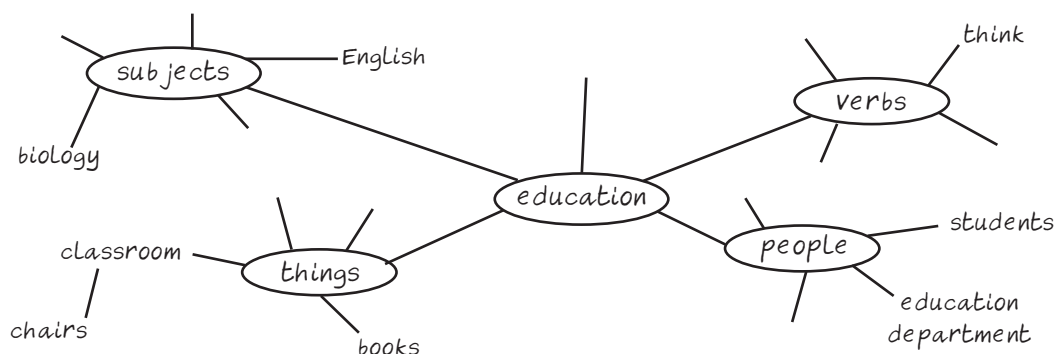
Healthy Living Sports Club	
<u>Membership Application</u>	
<i>Please write in capital letters.</i>	
Title:	Address:
First Name:	City:
Family Name:	Postcode:
Nationality:	Telephone Number:
Occupation:	Signature:
Date of Birth:	Date:



## 8. Thinking about Learning: Language Learning

### 8.1 Your opinion of education

- A. Make a mind map. Think of words about education. Write them on the mind map. Add more lines and categories if you need to.



- 1.10 B. Listen to the song. Put the first verse in the right order.

Teacher, leave them kids alone	___
All in all it's just another brick in the wall	___
We don't need no thought control	___
We don't need no education	1
All in all you're just another brick in the wall	___
No dark sarcasm in the classroom	___
Hey! Teacher! Leave them kids alone	___



- C. Do you like the song?

What do you think 'another brick in the wall' means in this song?

- a – a part of a house
- b – a way to control people
- c – security so people can't enter your home

Do you think education is 'another brick in the wall'?

### 8.2 Think about your language learning

- A. What things are important in learning English? Make a list.

*speaking*  
*vocabulary*  
*thinking*

- B. Are you good at these things?

Speaking?    Listening?    Writing?  
Reading?    Grammar?    Vocabulary?

For each one, give yourself a score out of 5. Are you better at some things? Why? Are you weak at some things? Why?

### 8.3 How can you improve?

- A. How can you improve your English? Make a class list on the board.

- B. In groups, choose one or two of the items from 8.2 B above. Make a list of ways to improve your English in that area.



# 9. Practice

## 9.1 Exercises

### A. Write the verb

Fill the gaps with verbs from the box. Write the verbs in the correct form.

work listen go (x2) study speak  
have (x2) play (x2) live (x2) fly  
visit (x2) drive watch

I have a sister and a brother. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ three children. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the city. They sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ me. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a truck.

My sister \_\_\_\_\_ for an NGO. She never \_\_\_\_\_ me – she \_\_\_\_\_ very far away. She often \_\_\_\_\_ to Bangkok, and \_\_\_\_\_ to meetings. She \_\_\_\_\_ five languages.

I'm a student. I always \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours every evening, and then I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ videos, or \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio. At the weekends, I usually \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball and football with my friends. We sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ to the next village, and \_\_\_\_\_ against their school.

### B. Positive and negative

Mi Mi is completely different from her parents. For example:

*She reads magazines, but she doesn't read newspapers. They read newspapers, but they don't read magazines.*

Complete these sentences about Mi Mi and her parents.

1. She listens to rock music, but she doesn't listen to news programmes.  
*They...*
2. They go to the theatre, but they don't go to parties.  
*She...*
3. They are hungry, but they aren't thirsty.
4. They smoke, but they don't speak English.
5. She plays volleyball, but she doesn't play chess.
6. They are teachers, but they don't work in a school.
7. They don't like the city, but they are happy.
8. She uses a computer, but she doesn't use a typewriter.

### C. Adverbs of frequency

Complete these sentences with adverbs of frequency so that they are true for you.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ smoke cigarettes.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ study English in the evenings.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ get up before 6am.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ eat Indian food.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ play sports at the weekend.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ ride a motorbike.

### D. wh- questions

Read the following information about a student named Somchai. Choose the correct *wh-* question word to make questions.

Somchai is a Thai student in New York. He speaks three languages – Thai, Malay, and English. He wants to be a teacher. His English is quite good, but sometimes people don't understand him. Somchai feels afraid when he speaks English, because he sometimes makes mistakes. He doesn't often speak English. He feels angry because he says Americans only speak English. Americans don't understand the problems people have learning a new language.

1. (Somchai / come from) Where does Somchai come from?
2. (Somchai / feel when he speaks English) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (Somchai / feel this way) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (Somchai / want to be) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Somchai / speak English) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (Somchai / feel angry) \_\_\_\_\_

### E. What's the question?

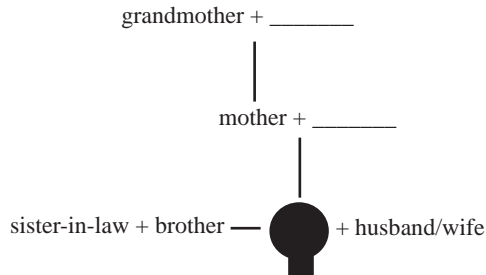
Here are some answers. Write the questions. There are many possible questions.

1. When do you get up?  
At 5.30.
2. What  
Burmese, Chinese, Kachin and English.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Because I want to talk to people in English.
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
My parents and my brother.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
In a small house near the river.
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
I do my homework, and sometimes I visit my friends.
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
I usually walk.

## F. Family

Make a family tree. Put these family members on it.

mother	son	father
daughter	grandmother	aunt
grandfather	uncle	granddaughter
father-in-law	grandson	mother-in-law
brother	brother-in-law	sister
sister-in-law	cousin	son-in-law
niece	nephew	daughter-in-law



## G. Introduction

You are talking to Mei Tze. What do you say?  
Write the conversation.

1. Hello. How are you?

Fine,  
thanks.

2.

Mei  
Tze.

3.

M - e - i T - z - e.

4.

China.  
And you?

5.

I'm a  
doctor.

6.

No,  
thanks. I'm not  
hungry.

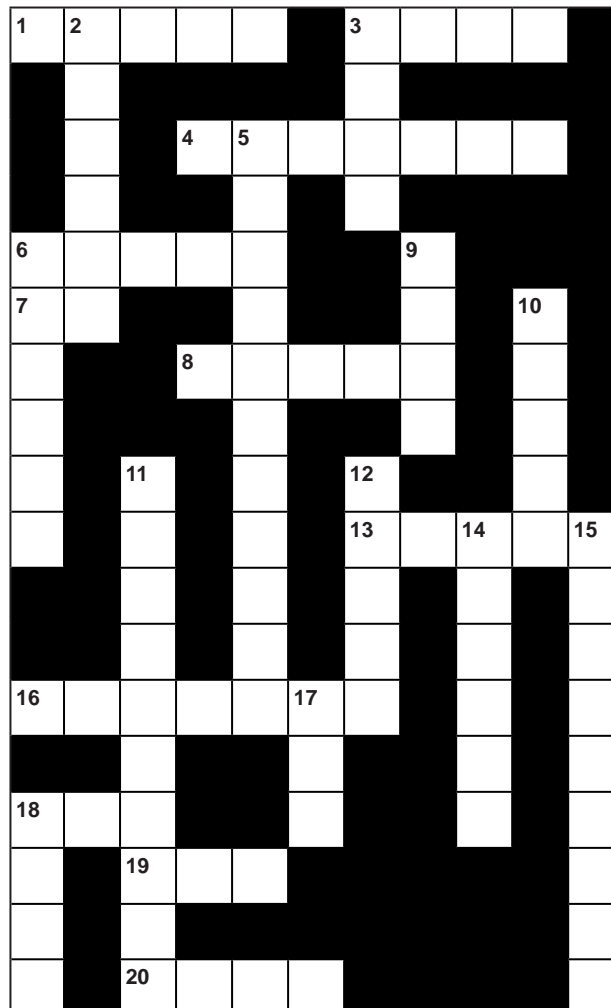
7.

Nice  
to meet you too.  
Goodbye!

## H. Crossword

### Across

- I don't \_\_\_ with you.  
You're wrong.
- Where do you come \_\_\_?
- I usually meet my \_\_\_  
at the weekend.
- She \_\_\_ dinner at 7pm.
- Would you like tea  
\_\_\_ coffee?
- My father listens to the  
news on the \_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_ drink tea. I drink  
20 cups every day.
- \_\_\_ to meet you!
- He has an important  
\_\_\_ - he's a doctor at  
the city hospital.
- She studies English  
\_\_\_ Japanese.
- Min Min doesn't  
\_\_\_ getting up early.



### Down

- A musical instrument  
with strings.
- What do you do in  
your \_\_\_ time?
- He never goes to  
\_\_\_ to eat.
- Do you live with  
your \_\_\_?
- What time do you  
\_\_\_ dinner?
- My sister's daughter.
- We usually play  
\_\_\_ after school.
- \_\_\_ you like some cake?
- Do you \_\_\_ by bus?
- Someone who lives near  
you.
- I don't \_\_\_ meat.  
I'm a vegetarian.
- The month after May.

## 9.2 Vocabulary review

**A. Do you know these words? Go through the list and tick (✓) the ones you know.**

**Write a translation or explanation for the words you don't know.**

agree (v)	engaged (adj)	improve (v)	personal (adj)
alarm clock (n)	enter (v)	independent (adj)	polite (adj)
alcohol (n)	especially (adv)	information (n)	reason (n)
application (n)	extra (adj)	[father]-in-law (n)	relatives (n)
band (n)	fashionable (adj)	interview (v, n)	relax (v)
beat (v)	fill in (v)	introduce (v)	romance (n)
boring (adj)	final (adj)	keep (v)	security (n)
carpenter (n)	fix (v)	leave [sb] alone (v)	separated (adj)
celebrate (v)	formal (adj)	list (v, n)	shower (n)
chart (n)	free time (n)	main (adj)	signature (n)
check (v)	friendship (n)	marital status	similar (adj)
complete (v)	furniture (n)	member (n)	skill (n)
control (n, v)	global warming (n)	nation (n)	storeroom (n)
conversation (n)	go out (v)	nationality (n)	title (n)
couple (n)	guess (v)	naughty (adj)	training (n)
decide (v)	guy (n)	necessary (adj)	useful (adj)
delicious (adj)	habit (n)	neighbour (n)	vegetarian (n, adj)
divorce (n)	headquarters (n)	office (n)	widowed (adj)
earn (v)	idea (n)	organise (v)	
effective (adj)	ideal (adj)	part (n)	

**B. Vocabulary quiz. What are these words and phrases? Use the vocabulary from the list above.**

1. Something you can do well.
2. To become better, or make something better.
3. You use this to wake you up.
4. Your wife's sister.
5. To ask someone questions to get information about their life, ideas or opinions.
6. A group of people who play music.
7. This person belongs to a club or organisation.
8. This is in whisky, beer and wine.
9. Most important.
10. This can mean to leave a building, or to be boyfriend and girlfriend.
11. To stop being married.
12. This person lives near you.

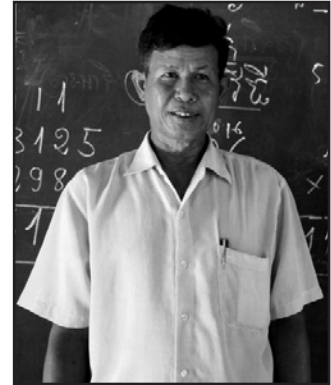
**C. Choose three words from the wordlist – not words from B. Write definitions of them, and give them to another student to guess.**

# Module Two

classroom language – imperatives – *there is/are* – *have/has got* – transport – syllables, stress and schwa – postcards – language needs and priorities

## 1. Classroom Language

### 1.1 Instructions



- 2.1** A. Listen. The teacher is giving instructions to the class. In which conversation are the students going to do these things?

read   1   listen        speak        write       

- B. Listen again. What does he want his students to do? Write the instructions you hear.

1	2	3	4
<i>collect them and give them to me</i>		<i>listen carefully</i>	

- C. What do you do in English class? Complete the sentences with as many activities as you can think of.

Read... *the text, the story on page 33,*

Listen to... *the teacher, your partner,*

Write...

Discuss...

Repeat...

Answer...

Work... *in pairs,*

Practice...

- D. Work in pairs. Partner A: give an instruction from C. Partner B: follow partner A's instruction.



### 1.2 Classroom questions

- A. These requests contain mistakes. Correct them.

- How do say လုံခြုံရေး in English?
- How to pronounce R-H-Y-M-E?
- Can you repeat that again, please?
- Sorry, I'm not understand.
- How do you 'exactly' spell?
- Please that on the board.
- What means 'recently'?
- How do you call this in English?
- What 'conversation' in Burmese ?
- Can I borrow pen?

- B. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions with:

- What does... mean?
- Can you spell...?
- How do you say... in English?
- What's... in Burmese?
- How do you pronounce...?

- C. What do you say in these situations?

- You don't know the meaning of a word.
- You didn't hear the teacher's instructions.
- You don't understand something.

## 2. What is Where?

### 2.1 Behind the door

A. Look at these doors. What rooms do you think are behind them?

B. Read the sentences. Which room do they describe?  
Can any sentences describe both rooms?

1. There's a blackboard.
2. There's a big desk by the blackboard.
3. There are posters on the walls.
4. There's a shelf in the corner.
5. There are two maps beside the posters.
6. The room's got a mosquito net.
7. The room's got three blankets.
8. The room's got bamboo desks.



C. What else do you think is in each room?

D. Now look at these doors. What rooms do you think they are?



E. Which room are these things in?

police officer	bucket	computer	telephone	drinks
toilet	cell	photocopier	prisoners	cigarettes
	money	sweets	chair	lock
				calculator

What else might be in the rooms?

Write a few sentences about each room.

Show your sentences to another student. Did you imagine the same things?

## 2.2 What's in your classroom?

- A. Make a list of all the things in your classroom.

*a blackboard*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ *students*

- B. What other things do you want in your classroom?

*12 computers*

- 2.2** C. Listen to Kyi Kyi talking about her classroom. What's in her classroom? What's not in her classroom?

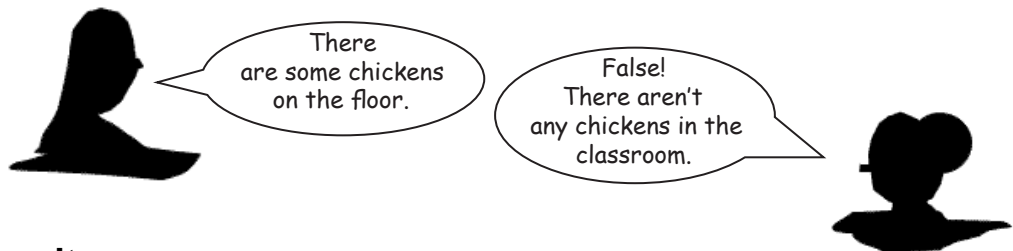
✓	✗
<i>a blackboard</i>	<i>computers</i>

- D. These sentences are false. Write true statements about Kyi Kyi's classroom.

1. There aren't any desks in her classroom.  
*There are 14 desks in her classroom.*
2. There isn't a blackboard.
3. There's a whiteboard.
4. There are some computers.
5. There aren't any cassettes.
6. There aren't any maps.
7. There's a teacher in the classroom.

- E. Write six true sentences and six false sentences about your classroom.

- F. Work in pairs. Partner A: read your sentences aloud. Partner B: listen to the sentences. If you hear a false sentence, correct it. Then change roles: Partner B reads and Partner A listens.



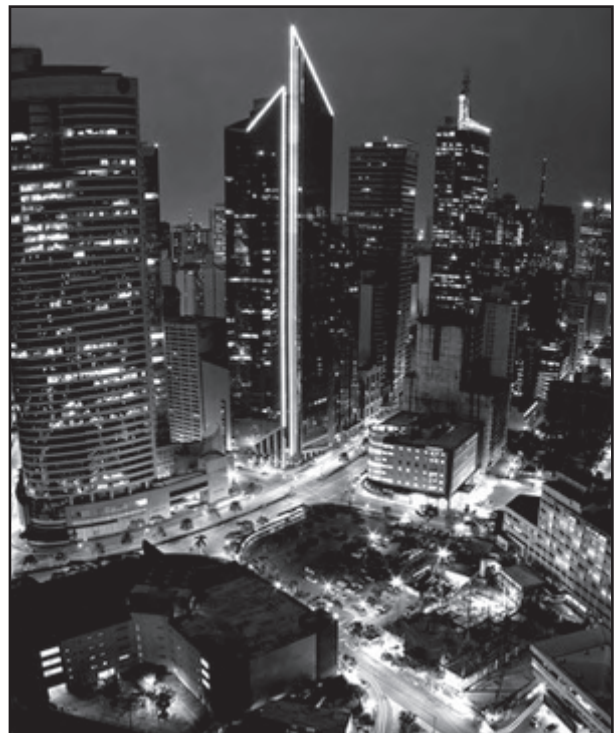
## 2.3 Going to the city

- A. Kyaw Kyaw is moving to a big city to live with his uncle. He doesn't know the city at all. He wants to write a letter, asking his uncle about the city. What questions can he ask? Make a list.

*Are there any animals?*  
*Is there a cinema?*

- B. Read Kyaw Kyaw's letter.

*Dear Uncle,*  
*I have some questions about the city. Are there any animals? I want to bring my dog. Are there any dogs in the city? Also, I like watching movies. Is there a cinema? What about sports - is there a football pitch? Is there a swimming pool?*  
*How do people travel? Are there any bicycles? Are there any buses? Is there a train?*  
*Love from your nephew Kyaw Kyaw.*



- C. Look at this table. It shows what there is in the city.  
Use this information to complete Uncle's reply.

animals	✓
dogs	✓
cinema	✓
football pitch	x
swimming pool	✓
bicycles	x
buses	✓
train	x

Dear Kyaw Kyaw,  
There are some animals in the city.  
There are a lot of rats, and there are some cats.

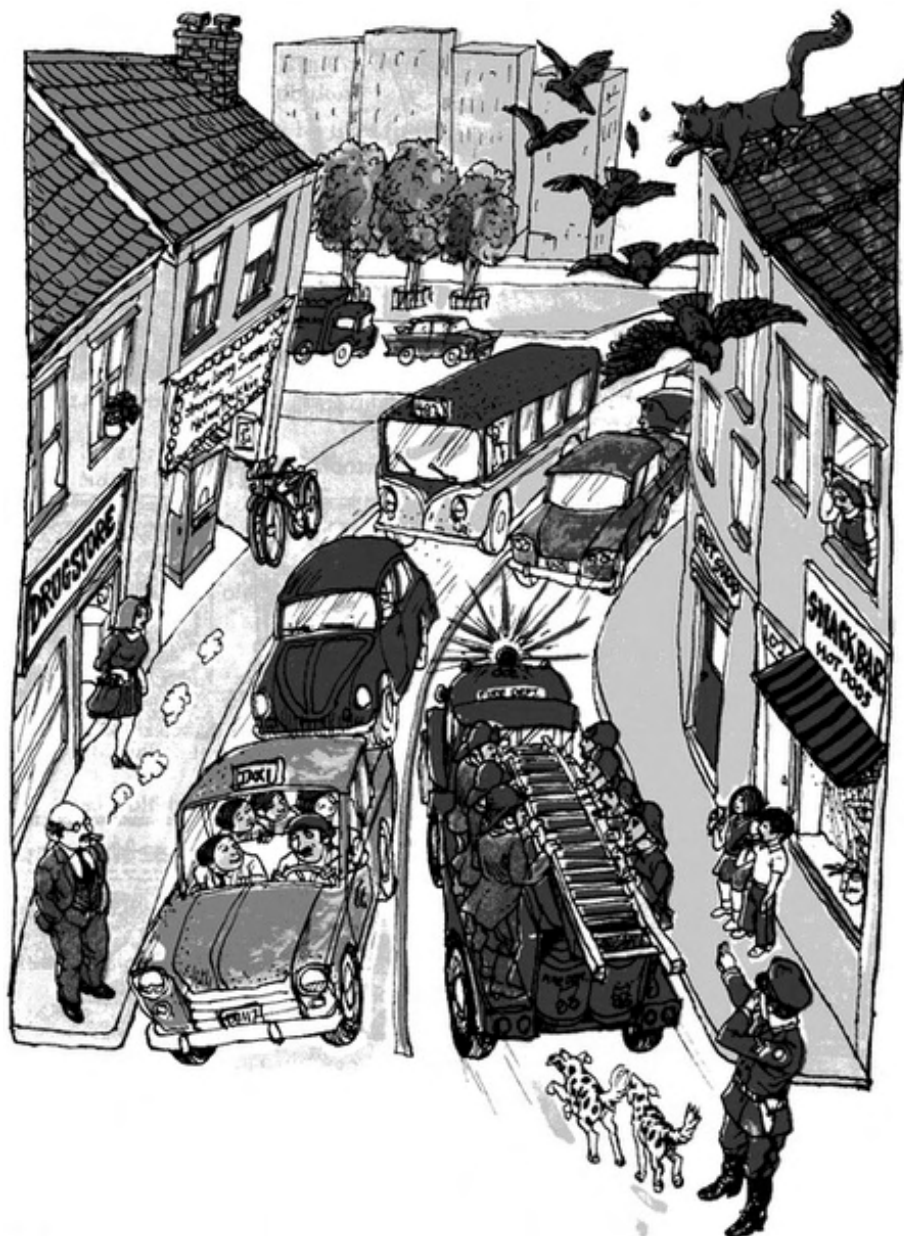
Love,  
Uncle

- D. Work in pairs. Ask your partner questions about her/his home town. Then tell the class.

There's a big lake in Mi Mi's home town. There isn't a high school.

## 2.4 In the city

- A. Look at this picture for three minutes.  
Try to remember as much as you can.
- B. Now turn to page 66 and answer the questions.



### 3. have got

#### 3.1 Complaining students

A. Do you know these words? complain dormitory mosquito rat support

B. These students have just arrived at their new school. They aren't happy. Fill the gaps with *has/have/hasn't/haven't got*, and *there is/are/isn't/aren't*. Use contractions if possible, e.g. *He's got* (not *He has got*).



2.3 C. Listen and check.

2.4 D. Now listen to their teacher.  
Which student has got wrong information?

E. Answer the questions.

1. Why isn't there a computer teacher?
2. Why aren't there any computers?
3. Why have they got a lot of rats?

Who do you support: the teachers or the students?

#### 3.2 What have you got?

A. Read the dialogue.

**Aye Aye** - Have you got a pen?  
**Ben** - No sorry, I haven't.  
**Aye Aye** - Have you got a pencil?  
**Ben** - Yes, I have. Here.  
**Aye Aye** - What else have you got in your bag?  
**Ben** - I've got a banana, my house keys, a flash drive and some sunglasses.  
 Oh no, I haven't got my notebook!

B. Use the dialogue to answer the questions.

1. Has Ben got a pen?
2. Has Ben got a pencil?
3. Has Ben got his house keys?
4. What has Ben got in his bag?
5. What is Ben's problem?

C. What have you got in your bag?  
Have you got...?

- a notebook
- a flash drive
- sunglasses
- a pen
- a dictionary

Make lists.

*I've got... I haven't got...*

D. Work in pairs. Has your partner got the same things? Ask and answer.

E. Tell the class about your partner.

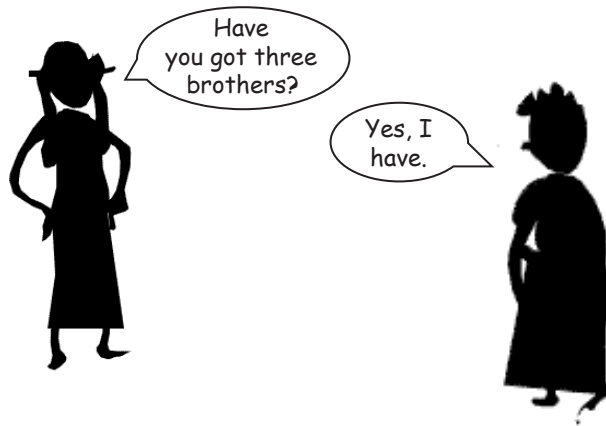


### 3.3 Find someone who...

Go around the room and ask questions.

Find someone who's got:

- three brothers
- a watch
- red shoes
- parents from different ethnic groups
- an English story book
- two cats
- a hat



### 3.4 Describe the people

Do you know who Kofi Annan is? Look at the picture of Kofi and Nane Annan, and correct the information in the sentences.

1. Kofi Annan hasn't got a beard.  
*Kofi Annan's got a beard.*
2. He's got black hair.
3. He's got a small nose.
4. Nane Annan's got black hair.
5. She's got a moustache.
6. She hasn't got a necklace.
7. Kofi and Nane Annan have got hats on.
8. They've got big ears.



### 3.5 Pairwork: The office

Work in pairs. Partner A: look at this page. Partner B: look at page 67.

You and your partner both have a picture of an office. The pictures are almost the same, but there are eight differences. Find the differences without looking at each other's pictures. Ask questions, e.g.

- How many... are there?
- Where's the...?
- Have you got a... in your picture?
- Is the... next to/on/under the...?



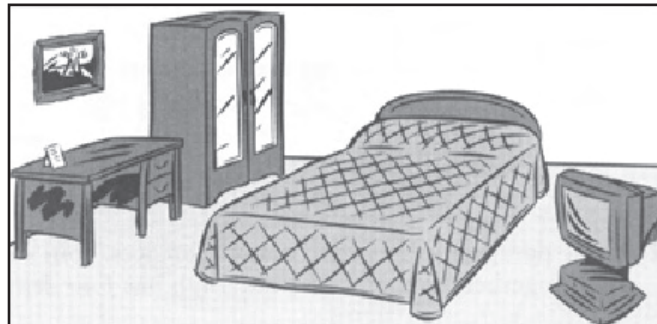
## 4. More About *there*

### 4.1 In the bedroom

A. Look at this picture of a bedroom. Read the description.

Circle the mistake in the description.

In this room, there's a big bed with a blanket on it. There's no mosquito net. Next to the bed, there's a computer. There's a cupboard with two mirrors, and a desk. There's a radio on the desk. There's a picture on the wall above the desk. There are no windows, and there's no lamp in the room.



There are two ways you can make negative statements with *there*:

<b>Single countable noun</b>	There is no teacher in the class.	There isn't a teacher in the class.
<b>Plural noun</b>	There are no students in the class.	There aren't any students in the class.
<b>Uncountable noun</b>	There is no water in the cup.	There isn't any water in the cup.

They have the same meaning.

B. Look at your classroom. What things are in it?

Write sentences about the things below, using *there is/are (no)*, e.g.

chairs                      *There are some chairs.*  
elephants                 *There are no elephants.*

- |            |                |             |             |
|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. teacher | 4. map         | 7. chickens | 10. coffee  |
| 2. chalk   | 5. electricity | 8. books    | 11. bananas |
| 3. paper   | 6. furniture   | 9. snow     | 12. food    |

### 4.2 The town of Wonderville

A. Read the politician's speech about his town of Wonderville.

Fill the gaps with the positive or negative forms of *there is/are*.



Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I am the mayor of Wonderville. I am here today to talk to you about our wonderful town.

Today \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(1)</sup> 10,000 people in our beautiful town. We are all happy. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(2)</sup> problems here. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(3)</sup> good jobs for all our people. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(4)</sup> good schools for all our children. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(5)</sup> nice houses for all our families. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(6)</sup> police here. We don't need them, because \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(7)</sup> crime. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(8)</sup> guns. Our streets are clean. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(9)</sup> rubbish, and no pollution. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(10)</sup> many parks, theatres and cinemas in our town. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(11)</sup> entertainment for everyone. And \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(12)</sup> free public transport - buses and trains that go wherever you need to go.

\_\_\_\_\_<sup>(13)</sup> many reasons why Wonderville is a great town! \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(14)</sup> a good life for you here in Wonderville! Come and live in wonderful Wonderville!

# 5. Transport and Travel

## 5.1 Vocabulary

A. What types of transport do you know?  
What prepositions do you use with them?

*by bicycle by elephant*

Which ones have you used?

B. Look at the types of transport in your list.  
Rank them:

- From fastest to slowest
- From most expensive to cheapest.
- From most comfortable to least comfortable

## 5.2 How to get there

A. Three people describe how they travel from Moulmein to Rangoon. Fill the gaps with the words in the box. You can use some of them more than once.

takes gets to leaves  
costs arrives pay



'I usually fly.  
I leave home  
at 7.30 in  
the morning.

The plane \_\_\_\_\_ Mingaladon Airport at about 8.30. It  
\_\_\_\_\_ in Moulmein by 9.15, so the journey \_\_\_\_\_ less  
than one hour. It's expensive - it \_\_\_\_\_ about \$50 - but it's  
very fast.'

'I go by train, because I like  
to look at the countryside. I

catch the 8.00 train, which \_\_\_\_\_ Moulmein at 1.00. The train  
is faster and more comfortable than the bus, and cheaper than  
the plane. Except that I have to pay foreigner prices! For me, it  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$25, but people from Burma only \_\_\_\_\_ 8,000 kyat.'



'I usually take the bus. I leave my house at  
4am and wait beside the road. The journey  
\_\_\_\_\_ a long time - about 9 hours. The bus is very crowded and  
uncomfortable! It is also very cheap - it only \_\_\_\_\_ 3,000 kyat.'



B. What do they say are the *advantages* (good points) and *disadvantages* (bad points) about each type of transport?

	advantages	disadvantages
plane	<i>fast</i>	
train		
bus		



### 5.3 Trains, buses and planes

**A. Someone is describing the train journey from Rangoon to Mandalay.**

Match the first and second halves of the sentences, and write them as a paragraph.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| I usually go                      | <i>the night train.</i>                       |
| It costs                          | <i>at about eight o'clock in the morning.</i> |
| I always catch                    | <i>about fourteen hours.</i>                  |
| It leaves Rangoon Railway Station | <i>by train.</i>                              |
| It arrives in Mandalay            | <i>at 6.00pm.</i>                             |
| The whole journey takes           | <i>12,000 kyat.</i>                           |

*I usually go by train. It costs...*

**B. Now write about the bus journey and plane journey from Rangoon to Mandalay. Use the information in the box, and your own information if you like.**

<b>Bus</b>
From the bus station. 10,000 kyat. Morning. Eleven hours. Leaves 5.15am. Arrives 4.15pm.

<b>Plane</b>
From Mingaladon airport. 50,000 Kyat. Afternoon. One hour. Leaves 3.30pm. Arrives 4.30pm.

### 5.4 How do I get there?

**A. If you want to go somewhere, what questions can you ask?**

**B. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.**

- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. is / the / where / office?     | 5. leave / time / does / what / it ?  |
| 2. get / do / how / I / there ?   | 6. time / what / it / arrive / does ? |
| 3. what / the / is / best / way ? | 7. take / it / how / does / long ?    |
| 4. it / often / does / go / how ? | 8. does / much / how / cost / it ?    |

**2.6 C. Listen to the questions, and repeat.**

**D. Here are some answers. Match them with the questions from B.**

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Every hour.         | 5. By boat, or on foot.  |
| 2. 5,000 kyat.         | 6. By boat is easier.    |
| 3. In Lek Tho village. | 7. About two hours.      |
| 4. At 1pm.             | 8. At 11 in the morning. |

**E. In pairs, practise asking and answering the questions. Use different answers if you like.**

Where is the office?

On 75th Street, near the hospital.

F. Neil wants to visit his friend Htoo Aung, who lives in Mae Pa. He phones and asks how to get there. Read the text, then look at Htoo Aung's answers. What are Neil's questions?

1. Q: How do I get to your house ?  
A: By motorbike, car or linecar.
2. Q: What ?  
A: By linecar.
3. Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: 10 baht.
4. Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: About ten minutes.
5. Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: At 6.00 in the morning.
6. Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: On the main road.
7. Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: You can walk.



You can get to Lek Tho by motorbike or car, but the best way to get there is by linecar. It costs 10 baht, and it takes about ten minutes. The linecars leave every fifteen minutes, starting at 6.00 in the morning. The linecar stops on the main road. You can walk to my house from there.



### 5.5 A trip to Namhkam



A. Have you ever been to Namhkam? What do you know about Namhkam?

B. Read the text. Guess the missing information.

Namhkam is a pretty town in the mountains \_\_\_\_\_ from Mandalay, in Burma. The best way to get there is \_\_\_\_\_. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ to get there, and costs \_\_\_\_\_. You can't get there by train because \_\_\_\_\_. You can also \_\_\_\_\_. That costs about \_\_\_\_\_.

2.7 C. Listen to the audio and check your guesses. Were you right?

### 5.6 Adjectives to describe transport

A. Five people talk about public transport. Which two adjectives go best with each bubble?

2. I can never find a seat, especially in the mornings, and they stop many times on the way.

3. The tickets cost a lot but they've got lovely, large, soft seats.

4. They don't cost much, but they have a lot of accidents.

1. They always come on time, but the seats are very hard, especially on a long journey.

5. Sometimes they come and sometimes they don't, so very few people use them.

- comfortable
- uncomfortable
- cheap
- expensive
- fast
- slow
- safe
- dangerous
- unpopular
- crowded
- reliable
- unreliable

**B. What journeys do you often make? What type of transport do you use? Complete two more rows of this chart. Leave the other two blank.**

from	to	transport	takes	cost	adjectives
<i>the pagoda</i>	<i>the river</i>	<i>on foot</i>	<i>2 hours</i>	<i>free</i>	<i>slow, cheap</i>

**C. Work in pairs. Have conversations about your journeys, and complete the whole table, e.g.**



Where do you go?  
 How do you get from the pagoda to the river?  
 How long does it take?  
 How much does it cost?  
 What's it like?

*From the pagoda to the river.  
 On foot.  
 2 hours.  
 It's free.  
 It's slow but it's cheap.*



## 6. Pronunciation: Syllables, stress and schwa

### 6.1 Syllables and stress

**A. Look at these words. How many syllables have they got? Put them into the correct columns.**

2 syllables	3 syllables	4 syllables
	<i>advantage</i>	

advantage  
 separated  
 culture

interview  
 cupboard  
 negative

corner  
 nationality  
 mountain

**2.8 B. Listen and check.**

Most English words have one syllable that is stronger than the others. This is called the *stress*.

Stressed syllables are usually louder, longer and clearer than unstressed (weak) ones. For example, we say 'TEA-chuh' (not 'TEA-CHER' or 'tea-CHER'). Stress is a very important part of pronunciation in English. If you don't get it right, people may not understand you.

**2.8 C. Listen again to the words and repeat them. Where is the stress? Underline the stressed syllable in each word, e.g. advantage**

### 6.2 /ə/ Schwa

Do you know this sound: /ə/? It is called *schwa*. It is pronounced *uh*, like the *a* in *ago*, and the *er* in *teacher*. There is one schwa in each of the words in 6.1.

**2.8 A. Listen again, and circle the schwas, e.g. (ə)dvantage**

**B. Practise saying the words with a partner.**

**C. Think: how are stress and schwa related?**

## 7. Writing: Describing a Place

### 7.1 Conjunctions

#### A. When you describe a town or city, what can you talk about? Make a list.

buildings...

#### B. Match the first and second halves of the sentences.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Shanghai is a beautiful city,                | a. or go swimming in the sea.             |
| 2. It is one of the world's biggest cities,     | b. but it can be quite oily.              |
| 3. The streets of the old town are very narrow, | c. but they are often very crowded.       |
| 4. There are many interesting places to visit,  | d. and it also one of the busiest ports.  |
| 5. In the afternoon you can visit the park,     | e. so you need a phrasebook.              |
| 6. In the evenings you can see acrobats,        | f. so there are no cars or buses.         |
| 7. The food there is very good,                 | g. or you can watch a Chinese opera.      |
| 8. The people in Shanghai eat a lot of pork,    | h. so there are expensive clothing shops. |
| 9. Shanghai is an Asian fashion centre,         | i. and also lots of seafood.              |
| 10. Most Chinese don't speak English,           | j. but it is quite polluted.              |

#### C. What's the rule? Fill the gaps with *and*, *or*, *but* or *so*.

1. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to add information.
2. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to show a result.
3. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to show contrast.
4. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to show a choice.

#### D. Complete the description of Tasmania, Australia. Fill the gaps with *and*, *or*, *but*, or *so*.

Tasmania is a beautiful place. It is close to the mountains <sup>1.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the sea. The weather is not too cold, <sup>2.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it often rains. It can sometimes rain for days, <sup>3.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ people often complain about the weather there. The summer has very little rain, <sup>4.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that is the best time to go. In the summer there are sports events <sup>5.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ concerts.

You can get to Tasmania by plane, <sup>6.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the best way to get there is by boat. The boats are very large <sup>7.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you can bring your car on them. It takes about eight hours <sup>8.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it is very cheap. It is faster to go by plane, <sup>9.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it is more interesting by boat.

### 7.2 In a place

#### A. Read the postcard and identify the following parts of it:

- Opening
- Place description
- Accommodation
- Present activity
- Earlier activities
- Possible plans for later
- Next meeting between writer and reader
- Closing

#### B. Write a description of a place that you know.

Write about the interesting

places that are there (e.g. teashops, restaurants, mountains, temples), and the different ways to get there (e.g. bus, train, boat). Include at least three sentences using *and*, *but*, *or* and *so*.

Dear Mike,

Greetings from Singapore! This is such a busy place! The city is an island. It's not very big but a lot of people live here. There are a lot of shops in Singapore. Most of them are really expensive, but there are some cheap places too. I live in a small apartment near Peninsula Plaza. You can buy cheap Burmese food there so I go there every day. I'm sitting there now eating some mohinga. Last Sunday I went to the Jurong Bird park and saw a lot of beautiful birds. Next Sunday I'm going to the zoo with my friends from work. Take care, and I'll see you next month.

Love, Maung Bo



Michael Hunt  
486A Apple Road  
Westtown 7510  
Northopia

## 8. Thinking about Learning: Needs and Priorities

### 8.1 Analyse your needs

A. Why are you learning English? Read this information.

Needs Analysis	
Step 1	Decide on your <i>main purpose</i> for learning English, e.g. <i>for work</i> .
Step 2	Make a list of <i>specific situations</i> where you need to use English, e.g. <i>speaking on the telephone, answering questions, giving information, writing business letters...</i>
Step 3	Decide which <i>skills</i> you need for each situation, e.g. <i>more vocabulary, better listening skills...</i>

B. Min Zaw is studying English. He works for an HIV prevention organisation.

Complete the chart about Min Zaw.



I need to read medical reports and magazines in English. I need to know lots of medical words for diseases and medicines. Most medicine labels and instructions are in English. I also need to talk to international NGOs and foreign doctors who visit our clinic.

main purpose	specific situations	skills/knowledge
work	read medical reports and magazines	medical vocabulary  reading

C. Now do the same for you.

main purpose	specific situations	skills/knowledge

### 8.2 Priorities

A. Think back to Module 1, exercise 8.2. What do you think are your weak points? Are any of these important skills or knowledge that you need from 8.1 B?

weak + important = **high priority**

For example, if you need to read a lot to study medicine, but your reading is weak, then improving your reading is a *high priority*. If you also need medical vocabulary, but you feel you already know a lot of this, it is *low priority*.

What are your English learning priorities?

B. What can you do to improve your priority areas? Make a list of the things you can do. After you have made your list, read the text on page 67.



## 9. Practice

### 9.1 Exercises

#### A. Classroom English

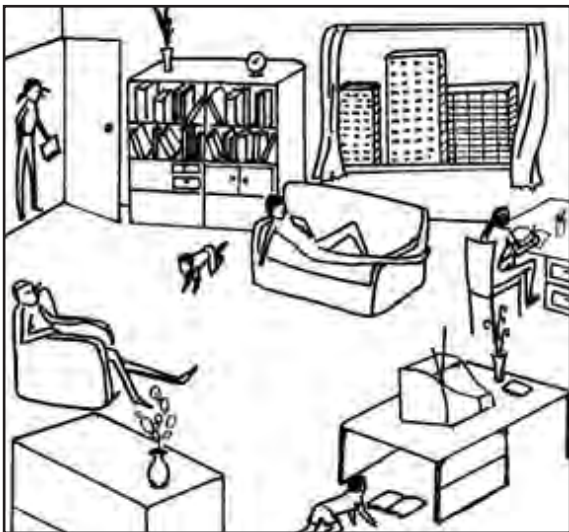
Put these instructions and requests in order.

- your books 98 open at your page  
*Open your books at page 98.*
- questions the pairs ask answer and in
- the listen cassette to
- in answers your write the books
- of question the four groups discuss in
- mean disadvantage does what ?
- do business how you spell ?
- Burmese in do how say you that ?
- again you please that say can ?
- R-H-Y-M-E you how pronounce do ?

#### B. What's in the room?

Here is a living room.

Complete these sentences about it.



- There's a television on the small table.
- There's
- There are
- There are
- There isn't
- There aren't any
- There's no
- There are no

#### C. Is there a...?

Answer these questions about the living room.

- Is there a bookshelf in the room?  
*Yes, there is.*
- Is there any fruit on the table?
- Are there any beds in the room?
- Are there any pictures on the wall?
- Are there any buildings outside?
- Are there any animals in the room?
- How many people are there in the room?

#### D. there is / have got

Kiki is a very difficult tourist. She's visiting your area, and she wants to know what she can do there.

Write the questions.

e.g. airport / got

*Has Mae La Oon got an airport?*

hospital / there

*Is there a hospital?*

- swimming pool / got
- museum / there
- teashops / got
- restaurants / there
- mountains / there
- hotel / got
- disco / got
- shops / there

Now write the answers to her questions.

e.g. *Has Mae La Oon got an airport?*

*No, it hasn't.*

*Is there a hospital?*

*Yes, there is. It's on the main street.*

#### E. Transport vocabulary

Classify these types of transport into: human-powered, animal-powered and motor-powered. Some can go in more than one column.

foot	elephant	horse	motorbike
car	truck	bicycle	aeroplane
camel	taxi	buffalo	cart
train	bus	trishaw	boat

human	animal	motor
foot		



## F. Translate

Translate this dialogue into your own language.

Stacey - How do I get to the city?

Aung Ko - I usually go by bus.

Stacey - How much does it cost?

Aung Ko - 40 baht.

Stacey - What time does it leave?

Aung Ko - Every morning at 9am.

Stacey - How long does it take?

Aung Ko - 4 hours.

Stacey - Where does it leave from?

Aung Ko - You can catch it on the main road.

## G. Complete the conversation

You want to visit your friend. What do you say?

Write the conversation.

1. *Where do you live?*

Near  
the hospital.

2.

By bus.

3.

Every  
30 minutes.

4.

About an  
hour.

5.

200  
kyat.

## H. Pronunciation

In the following words, underline the stress, circle the schwa and write the number of syllables.

1. mo(or) 2

2. syllable

3. answer

4. complain

5. buffalo

6. neighbourhood

## I. Word search

What are these words? Find them in the box.

- Sorry, I don't understand. Can you repeat that please?
- The teacher uses a marker to write on the \_\_\_\_.
- Can I \_\_\_\_ your pen? I'll give it back to you later.
- I don't have a \_\_\_\_ net in my room.
- The opposite of 'safe'.
- The train is more \_\_\_\_ because the seats are soft.
- It costs 0 baht. It's \_\_\_\_.
- How do you \_\_\_\_ A-N-S-W-E-R?
- The linear is not very \_\_\_\_\_. It never arrives on time.
- I use a \_\_\_\_ when I don't know how to spell a word.
- What does 'recently' \_\_\_\_?
- A \_\_\_\_ is a machine you use for maths.
- The train \_\_\_\_ Rangoon at 7:30 and \_\_\_\_ at 10:30.
- I don't like to take the bus. It's always really \_\_\_\_ so there are never any seats.
- It \_\_\_\_ one hour to get from my house to school.

f	r	e	e	a	r	t	i	p	h	i	e	e
a	e	c	p	u	n	s	a	q	u	b	d	j
p	p	a	y	b	t	n	m	k	g	r	i	c
r	e	l	i	a	b	l	e	t	e	g	c	o
o	a	c	e	j	d	c	a	e	f	s	t	m
n	t	u	m	a	t	e	n	e	i	i	i	f
o	s	l	k	r	v	d	u	e	u	s	o	o
u	u	a	t	r	o	e	h	q	h	w	n	r
n	w	t	y	i	e	z	s	w	o	o	a	t
c	s	o	s	v	t	o	k	r	l	k	r	a
e	r	r	i	e	m	s	r	c	o	l	y	b
o	v	o	r	s	o	o	l	o	d	e	r	l
e	v	q	w	h	b	y	p	a	n	n	m	e
w	a	x	l	d	a	n	g	e	r	o	u	s
c	w	h	i	t	e	b	o	a	r	d	k	s
f	f	a	y	e	l	d	b	a	u	q	u	c

## 9.2 Vocabulary review

**A. Do you know these words? Go through the list and tick the ones you know. Write a translation or explanation for the words you don't know.**

accident ( <i>n</i> )	crowded ( <i>adj</i> )	narrow ( <i>adj</i> )	request ( <i>n, v</i> )
accommodation ( <i>n</i> )	discuss ( <i>v</i> )	needs analysis ( <i>n</i> )	result ( <i>n</i> )
advantage ( <i>n</i> )	dormitory ( <i>n</i> )	of course ( <i>adv</i> )	rubbish ( <i>n</i> )
analyse ( <i>v</i> )	entertainment ( <i>n</i> )	on foot ( <i>adv</i> )	seafood ( <i>n</i> )
apartment ( <i>n</i> )	flash drive ( <i>n</i> )	on time ( <i>adv</i> )	share ( <i>v, n</i> )
at the moment ( <i>adv</i> )	football pitch ( <i>n</i> )	phrasebook ( <i>n</i> )	situation ( <i>n</i> )
beard ( <i>n</i> )	greetings ( <i>n</i> )	plan ( <i>n, v</i> )	specific ( <i>adj</i> )
borrow ( <i>v</i> )	home town ( <i>n</i> )	point ( <i>n</i> )	speech ( <i>n</i> )
building ( <i>n</i> )	human ( <i>n, adj</i> )	pollution ( <i>n</i> )	sunglasses ( <i>n</i> )
bus station ( <i>n</i> )	identify ( <i>v</i> )	popular ( <i>adj</i> )	support ( <i>v, n</i> )
carefully ( <i>adv</i> )	imagine ( <i>v</i> )	possible ( <i>adj</i> )	swimming pool ( <i>n</i> )
choice ( <i>n</i> )	instructions ( <i>n</i> )	poster ( <i>n</i> )	theatre ( <i>n</i> )
clear ( <i>adj</i> )	journey ( <i>n</i> )	prevention ( <i>n</i> )	transport ( <i>n, v</i> )
clinic ( <i>n</i> )	lamp ( <i>n</i> )	priority ( <i>n</i> )	trip ( <i>n</i> )
comfortable ( <i>adj</i> )	linear ( <i>n</i> )	public ( <i>adj, n</i> )	type ( <i>n</i> )
complain ( <i>v</i> )	lock ( <i>n, v</i> )	recently ( <i>adv</i> )	whole ( <i>adj</i> )
countryside ( <i>n</i> )	medical ( <i>adj</i> )	reliable ( <i>adj</i> )	wonderful ( <i>adj</i> )
crime ( <i>n</i> )	mosquito net ( <i>n</i> )	report ( <i>v, n</i> )	

**B. Vocabulary quiz. What are these words and phrases? Use the vocabulary from the list above.**

1. By walking.
2. The place you come from.
3. A place you can go when you are sick.
4. Places you can stay.
5. Not late.
6. A large piece of paper with information and/or pictures, usually on a wall.
7. For the use of all people.
8. Now.
9. To talk about something.
10. Full of people.
11. You put this on your door so others can't go in.
12. A short journey.

**C. Choose three words from the wordlist – not words from B. Write them down with the letters in the wrong order, e.g. crime = *recim*. Show them to a partner. and say the translation. Can your partner identify the word?**

# Module Three

the present continuous – *there is/are + -ing* – eating and drinking – containers – likes and dislikes – instructions – language learning resources

## 1. What's Happening Now?

### 1.1 Imagining

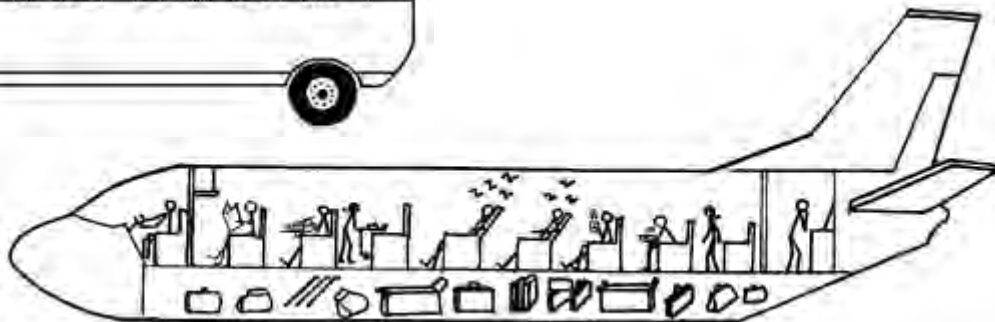
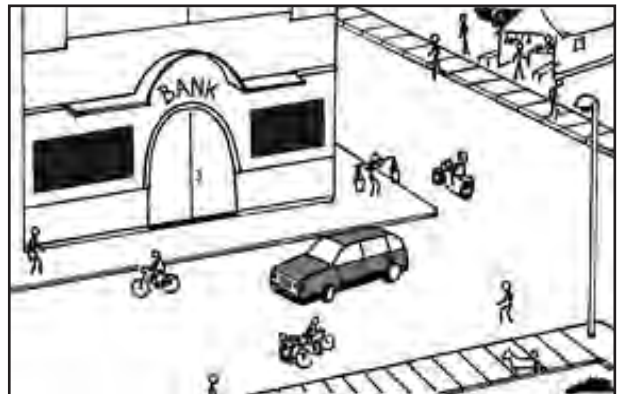
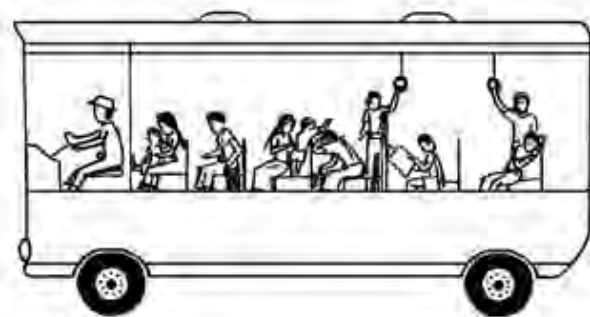
- A. Kyaw Kyaw is sitting in a linecar on his way to the city. He's writing his journal in the linecar. Read the journal. Is he enjoying himself?



I'm travelling to the city to live with my uncle! I'm wearing my best clothes. I'm feeling very excited, but a little afraid, too. I think the journey is dangerous – the driver's going much too fast. There are three other people in the linecar. One man is smoking a big cheroot. Two women are talking, and eating some fruit. I'm thirsty, and I'm feeling a little sick. I want some water...

- B. Choose one of these pictures. Imagine you are one of the people in the picture. You are travelling. Think of what is happening.

I'm travelling to...  
I'm wearing...  
I'm eating...  
I'm drinking...  
I'm feeling...



- C. Work in pairs. Ask your partner questions. Can you guess which picture s/he is in?

Where are you going?

Are you eating?  
What are you eating?

How are you feeling?

## 1.2 Bad behaviour

- A. In each picture (a-c), some people are doing something wrong. Say what they are doing (or not doing). Here are some useful verbs.

eat talk smoke phone cry drink listen read study throw



- 3.1 B. Listen to Ma Win in Picture c. She is complaining about the woman on the telephone. Answer these questions.

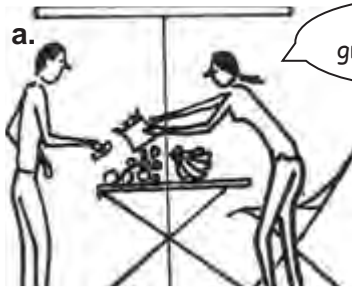
1. Who is Ma Win listening to?
2. What is she talking about?
3. What is the woman in front doing?
4. What are the other people doing?
5. Are they happy?



- C. Play *Keep Talking* with Picture c. The first person says a sentence about the picture. The next person says a different sentence about the picture. Continue until nobody can think of any new sentences.
- D. Imagine you are one of the people in Picture b. What are you doing? What are you thinking about? Write about what is happening around you.

### 1.3 Present simple or continuous?

A. Look at these pictures. What do the people do? What are they doing now?  
Write a few sentences about each person.



a.

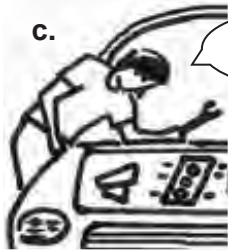
I'm a greengrocer.

She sells fruit and vegetables.  
At the moment, she's working.  
She's helping a customer. She's selling fruit and vegetables.



b.

I'm a journalist.



c.

I'm a mechanic.



d.

I'm a teacher.



I'm a thief.

e.

B. Work in pairs. Ask your partner about these activities. Ask about their usual habits, and about what they're doing now.

1. eat meat
2. smoke cigarettes
3. breathe
4. learn English

5. fight with your classmates
6. argue with your teacher
7. wear a longyi
8. sleep in the classroom
9. feel sick

Do you eat meat?

Sometimes, at dinner.

Are you eating meat now?

No, I'm not.

C. What other things do you do? Are you doing them now?  
Think of some more conversations. Perform them to the class.

### 1.4 What's happening in your life?

A. What's life like for these people at the moment? What do you think they're doing (and not doing)? Here are some ideas – use your own ideas, too.

study	drink	read	sleep	take medicine	play football	dance
throw water	have fun	go out	work hard	visit friends		

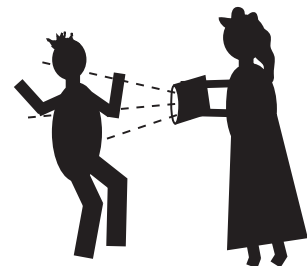


I've got three big examinations this week.

I'm studying every day.  
I'm not going out a lot.



Mi Mi's ill in bed.  
She's got malaria.



It's the water festival!

B. What's happening in your life? What are you doing? What are you not doing? Tell the class.

## 1.5 Listening: We're busy

- 3.2** A. You will hear two people saying what they are doing at the moment.  
Listen and tick the correct boxes.

Is s/he...	Woman	Man
very busy?		
studying for an exam?		
getting ready for visitors?		
reading a novel?		
moving mats?		
looking after a sick relative?		
looking for a new house?		
looking for a job?		

**B. Answer the questions.**

- Why is the woman moving furniture around?
- Why is the woman looking for a new house?
- How many people are coming to stay in her house?
- What is the man reading?
- When are his exams?
- What does he want to read?

- C. Some answers are on the right. The questions on the left are mixed up.  
Put the words in the correct order.**

- woman's is at staying who house the ?
- need house why a she does large ?
- man why the is hard-working?
- exams are when his ?

*A large family.*

*Because a lot of people will come to stay.*

*He has exams soon.*

*In three months.*

## 2. Song: Tom's Diner

### 2.1 In a diner

A diner is a type of cheap restaurant in America. In this song, a woman is sitting in a diner. She is singing about the things happening around her.

- A. Here is a picture of Suzanne Vega, the singer. She is sitting in the diner. Discuss:**

- What is in the picture?
- What is she doing?
- What is she thinking about?

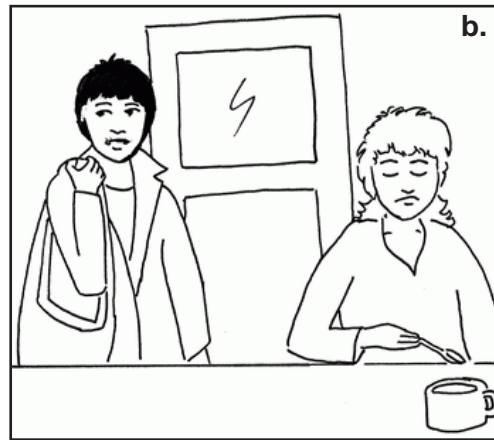


- B. Match these words with the definitions.**

- reflection
- shake
- pour
- argue
- pretend
- horoscope
- funnies
- cathedral
- hitch
- straighten
- stockings
- counter
- notice

- to make people think wrong things about you
- to disagree or quarrel with someone
- funny cartoons in newspapers
- to quickly move something from side to side
- what you see when you look in a mirror
- to lift something
- you pay at this table in a shop
- to put water, or other liquid, in something
- to make something neat, tidy or straight
- to see and know about something
- warm clothes women wear over their legs
- a large church
- a type of fortune-telling, often printed in newspapers and magazines

3.3 C. Listen to the song. Which picture is correct – a or b?



D. Circle the differences between 1a and 1b, and between 2a and 2b.

Make sentences comparing the pictures.  
Then compare your answers with another student.

In Picture b, the woman is carrying a bag. In Picture a, she's carrying an umbrella.

E. Fill the gaps using information from the song.

1. The weather is bad. It \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.
3. The woman outside the diner \_\_\_\_\_ at her reflection.
4. The waiter \_\_\_\_\_ the coffee.
5. The waiter \_\_\_\_\_ to the woman at the door.
6. The woman at the door \_\_\_\_\_ her umbrella.
7. The waiter and his friend \_\_\_\_\_ to say 'hello'.
8. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ to the cathedral bells.

F. Imagine you are sitting in a diner, restaurant or teashop. This can be a real place that you know well, or it can be an imaginary place. Write a song, or the first verse of a song. Use Tom's Diner as model. Think about these things:

- What are you eating and drinking?
- What are other people around you doing?
- What are you thinking about?
- What are you listening to?

Start your song with *I am sitting in the...*

I am sitting in the teashop on the corner near the pagoda...



### 3. There's Something Happening

#### 3.1 There's a boy reading a comic



#### A. Look at the picture.

There's a boy. He's reading a comic.

**There's** a boy **reading** a comic.

There are some girls. They're talking.

**There are** some girls **talking**.

Write sentences about the other people in the picture.

1. drink beer                      *There's a boy drinking beer.*
2. smoke a cigarette
3. hold a stick
4. laugh
5. watch the situation

B. Choose a picture from this module. Write some sentences about it using *there is/are + -ing*. Read them to your group. Can they guess which picture you are describing?

#### 3.2 Buildings you know

A. Look around your classroom. Are these sentences true or false?

- a. There's a dog sleeping in the corner.
- b. There's a teacher writing on the blackboard.
- c. There are some students sitting quietly.
- d. There's a woman picking up her pen.
- e. There's a man wearing a white shirt.
- f. There are some people walking around outside the classroom.

3.4 B. Listen to this woman describing her house when she was a small child.

C. Close your eyes. Remember a house you lived in when you were a small child. What is in that house? Who is in that house? Describe it to your partner.

### 3.3 Pairwork: Listen and draw

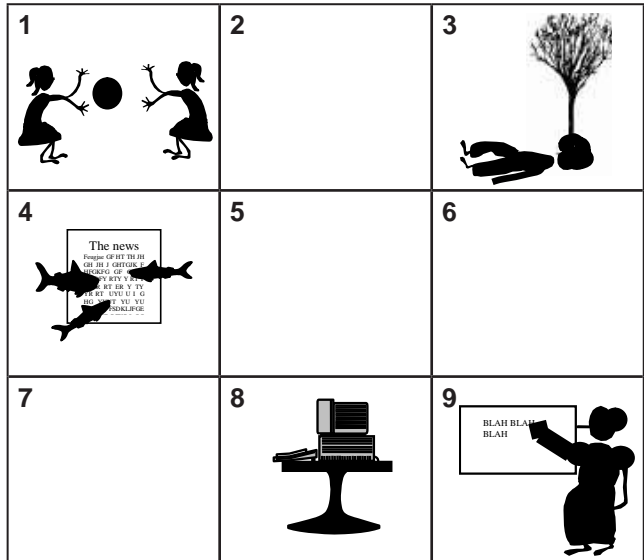
Partner A: look at this picture.

Partner B: look at the picture on page 68.

Partner A: choose a box with a picture in it (1, 4, 8 or 9). Describe the picture to Partner B. S/he will draw it.

Then Partner B will describe a picture. Draw it in the correct box.

In box 3, there's a man sleeping under a tree...



## 4. Eating and Drinking

### 4.1 What do you eat?

A. Look at the picture. Do you know all of these foods? Match them with the words and phrases.



yellow beans

fishpaste

pork

fish

salt

eggs

cooking oil

cabbage

carrots

bananas

B. Classify the food into food you eat often, and food you don't eat often. Can you add any more to the lists?

I often eat...

I don't often eat...

C. Classify the food into natural and manufactured food. Can you add any more to the lists?

natural

manufactured

D. Have a group brainstorm competition about food. In groups, list as many types of food as you can.

E. What questions can you ask about food? Make a list of questions.

What's your favourite food?

F. Ask and answer your food questions in pairs.

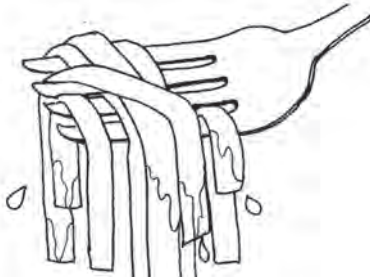
G. Tell the class about your partner's food habits and opinions.

Ko Gyi likes pineapples, but he doesn't often eat them.



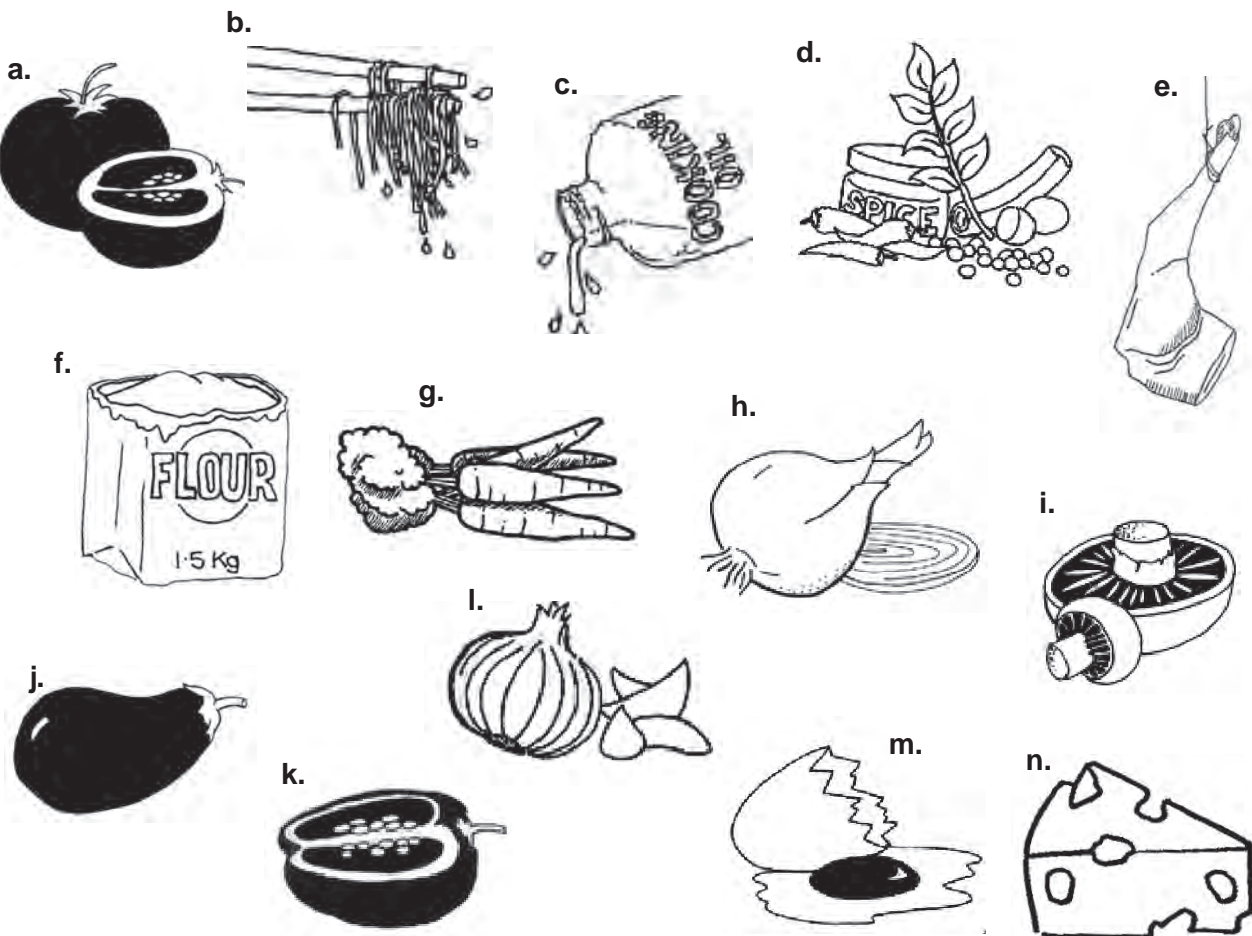
## 4.2 Pizza and pasta

A. Pizza and pasta come from Italy. Nowadays, people from all over the world eat them. Have you ever eaten pizza or pasta? What ingredients are in them?



B. What are these ingredients? Match the word and the picture.

cheese	tomatoes	eggs	noodles	garlic	oil	peppers	spices
	eggplant	meat	mushrooms	flour	onions	carrots	

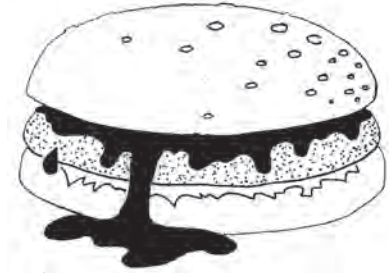


**C. Listen to the audio. A man is describing how to make pizza and pasta. Which ingredients are for pizza? Which ingredients are for pasta?**

- D. Which dish:**
- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. can vegetarians eat         | 3. do you eat with a fork? |
| 2. do you cook for 30 minutes? | 4. is flat and round?      |

### 4.3 Recipes

**A. Here is a hamburger. What do you think the ingredients are? Make a list.**



**B. Here is a recipe for hamburgers. Put it in order.**

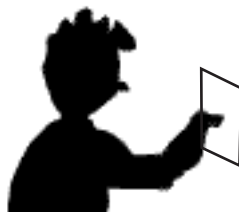
- Cut the bread rolls in half, and toast them a little.
- Add some tomato, lettuce and onion. It's ready to eat!
- Make them into small, flat cakes. Cook these in a little oil.
- Mix them together with an egg, some flour and a little oil.
- Chop the meat, onions and garlic.
- Put the meat cakes in between the two halves of the bread rolls.

**C. Here are some verbs you use when you talk about cooking. Match the verbs with the phrases. Some verbs can go with more than one phrase.**

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| mix  | the oil and the onions                 |
|      | the fish                               |
| chop | three eggs and some sugar              |
| cook | the lemon juice                        |
| add  | some salt                              |
| put  | the water in the pot                   |
| make | small, round cakes                     |
|      | the flour with the chilli and potatoes |
| boil | bean curry                             |
|      | the garlic to the sauce                |

**D. What can you cook? Think of a recipe. What are the ingredients? How do you cook them? Make some notes. Use the verbs from C.**

**E. Do a pair dictation. Tell your partner how to make your dish. Your partner writes down your recipe.**



First,  
chop the cabbage  
and mix it with the sugar  
and the chilli...

## 5. More Food

### 5.1 Food and containers

- A. Brainstorm a list of containers. How many can you think of?

*bottle*

- B. What food and drink can you get in these containers?

Match the possible pairs.

A bottle of...

A can of...

A packet of...

A bag of...

A jar of...

A carton of...

*biscuits oil flour*

*rice milk coffee*

*tomatoes honey*

*cigarettes tea*

*sweets fishpaste*

*salt fish*



### 5.2 Food and health

- A. Think of a shop you know, and make a list of food and drink you can buy there.

What containers do they come in? Include these on the list.

*bottles of lemonade*

- B. Are these foods and drinks *good for you* (healthy) or *bad for you* (unhealthy)?

Put them into three categories: healthy, not very healthy and unhealthy.

healthy (eat a lot of this)	not very healthy (eat some of this, but not a lot)	unhealthy (don't eat much of this)

- C. How often do you eat or drink these foods? Write four sentences, or short paragraphs.

1. (every day)
2. (quite often)
3. (not very often)
4. (never)

- D. Are you a healthy eater? Give yourself a mark out of 10: /10

### 5.3 Roleplay: In the shop

- A. Work in groups of three or four. One person is the shopkeeper. The others are customers. Shopkeepers write lists of ten things they have in their shop, with prices. Customers write lists of three things they want to buy. Don't show each other your lists!

- B. The customers try to buy their things from the shop. If the shopkeeper has got it on their lists, they can sell it to the customer. If the shopkeeper hasn't got it on their list, the customers can't buy it at that shop, and have to go to a different shop. Try to buy all the things on your list.

## 6. Likes and Dislikes

### 6.1 What does Mel like?

- A. This is Mel. She's going to talk about her likes and dislikes.  
 What do you think she likes?  
 Tick the things you think Mel likes.

walking	travelling
coconut juice	spending time with her mum
dogs	selfish people
durian	pollution
washing dishes	



3.6 B. Listen and check.

3.6 C. What does she say about each thing? Listen again, and write the phrase that she uses.

walking	<i>I like walking</i>	dogs
travelling		selfish people
coconut juice		durian
spending time with her mum		pollution
washing dishes		

D. Rank them from *love* to *hate*.



### 6.2 What do you like?

A. Match the faces to the phrases.



don't mind	hate	like
don't like	love	

B. Make true sentences about yourself.

Use these words and phrases:

1. fishpaste
2. playing football
3. the hot season
4. reading
5. doing homework
6. mosquitoes
7. swimming
8. pop music
9. English class

### 6.3 Elizabeth's problem

Elizabeth lives in Rangoon. She has a problem. She wants your opinion.

A. Read about Elizabeth's problem.



I like living here. I like the people and the food, and I love the market! But I have one problem. Sometimes when I walk down the street people shout 'You! You!' or 'Hey, you!' I hate this! In my country people talk like this if they want to fight, or they say it to dogs. Why do people say it to me? I think they learn it from Hollywood movies. I hate Hollywood movies - they're not like real life. Why don't they say 'Excuse me' or 'Hello'? How do I get them to stop?

B. Work in groups. What is Elizabeth's problem? What can she do? Give her some suggestions.

## 6.4 Questionnaire: What type of person are you?

- A. Do you know these adjectives?** ambitious fun relaxed  
Do you think you are ambitious, fun or relaxed? You can be more than one!
- B. Answer this questionnaire about yourself. Use a dictionary if necessary.**  
For each answer, give yourself points:

1 point = *I hate it*, 2 points = *I don't like it*, 3 points = *I don't mind it*, 4 points = *I like it*, 5 points = *I love it*

Do you like...

1. studying?
2. making money?
3. going to meetings?
4. listening to the news?
5. exercise?

Total score \_\_\_\_\_

Do you like...

1. going to parties?
2. gossip?
3. sports?
4. visiting friends?
5. jokes?

Total score \_\_\_\_\_

Do you like...

1. sleeping?
2. eating sweets?
3. watching movies?
4. listening to music?
5. hammocks?

Total score \_\_\_\_\_

- C. Add up your scores. The left column is *ambitious*. The middle column is *fun*. The right column is *relaxed*. Which is your highest score?**
- D. Compare your scores with a partner. What is his or her highest score?**  
Tell someone else about your partner.

## 7. Writing: Describing a Process

### 7.1 Giving instructions

When you explain the step-by-step order of how to make or do something, you are giving instructions. One way of giving instructions is to use the **imperative** form of the verb: 'Sit!' 'Go!' etc.

- A. When do we give instructions? Think of some examples.**

- B. Match the following problems (1-5) with the solutions (a-e).**

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. It's really hot in this room           | a. Put on a sweater.             |
| 2. I'm hungry.                            | b. Take some medicine.           |
| 3. I have a terrible headache.            | c. Turn on the fan.              |
| 4. I feel cold.                           | d. Look it up in the dictionary. |
| 5. I don't know the meaning of this word. | e. Eat something                 |

What tense are the verbs in a-e?

- C. Here is some advice on how to stay healthy. Write it again as instructions, using imperatives.**

#### How to stay healthy

It's good to eat lots of fruit and vegetables, and it's also very important to get some exercise. Another good idea is to drink lots of water every day. I also recommend sleeping 8 hours every night. And another thing: I think it's very important to try to relax as much as possible.

1. *Eat lots of fruit and vegetables.*

- D. Write three more instructions on how to stay healthy.**

## 7.2 Signal words

- A. When we write instructions we use 'signal words' such as *first*, *next*, *thirdly*, *then* and *finally*. Fill the gaps with the correct signal words.

If you want to paint a room there are many things you need to do. 1. \_\_\_\_, choose the colour of paint you would like. 2. \_\_\_\_, buy the paint. 3. \_\_\_\_, move the furniture in the room. 4. \_\_\_\_, tape the windows. 5. \_\_\_\_, begin to paint the room.

- B. Put the following steps in the correct order.

### How to do well in a job interview

- \_\_\_ You can get information about the company through the internet and friends.  
 \_\_\_ Third, be on time!  
 \_\_\_ First, find out about the company.  
 \_\_\_ Finally, thank the interviewer for her/his time.  
 \_\_\_ Second, dress formally for the interview.  
 \_\_\_ Fourth, be polite during the interview.

- C. Now write your own description of a process. Make sure you use imperatives and transition words such as: *first*, *second*, *next*, *then* and *finally*.

## 8. Thinking about Learning: Resources

### 8.1 Resources for language learning

- 3.7 A. Listen to Kyi Kyi describing the resources she can use at school and outside school. Tick the resources she can use.

	<i>Kyi Kyi</i>		<i>you</i>	
	<i>school</i>	<i>outside</i>	<i>school</i>	<i>outside</i>
English language radio programmes				
English language TV programmes				
English language movies				
DVD player				
Video camera				
Computer				
Internet				
English music cassettes or CDs				
Cassette player				
Story books				
Grammar books				
Newspapers				
Magazines				
English-English dictionary				
Bilingual dictionary				
People to speak English with				

- B. What about you? What resources do you have to learn English? Complete the chart.

- C. How many hours each week do you spend doing these things?

- Attending English class.
- Studying other subjects in English.
- Listening to English (outside class).
- Talking in English.
- Reading English.
- Writing English.
- Doing English exercises.

Total \_\_\_\_\_

Is this more or less time than you thought?



## 9. Practice

### 9.1 Exercises

#### A. The present continuous

Robert and Su Htet are doctors. They have a baby, Chit Po, and two older children, a son called Min Ko and a daughter called Lily. Before, Su Htet stayed at home to look after the children. Now that Chit Po is older, she has decided to go back to work. Robert is staying home to look after the children. Today is his first day as a house-husband.



It's 7.00pm and Su Htet is walking through the door now...

**Su Htet:** Hello, dear. Is everything alright?

**Robert:** Aaargh! Everything is going wrong here. The food is burning on the stove. Lily is watching television. It's very loud, and it's giving me a headache! Min Ko and the dog are fighting. Min Ko is crying and the dog is barking. Chit Po is kicking me! The phone's ringing. I'm going crazy! HELP!

#### B. Present simple or continuous?

Write sentences in the present simple or present continuous, positive or negative. Use these verbs.

behave	sleep	help	fight
wash	watch	kick	cook
			make

Lily usually helps her parents. But she \_\_\_\_\_ now. She \_\_\_\_\_ television.

Min Ko is a quiet child. He usually sleeps in the afternoon. However, he \_\_\_\_\_ now. He \_\_\_\_\_ with the dog.

Chit Po doesn't usually \_\_\_\_\_ his father. He's a polite baby. But not at the moment! All the children usually \_\_\_\_\_ at home. But now they are being very naughty!

Su Htet usually \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. She enjoys cooking, and she's a good cook. But she's not cooking tonight.

Robert \_\_\_\_\_. He doesn't usually cook. He \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes after dinner.

Make true sentences about the picture. Use positive or negative forms of the present continuous.

1. Su Htet / look after the children today.
2. She / work.
3. Robert / look after the children.
4. He / stay at home. He / go to work.
5. Lily / help her father.
6. She / lie on the floor.
7. Robert / answer the telephone.
8. Robert / smile.
9. Su Htet / arrive home now.
10. She / smile.

#### C. Write the questions

Here are some answers. Write the questions.

1. Who is looking after the children today?  
Robert.
2. \_\_\_\_\_?  
He's kicking Robert.
3. \_\_\_\_\_?  
They're fighting.
4. \_\_\_\_\_?  
She's a nurse.
5. \_\_\_\_\_?  
No, she's working today. Robert's looking after the children.
6. \_\_\_\_\_?  
It's 7.00.
7. \_\_\_\_\_?  
Three children: Chit Po, Min Ko and Lily.

### D. Crossword: Verb + -ing

Complete the crossword. All the answers end in *-ing*.

**Verbs you need**  
do drive get go have lie make read ride  
run smoke stay take talk wait

**Across**

2. 'Where are you \_\_\_\_\_?' 'To the cinema.'
4. They're \_\_\_\_\_ with their relatives.
7. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ a poster for history homework.
9. There's someone \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone at the moment – you can use it soon.
11. He's putting on his clothes.  
= He's \_\_\_\_\_ dressed.
13. There's a girl \_\_\_\_\_ her bike in the park.
14. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ a good time?
15. 'Why is that man \_\_\_\_\_?'  
'He's trying to catch the bus.'

**Down**

1. He can't come out. He's \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.
3. She's sick. She's \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.
5. He's \_\_\_\_\_ the children to school in the car.
6. That boy's \_\_\_\_\_ a cigarette!
8. They're standing at the bus stop. They're \_\_\_\_\_ for a bus.
10. She's \_\_\_\_\_ a book in the living room.
12. 'Slow down! You're \_\_\_\_\_ too fast!'

### E. Food search

There are 20 food words in the puzzle. How many can you find? They are up, down and across.

→    ↑    ←    ↓

f	i	s	h	p	a	s	t	e	p	p	a
b	e	a	n	o	i	n	o	g	o	a	t
q	u	r	p	r	i	c	e	a	t	p	o
c	h	i	c	k	e	n	g	b	a	a	r
a	r	l	s	d	a	e	r	b	t	y	r
k	e	l	o	s	t	h	f	a	o	a	a
e	p	i	g	a	r	l	i	c	d	e	c
j	p	h	i	l	s	e	l	d	o	o	n
t	e	c	m	t	o	m	a	t	o	c	b
k	p	n	l	m	o	o	r	h	s	u	m


### F. Containers


Answer these questions.


1. What do you keep in bottles?
2. Where do you put rice?
3. Where do you put lemon juice?
4. What do you keep in cans?
5. What do you keep in bags?
6. Where do you put drinking water?


### G. Likes and dislikes


Make sentences about Lu Lu Aung's likes and dislikes.

  
 1. dogs  
*She hates dogs.*

  
 2. living in the city

  
 3. her job

  
 4. cleaning her house

  
 5. papayas

## 9.2 Vocabulary review

### A. Do you know these words? Go through the list and tick the ones you know.

Write a translation for each word. List the words you don't know.

advice ( <i>n</i> )	eggplant ( <i>n</i> )	manufactured ( <i>adj</i> )	recipe ( <i>n</i> )
ambitious ( <i>adj</i> )	excited ( <i>adj</i> )	meat ( <i>n</i> )	recommend ( <i>v</i> )
attend ( <i>v</i> )	explain ( <i>v</i> )	meeting ( <i>n</i> )	resources ( <i>n</i> )
behaviour ( <i>n</i> )	feel ( <i>v</i> )	mind ( <i>v, n</i> )	sauce ( <i>n</i> )
bilingual ( <i>adj</i> )	flat ( <i>adj</i> )	mushroom ( <i>n</i> )	score ( <i>n, v</i> )
biscuit ( <i>n</i> )	floor ( <i>n</i> )	natural ( <i>adj</i> )	selfish ( <i>adj</i> )
bottle ( <i>n</i> )	flour ( <i>n</i> )	noodles ( <i>n</i> )	shout ( <i>v</i> )
breathe ( <i>v</i> )	fun ( <i>n</i> )	notice ( <i>v, n</i> )	similar ( <i>adj</i> )
cabbage ( <i>n</i> )	garlic ( <i>n</i> )	novel ( <i>n</i> )	solution ( <i>n</i> )
carton ( <i>n</i> )	gossip ( <i>n, v</i> )	nowadays ( <i>adv</i> )	spices ( <i>n</i> )
cheese ( <i>n</i> )	herbs ( <i>n</i> )	oil ( <i>n</i> )	sweater ( <i>n</i> )
cheroot ( <i>n</i> )	hold ( <i>v</i> )	onion ( <i>n</i> )	terrible ( <i>adj</i> )
chop ( <i>v</i> )	hope ( <i>v</i> )	opinion ( <i>n</i> )	tidy ( <i>v, adj</i> )
comic ( <i>n</i> )	ingredients ( <i>n</i> )	packet ( <i>n</i> )	tin ( <i>n</i> )
compare ( <i>v</i> )	issues ( <i>n</i> )	peppers ( <i>n</i> )	toast ( <i>n, v</i> )
container ( <i>n</i> )	jar ( <i>n</i> )	pick up ( <i>v</i> )	tomato ( <i>n</i> )
continue ( <i>v</i> )	joke ( <i>n, v</i> )	pour ( <i>v</i> )	usual ( <i>adj</i> )
customer ( <i>n</i> )	lecture ( <i>n</i> )	pretend ( <i>v</i> )	
definition ( <i>n</i> )	lettuce ( <i>n</i> )	questionnaire ( <i>n</i> )	
dishes ( <i>n</i> )	liquid ( <i>n</i> )	real ( <i>adj</i> )	

### B. Vocabulary quiz. What are these words and phrases? Use the vocabulary from the list above.

1. To take up something in your hand, or to collect.
2. You mix these with meat or vegetables to make them taste good.
3. When you are in a building, you stand on this.
4. To speak very loudly.
5. This can help you understand the meaning of a word.
6. Every problem needs this.
7. To say that something is good; to suggest.
8. Able to speak two languages.
9. Name five containers.
10. Made by people or machines.
11. To talk about other people's private lives.
12. After you cook or eat food, you have to wash these.

### C. Do a *Write Yourself In* activity. Work in pairs. Partner A names a word from the wordlist. Partner B writes a sentence using the word *I* and the word provided.

tidy

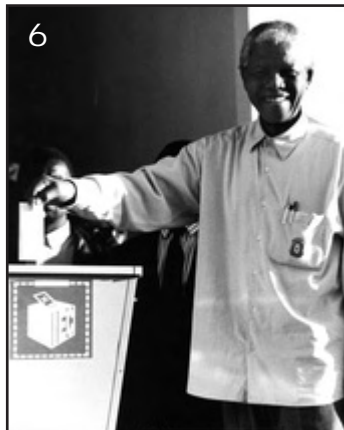
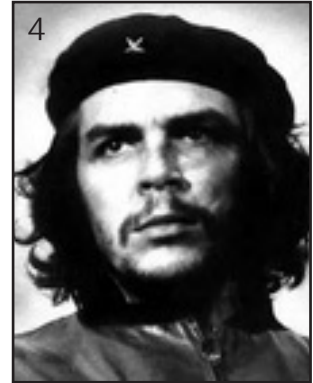
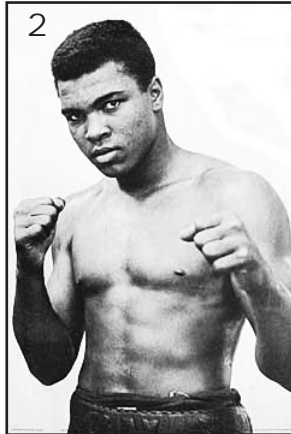
I tidied my desk before I left work today.

# Module Four

the past simple – famous people – time expressions – in a house –  
adverbs of degree – restaurants – na

## 1. What Happened?

### 1.1 Famous people



#### A. Do you know any of these people? What do you know about them? Who is who?

Muhammad Ali      Sirimavo Bandaranaike      Wangari Maathai      Simon Bolivar  
Nelson Mandela      Britney Spears      Marie Curie      Che Guevara

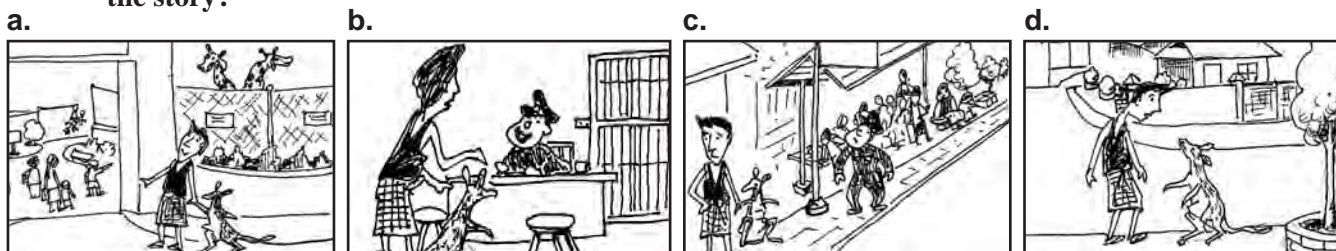
#### B. Match each person with what they did, and fill the gaps.

1. Britney Spears sang 'Whoops I did it Again'.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ fought revolutions in South America in the 1950s and 1960s.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ liberated six South American countries from colonialism.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ won the world heavyweight boxing championship nine times.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ struggled to end apartheid in South Africa.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ was the world's first woman prime minister.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ discovered radium.

#### C. Look at the verbs used in B. What tense are these verbs? What is the base form of these verbs? Which verbs are regular, and which are irregular?

## 1.2 Listening: Dee Dee and the kangaroo

A. You are going to hear a joke about a man, Dee Dee, and a kangaroo. Here are some pictures about the story, but they are not in order. Work in groups. What do you think happens in the story?



4.1 B. Listen to the joke and put the pictures in order. C. In groups, retell the story.

## 1.3 Prediction: Nelson Mandela

You are going to read a text about Nelson Mandela. The text contains these words and phrases:

...struggled...    ...apartheid...    ...law in the 1940s...    ...participated in student action...  
 ...South Africa's first black law firm...    ...the military wing of the African National Congress...  
 ...arrested him in 1962...    ...30 years in prison...    ...got out of prison in 1990...  
 ...ended in 1994...    ...black people voted...    ...first black president...    ...from 1994 to 1999.

A. Work in groups. Do you understand the words and phrases? Use a dictionary if necessary.

B. What do you think the text will say about Nelson Mandela? Write a paragraph using the words and phrases in the box. Begin like this:

*Nelson Mandela struggled to end apartheid in South Africa. He...*

C. Read the text on page 68. How good were your predictions?



## 2. Questions and Answers about the Past

### 2.1 Simon Bolivar

A. Here is some more information about Simon Bolivar.

Simon Bolivar fought against \_\_\_\_\_. He was born in 1783 in Venezuela. He fought against the Spanish from 1813 until \_\_\_\_\_. He was made \_\_\_\_\_ of the countries he liberated. He had many problems \_\_\_\_\_ and eventually \_\_\_\_\_. He died in 1830. People in many different countries respect him, and Bolivia is named after him.

What information is missing? What questions do you need to ask to get this information?

**B. Here are the questions, with the words in the wrong order. Put them in the right order.**

1. against he did fight what?                      *What did he fight against?*
2. when finish he did fighting?
3. job he did liberated the do he in what countries?
4. problems he have what did?
5. he do what eventually did?

**C. Ask your teacher the questions, and write the answers in the text.**

## 2.2 An interview about yesterday

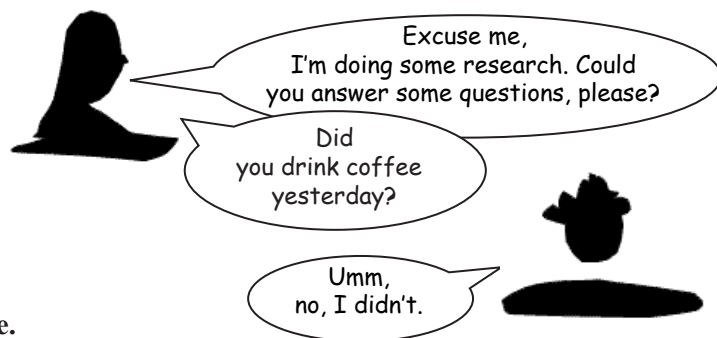
**A. You are going to interview your partner about yesterday. Make *yes/no* questions using the verb in *italics* and one of the words or phrases on the right.**

e.g. *drink*: tea, coffee, water...? *Did you drink coffee?*

1. *go to*: the cinema, the library, the shop...?
2. *visit*: your friend, your auntie, the teacher...?
3. *eat*: ice-cream, fishpaste, beans...?
4. *listen to*: the news, English music, Burmese music...?
5. *do*: your homework, the dishes, a crossword...?
6. *go*: swimming, dancing, shopping...?
7. *speak*: Chinese, English, Mon...?
8. *have*: a wash, a party, dinner...?
9. *play*: chess, football, the guitar...?
10. *be*: happy, bored, angry...?

**4.2 B. Listen to the interview.**

**C. Interview some classmates about yesterday. Use your ten questions.**



## 2.3 *be* and *do* in the past

**A. Complete these sentences in the past simple.**

1. Ko Ko \_\_\_\_\_ a student last year.
2. Some dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_ very large.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you awake at 11pm yesterday?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you finish your essay last night?
5. Ma Sein \_\_\_\_\_n't brush her teeth.
6. Aung Aung \_\_\_\_\_n't very happy yesterday.

**B. Complete the rules.**

1. The form of the verb *to be* in the past simple is
  - \_\_\_\_\_ with *I, s/he* and *it*.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ with *you, we* and *they*.
2. In questions we use:
  - was/were with nouns and adjectives.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ with verbs.
3. In negative statements, we use:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ with nouns and adjectives.
  - didn't with verbs.

**C. Fill the gaps with the correct form of *be* or *do*. The sentences are all in the past simple tense.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he go to the shop?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you tired in the meeting?
3. She \_\_\_\_\_n't like the party yesterday.
4. Ma Ma and Kyi Than \_\_\_\_\_n't go to the wedding because they \_\_\_\_\_ busy.
5. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ very lazy. He \_\_\_\_\_n't work.
6. Daw Win \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor last year, but now she's a businesswoman.
7. Thibaw Min \_\_\_\_\_ King from 1878 to 1885.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Jenny sick yesterday? I \_\_\_\_\_n't see her at the market.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_n't a student last year. He worked in his father's shop.

## 2.4 Wangari Maathai

- A. Read the information about Wangari Maathai. Why do you think she won the Nobel Peace Prize?**

Wangari Maathai received the Nobel Peace Prize. She was born in Kenya in 1940. She taught at university, and joined the National Council of Women of Kenya. She founded the 'Green Belt' movement. She spoke at the United Nations several times, and became an MP.

- B. There is not much information in this text. What other things could you ask about Wangari Maathai? Work in groups, and make a list of questions about her.**

Where...? When...? What...? Was...? Did...?



- 4.3 C. Listen to the audio. Did you hear the answers to any of your questions?**

## 2.5 Pairwork: Asking about Che Guevara

Work in pairs. Partner A: look at this page. Partner B: look at page 68.

- A. Read the text about Che Guevara. Use a dictionary if necessary. There is some information missing from the text. What questions do you need to ask to get this information?**

1. Where

2. When

3. Who

4. Where



Che Guevara fought revolutions in \_\_\_\_\_(1). He trained as a doctor in Argentina, but took up guerilla warfare in \_\_\_\_\_(2). He wanted better conditions for poor people of the world. He worked with \_\_\_\_\_(3), and they created a communist government in Cuba. He left Cuba in 1966, and went to \_\_\_\_\_(4). He taught guerilla warfare skills to local groups in these countries. The Bolivian government caught and killed him in 1967.

- B. Ask your partner the questions, and write the answers in the text.**

## 2.6 More information

- A. Here are some sentences about Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Britney Spears and Marie Curie. Match the information with the people.**

1. She studied physics at university in Paris.

2. She performed in the TV show 'Mickey Mouse Club'.

3. When she was 17, she made a record called 'Baby One More Time'.

4. She became prime minister in 1960.

5. She met her husband at university.

6. She made three other successful records.

7. She was on TV when she was young.

8. Sri Lankans elected her prime minister three times.

9. Her husband died in 1906.

10. Her daughter became prime minister of Sri Lanka.

11. She married a dancer.

12. She won two Nobel Prizes, for chemistry and physics.

- B. Your teacher will give some students more information about these three women. Ask them *yes/no* questions about the women to check your guesses.**

## 2.7 Past time expressions

It is now the afternoon of Friday the 15<sup>th</sup> of September. Here are some parts of a man's diary.

Saturday March 15 *To Pyay*

Friday September 8 *Clinic 9am*

Thursday September 14 *Meeting 3.30pm*  
*Dinner at restaurant 8pm*

Wednesday September 6 *Party 9.00pm*

Wednesday September 13 *Mum and Dad*

Friday September 15 *Tea with John 10am*

**A. Complete these sentences with a past time expression. Use one word or phrase from Box 1 and one from Box 2 to make the time expressions. You can use the words and phrases more than once.**

1. He attended a meeting *yesterday afternoon*.
2. He went to a party
3. He saw a medic
4. He travelled to Pyay
5. He visited his parents
6. He had dinner at a restaurant
7. He had tea with John

<b>1</b>
six months yesterday last two days a week this before

<b>2</b>
afternoon ago morning week night six months two days

**B. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the time expressions in A.**

What did you do yesterday afternoon?

I did my homework.

## 2.8 When did you last...?

**4.4 A. Listen to Ko Shwe answering these questions. Write his answers in the table.**

<i>When did you last...</i>	<b>Ko Shwe</b>	<b>your partner</b>
1. go on holiday?		
2. go to a restaurant?		
3. go to the movies?		
4. play sport?		
5. go to a party?		
6. visit friends or relatives?		

**B. Listen to the audio. How often does Ko Shwe go out? Mark his position on this scale.**

never goes out ←————→ goes out a lot

**C. Work in pairs. Interview your partner, and write their answers on the table. Mark your partner on the scale. People who go out a lot and like meeting people are *sociable*. Who is the most sociable person in the class?**



### 3. Pronunciation: Past Simple Verb Forms

#### 3.1 Verb endings

A. These pictures tell the story of a schoolboy called Maung Maung. What order do the pictures go in?



B. Here is Maung Maung's story. Put each verb into the past simple.

Maung Maung was a good student.	-t	-d	-ed
1. Teachers always _____ (like) Maung Maung.			
2. He _____ (work) hard at school.			
3. He always _____ (finish) his work first.			
4. He always _____ (answer) questions correctly.			
5. He _____ (remember) all his lessons.			
6. The other students _____ (hate) Maung Maung.			
7. One day, they _____ (decide) to get revenge.			
8. They _____ (roll) a piece of paper into a ball.			
9. They _____ (wait) for the teacher to turn his back.			
10. They threw the paper ball and it _____ (land) on the teacher's head.			
11. The teacher was really angry. He _____ (shout) at the class.			
12. 'WHO DID THAT?' He _____ (ask).			
13. All the students _____ (point) at Maung Maung.			
14. But the teacher _____ (trust) Maung Maung.			
15. The teacher _____ (punish) the other students.			

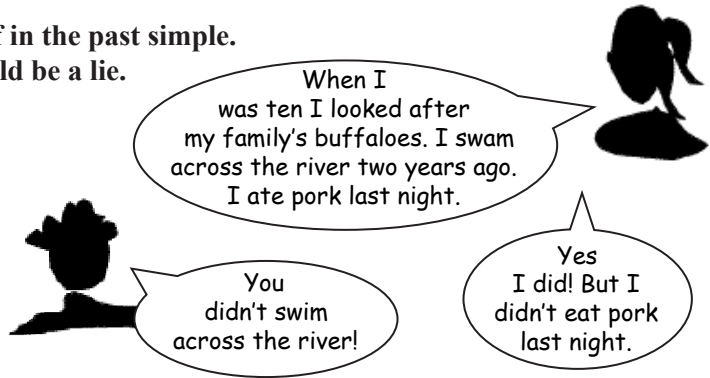
C. How do you pronounce the endings of these past verbs? -t, -d or -ed? Put a tick in the correct column.

E. Close your book. In groups, tell Maung Maung's story.

4.5 D. Listen and check.

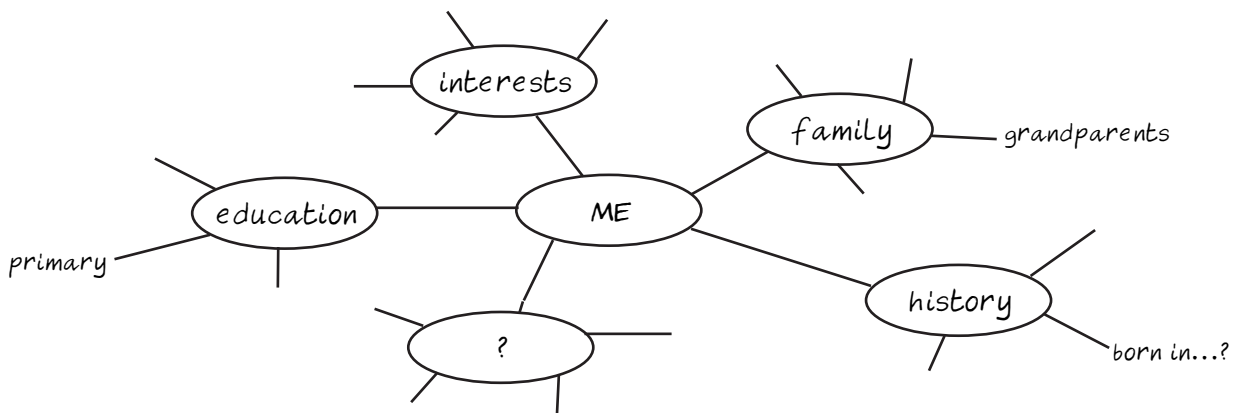
### 3.2 Pairwork: Two truths, one lie

- A. Think of three sentences about yourself in the past simple. Two sentences should be true, one should be a lie.
- B. Tell your sentences to your partner. Can they identify your lie? Can you identify their lie?
- C. Change partners, and tell your three sentences to another person.



### 3.3 3-2-1: Your life story

- A. You are going to speak for three minutes about yourself. What can you talk about? Think about it. Make a mind map, e.g.



- B. Work in pairs. Tell your life story to your partner. You must talk for three minutes.
- C. Change partners. Now tell your life story in two minutes.
- D. Change partners again. Now tell your life story in one minute.

## 4. In the House

### 4.1 Vocabulary: What's in your house?

- A. What furniture do you know? What other things do people have in their houses?

*drawers    frying pan*

- B. What rooms do you usually put them in. Make lists.

kitchen	bedroom	living room	bathroom
<i>frying pan</i>	<i>bed</i>		

- C. What is this furniture made of? Put it into categories.

wood or bamboo	metal	plastic	other
<i>basket</i>	<i>fork</i>		

## 4.2 Describing rooms

- A. What adjectives can you use to describe rooms? Do you know the adjectives below? What are their opposites?

cool spacious messy  
 dark clean  
 comfortable  
 large



My daughters' bedroom is very small. We have two daughters, so they don't need a spacious room. It's got two sleeping mats and two mosquito nets and a wooden shelf for their clothes. They've got posters on the wall of their favourite actors and pop singers, and photographs of their friends. It's a cool, comfortable room, with a window next to the door.

- B. Which of the adjectives in A can describe the following? Some adjectives can describe more than one.

1. a room 2. a table 3. a cooker

- C. Read what these people say about their houses.



My favourite room is my study. I go there for peace and quiet, because there are lots of people living in my house! It's a very large room, with two chairs, a shelf full of new books, a cassette player and a desk. I sit there every evening and write. It's very tidy - I tidy it every day. I like everything to be in the correct place.

- 4.6 D. Listen to the people talking. Their descriptions are a little different from the texts in C. For each text, find *five* differences from the spoken descriptions.

## 4.3 Pairwork: Listen and draw

- 4.7 A. Listen to the description of the room. Draw it.  
 B. Work in pairs. Partner A: describe your favourite room. Partner B: draw it. Then change roles.

## 5. Adverbs of Degree

### 5.1 How short are they?

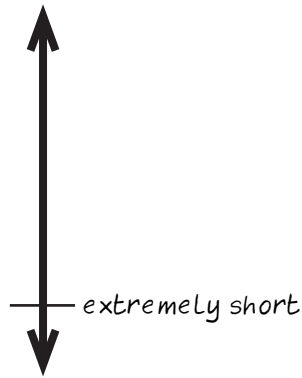
- A. These people are all short. Read the text, and identify who is who.



Ni Ni is extremely short – she's only 1 metre tall. Johnny is also really short, but he's taller than Ni Ni. He's 1m 15 cm. Roi Ja is very short – she's 1 m 20 cm. Dennis is fairly short – he's 1 m 40 cm. U Zagara is quite short too – he's 1m 50 cm. He's not very tall, anyway.

- B. Which words and phrases in the text are *adverbs of degree*?

C. Put the phrases from B in order, from tallest to shortest.



Do you know any other adverbs of degree?

D. Answer these questions.

1. How tall is Khin Khin? *She's quite short.*
2. How tall are you?
3. How clever is your teacher?
4. How far is it to Myitkyina?
5. How hungry are you?
6. How dangerous are mosquitoes?
7. How big is your home town?
8. How interesting is this lesson?

## 5.2 Relatives from the city

A. Look at the picture. What is happening?

B. Read the text.



Dennis and Sai Leik are brothers. Their parents got divorced when they were small children. Dennis went to live with his father in the city, and Sai Leik stayed with his mother in the countryside. They didn't see each other for fifty years.

Dennis grew up and became a businessman. He's now very rich. He's got a really big house and a nice car. Sai Leik grew up and became a farmer. He's quite poor, but he's got enough money. He's got a fairly small house, and a very old motorbike. He likes his life – he has a very happy family.

One day, Sai Leik wrote to Dennis, and invited his family to come and visit...

- C. The visit is finished. Dennis and his family left ten minutes ago, and Sai Leik is discussing the visit with his wife, Ma Ma Than. Read the conversation, and fill the gaps with an adverb or an adjective. More than one answer is possible for some of them.

Sai Leik: Well, darling! What did you think?

Ma Ma Than: That was a really \_\_\_\_\_ car. I think it was very expensive!

Sai Leik: Yes, he told me it cost three hundred million kyat.

Ma Ma Than: His wife is \_\_\_\_\_ pretty. How old is she?

Sai Leik: She's very \_\_\_\_\_ - Dennis told me she's only 25.

Ma Ma Than: She was \_\_\_\_\_ rude. She said our house is \_\_\_\_\_!

Sai Leik: She's \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful, but not very \_\_\_\_\_.

Ma Ma Than: The daughter was funny! She asked so many questions - she didn't know what a goat was! She asked me how to plant paddy.

Sai Leik: She's \_\_\_\_\_ clever. Dennis told me she won the top student prize at her school.

Ma Ma Than: And the little boys are lovely.

Sai Leik: Yes, but really \_\_\_\_\_ as well! They threw stones at the ducks.

Ma Ma Than: So, do you want to move to the city?

Sai Leik: Never! I like our beautiful farm! We are very \_\_\_\_\_ here. Dennis never smiled, and he always talked about money, money, money...

Ma Ma Than: Will we see them again?

Sai Leik: Well, he invited us to the city next month. Do you want to go?

- D. Dennis and his wife, Fifi, are driving home. Write their conversation about Sai Leik's house.

## 6. Restaurants

### 6.1 In a restaurant

- A. What do you do in a restaurant?

Have you ever been to a restaurant?

- B. Look at the picture. Who are the people?

What are they doing?

#### Useful Vocabulary

waiter customer menu order bill



- 4.8 C. Listen to the conversations. Which conversation goes with which picture?

- D. Listen to the audio again, and practise the conversations in pairs.

- E. Translate the conversations into your language.

## 6.2 What's on the menu?

- A. Look at this menu.**  
Do you know all this food and drink?
- B. Answer these questions about this restaurant.**
1. What food can vegetarians eat?
  2. What is the cheapest drink?
  3. What is your favourite food on the menu?
  4. What is your favourite drink on the menu?
- C. Work in pairs. One person is a waiter, and the other is a customer. Practise conversations using the menu.**

Menu	
Noodle soup	25 Baht
Mushroom soup	40 Baht
Vegetable soup	40 Baht
Green salad	30 Baht
Chicken salad	50 Baht
Pork curry	30 Baht
Chicken curry	30 Baht
Beef curry	30 Baht
Fish curry	30 Baht
Plain rice	10 Baht
Fried rice with pork/chicken/tofu	25 Baht
Fried rice with seafood	35 Baht
Bottle of water	10 Baht
Bottle of beer	40 Baht
Fruit juice: lemon/orange/mango	25 Baht
Soft drinks	15 Baht
Tea	15 Baht
Coffee	15 Baht

## 6.3 Roleplay

- A. Work in groups of three or four. Design a menu for your restaurant. Choose the food that you want to sell, and how much it costs. Be creative – you can make your menu as interesting as you like!**
- B. Do a roleplay. One person is a waiter, the others are customers. Make conversations ordering food and requesting the bill. Perform your conversation to the class.**



## 7. Writing: Telling a Story

### 7.1 Adverbs

- A. Circle the adverbs in this story.**

It was raining heavily as Gam H pang walked carefully across the slippery bamboo bridge. He looked down the path, and saw me sitting under a tree. He waved, and called out happily, 'Let's make a cup of tea!' in Chinese. Gam H pang speaks Chinese fluently, and he's teaching me. I'm a fairly slow student. Suddenly, we saw a man carrying a dangerously heavy load towards the old bridge. 'Be careful!' Gam H pang cried loudly, but the man didn't understand. I thought quickly. Perhaps he spoke Chinese? I called out to him 'SIU SUM!'. Fortunately, he understood. He stopped immediately, and looked at me thankfully.

- B. Rewrite this paragraph without adverbs. Is it still correct? What do you notice about it?**

Adverbs tell us about a verb, adjective or another adverb. An adverb of *manner* tells us *how* somebody does something or *how* something happens. Many adverbs of manner are made from an adjective + *ly*:

quick—quickly    bad—badly    happy—happily    careful—carefully    terrible—terribly

## 7.2 Storytelling

**A. Here are some common adverbs. Match them with their synonyms or definitions.**

especially	<i>most importantly</i>
fortunately	<i>unluckily</i>
approximately	<i>no more and no less than</i>
unnecessarily	<i>right now</i>
immediately	<i>after a long time; in the end</i>
exactly	<i>about</i>
unfortunately	<i>luckily</i>
eventually / finally	<i>without a need</i>

**B. Complete the following story with the adverbs from the box. Use each adverb once only. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

quickly
approximately
angrily
immediately
quietly
eventually
fortunately

Yesterday I was in the market. As I looked at some vegetables, a man  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_ came up behind me, put his hand into my bag and took my wallet. I  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ tried to catch him, but he ran 3. \_\_\_\_\_ through the crowd. I shouted  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_ for someone to stop him, but he was very fast. 5. \_\_\_\_\_, someone  
 pushed him and he fell to the ground. I went over to him and took back my  
 wallet. I was lucky. In my bag was 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 200 dollars – my mother gave me  
 this money to buy a new TV. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ I bought the vegetables and the TV  
 and went home to tell my family.

**C. Read this story. There are some adverbs beside each line. Decide where the adverbs can go in the line, and write them in.**

Kyaw Kyaw <sup>really</sup> wanted to live with his favourite uncle in the city. He liked really  
 his uncle's house, he liked his uncle's shop and he liked his uncle's lifestyle. especially  
 There were so many things to do in the city.

When Kyaw Kyaw graduated from high school, his parents sent him to finally  
 stay with his uncle. His uncle couldn't meet him at the bus station, but Kyaw unfortunately  
 Kyaw had the address of his uncle's apartment. He asked the bus driver how far  
 the apartment was, and the driver replied that it was five kilometres from the exactly  
 station. He didn't want to spend money on a taxi, as he didn't have a lot of money. unnecessarily  
 He walked for three hours, and it started raining. He was very cold and wet when approximately  
 he got to his uncle's apartment. He thought, 'This place is horrible. I want to go eventually  
 back home'. immediately

**D. Write your own story. Start by thinking about these things.**

1. Where and when did it happen?
2. Who was there?
3. What happened?
4. What was the final result?

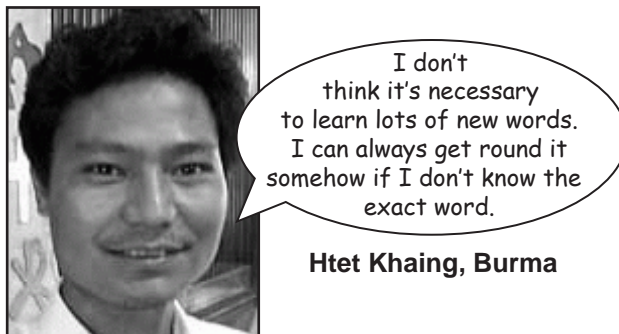
**Here are some ideas:**

- Write about a time in your life when something went wrong (an accident, a misunderstanding...).
- Write about a surprising event in your life (won a prize, fell in love...).
- Write about the happiest day of your life.

## 8. Thinking about Learning: Vocabulary (1)

### 8.1 How do you feel about learning vocabulary?

A. Leah and Htet Khaing have different feelings about learning English vocabulary.



Who thinks what?

\_\_\_\_\_ doesn't need so many words. S/he uses the words s/he knows in all situations.  
\_\_\_\_\_ wants a wide vocabulary, so s/he can say exactly what s/he means.

B. Who are you similar to? How do you feel about learning English vocabulary?

Discuss in groups.

### 8.2 Active and passive vocabulary



A. How many words do you think an average educated native speaker of English can *understand*?

2,000    5,000    10,000    20,000    50,000  
200,000    500,000

B. How many words do you think an average educated native speaker of English can *use*?

2,000    5,000    10,000    20,000    50,000  
200,000    500,000

C. How many words do you think you can use in your own language?

What other languages can you speak? How many words do you think you can use in each?

### 8.3 Knowing a word

A. What do you think 'knowing' a word means?

Look at this list:

1. to understand it when it is written and/or spoken
2. to remember it when you need it
3. to use it with the correct meaning
4. to use it with the correct grammar
5. to pronounce it correctly
6. to know which other words you can use with it
7. to spell it correctly
8. to use it in the right situation

It depends on whether you want to understand it *passively* or use it *actively*.

**Passive vocabulary:** When you hear or read it, you understand it.

**Active vocabulary:** You can use it when speaking or writing.

B. Here is a list of words and phrases. Find out their meanings and then decide, for each one, which of points 1 to 8 are important to you. You may decide that you don't need to know some of these words at all.

spokesperson    to knit    Look out!    spanner  
beneficial    twerp

C. Compare your decisions with other students.

D. What kinds of words do you think would be most useful for you to learn? Why?



## 9. Practice

### 9.1 Exercises

#### A. Past simple story

This is the popular English children's story 'Goldilocks'.

- i. Fill the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. You can use some verbs more than once.

try	live	be	cook	look	go
knock	put	eat	see		

Once upon a time there <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ three bears: Father Bear, Mother Bear and tiny little Baby Bear. They <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in a great big wood. One day, Father Bear <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a delicious soup for the family and

<sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it into bowls: a large bowl for Father Bear, a medium bowl for Mother Bear and a little bowl for Baby Bear.

To give the soup some time to cool down, the three bears <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk.

Goldilocks <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ near the Bear family. She <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the house of the three bears. She <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the door. She <sup>(9)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ through the windows. But the Bears <sup>(10)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ not there. So Goldilocks <sup>(11)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ inside.

In the kitchen Goldilocks <sup>(12)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the soup. She <sup>(13)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very hungry, so she <sup>(14)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the soup in the large bowl – too hot. The soup in the medium bowl <sup>(15)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ too cold, but the soup in the little bowl <sup>(16)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ delicious and Goldilocks <sup>(17)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it all.

- ii. Fill the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs in the box – some are positive and some are negative. You can use some verbs more than once.

	fall	like	arrive	
break	go	be	stop	shout
see	sit	become	run	

Goldilocks <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ three chairs. She <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the large chair because it <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ too hard. She <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the ordinary chair either – too soft. She <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the little chair, so she <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on it. Unfortunately it <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ into pieces.

Goldilocks suddenly <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very tired. The large bed and the medium bed <sup>(9)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable. The little bed, however, <sup>(10)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fine. Goldilocks <sup>(11)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.

After a while, the three bears <sup>(12)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ home. They <sup>(13)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Goldilocks in Baby Bear's bed. They <sup>(14)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very angry and <sup>(15)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ loudly. Goldilocks <sup>(16)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ outside and <sup>(17)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ until she got home. She <sup>(18)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the Bears' house again.

#### B. Positive and negative

San San Aye and her husband, Aung Mon, never do the same things on the same day.

For example, yesterday

*San San Aye listened to the radio.*

*Aung Mon didn't listen to the radio.*

What else happened (or didn't happen) yesterday?

1. Aung Mon didn't have a shower.
2. San San Aye went to the shops.
3. Aung Mon made a cake.
4. San San Aye didn't watch television.
5. Aung Mon didn't read the newspaper.
6. San San Aye didn't lose her umbrella.
7. Aung Mon took the dog for a walk.
8. Aung Mon didn't ride the motorbike to work.
9. San San Aye didn't wear green trousers.

#### C. Questions and answers

Write the *wh-* questions.

1. Did you eat at 6.00? at 6.30? at 8.00?
2. Did you eat in a restaurant? in a teashop? at home?
3. Did you eat tofu curry? chicken soup? mohinga?
4. Did you eat alone? with your family? with Si Si?
5. Did it cost 100 kyat? 200 kyat? 550 kyat?
6. After dinner, did you see a movie? go for a walk? go home?
7. Did you go home by bus? by car? on foot?
8. Did you get home at 8.30? 9.30? 12.00?

#### D. Conversation gap-fill

Complete the conversation. Use the past simple tense.

**Paw Paw :** (I / go / Bangkok) \_\_\_\_\_ last month.

**Than Than Win:** Really? (you / have) \_\_\_\_\_ good time?

**Paw Paw:** Yes, (it / be) \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting.

**Than Than Win:** (where / you / stay) \_\_\_\_\_ ? In a hotel?

**Paw Paw:** No, (I / stay) \_\_\_\_\_ in a friend's house.

**Than Than Win:** And (what / you / do) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Paw Paw :** Well, (she / take) \_\_\_\_\_ me to the palace, but (we / not / see) \_\_\_\_\_ the king.

## E. Past time expressions

This is Nang Seng's diary.  
Now is 3pm on May 23.  
Fill the gaps.

24/2: Ma Tin's wedding
6/4: move house
15/5: visit Auntie
21/5: buy books
22/5: meeting 9am bus to Bago 8pm
23/5: breakfast with Daw Lay 7am

- Three months \_\_\_\_\_ she went to a wedding.
- \_\_\_\_\_ month she moved house.
- \_\_\_\_\_ week she visited her aunt.
- \_\_\_\_\_, she bought some books.
- Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ she had a meeting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ night she caught a bus to Bago.
- \_\_\_\_\_ morning she had breakfast with Daw Lay.

## F. Adverbs of degree

Fill the gaps about these rich people, using the adverbs of degree from this box. Some gaps have more than one possible answer.

quite	a bit	very	fairly	really
-------	-------	------	--------	--------

Britney Spears is \_\_\_\_\_ rich. She's got over 100 million dollars. Bill Gates is also \_\_\_\_\_ rich. He's the richest man in the world – he's got 56 billion dollars. I think my Aunt is \_\_\_\_\_ rich. She bought a large, new car, and she lives in a big house. Her husband is \_\_\_\_\_ rich too – he owns a computer business. Today, I feel \_\_\_\_\_ rich. I found \$10 on the street. I bought some new CDs and ate dinner in a restaurant.

## G. Sentences about houses

Put these words in order to make sentences.

- house there two in bedrooms my are
- and spacious bedroom our is comfortable
- got a we've of large wood bed made
- metal a the window bookshelf under there's
- flowers of a table vase on usually the I put
- very room always is the tidy

## H. In the restaurant

Fill the gaps in this dialogue.

**Customer:** \_\_\_\_\_ me, have you got any fish today?

**Waiter:** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. We've got fried fish, fish soup and fish curry.

**Customer:** I'll have the fish curry.

**Waiter:** OK. Would \_\_\_\_\_?

**Customer:** A small \_\_\_\_\_ of beer, please.

**Waiter:** Is \_\_\_\_\_ all?

**Customer:** Mmm, \_\_\_\_\_ is the cake?

**Waiter:** 25 baht .

**Customer:** OK, \_\_\_\_\_ some chocolate cake.

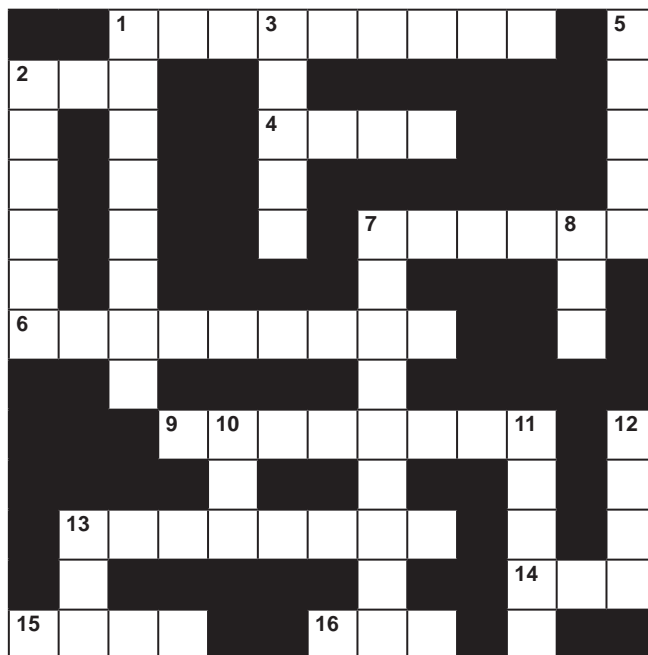
## I. Crossword

### Across

- Simon Bolivar \_\_\_ to end colonialism.
- \_\_\_ was the first woman prime minister of Sri Lanka?
- The bedroom is really \_\_\_ and comfortable.
- I don't like visiting my parents and other \_\_\_\_.
- Nelson Mandela spent 30 years in \_\_\_\_.
- There's lots of room in my house – it's quite \_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_ ordered a fish curry with rice.
- The opposite of old.
- I \_\_\_ the newspaper before I went to bed last night.
- Past tense of 'eat'.

### Down

- A person who enjoys meeting other people is \_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_ took my order about an hour ago.
- My father's brother is my \_\_\_\_.
- Ni Ni's kitchen is always \_\_\_ and tidy
- Bill Clinton was the \_\_\_ of the United States.
- I went \_\_\_ of the house and walked down the street.
- Did you \_\_\_ salt in the rice?
- May May \_\_\_ a lot of money on her new car.
- When he \_\_\_ up, he became rich.
- \_\_\_ Guevara wanted better conditions for poor people.



## 9.2 Vocabulary review

**A. Do you know these words? Go through the list and tick the ones you know. Write a translation or explanation for the words you don't know.**

arrest (v)	favourite (adj, n)	movement (n)	roll (v)
average (n, adj)	fluent (adj)	order [food] (v, n)	rude (adj)
bill (n)	fortunately (adv)	participate (v)	salad (n)
change (n, v)	found (v)	paddy (n)	several (adj)
colonial (adj)	immediately (adv)	path (n)	sink (n)
common (adj)	join (v)	peace (n)	slippery (adj)
conditions (n)	lazy (adj)	perform (v)	sociable (adj)
cooker (n)	liberate (v)	point (v)	spacious (adj)
create (v)	lie (n)	position (n)	stove (n)
crowd (n)	lifestyle (n)	prediction (n)	struggle (n, v)
dark (adj)	load (n, v)	punish (v)	successful (adj)
dirt (n)	local (adj)	push (v)	suddenly (adv)
discover (v)	look out (v)	receive (v)	supplies (n)
elect (v)	lucky (adj)	research (n, v)	tofu (n)
encourage (v)	medic (n)	respect (n, v)	vote (v, n)
eventually (adv)	messy (adj)	revenge (n)	wave (v)
exactly (adv)	mirror (n)	revolution (n)	

**B. Vocabulary quiz. What are these words and phrases? Use the vocabulary from the list above.**

1. The way you live.
2. To try hard, against many difficulties.
3. Not polite.
4. To free a country.
5. Name two things you can use to cook food.
6. You do this when you want to find out about something.
7. Happening quickly, and when you don't know it will happen.
8. If someone doesn't work hard, you call them this.
9. Luckily.
10. To allow, to give permission.
11. A lot of people in one place.
12. From nearby, in your community.

**C. Look back at the wordlists from the last four Modules. Are there any words you have difficulty with? Write these on small pieces of cardboard or paper. Write the translation on the back. Carry these around in your bag or pocket, and look at them when you have a few minutes free.**

successful

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# Additional Material

## 1.4.1 General knowledge

from page 7

**B. Work in pairs. Partner B: look at this page. Partner A: look at page 7.**  
Partner B: ask your partner these questions.

- Where do giraffes live?
  - Africa
  - South America
  - India
- When do Australians celebrate New Year?
  - January
  - April
  - December
- What does a tailor make?
  - computers
  - clothes
  - food
- Where do Kurdish people come from?
  - China, Korea and Japan
  - Canada, the US and Mexico
  - Turkey, Iran and Iraq

Where do giraffes live:  
Africa, South America  
or India?

Answers: 1. Africa 2. clothes 3. January 4. Turkey, Iran and Iraq

## 1.4.3 Pairwork: Ban Ki-moon

from page 9

**A. What do you know about the United Nations? What do you know about Ban Ki-moon?**

**B. Read this text. There is some missing information.**  
What questions do you need to find this information?

### Ban Ki-moon

Ban Ki-moon is the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He comes from Chungju, in South Korea. His name, Ki-moon, means '\_\_\_\_\_'. He speaks English, French, Korean and \_\_\_\_\_. His job is very large – the United Nations has 191 member countries, almost every independent country in the world. \_\_\_\_\_ people work for the UN. He earns about 240,000 dollars per year.



His wife's name is \_\_\_\_\_. They have three children. They live in \_\_\_\_\_, near the United Nations headquarters. In their free time they like listening to music and \_\_\_\_\_.

Ban Ki-moon is very interested in the environment, and often talks about global warming.



**C. Ask your partner the questions, and write the information.**

## 2.2.4 In the city

from page 21

Answer these questions about the picture on page 21. Don't look at the picture!

- How many people are there in the taxi?
- How many dogs are there?
- Are there any horses in the picture?
- How many birds are there?
- Is there a police officer in the picture?
- What is there on the roof of the building on the right?
- How many buses are there on the road?
- How many bicycles are there outside the cinema?

### 2.3.5 Pairwork: The office

from page 23

You and your partner both have a picture of an office. The pictures are almost the same, but there are eight differences. Find the differences without looking at each other's pictures. Ask questions, e.g.

How many... are there?

Where's the...?

Have you got a... in your picture?

Is the... next to/on/under the...?



### 2.8.2 Priorities

from page 30

#### Language Improvement Strategies

##### Speaking

- Find a friend or friends who are also learning English, and agree to only speak English to each other for a fixed period, e.g. an hour a day or two days a week.
- Read simple English books to your younger siblings.
- Speak English whenever you can, e.g. to your teachers, to your parents (if they speak English)
- Sing English songs.

##### Listening

- Watch English language movies.
- Listen to the audio of graded readers while reading them (if available).
- Listen to English language programmes on the radio, and watch English language TV.
- Listen to English songs and try to write down the words, or read the words while listening.

##### Reading

- Get some graded readers (books written in simplified English) from a library or bookshop.
- Watch movies with English subtitles.
- Read the text in other textbooks, e.g. Headway, New Interchange, Language in Use.

##### Writing

- Write letters in English to your friends or classmates.
- Write stories from your culture that you know well.
- Write a journal (diary) of what you do and what you think every day/week.

**Vocabulary and grammar are improved by using English in the above situations, but extra exercises can also help.**

##### Vocabulary

- When reading anything, make a note of new words and look up the meanings in a dictionary.
- Think of a topic (e.g. transport) and look in a bilingual dictionary for words and phrases on that topic that you don't know (e.g. fare, trishaw, on time).
- Ask a classmate or friend to read your writing and correct your vocabulary mistakes.
- Do exercises in vocabulary practice books.

##### Grammar

- When reading or listening, pay attention to the structures they use (tenses, word order, etc.). Think about *why* the writer/speaker chose that structure for that situation.
- Ask a classmate or friend to read your writing and correct your grammar mistakes.
- Do exercises in grammar practice books.

### 3.3.3 Pairwork: Listen and draw

from page 40

Work in pairs.






Partner B: look at this picture.

Partner A: look at the picture on page 40.

Partner A: choose a box with a picture in it (1, 4, 7 or 9). Describe the picture to Partner B. S/he will draw it.

Then Partner B will describe a picture. Draw it in the correct box.

In section 3, there's a man sleeping under a tree...

1	2 	3 
4	5 	6 
7 	8	9

### 4.1.3 Prediction: Nelson Mandela

from page 51

Nelson Mandela struggled to end apartheid in South Africa. He studied law in the 1940s, and participated in student action against apartheid. He started South Africa's first black law firm in 1952. He joined the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC), an illegal organisation. The police arrested him in 1962, and he spent nearly 30 years in prison. He got out of prison in 1990. Apartheid ended in 1994, and black people voted for the first time. Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black president. He was president from 1994 to 1999.

### 4.2.5 Pairwork: Asking about Che Guevara

from page 53

Work in pairs. Partner B: look at this page. Partner A: look at page 53.

A. Read the text about Che Guevara. Use a dictionary if necessary. There is some information missing from the text. What questions do you need to ask to get this information?

1. Where                      2. When                      3. Who                      4. Where



Che Guevara fought revolutions in South America. He trained as a doctor in \_\_\_\_\_(1), but took up guerilla warfare in the 1950s. He wanted \_\_\_\_\_(2). He worked with Fidel Castro, and they created a communist government in Cuba. He left Cuba in \_\_\_\_\_(3), and went to other South American and African countries. He taught guerilla warfare skills to \_\_\_\_\_(4) in these countries. The Bolivian government caught and killed him in 1967.

B. Ask your partner the questions, and write the answers in the text.

C. How could you get more information about Che Guevara?  
Where could you go to get more information?

# Revision: Modules 1-4

## A. Free time activities

What do you, your friends and your family members do in your free time? Use these verbs to make sentences.

read play visit listen watch go like

1. I watch Indian movies.
2. My best friend...
3. I...
4. My father...
5. My cousin doesn't...
6. I...
7. My aunt...

## B. Personal information

Read about Akira and then complete these sentences to make them true about him.

Use 's / isn't / don't / doesn't.

My name's Akira.  
I come from Osaka, Japan. I'm 32 years old and I'm a policeman. I like to cook Italian food in my free time. I'm very busy, but I'm happy with my life. I'm married with one child - a lovely girl named Tomoko.

1. His name 's \_\_\_\_\_ Akira.
2. Akira \_\_\_\_\_ come from China.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ 30 years old.
4. Akira \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ single.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ married.
7. He and his wife \_\_\_\_\_ have 3 children.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ happy.

## C. Questions

Make up *wh-* or *yes/no* questions using the words provided and any other words you need. Then answer the questions. Use the present simple tense.

1. your / best friend / play / football      Does your best friend play football?      Yes, he does.
2. eat / for breakfast      What do you eat for breakfast?      Rice and fish.
3. you / work
4. you / go / in the mornings
5. time / you / get up
6. you / vegetarian
7. you / like / to do / in the evening
8. your cousin / watch Indian movies
9. your / English class / start
10. your / aunt / like / watching TV
11. you / speak / Shan

## D. Adverbs of frequency

Look at how often Ma Hla does things each year. Use these adverbs to make them true about Ma Hla.

always usually often sometimes never

	days
has a cup of tea with breakfast	365
smokes	0
goes swimming	30
walks to work	200
listens to music	150
reads the newspaper	220

1. She always has a cup of tea with breakfast.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ smokes.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ she goes swimming.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ walks to work.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ listens to music.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ reads the newspaper.

## E. Classroom language

Write the correct question for each situation.

1. You want to know what 'rhyme' is in Burmese. *What's 'rhyme' in Burmese?*
2. You don't have a pencil.
3. You don't know how to spell 'carefully'.
4. You would like your teacher to say something again.
5. You need to know what a 'spanner' is.
6. You don't know how to pronounce 'moustache'.

## F. What's in Petchaburi?

Look at the information about Petchaburi, Thailand in the box and write five more sentences with *there is / isn't / are / aren't*.

1. *There is a police station in Petchaburi.*
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

police station	yes
cinemas	no
hospital	yes
buses	yes
swimming pool	no
schools	yes

## G. Your best friend

Describe your best friend. What does she or he look like? What does she or he like and dislike? Use the expressions in the box.

blue eyes   short hair   a moustache   drinking coffee   riding a bicycle  
black hair   a hat   big ears   eating mohinga   travelling by train

e.g. *My friend Tin Tin has got short black hair. He hasn't got a moustache...*

## H. Home

Read Daw Phyu's description of her apartment in Rangoon. Fill the gaps.

I live in an apartment in Rangoon with my family. There's a sofa in the living room. There <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a fan, so it's nice and cool when there's electricity. Next to the sofa there's a small desk. On the desk there <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a lamp, but there <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ any books on the desk. On the wall there are some photos, but there <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a clock. We've got a cat so there <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ any mice in our apartment. In the kitchen there's a refrigerator, but there <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ no windows, so it's very dark.

## I. Mandalay to Myitkyina

Your friend wants to take the train from Mandalay to Myitkyina. Use the trip information and vocabulary below to tell her about the journey.

### Trip Information

The train station.  
14,000 kyat.  
15 hours. Departs 8:00pm.  
Arrives 11:00am.

### Vocabulary

catch   get to   cost   take   leave

*You can catch the train at...*



## J. Adjectives

Which adjective fits each statement?


- 'The train to my house only costs 400 kyat!'
- 'San San Aye and Tin Tin aren't together any more.'
- 'Everybody was dressed in their best clothes'
- 'Their buses always arrive on time.'
- 'I always feel well. I never need to see a doctor.'
- 'He really likes going out and meeting new people.'

c h e a p  
 \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ m \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ l \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_

## K. A Postcard from Ngapali Beach

Fill the gaps in this postcard with the correct tenses of the verb in brackets: present simple, present continuous and past simple.

Dear Jack,



Greetings from Ngapali Beach! Aung Mon and I are staying (stay) here for a week. We<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) here on Tuesday. The trip here was quite long because we<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bus. The flights were very expensive! The sun<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) and it's very hot. We<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the beach and I<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) coconut juice. We<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this every day! We<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up), have a cup of coffee at our hotel, then we<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach. We<sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work) here. I<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/bring) my computer or my notebooks to the beach. Yesterday we<sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a boat to a small island nearby. It was really beautiful. Right now we<sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/swim) because we're both tired. We<sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) this morning and then again after lunch. We<sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the fishing boats in the ocean at the moment. Aung Mon<sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (read) his book, but I<sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not/read). I<sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (write) postcards!

Jack Greer  
263 Sydney Road  
Brunswick  
Victoria 3082  
Australia

Take care, San San Aye

## L. How to make fried rice

Complete the instructions for making fried rice with the words in the box. Use each word once.

It's easy to make fried rice if you follow these instructions! First, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables (onions, tomatoes, carrots, etc.). Next, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ some oil into a frying pan and heat it. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables into the frying pan and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them for a few minutes. Then, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ some cooked rice and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it with the vegetables. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables and rice for a few more minutes and then add some fish sauce and chillies.

put  
 chop  
 cook  
 add  
 mix  
 fry  
 pour  
 make

## M. Containers

What kinds of things are in these containers? Identify the words.

### Bottle

ilo oil  
 twear

### Bag

lurof  
 urags

### Can

reeb  
 ifhs

### Carton

kilm  
 gseg

## N. What did you do at the weekend?

Imagine that it is Monday morning. You look around your room and see things that you used for your weekend activities. Write about seven activities that you did.

a football   2 movie tickets   some DVDs   a phone   some chicken curry   a book  
some new shoes   some empty coconuts   a letter   a train ticket   some clean clothes

e.g. *I played football on Saturday afternoon with some friends.*

## O. A bad phone line

Imagine you are talking to your friend on the phone. You can't hear her very well. Write down the questions you need to ask about the missing information.

Hi! So, my trip to <sup>1.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ was great! I flew there, so it only took <sup>2.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ hours. And it was cheap too. I only paid <sup>3.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ kyat for my ticket. The weather there was really cold. I wore a <sup>4.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ every day. I bought some <sup>5.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ for my parents, and it was easy to buy things because they spoke <sup>6.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ there. Best of all, I saw <sup>7.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, a place I've wanted to see for many years. It was a great trip!

1. *Where did you go?*

## P. Ni Ni's English class

Read about Ni Ni's English class. Complete the sentences with an adverb of degree from the box. Use each adverb once.

not very   quite   **really**   very   a bit

Most of the people in my English class are great. My teacher, Daw Nu, is <sup>1.</sup> really helpful! She always repeats things when we need it, and she never gets angry. Aung Shwe is also <sup>2.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ friendly. He helps explain what new words mean when I don't know and he never laughs at me. Kyaw Zwa is <sup>3.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ nice, but sometimes he makes too much noise. I'm not so sure about Ko Win because he's <sup>4.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ talkative – he doesn't say much. One more thing. The classroom is <sup>5.</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ small, too. There isn't much room to move in there when we do speaking activities.

## Q. Check your knowledge

Think about all the things you have learned while studying Modules 1-4. Complete this checklist. Give yourself a score of 1-5: 1 = very badly, 5 = very well.

Which ones have the lowest scores? What can you do to improve your ability in them?

I can...	1	2	3	4	5
discuss my daily routine					
ask and answer questions in the past and present					
talk about my family					
introduce myself and other people					
describe towns and villages					
discuss and advise about transport					
identify my English learning needs and priorities					
talk about what's happening now					
discuss food and recipes					
talk about my life history					
order food in a restaurant					
understand active and passive verbs					

# Revision Answers: Modules 1-4

## A. Free time activities

### Possible answers:

2. *My best friend listens to music.*
3. *I read poetry.*
4. *My father goes to the movies.*
5. *My cousin doesn't play chess.*
6. *I like to play soccer.*
7. *My aunt visits her friends.*

## B. Personal information

### Answers:

2. *Akira doesn't come from China.*
3. *He isn't 30 years old.*
4. *Akira isn't a doctor.*
5. *He isn't single.*
6. *He is married.*
7. *He and his wife don't have 3 children.*
8. *He is happy.*

## C. Questions

The questions will be similar, but the answers will be different for each student.

### Possible answers:

3. *Do you work?/Where do you work?*  
*Yes, I do./At the post office.*
4. *Where do you go in the mornings?*  
*I go to work*
5. *What time do you get up?*  
*7 o'clock*
6. *Are you vegetarian?*  
*No, I'm not.*
7. *What do you like to do in the evening?*  
*Study English.*
8. *Does your cousin watch Indian movies?*  
*No, he doesn't.*
9. *When does your English class start?/*  
*What time does your English class start?*  
*9am.*
10. *Does your aunt like watching TV?*  
*Yes, she does.*
11. *Do you speak Shan?*  
*Yes, I do.*

## D. Adverbs of frequency

### Answers:

2. *never*
3. *sometimes*
4. *usually/often*
5. *often*
6. *usually*

## E. Classroom language

There are a few different ways to ask these questions.

### Possible answers:

2. *Can I please borrow a pencil?*
3. *How do you spell 'carefully'?*
4. *Can you say that again, please?*
5. *What does 'spanner' mean?*
6. *How do you pronounce 'm-o-u-s-t-a-c-h-e'?*

## F. What's in Petchaburi?

### Answers:

2. *There aren't any cinemas in Petchaburi.*
3. *There is a hospital in Petchaburi.*
4. *There are buses in Petchaburi.*
5. *There is no swimming pool in Petchaburi.*
6. *There are schools in Petchaburi.*

## G. Your best friend

Everybody's answers will be different, but here is an example:

### Possible answers:

*My friend Tin Tin has got short black hair. He hasn't got a moustache or blue eyes. He's got big ears and a hat. He likes drinking coffee, eating mohinga and riding a bicycle. He doesn't like travelling by train.*

## H. Home

### Answers:

1. *is*
2. *is*
3. *aren't*
4. *isn't*
5. *aren't*
6. *are*

## I. Mandalay to Myitkyina

### Possible answers:

*You can catch the train at the train station. It costs 14,000 kyat. It takes 15 hours. It leaves at 8:00pm. It arrives at 11:00am.*

## J. Adjectives

### Answers:

2. *separated*
3. *formal*
4. *reliable*
5. *healthy*
6. *sociable*

### **K. A postcard from Ngapali Beach**

**Answers:**

1. *arrived*
2. *took*
3. *is shining*
4. *are sitting*
5. *am drinking*
6. *do*
7. *wake up*
8. *go*
9. *are not working/don't work*
10. *didn't bring*
11. *took*
12. *are not swimming*
13. *swam*
14. *are watching*
15. *is reading*
16. *am not reading*
17. *am writing.*

### **L. How to make fried rice**

**Answers:**

1. *chop*
2. *pour*
3. *put*
4. *fry/cook*
5. *add*
6. *mix*
7. *cook/fry*

### **M. Containers**

**Answers:**

**Bottle** - *water*

**Bag** - *flour, sugar*

**Can** - *beer, fish*

**Carton** - *milk, eggs*

### **N. What did you do at the weekend?**

**Possible answers:**

2. *I went to the movies on Saturday night.*
3. *I watched some DVDs on Friday evening.*
4. *I talked on the phone a lot.*
5. *I cooked chicken curry for my friend on Sunday.*
6. *I read a book on Sunday morning.*
7. *I bought some new shoes.*
8. *I washed my clothes on Sunday night.*

### **O. A bad phone line**

There are a few possible correct answers.

**Possible answers:**

2. *How long did the flight take?*
3. *How much did you pay for your ticket?*
4. *What did you wear?*
5. *What did you buy for your parents?*
6. *What language did they speak?*
7. *What did you see?*

### **P. Ni Ni's English class**

**Answers:**

2. *very*
3. *quite*
4. *not very*
5. *a bit*

### **Q. Check your knowledge**

Answer the questionnaire and make a plan for improving your weakest skills.

# Language Reference

## Module One

### The present simple

We use the present simple for:

- Repeated events.
  - I eat dinner at 7pm.
  - She plays football on Saturdays.
- Things that are true for a long time.
  - They live in Mandalay.
  - We like fishpaste.

### Positive statements

subject	verb	
I/You/We/They	live	in Sittwe.
	work	
She/He/It	lives	
	works	

### Spelling

Third person singular positive statement verb forms:

For most verbs we add <b>-s</b> .	read cost	reads costs
When the verb ends in <b>-ch, -sh, -s, -x</b> or <b>-z</b> we add <b>-es</b> .*	watch mix	watches mixes
When the verb ends in a consonant + <b>-y</b> remove the <b>-y</b> and add <b>-ies</b> .	study fly	studies flies
When the verb ends in a vowel + <b>-y</b> , add <b>-s</b> .	buy stay	buys stays

\* Also: do—does, go—goes

### Negative statements

subject	auxiliary	base	
I	don't (do not)	live work	here.
You			
We			
They			
He	doesn't (does not)		
She			
It			

NOTE: After *do/don't/doesn't*, we always use the base form of the verb.

- She doesn't live here
- NOT: ~~She doesn't lives here.~~

### Questions and answers

#### 1. yes/no questions

auxiliary	subject	base	
Do	I/you/we/they	live	here?
Does	she/he/it		

#### 2. Short answers

Yes,	I/you/we/they	do	live here.
	she/he/it	does	
No,	I/you/we/they	don't	
	she/he/it	doesn't	

#### 3. wh- questions

These have the same word order as *yes/no* questions. The question word goes at the beginning.

- Where **do you** live?  
NOT: ~~Where you do live?~~
- When **does she** go to work?  
NOT: ~~When she does go to work?~~

### to be in the present simple

#### Statements

positive			negative		
I	'm	married.	I	'm not	Chinese.
He	's		He	isn't	
She			She		
It			It		
We	're	We	aren't		
You		You			
They		They			

NOTE: 'm = am, 's = is, 're = are, n't = not

### Questions and answers

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

#### 1. yes/no questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **He is** from Singapore.

QUESTION: **Is he** from Singapore?

ANSWER: • Yes, he is. NOT: ~~Yes, he's.~~  
• No, he isn't.

STATEMENT: **You are** a student.

QUESTION: **Are you** a student?

ANSWER: • Yes, I am. NOT: ~~Yes, I'm.~~  
• No, I'm not. NOT: ~~No, I am't.~~

## 2. *wh-* questions

- Where **is he** from?  
NOT: ~~Where **he is** from?~~
- Who **are his** parents?  
NOT: ~~Who **his parents are**?~~

## be or do?

In present simple questions and negative statements we use:

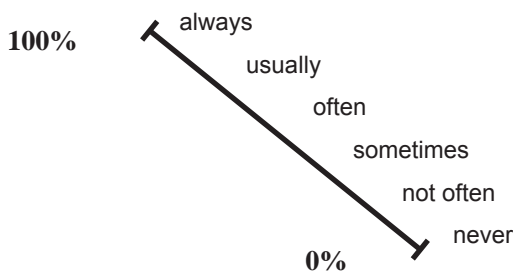
### 1. *Do* with verbs.

- **Do** you like fish? NOT: ~~Are you like fish?~~
- It **doesn't** live here. NOT: ~~It isn't live here.~~

### 2. *To be* with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, etc.

- **Are** you Ko Ko? NOT: ~~Do you Ko Ko?~~
- They **aren't** happy. NOT: ~~They don't happy.~~
- **Is** it at home? NOT: ~~Does it at home?~~

## Adverbs of frequency



We usually put the adverb of frequency:

1. After the verb *to be*.  
• I'm **often** late for work.
3. After an auxiliary verb.  
• Snakes **don't usually** bite people.
2. Before other verbs.  
• We **sometimes play** football at the weekend.

*Usually, often* and *sometimes* can also go at the start or the end of a clause.

- **Usually** Tom gets up at 6 o'clock.
- Aung Aung gets angry **sometimes**.
- **Often** I don't have breakfast.

# Module Two

## Imperatives

1. We use imperatives to give orders and instructions. We form them with base form of the verb.
  - **Answer** these questions.
  - **Do** your homework.
2. Negative imperatives use *don't*.
  - **Don't** hit me.      • **Don't** talk loudly.

## there is/are

### Positive statements

singular	There	's	a cat
uncountable		(is)	some oil
plural		are	some dogs

### Negative statements

singular	There	isn't	a cat
uncountable			any oil
plural		aren't	any dogs

NOTE: *There isn't/aren't any* and *there is/are no* have the same meaning:

- There is no water. = There isn't any water.
- There are no dogs. = There aren't any dogs.

## Questions and answers

In questions, we put the verb before the subject.

### 1. *yes/no* questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **There is** a cinema

QUESTION: **Is there** a cinema?

ANSWER: • Yes, there is. NOT: ~~Yes, there's.~~  
• No, there isn't. / No, there's not.

STATEMENT: **There are** some computers.

QUESTION: **Are there** any computers?

ANSWER: • Yes, there are. • No, there aren't.

### 2. *wh-* questions

- How many people **are there** in the village?

## have got

1. The meaning is usually the same as *there is/are*.
  - The house has got three bedrooms.  
= There are three bedrooms in the house.
2. The meaning is the same as *have*.
  - I've got a big dictionary. = I have a big dictionary.

BUT: *Have* is:

- a. More formal.
- b. More common in American English.
- c. Used with actions.
  - I have dinner at 7pm.  
NOT: ~~I have got dinner at 7pm.~~
- d. Used in all tenses.
  - I had long hair last year.  
NOT: ~~I had got long hair last year.~~
  - I will have long hair soon.  
NOT: ~~I will have got long hair soon.~~

## Statements

subject	auxiliary	base	
I/You/We/ They	've haven't	got	three dogs. straight hair. an older sister.
She/He/It	's hasn't		

NOTE: 've = have, 's = has, n't = not

## Questions and answers

To make questions, we put *have/has* in front of the subject.

### 1. yes/no questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **We have** got a new manager.

QUESTION: **Have we** got a new manager?

ANSWER: • Yes, we have. NOT: ~~Yes, we've.~~  
NOT: ~~Yes, we do.~~

• No, we haven't.

NOT: ~~No, we haven't got.~~

STATEMENT: **She has** got a mosquito net.

QUESTION: **Has she** got a mosquito net?

ANSWER: • Yes, she has. NOT: ~~Yes, she's got.~~  
NOT: ~~Yes, she does.~~

• No, she hasn't.

NOT: ~~No, she hasn't got.~~

### 2. wh- questions

- What colour hair **has he** got?
- How much rice **have we** got?

## Adjectives

Adjectives modify (change or describe) nouns. They can:

- Follow the verb to be.
  - The bus **is slow**.
  - My brother **is tall**.
- Go just before the noun.
  - The **slow bus** costs 500 kyat.
  - The **tall man** is David.

# Module Three

## The present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about:

- Things happening at the time of speaking.
  - I'm brushing my teeth.
- Things happening around now.
  - She's working a lot these days.

## Statements

We make the present continuous with the auxiliary verb *to be* and the present participle (verb-*ing*).

positive			negative		
I	'm	sitting.	I	'm not	sitting.
You			You		
We	're	thinking.	We	aren't	thinking.
They		leaving.	They		leaving.
She	's		She	isn't	
He			He		
It			It		

## Spelling

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

- write—writing
- use—using

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

- 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?

ANSWER: • Yes, he is. NOT: ~~Yes, he's.~~  
• No, he isn't.

### 2. wh- questions

- Who **is she** speaking to?
- Where **are you** going?

## Present simple or continuous?

1. We use the present simple for repeated events (e.g. habits), and things that are true for a long time.

- I watch TV every night.
- Water boils at 100 degrees centigrade.

We often use these expressions with the present simple:

never, sometimes, often, usually, always,  
every day/week/month, on Saturdays

2. We use the present continuous for things happening at the moment of speaking.

- Be quiet! I'm watching TV.
- Look! The water's boiling.

We often use these expressions with the present continuous:

at the moment, now, right now, today,  
this morning/week/month/year

## State verbs

Some verbs talk about *states* – situations that do not change quickly. The following are some examples of state verbs:

like, love, prefer, hate, mind, understand, agree, disagree, believe, remember, know, want, need

We do not usually use this kind of verb in continuous tenses.

• I disagree with you.

NOT: I ~~am disagreeing~~ with you.

• I don't remember your name.

NOT: I ~~am not remembering~~ your name.

## There is/are + v-ing

*There is/are* + subject + *v-ing* (present participle) describes what is happening.

• There is a man riding a bike.  
= There is a man. He is riding a bike.

• There are some birds singing loudly.  
= There are some birds. They are singing loudly.

NOTE: These sentences are in the present simple tense. Here, the present participle is an adjective.

# Module Four

## The past simple

We use the past simple to talk about completed events in the past.

### Statements

#### 1. *to be*

I	was	hungry	yesterday.
She/He/It	wasn't		
We	were weren't	at home	last year.
You		a teacher	
They			

#### 2. Regular verbs

For most verbs we add <i>-ed</i> .	wash fix	washed fixed
When the verb ends in <i>-e</i> , we add <i>-d</i> .	hate love	hated loved
When the verb ends in a short vowel and a single consonant, we double the consonant and add <i>-ed</i> .	stop trap	stopped trapped
When the verb ends in <i>-y</i> , we change the <i>-y</i> to <i>-ied</i> .	carry try	carried tried

NOTE: When the verb ends in *-t* or *-d*, we pronounce the final syllable *-ed*.

• wanted                      • needed

### 3. Irregular verbs

Many common verbs are irregular – there are no rules. You just have to learn them.

- *go*: They **went** to Dawei last month.
- *win*: I **won** the match on Tuesday.

The verb is the same for all subjects.

- I **left** at 6 o'clock.
- He **left** at 6 o'clock.
- They **left** at 6 o'clock.

### 4. Negative statements

I	didn't (did not)	play football.
She/He/It		do the dishes.
We/You/They		eat fish.

NOTE: After *didn't* we use the base form of the verb.

- We didn't like it.                      NOT: ~~We didn't liked~~ it.

## Questions and answers

### *to be*

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

#### 1. *yes/no* questions and short answers

STATEMENT: **She was** born in 1954.

QUESTION: **Was she** born in 1954?

ANSWER: • Yes, she was.    • No, she wasn't.

#### 2. *wh-* questions

- When **was she** born?
- Who **were you** with last night?

### Other verbs

#### 1. *yes/no* questions

Did	I	move house?
	She/He/It	see the movie?
	We/You/They	finish the job?

#### 2. Short answers

Positive			Negative		
Yes,	I She/He/It We/You/They	did.	No,	I She/He/It We/You/They	didn't.

#### 3. *wh-* questions

- When **did he** do his homework?
- How much **did they** spend?

NOTE: In questions we always use the base form of the verb.

- What did he **buy**?                      NOT: ~~What did he buys?~~



## Past time expressions

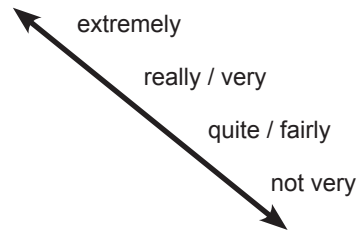
1. We use **this** to talk about times earlier in the same day/month/year.
  - Ma Ma did her homework **this** morning.
  - = Ma Ma did her homework today, in the morning.
2. We use **last** to talk about the most recent day/week/month/year.
  - My grandmother died **last** year.
  - (It is 2009. My grandmother died in 2008.)
3. We use **ago** to measure time between a past event and now.
  - I got married three months **ago**.
  - (It is April. I got married in January.)
  - NOT: ~~I got married last three months.~~
4. We use **when** to connect two events.
  - I lived in Lashio **when** I was young.
  - I was happy **when** I met my boyfriend.

## Prepositions of time

1. We use **in** with:
  - years* • in 2008
  - months* • in January
  - seasons* • in the rainy season
  - most parts of the day* • in the morning
2. We use **on** with:
  - days* • on Friday
  - dates* • on the 8th of June
  - specific parts of the day* • on Tuesday evening
3. We use **at** with:
  - times* • at 6.30
  - the weekend* • at the weekend
  - night* • at night

## Adverbs of degree

Adverbs of degree tell us about the intensity (strength) or amount of an action, an adjective or another adverb. We often use the following adverbs of degree to modify adjectives.



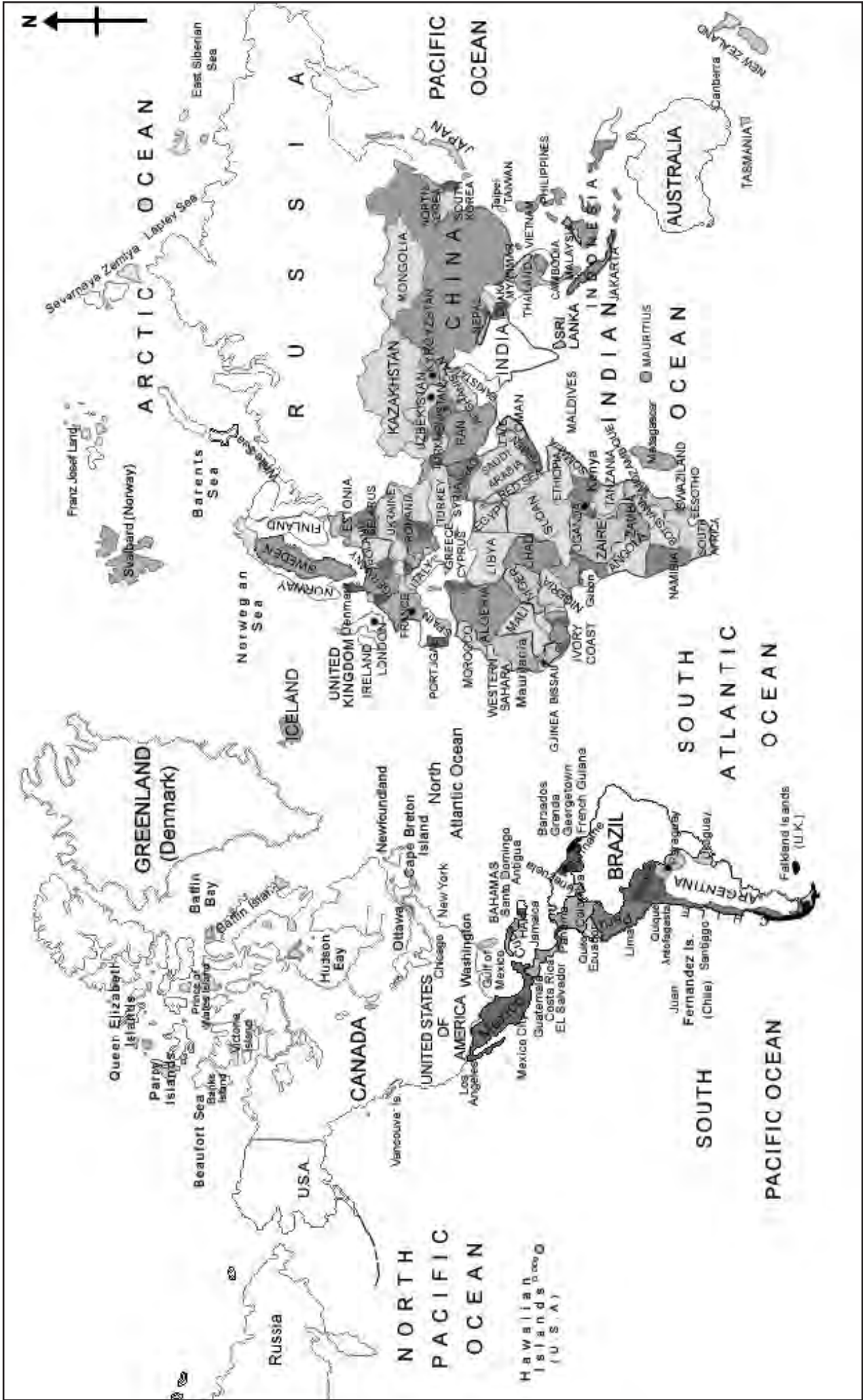
We put the adverb of degree before the adjective.

- Careful! That knife is **really sharp**.
- This curry is **not very nice**.

# Irregular Verbs

base	past simple	past participle
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit

base	past simple	past participle
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written



# Audioscripts

## 1.1 - Introductions

**A:** Hi Mi Chan! How are you?

**B:** I'm OK. Very busy!

**C:** Jane, this is Htun Htun. And this is Si Si.

**D:** Hi, Htun Htun. Hi, Si Si.

**E:** Have some cake.

**F:** OK. Thanks.

**G:** Would you like a drink?

**H:** Yes, please.

**I:** No, thank you.

**J:** This is U Tin Maung from the School. And this is Di Green from the International Development Association.

**K:** Pleased to meet you, Ms Green.

**L:** Please, call me Di.

**M:** How do you do? I'm David Johnson.

**N:** How do you do?

## 1.2 - Order the conversation

**A:** This is U Tin Maung from the school. And this is Di Green from the International Development Association.

**B:** Pleased to meet you, Ms Green.

**C:** Please, call me Di. I'm sorry, what's your name?

**B:** I'm Tin Maung.

**C:** Ton Mun... I'm sorry, could you say that again, please?

**B:** Tin Maung.

**C:** Can you spell that, please?

**B:** T-i-n M-a-u-n-g. How do you spell your name?

**C:** D-i.

## 1.3 - Introducing other people

**a.** This is U Tin Maung from the school. And this is Di Green from the International Development Association.

**b.** This is Soe Aung. He's Daw Sein's son. You know Daw Sein, San San Aye's sister.

**c.** James, this is Sarah. Sarah's an English teacher. James is a maths teacher.

**d.** This is my brother Kyaw Kyaw. He likes playing the guitar and singing.

**e.** This is Mei Tze. She's from China.

## 1.4 - Who's who?

**San San Aye:** Aung Mon and I want a good life with enough money. I work in an office, and he's studying to be a lawyer. Sometimes we argue about money. He goes to teashops and buys tea for his friends, but I never go out – I don't like spending money. We both like reading. He reads law books and I read books about people in different countries.

**Myint Myint San:** We have a large family. We have four children already and we want two more. We don't want more than six kids though – our house is too small! I don't like cooking but Michael does. He doesn't have time to cook on weekdays but he makes delicious food at the weekends. We both like gardening, and we make extra money when we sell fruit and vegetables. We don't have a TV but Michael wants to buy one. He likes watching TV, especially action movies. I hate action movies!

**Ma Sein:** Min Min and I don't have children because we're too busy. We always go out at night. We both love music and dancing. We go shopping on Saturday afternoons – we spend a lot of money on clothes. I have 25 pairs of shoes, and Min Min has 20. He's very handsome! We sometimes argue about alcohol – I don't drink, but Min Min drinks a lot. I want him to stop drinking, but he doesn't listen to me.

## 1.5 - And after that?

**1.** What does Abdul do in the morning?

**Abdul:** I usually get up at about seven. The first thing I do is take a shower. And let's see... After I take a shower, I eat breakfast. When I finish breakfast, I usually read the newspaper. I only have about twenty minutes to read the paper. Then, I have to leave for work.

**2.** What does Hannah do in the morning?

**Hannah:** I make coffee as soon as I get up. I really need my cup of coffee in the morning. I don't eat breakfast – I just have a cup of coffee. Anyway, after that I usually exercise. I do exercises for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then I've got to go to work. I have to be at the office by about nine.

**3.** What does Tze Ming do after school?

**Tze Ming:** After class, I usually study. I like to finish all my homework – reading, everything – before I eat dinner. So yeah, I study and then eat dinner. And after that I usually watch TV. I like watching the news and maybe a movie or a drama... or something.

4. What does Maung Shwe do in the evening?

**Maung Shwe:** Reading is my favourite hobby, so I like to spend my evenings doing that. But I get home from work around seven, so the first thing I do is have dinner with my family. After dinner, it's time for my children to go to bed. I usually put them to bed at about... um... about eight o'clock. When that's done, I can finally relax with a good book.

### 1.6 - Khaing Win: 1st person

I come from Rakhine State, but now I live in Australia. I teach Myanmar at a university near my house. I start work at 8.30 and finish at 4.00. I usually walk to work, but sometimes I go by car. I dress well for work – I always wear a tie. On Mondays I study English at night classes. I try hard with my English – I practise every day. At the weekend, I watch videos and fix my old car.

### 1.7 - Khaing Win: 3rd person

He comes from Rakhine State, but now he lives in Australia. He teaches Myanmar at a university near his house. He starts work at 8.30 and finishes at 4.00. He usually walks to work, but sometimes he goes by car. He dresses well for work – he always wears a tie. On Mondays he studies English at night classes. He tries hard with his English – he practises every day. At the weekend, he watches videos and fixes his old car.

### 1.8 - Sentence practice

He doesn't like staying at home.

She doesn't speak Chinese.

My dog doesn't sleep at night.

They don't go out very often.

I don't play the guitar.

We don't have any children.

### 1.9 - Who are they?

I'm Zaw Aye, and this is my favourite photo of my family. My grandfather is in the middle. He's really old – about 80. My parents are next to him, on his right, with my little brother. My brother's three. He's really naughty. My aunt and uncle are on the other side, with my cousin. My younger sister's behind my grandfather. She's 14. That's my older sister next to her. She's a doctor. Her husband's a doctor, too. They have a one year old daughter. The guy standing next to me is my best friend, Ko Naing. He lives in our house, too. He goes home to his village in the school holidays.

### 1.10 - Another Brick in the Wall

We don't need no education  
We don't need no thought control  
No dark sarcasm in the classroom  
Teacher, leave them kids alone  
Hey! Teacher! Leave them kids alone  
All in all it's just another brick in the wall  
All in all you're just another brick in the wall

We don't need no education  
We don't need no thought control  
No dark sarcasm in the classroom  
Teachers, leave them kids alone  
Hey! Teacher! Leave us kids alone  
All in all you're just another brick in the wall  
All in all you're just another brick in the wall

### 2.1 - Classroom language

1.

**Teacher:** Hello class. Did you all finish your homework exercises last night? Good. Ko Ko, please collect them and give them to me. Thanks. What, Mi Mi?

**Student:** Sorry, I was busy last night. I had to help my grandmother.

**Teacher:** OK, well do it tonight then. Now class, turn to page 65 and read the exercise at the top of the page.

2.

**Teacher:** Now we're going to do a speaking exercise. Work with a partner. You can move your desks.

**Student:** Excuse me Saya, I don't understand.

**Teacher:** Work in pairs. Saw Gyi, you can work with Ma Nge. Hla Hla, work with David...

3.

**Teacher:** Now I'm going to play the tape again. Listen carefully and make notes of the main points you hear.

**Student:** Do we repeat after the tape?

**Teacher:** No. Don't repeat. Make notes of the main points. Don't write everything you hear, just the main points.

4.

**Teacher:** I want you to work in groups of four or five. So get in groups, and discuss the village's problems from the reading text. Mi Mi, one. Saw Gyi, two. Three. Four. One...

**Student:** Two.

**Student:** One.

**Teacher:** No no, you're three. Start again. One...

## 2.2 - Kyi Kyi's classroom

There are 14 desks in my classroom. There are 25 students, so most students share their desks. There's a blackboard, but there isn't a whiteboard. There aren't any computers. I want a computer! There isn't a video either, but there is a cassette player, and there are about 20 cassettes. There's a world map on the wall, and there are some posters, too. Oh yeah, and there are about 30 plastic chairs. And a teacher – there's usually a teacher! She's not here at the moment, so there aren't any teachers in our classroom right now.

## 2.3 - Complaining students

**A:** The girls' dormitory's got a lot of mosquitoes, and there aren't many mosquito nets.

**B:** The boys' dormitory hasn't got a television or a video.

**C:** We haven't got a swimming pool. I want a swimming pool.

**D:** The school hasn't got a computer teacher, so we can't learn computer skills.

**E:** There aren't any computers in the school.

**F:** There's a big rat in the kitchen. I hate rats.

## 2.4 - Complaining teacher

Ugggh! We've got some new students and they like to complain! Complain, complain, complain! They want a swimming pool. Of course there isn't a swimming pool here! We haven't got computers. Well, there aren't any computer teachers near here, and we haven't got any money for computers anyway. Or televisions. Or videos. We just haven't got any money. They say there aren't many mosquito nets. That's wrong. We've got a lot of mosquito nets. They don't like the rats. Well, the cat died and we haven't got a new cat yet.

## 2.5 - Wonderville

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I am the mayor of Wonderville. I am here tonight to talk to you about our wonderful town.

Today there are 10,000 people in our beautiful town. We are all happy. There are no problems here. There are good jobs for all our people. There are good schools for all our children. There are nice houses for all our families. There are no police here. We don't need them, because there is no crime. There are no guns. Our streets are clean. There is no rubbish, and no pollution. There are many parks, theatres and cinemas in our town. There is entertainment for everyone. And there is free public transport – buses and trains that go wherever you need to go.

There are many reasons why Wonderville is a great town. There is a good life for you here in Wonderville. Come and live in wonderful Wonderville!

## 2.6 - How do I get there?

Where's the office?

How do I get there?

What's the best way?

How often does it go?

What time does it leave?

What time does it arrive?

How long does it take?

How much does it cost?

## 2.7 - A trip to Namhkam

Namhkam is a pretty town in the mountains 300 kilometres from Mandalay, in Myanmar. The best way to get there is by bus. It takes ten hours to get there and costs 12,000 kyat. You can't get there by train because there isn't a train line. You can also go by car – that costs about 50,000 kyat.

## 2.8 – Syllables, stress and schwa

advantage

separated

culture

interview

cupboard

negative

corner

nationality

mountain

## 3.1 - Bad behaviour

I'm trying to listen to Daw Lay Lay. She's talking about education issues in Myanmar – it's really interesting. But the woman in front of me is talking on her telephone. She's talking really loudly. All the other people are looking at her, but she won't be quiet. Why doesn't she go away? She's standing and talking in the middle of a lecture! Everyone's trying to listen to the speaker!

### 3.2 - We're busy

**Woman:** Some friends are coming to stay with us for two months. They're quite a big family, and at the moment we're moving furniture around, and putting mats and blankets in all the rooms. There'll be 13 of us altogether – no, 14. And my uncle has TB, so no one can sleep in his room. So some people will sleep in the living room, some people in our bedroom, and some people in the kitchen! We're looking for a new house at the moment because we don't find our house big enough if we have people to stay all the time.

**Man:** Well, at the moment I'm working really hard for my exams. They're in about three months' time, so I'm reading a lot at the moment, but it's all for my exams. It'll be really nice to read a good novel when the exams are over. And then I'm going to start looking for a job. I don't know what'll happen then.

### 3.3 - Tom's Diner

I am sitting in the morning  
At the diner on the corner  
I am waiting at the counter  
For the man to pour the coffee  
And he fills it only half way  
And before I even argue  
He is looking out the window  
At somebody coming in  
  
'It is always nice to see you'  
Says the man behind the counter  
To the woman who has come in  
She is shaking her umbrella  
And I look the other way  
As they are kissing their hellos  
And I'm pretending not to see them  
And instead I pour the milk  
  
I open up the paper  
There's a story of an actor  
Who had died while he was drinking  
It was no one I had heard of  
And I'm turning to the horoscope  
And looking for the funnies  
When I'm feeling someone watching me  
And so I raise my head

There's a woman on the outside  
Looking inside does she see me  
No she does not really see me  
Cause she sees her own reflection  
And I'm trying not to notice  
That she's hitching up her skirt  
And while she's straightening her stockings  
Her hair has gotten wet  
  
Oh, this rain it will continue  
Through the morning as I'm listening  
To the bells of the cathedral  
I am thinking of your voice...

### 3.4 - My house

I'm closing my eyes now. OK... OK... I'm five years old. I'm in the living room. I'm reading a book. There's a woman reading a book in a chair – it's my grandmother. She's wearing a brown dress with flowers on it. OK, there are two girls lying on the floor, playing a game. They're my sisters. There's a large dog sleeping beside the door. There are a lot of books in the room. All my family likes reading. Where's my father? Oh, there's a man walking into the room now. Yes, it's my father. He's picking me up and kissing me.

### 3.5 - Italian dishes

So what have we got to eat here? Well, this is a vegetarian pizza. To make pizza, all you need is flour, water and an egg, and some things to put on top. First you mix the flour and egg together with a little water. Mix them until you've got a soft dough. Make this dough into a flat, round shape and put it on a cooking pan. Chop the tomatoes, carrots, onions, garlic and eggplant, and put them on top of the dough. Then chop the cheese, and put it on top. Cook it in the oven for about 30 minutes.

I've got pasta with meat here. You can use any type of meat. First, cook the noodles. Then, cook the garlic, spices and onions in some oil with the meat. After ten minutes, add some vegetables – tomatoes are the most important, maybe some mushrooms, peppers or cabbage. Cook this for about twenty minutes – you may need to add more oil. Then put it on top of the noodles. You need to eat it with a fork.

### 3.6 - What does Mel like?

I like walking, especially in cold weather. I really like travelling – going to different places. I love coconut juice. I love spending time with my mum, but I don't get to see her very often. I like dogs. I don't like selfish people. I hate durian, and I hate pollution. I don't mind washing dishes – it's very boring, but it's OK.

### 3.7 - What resources do you have?

I've got a radio at home, and I always listen to the news in English. At school there's a television, but there aren't any English programmes. We sometimes watch English movies on DVD. There's a video camera there, too. Sometimes we get to make our own videos. Last year the first year students made a video of the school. It's very funny to watch. There are no computers at school at the moment – last year we had one but it broke. Maybe we'll get a new one. I hope we can get a computer because I want to use the internet. I've never seen the internet. But actually we couldn't get the internet anyway because you need a telephone line and there isn't one at the school.

Sometimes I go to my friend's house and listen to English songs on his cassette player. That's really fun, and useful, too. I can sing about 20 English songs now. He has some English story books, too. There are also a lot of books at school – story books and grammar books. I like to read newspapers in English – sometimes they've got English newspapers in the shop. I want to get English music magazines but I don't know where to get them. Oh, also I've got an English-English dictionary. I want to get a dictionary in my language too. I probably learn the most English when I talk to my neighbour. She's from India and she likes to speak English with me. This is very useful practice.

### 4.1 - Dee Dee and the Kangaroo

Dee Dee found a kangaroo outside his front door. He took the kangaroo to the police station. The policeman told him to take the kangaroo to the zoo. That evening, the policeman saw Dee Dee with the kangaroo again, at a bus stop. The policeman said, 'I told you to take that kangaroo to the zoo.' Dee Dee replied, 'I took him to the zoo. He really enjoyed it. Now we're going to the cinema.'

### 4.2 - An interview about yesterday

**A:** Excuse me, I'm doing some research. Could you answer some questions, please?

**B:** Yes, of course.

**A:** Did you drink coffee yesterday?

**B:** Umm, yes, I did.

**A:** OK, and did you go to the cinema?

**B:** No, I didn't. I spent most of the day in the library.

**A:** Did you visit your aunt?

**B:** No, I didn't. I haven't got any aunts here. They all live in Hpa-an.

**A:** Uh-huh. Did you eat fishpaste?

**B:** Yes, I had fishpaste for breakfast.

**A:** Did you listen to the news?

**B:** Yes... uh, no, no, I didn't. Not yesterday.

**A:** Did you do the dishes yesterday?

**B:** Yes, I did them after breakfast.

**A:** And... did you go shopping?

**B:** Yes, I went shopping in the afternoon.

**A:** Did you speak Mon?

**B:** Yes, I did.

**A:** OK, and did you have a wash?

**B:** Yesterday? Umm, no, I didn't. It was too cold.

**A:** OK. And did you play football?

**B:** No, I didn't. I really enjoy playing football though.

**A:** One last question. Were you bored yesterday?

**B:** Ummm, no, I wasn't. It was quite an interesting day.

**A:** Thank you very much.

### 4.3 - Wangari Maathai

Wangari Maathai received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004. She was born in Kenya in 1940. She taught biology at university, and joined the National Council of Women of Kenya. In 1976 she founded the 'Green Belt' movement. The Green Belt movement encouraged poor women in Africa to plant 30 million trees. She spoke at the United Nations about environmental issues several times, and became an MP in 2002.



#### 4.4 - When did you last...?

**Interviewer:** Hey Ko Shwe! When did you last go on holiday?

**Ko Shwe:** Holiday? Well, when I was 16 I went to Bagan for my sister's wedding. I think that was the last time.

**Interviewer:** And when did you last go to a restaurant?

**Ko Shwe:** Ummm, there's a small noodle shop near the house – I often eat lunch there. I ate lunch there yesterday.

**Interviewer:** When did you last go to the movies?

**Ko Shwe:** Last week. I saw a Kyaw Hein movie at the cinema. It was very funny.

**Interviewer:** When did you last play sport?

**Ko Shwe:** This morning I played caneball before class.

**Interviewer:** And when did you last go to a party?

**Ko Shwe:** Uhh, let me think... We had a school closing party in March. I went to that.

**Interviewer:** When did you last visit friends or relatives?

**Ko Shwe:** Mmmm... I visited my friends in Mawlamyine three days ago.

**Interviewer:** Thanks, Ko Shwe!

#### 4.5 - Maung Maung

Maung Maung was a good student. Teachers always liked Maung Maung. He worked hard at school. He always finished his work first. He always answered questions correctly. He remembered all his lessons. The other students hated Maung Maung.

One day, they decided to get revenge. They rolled a piece of paper into a ball. They waited for the teacher to turn his back. They threw the paper ball and it landed on the teacher's head. The teacher was really angry. He shouted at the class. 'WHO DID THAT?', he asked. All the students pointed at Maung Maung. But the teacher trusted Maung Maung. The teacher punished the other students.

#### 4.6 - Describing rooms

My daughters' bedroom is large and spacious – it's the biggest room in the house. We have five daughters, so they need a lot of space! It's got two sleeping mats and two mosquito nets and a bamboo shelf for their clothes. They've got posters on the wall of their favourite actors and pop singers, and photographs of their grandparents. It's a cool, comfortable room, with a window opposite the door.

My favourite room is my study. I go there for peace and quiet, because there are lots of people living in my house! It's quite a small room, with a chair, a shelf full of old books, a cassette player and a desk. I sit there every evening and read. It's very messy – I never tidy it. But I don't mind a bit of mess. It makes the place more comfortable.

#### 4.7 - Draw the room

My favourite room is the kitchen, because I love cooking. There's a cooker on the left, and a shelf with pots and pans above the cooker. We keep our plates and cups in a cupboard next to the cooker. In the middle of the room there's a small round table. On the right there's our food supplies – some bags of rice, some bottles of oil, some tins of fish, and vegetables. There's a picture of some mountains on the wall.

#### 4.8 - In a restaurant

##### Conversation 1

**Customer:** Can I have a menu, please?

**Waiter:** Here you are.

**Customer:** Thanks.

**Waiter:** Are you ready to order?

**Customer:** Yes, I'll have the mushroom soup, and a green salad.

**Waiter:** Anything to drink?

**Customer:** Mmmm... a lemon juice.

**Waiter:** Mushroom soup, green salad and a lemon juice. Anything else?

**Customer:** No, that's all, thanks.

##### Conversation 2

**Customer:** Excuse me.

**Waiter:** Is everything OK?

**Customer:** Can I have the bill, please?

**Waiter:** Mushroom soup... green salad... lemon juice. That's 1800 kyat.

**Customer:** Here.

**Waiter:** And here's your change.

**Customer:** Thank you. Bye.

**Waiter:** Bye.

# General English

## Pre-intermediate Modules 1-4

**General English Pre-intermediate is a communicative English language course designed for post-10 and adult learners from Burma. The course comprises Student's Books, Teacher's Books and audio recordings for Modules 1-4, 5-8 and 9-12.**

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