Elementary English SELF-STARTER

SELF STUDY RESOURCE FOR KAREN ADULTS

The Curriculum Project Educasia Education in Context
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Introduction

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

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

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

Who is it for?

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

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

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

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

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

Extras!

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

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

How do I use it?

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

(1) EITHER complete a lesson’s activities as best as you can (it is normal not to know all the answers) and then check your answers and use the additional learning support from the Language Reference that follows. *This is recommended if you are using this book as a review.*

(2) OR read through the Language Reference **before** completing the lesson’s exercises. This way, you will already be comfortable with the vocabulary and grammar rules that you will be practicing. *This is recommended if you find the lessons a bit challenging and above your level of English.*
**Introduction (თანამედროვეს)**

**Self-Starter English** ეწოდება ამოცანებით, რომლებიც ასახავს ადამიანთა ცხოვრების ჯამურ მნიშვნელობას. საჭირო არის ცოდნის მოძრაობა, რათა უზრუნველყოსნიდ ადამიანი იყოს განმანათლებლი. **Self-Starter English სწავლის სახელმწიფო და სხვა ფორმატები ითვლება**. რომ შეგიძლიათ დაგვიწეროთ თანამედროვე სახელმწიფო და სხვა ფორმატები ითვლება. ამასთან ერთად, შეგიძლიათ ჩაწეროთ თანამედროვე სახელმწიფო და სხვა ფორმატები ითვლება.

**Who is it for? მიმოხილვები**

საწყობები მინიჭებიათ თანამედროვე სახელმწიფო და სხვა ფორმატები ითვლება. **Self-Starter სპეციალური პროგრამული პაკეტი**

>>> ამოცანები გამოაქვეყნებულია საჭირო იქნება იმისგან დადგენილის ჩამოწერა

>>> ამის შემდეგ შეგიძლიათ ჩაწეროთ თანამედროვე სახელმწიფო და სხვა ფორმატები ითვლება. როგორც შეგიძლიათ ჩაწეროთ თანამედროვე სახელმწიფო და სხვა ფორმატები ითვლება.

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What is included? (စာစုနှင့် အသုံးပြုခြင်း)

>> စားပွဲများစားရာတွင်ကားလေ့လာရန်အတွက် စာစုအတွက်စုစည်းသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စားပွဲများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

>> CD စားပွဲများစားရာတွင်ကားလေ့လာရန်အတွက် စာစုအတွက်စုစည်းသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စားပွဲများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

>> အခြေခံအသုံးပြုသောစာစုအတွက်စုစည်းသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စားပွဲများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

>> Post-Test စားပွဲများစားရာတွင်ကားလေ့လာရန်အတွက် စာစုအတွက်စုစည်းသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စားပွဲများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

>> Practice Package စားပွဲများစားရာတွင်ကားလေ့လာရန်အတွက် စာစုအတွက်စုစည်းသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စားပွဲများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

>> Extras! စားပွဲများစားရာတွင်ကားလေ့လာရန်အတွက် စာစုအတွက်စုစည်းသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စားပွဲများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

>> Language Reference စားပွဲများစားရာတွင်ကားလေ့လာရန်အတွက် စာစုအတွက်စုစည်းသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စားပွဲများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

How do I use it? (အသုံးပြုခြင်း)

Self-Starter English သည် ပညာရပ်များစားရာတွင်ကားလေ့လာရန်အတွက် စာယူသင်ကြားသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စာလောင်စာများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

(1) စာစုနှင့်အတူစာယူသင်ကြားသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စာလောင်စာများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။ (တွေအတွက် Language Reference စာယူသင်ကြားသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စာလောင်စာများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

(2) စားပွဲများစားရာတွင်ကားလေ့လာရန်အတွက် စာလောင်စာများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။ (တွေအတွက် Language Reference စာယူသင်ကြားသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စာလောင်စာများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

(3) စားပွဲများစားရာတွင်ကားလေ့လာရန်အတွက် စာလောင်စာများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။ (တွေအတွက် Language Reference စာယူသင်ကြားသော သောက်တာတွေဖြင့် စာလောင်စာများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။

(self-starter) စားပွဲများစားရာတွင်ကားလေ့လာရန်အတွက် စာလောင်စာများစားရာတွင် အချိန်တွင်ဖြစ်စေသည်။
Goal Setting

Example

Goal: Finish Unit 1 of Self-Starter English

Due: November 10, 2016 (in one month)

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

Achieved? YES

Your turn!

Goal #1:

Due:

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

Achieved?
### Goal Setting

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

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

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

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- Practice Package (extra podcasts)
- British Council podcasts (extra podcasts)

Extra!

- Practice Package PDF
- Self-Starter CD

ix  SELF-STARTER  SELF-STUDY PLAN
### Make time for study

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Lesson 1</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 2015</td>
<td>45 minutes</td>
<td>Watched an English movie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson 3</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Unit 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson</th>
<th>When completed</th>
<th>Study time</th>
<th>Extra practice?</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson 1</td>
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<tr>
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#### Unit 2

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<th>Lesson</th>
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<th>Study time</th>
<th>Extra practice?</th>
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<td>Lesson 3</td>
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#### Unit 3

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<th>When completed</th>
<th>Study time</th>
<th>Extra practice?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson 3</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson 4</td>
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#### Unit 4

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<th>Study time</th>
<th>Extra practice?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson 2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Lesson 3</td>
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#### Unit 5

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<th>Study time</th>
<th>Extra practice?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson 3</td>
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<td></td>
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#### Unit 6

<table>
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<th>Study time</th>
<th>Extra practice?</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Lesson 1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson 2</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise A:
Read and listen (audio 001).

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

A.
(a) I’m Amanda. I’m from the USA. __________ are you from?
(b) Hi Amanda, __________ Rawee. I’m __________ Thailand.

B.
(a) Hi, I’m Hyun Jun. What’s your __________?
(b) ____________________ Hyun Jun. My name’s Swetha I’m from India. Where are you from?
(a) ______________ South Korea.
Exercise C:
Look at the different ways to answer the question: How are you?

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

Match each response with the correct picture.

1. Not too bad: ____
2. Not so good: ____
3. I’m good: ____
4. Great: ____
5. I’m fine: ____
6. I’m okay: ____

A B C

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

Goodbye or 1 ______

See you 2 ______! or See you 3 ______!

Have a nice 4 ______!

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Write a conversation between two people meeting for the first time.
Greetings

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

Hi/Hello -- ㎡နာဝါက်
What’s your name? -- ခေါ်မည်သည်များ
My name is Amanda / I’m Amanda -- မော်မော်မော်ချင်းစျာမှာ

Pleased to meet you -- တိုင်းပွားချင်းစျာမှာ
Nice to meet you -- တိုင်းပွားချင်းစျာမှာ
How are you? -- ခေါ်မည်သည်များ
I’m good / I’m fine / I’m great -- ခေါ်မည်သည်များ
Not too bad / I’m okay -- ခေါ်မည်သည်များ
Not so good -- ခေါ်မည်သည်များ
Where are you from? -- ခေါ်မည်သည်များ
I’m from Hpa-An. -- ခေါ်မည်သည်များ
Thanks -- ကြင့်သင်

Note:
What’s = What is
I’m = I am
Thanks = Thank you
Goodbyes

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

Goodbye / Bye -- ဝါကိုက/ဝါကိုက  
See you later -- မှန်ကန်များသည်  
See you soon -- မှန်ကန်စိတ်ချည်သည်  
Have a nice day -- ဝပ်နည်းပါ (စိတ်ချည်အောင်) 

Audio Script

(001)
A) Myint Zu: Hi, my name’s Myint Zu. What’s your name?
  Sarah: Pleased to meet you Myint Zu. My name’s Sarah. I’m from England.
  Where are you from?
  Myint Zu: I’m from Mandalay.

B) Kyaw Aung: I’m Kyaw Aung. I’m from Sittwe.
  Zee: Pleased to meet you Kyaw Aung. My name is Zee. I’m from Singapore.

(002)
A) Amanda: I’m Amanda. I’m from the United States. Where are you from?
  Rawee: Hi Amanda, my name’s Rawee. I’m from Thailand.

B) Hyun Jun: Hi, I’m Hyun Jun. What’s your name?
  Swetha: Pleased to meet you Hyun Jun. My name’s Swetha. I’m from India.
  Where are you from?
  Hyun Jun: I’m from South Korea.

Answer Key

Ex. B: A) Where  B) my name’s; from  
B) name  A) I’m from


Ex. D: 1. bye 2. soon 3. later 4. day
Exercise A: Read the conversation below. What is your nationality?

Where are you from?

I’m from Japan (country)
I’m Japanese (nationality)

I’m from Myanmar (country)
I’m (nationality)
I’m (ethnicity)

Exercise B: Match each country with the correct nationality.

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

a. Chinese
b. French
c. Cambodian
d. American
e. Bangladeshi
f. Thai
g. Myanmar
h. Italian
i. Indian
j. Australian
Exercise C:
Read and listen (audio 003).

This is Shay. She’s from Bangladesh.
This is Aung Phyo Zin. He’s from Myanmar.
This is Paul and Katherine. They’re from England.

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

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

Exercise E:
Complete the table for the verb ‘to be’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>am</th>
<th>= I’m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Nationality can mean being citizen of a country or a member of an ethnic group. Ethnicity only refers to membership of an ethnic group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian (オーストラリア人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Bangladeshi (バングラデシュ人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Cambodian (カンボジア人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Canadian (カナダ人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese (中国人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>English (イングリッシュ人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French (フランス人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Indian (インド人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Indonesian (インドネシア人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Korean (韓国人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Lao (ラオ人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Malaysian (マレーシア人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Myanmar (ミャンマー人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Philippines</td>
<td>Filipino (フィリピン人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Russian (ロシア人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Singaporean (シンガポール人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>South African (サウスアフリカ人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thai (タイ人)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The USA</td>
<td>American (アメリカ人)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethnicities of Myanmar

Bamar -- ပမား
Chin -- ုမ ၂
Kachin -- ကချင်
Kayah -- ကွန်းလေး
Kayin -- ကုလင်း
Mon -- မုန်း
Rakhine -- ရခိုင်
Shan -- ရိုအင်

*There are many more! Can you list them?

Verb ‘to be’

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

I am... (= I’m)  
You are... (= You’re)  
He is... (= He’s)  
She is... (= She’s)  
It is... (= It’s)  
We are... (= We’re)  
They are... (= They’re)

Audio Script

(003)

A) This is Shay. She’s from Bangladesh.
B) This is Aung Phyoe Zin. He’s from Myanmar.
C) This is Paul and Katherine. They’re from England.

Answer Key

Ex. A:
- Myanmar
  - e.g. Chin, Shan, etc.

Ex. B:
1. d 6. j
2. i 7. f
3. a 8. b
4. g 9. e
5. c 10. h

Ex. C:
1. English
2. Chinese
3. French
4. Cambodian
5. Indian

Ex. D:
I’m
You’re
He’s
She’s
It’s
We’re
They’re
Exercise A:
Listen (audio 004) and read about Sarah’s family.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective.

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

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

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

Exercise D: Write sentences using the example below.

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

Exercise E: Write about your family.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

EXTRA PRACTICE!

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

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

We use ‘s to make nouns possessive.

- This is Na Na’s shirt.
- This shirt is Na Na’s.

My shirt -- ฉันใส่
Your pants -- คุณใส่
His shoes -- ผู้ชายใส่
Her dress -- ผู้หญิงใส่

Introducing family

This is my -- ฉัน
Her/his name is -- นาม
Their names are -- นาม

Mother -- แม่
Father -- ผู้
Brother -- น้อง
Parents -- คุณ

New vocabulary

Pen -- ปากกา
Bicycle -- จักรยาน
Car -- รถ
Umbrella -- ร่ม
Cup -- แก้ว
Phone -- โทรศัพท์/คู่มือ/เอกสาร

Shirt -- เสื้อ
Pants -- กางเกง
Shoes -- รองเท้า
Dress -- ชุด
Toy -- ของเล่น
Gift -- ของขวัญ
Hi, my name is Sarah. This is my brother. His name is Adam. This is my sister. Her name is Emma. We’re from England. Our parents live in London. Their names are Richard and Susan. Tell me about your family!

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

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

**Answer Key**

**Ex. B:**

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

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

**Ex. C:**

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

**Ex. D:**

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

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

(e.g.) My mother is from Yangon. Her name is Daw Mu Mu. My father is from Bago. His name is U Aung Hla. We live in Mandalay. We live together with my brother and my sister.
Exercise A:
Match the pictures with the correct instructions.

___1. Read and listen.
___2. Listen and repeat.
___3. Fill in the blanks.
___4. Complete the sentence.
___5. Match the opposites.
___6. Unscramble the words.
___7. Write true or false.
___8. Answer the questions.

G. fhis = fish
   etma = ______
   etabgevsle = ______

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

1. aerd (e.g.) read
2. nsreaw
3. eamnsburcl
4. entlsi
5. pearet
6. tcham
7. ietrw
8. ilfl
9. omleeptc

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

Exercise E: Brainstorm other verbs you know.

Extra Practice!

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

Read and listen -- အကြောင်းပြည့်
Fill in the blanks -- အမှန်တွင်ချိ
Complete the sentences -- စူးစူးမျက်နှာချင်း
Match the opposites -- စီးပွားရေးသိပ်မှုထိခိုက်ချက်
Unscramble the words -- စိတ်ဝင်စားသူများစွာဖြန့်ခွဲရန်
Write true or false -- စိတ်ဝင်စားသူများစွာဖြန့်ခွဲရန်
Answer the questions -- အမှန်တွင်ချိ
Listen and repeat -- စိတ်ဝင်စားသူများစွာဖြန့်ခွဲရန်

Classroom instructions

Close/open your books -- ကျွန်းစာ/ကျွန်းစာဖွင့်ရန်
Work on your own -- လေးနေရန်
Work in pairs -- ဆိုင်ရိုက်ရန်
Work in groups -- ဆိုင်ရိုက်ရန်
Look at the board -- ထိုင်ပါရန်
Don’t write -- စိတ်ဝင်စားသူများစွာဖြန့်ခွဲရန်

Imperatives

Use imperatives to give orders and instructions. We form them with the base form of the verb:
(e.g.)  - Answer these questions.  - Do your homework

Negative imperatives use don’t:  (e.g.)  - Don’t come back.
- Don’t talk.
Verbs

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

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

-Sarah writes stories.
(subject) (action)

Audio Script

(006)
1. Read and listen; 2. Listen and repeat; 3. Fill in the blanks; 4. Complete the sentence; 5. Match the opposites; 6. Unscramble the words; 7. Write true or false; 8. Answer the questions.

Answer Key

Ex. A: Ex. C: Ex. D:
1. E 5. D 2. answer 6. match Circle these verbs:
3. H 7. A 4. listen 8. fill -speak -go

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

More verbs...

Find -- မြင် Get -- ပြော Give -- ပြော
Know -- ညှပ်သုံး Ask -- ညှပ်သုံး
Take -- လိုက် feel -- စိတ်ပြော
Come -- ရော ကြည် Try -- မြင်သုံး
Think -- ယူးနှစ်သုံး Leave -- ပြောမြင်သုံး
Want -- မိုး Call -- လိုက်
Exercise A:
Look at Jack’s personal information and fill in the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Information Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: Jack Matthews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age: 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality: American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hometown: New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married: Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job: Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: 07881624725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:jack1971@mail.com">jack1971@mail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

His name is _______________. He’s _______ years old. He is from New York City.
His nationality is _______________. His email is _______________.

Exercise B:
Listen (audio 007) and fill in the blanks.

Exercise C:
Fill in the ID card about yourself.

ID CARD
Name Charlotte Bertrand
Age _______________
Nationality _______________
Job Shopkeeper
Married? No
Phone 33 0892614
Email _______@___________

ID CARD
Name ___________________
Age ___________________
Nationality ___________________
Job ___________________
Married? ___________________
Phone ___________________
Email _______@___________
Exercise D:
Answer the questions about the ID card from Exercise B. Follow the examples.

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

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

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

Exercise E:
Pick a friend and answer questions about him or her.

Friend’s name: ____________________________

Is he/she married? ____________________________________________
Is he/she Cambodian? ___________________________________________
Is he/she 20 years old? _________________________________________
Is he/she a student? ____________________________________________

Exercise F:
Remember the verb ‘to be’ for the subjects I (e.g. I am...) and You/We/They (e.g. You are...). Match the questions with the correct answers.

1. Are they married? A. Yes, we are.
2. Am I 28 years old? B. No, they aren’t.
3. Are you a teacher? C. Yes, you are.

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Fill out another ID card (as in Exercise B and C) for a famous Myanmar person.
Personal information

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

Personal information -- ដូច្នេះផ្ចិតត្រូវ
Name -- ឈ្មោះ
Age -- អាការ
Hometown -- ឃុំ/ឃុំ/កោះ/កោះ/ក្រុង/ក្រុង
Job -- ឱកាស

Marital status -- ម្សូវការសម្រាប់ត្រូវ
Single -- សន្លឹក
Married -- បុស្បរ

Gender -- ប៉ុណ្ណោះ/ប៉ុណ្ណោះ (បុរស/ស្រី)
Male -- បុរស
Female -- ស្រី

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

Phone number -- លេខទូរសុំ/លេខទូរសំ្/លេខទូរសំ្
Email address -- អំពើ(៣)ផ្គោះ
Address -- ឃុំ/ឃុំ/កោះ/កោះ/ក្រុង/ក្រុង
Simple questions and answers - the verb ‘to be’

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

(e.g.)   - Is he from Dhaka?
         - Yes, he is. OR No, he isn’t.

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

(e.g)   - Am I a teacher?      Yes, I am. OR No, I’m not.
       - Are they Canadian? Yes, they are. OR No, they aren’t.

Audio Script

(007)
My name is Charlotte Bertrand. I’m French and 62 years old. You can email me at: charlotte62@mail.com

Answer Key

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

Ex. B:
62, French, charlotte62@mail.com

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

Ex. D:
3. No, she isn’t.
4. Yes, she is.

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

Ex. F:
1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
Exercise A:
Find the words about family.

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

1. Daw Moe Moe is Kyaw Aung’s _________
2. U Win Ko is Kyaw Aung’s _________
3. Daw Khin Aye is Kyaw Aung’s _________
4. U Aung Phyo Zin is Kyaw Aung’s _________
5. Aye Cho is Kyaw Aung’s _________
6. Phyu Phyu is Kyaw Aung’s _________
Exercise C:
Look at Kyaw Aung’s family tree. Draw your own family tree below.

Daw Khin Aye ————> U Aung Phyo Zin
        Daw Moe Moe ————> U Win Ko

Aye Cho               Kyaw Aung               Phyu Phyu

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

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

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

1. _____  6. _____
2. _____  7. _____
3. _____  8. _____
4. _____  9. _____
5. _____ 10._____

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

EXTRA PRACTICE!
# LESSON 2  
**Family & Age**

## Family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>စာအုပ်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>အမျိုး</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>ကြီး</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siblings</td>
<td>ကြက်၊ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger sister</td>
<td>ကြက်၊ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older sister</td>
<td>ကြက်၊ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger brother</td>
<td>ကြက်၊ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older brother</td>
<td>ကြက်၊ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandparents</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great grandparents</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandmother</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-great grandparents</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandfather</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aunt</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncle</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cousin</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niece</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephew</td>
<td>ကြက်</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

## Numbers

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

Reference: 23  SELF-STARTER
Talking about age / the verb ‘to be’

In sentences about family and age, notice that the verb ‘to be’ is being used.
- Phyu Phyu is my sister.
- She’s 17. (She’s = She is)

When talking about age, you can either say “I’m 34” OR “I’m 34 years old.” The meaning is the same.

Audio Script

(008)
Kyaw Aung: Hi Tom. How are you?
Tom: Good, thanks. And you?
Kyaw Aung: I’m fine.
Tom: Oh ...is this a photo of your family?
Kyaw Aung: Yes, it is. This is my mother, Daw Moe Moe, and my father, U Win Ko.
Tom: And who is this?
Kyaw Aung: This is my grandmother, Daw Khin Aye. She is my mother’s mother. And this is my grandfather, U Aung Phyo Zin.
Tom: And this is you! Is this your brother and sister?
Kyaw Aung: Yes, this is my brother Aye Cho and my sister Phyu Phyu.

(009)
1. How old are you? I’m 22
2. How old is your sister? She’s 6.
3. How old is your father? He’s 54.
4. How old is your brother? He’s 11.
5. How old is your mother? She’s 50.

(010)
1. 34 , 2. 72 , 3. 9 , 4. 41 , 5. 65 , 6. 28 , 7. 53 , 8. 98 , 9. 17 , 10. 86

Answer Key

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

Ex. B:
1. mother
2. father
3. grandmother
4. grandfather
5. brother
6. sister

Ex. D:
1. 22
2. 6
3. 54
4. 11
5. 50

Ex. E:
1. 34
2. 72
3. 9
4. 41
5. 65

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

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

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

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

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

Present Simple for He/She/It

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For most verbs, add</th>
<th>He/She eat__</th>
<th>8._____</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For verbs ending in s/sh/ch/x, add</td>
<td>He/She teach__</td>
<td>9._____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For verbs ending in o</td>
<td>He/She go__</td>
<td>10._____</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. (start) He/She starts 5. (kiss) He/She __________
2. (miss) He/She misses 6. (make) He/She __________
3. (help) He/She __________ 7. (push) He/She __________
4. (watch) He/She __________ 8. (go) He/She __________

Exercise D:
Look at the questions and answers below and fill in the grammar rule for using the verb ‘to do’.

>> Do teachers drive taxis? No, they don’t.
>> Does she grow food? Yes, she does.
>> Do you sell things? No, I don’t.

The verb ‘to do’

| For I/You/We/They, we use | 1.______ |
| For He/She/It, we use | 2.______ |

EXTRA PRACTICE!

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

Jobs

Verbs

Tour guide -- လက်ရှားစိုးပြောပါ
Doctor -- တိုးတက်ပါ
Shopkeeper -- လုံးစွာပါ
Taxi driver -- လုံးစွာပါ
Farmer -- ရောင်ပါ
Businesspeople -- ရောင်ပါ
Chef -- ရောင်ပါ
Teacher -- နိုင်ငံပါ
Student -- နိုင်ငံပါ
Journalist -- လုံးစွာပါ

Nouns

Tourist -- လက်ရှားစိုးသောစာပါ
Computer -- ကြိုးစီးပြော
Food -- ပြန်စွာပါ

Present simple (positive)

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

2. When the verb ends in -ch, -sh, -s, -x, or -z we add -es*. (e.g.) He watches TV.
   (*Also: do >> does; go >> goes)
3. When the verb ends in a consonant + -y, remove the -y and add -ies.
   (e.g.) -She studies every weekend.
4. When the verb ends in a vowel + -y, add -s.
   (e.g.) -He buys books.

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

**Present simple (negative)**

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

**Be or Do?**
In present simple questions and negative statements we use:

1. *Do* with verbs.
   (e.g.) -Do you drive? (NOT: Are you drive?)
   -It doesn’t grow. (NOT: It isn’t grow.)

2. *Be* with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, prepositions, etc*.
   (e.g.) -Are you Ko Ko? (NOT: Do you Ko Ko?)
   -Are you cold? (NOT: Do you cold?)

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

**Audio Script**

(011)
Lay Lay lives in Taunggyi. She is a teacher. She teaches English to children. The students are six years old. Lay Lay’s mother is a chef. She cooks Shan food and teaches Lay Lay how to cook.

**Answer Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. A:</th>
<th>Ex. B:</th>
<th>Ex. C:</th>
<th>Ex. D:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. G</td>
<td>6. F</td>
<td>1. lives</td>
<td>3. helps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. B</td>
<td>7. I</td>
<td>2. is</td>
<td>4. watches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A</td>
<td>9. E</td>
<td>4. are</td>
<td>6. makes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. H</td>
<td>10. D</td>
<td>5. is</td>
<td>7. pushes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10. es</td>
<td>8. goes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exercise A:**
*Listen (audio 012) and circle the words you hear. Then, complete the grammar rules below by filling in the blanks.*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Word</th>
<th>Plural Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tourist</td>
<td>tourist__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
<td>student__</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Word</th>
<th>Plural Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>watch__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>box__</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Word</th>
<th>Plural Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>key___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toy</td>
<td>toy__</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Word</th>
<th>Plural Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baby</td>
<td>bab___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>story</td>
<td>stor__</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise B:
Find and circle the irregular plural nouns (i.e. it does not follow the rules) in Exercise A. Change the irregular nouns below to be plural and complete the sentences.

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

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

1. e.g. students, notebooks
2. ____________________
3. ____________________
4. ____________________
5. ____________________
6. ____________________
7. ____________________
8. ____________________

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

______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

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

**People**
- Person -- ရဲ့သူ
- Teacher -- သင်ဥက္ကလေး
- Woman -- မိသားစု
- Man -- တစ်ဦး
- Baby -- ကြက်စွဲ
- Student -- ကျွန်ုပ်ကြီး
- Child -- ကြက်ကလေး
- Friend -- သူဦး

**Things**
- Language -- သို့မဟုတ်
- Watch -- လူး
- Box -- စာချောင်ကြီး
- Office -- လူနိုင်ငံ
- Notebook -- ကြီးစာလိပ်
- Key -- မိုး/ မိုးတစ်
- Story -- သိမ်းပြ

Note: Use ‘How many...’ to ask for the amount or number of something.
(e.g.) -How many languages do you speak? >> I speak 3 languages.

**Singular and plural nouns**

**Singular** -- တည်တွင်
**Plural** -- စီးပီး

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

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

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

(e.g.) one class >> two classes
one baby >> two babies
3. If a noun ends in a vowel +y, keep the y and add -s.

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

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

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

5. Some nouns are irregular.

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

---

Audio Script

(012)
1. Language
2. Watches
3. Teacher
4. Keys
5. Tourists
6. Box
7. Offices
8. Babies
9. Women
10. Umbrella

(013)
1. The American students have notebooks.
2. The men have the keys to the car.
3. Khin Zaw has three sisters and two brothers.
4. The teachers help children at school.
5. I like reading stories at night.
6. Her friends have babies.
7. French cooks are the best.
8. The people work in their offices.

---

Answer Key

Ex. A:
1. language
2. watches
3. teacher
4. keys
5. tourists
6. box
7. offices
8. babies
9. women
10. umbrella

Ex. B:
1. people
2. children
3. men

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

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

Exercise B:
Write the opposites for the adjectives below. Check the Language Reference for help.

1. Small ≠ __________
2. Easy ≠ __________
3. New ≠ __________
4. Cheap ≠ __________
5. Fast ≠ __________
6. Black ≠ __________

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

Listen again and list the adjectives you hear:

__________________________  ________________________

__________________________  ________________________

__________________________  ________________________
Exercise C:
Circle the adjectives in the sentence below. Then, list other possible adjectives to describe the noun.

1. That is a new umbrella.
   More adjectives to describe ‘umbrella’: ____________________________

2. It’s a delicious curry.
   More adjectives to describe ‘curry’: ____________________________

3. Those notebooks are cheap.
   More adjectives to describe ‘notebook’: ____________________________

4. This is an expensive watch.
   More adjectives to describe ‘watch’: ____________________________

5. His motorbike is old and slow.
   More adjectives to describe ‘motorbike’: ____________________________

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

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

List more examples of colours:

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Find a picture online or in your home and use adjectives to describe it.
Adjectives help us to give more details to talk about a noun. They can:

1. Follow the verb *to be*:

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

2. Go before the noun.

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

- New -- နာဝင်
- Old -- ဗားလှူတယ်
- Big -- ကျား
- Small -- ကြား
- Fast -- လိုဏ်
- Slow -- လှိုင်လှိုင်
- Cheap -- ရောင်ပေါင်း
- Expensive -- ရောင်ပေါင်းပေါင်း
- Easy -- လိုဏ်လိုဏ်
- Difficult -- လိုဏ်လိုဏ်
- Delicious -- လိုဏ်လိုဏ်
- Big -- ကျား
- Small -- ကြား
- Slow -- လှိုင်လှိုင်

- Black -- သာဝင်ရော
- White -- သာဝင်ရောင်
- Pink -- သာဝင်ရောင်အိုး
- Green -- သာဝင်ရောင်ကျယ်
- Orange -- သာဝင်ရောင်ကျယ်ကမ္ဘာ
- Red -- သာဝင်ရောင်
- Purple -- သာဝင်ရောင်ကျယ်ကမ္ဘာ
- Yellow -- သာဝင်ရောင်ကမ္ဘာ
- Blue -- သာဝင်ရောင်ကမ္ဘာ
New vocabulary

Umbrella -- ခြောက်ရွက်
Curry -- ကျင်
Notebook -- ကျွန်ုပ်တိုက်
Motorbike -- ကျွန်ုပ်တိုက်ဇား

Apple -- ကြောပင်
Banana -- နွေ့မီးချင်
Papaya -- နွေ့မီးချင်
Dragonfruit -- နွေ့မီးဟား
Mangosteen -- နွေ့မီးဟားချင်
Mango -- နွေ့မီးချင်

Audio Script

(014)
1. The new MyWay smartphone is available this week! It’s easy to use and now comes in blue and white. Look for special offers over the Thingan holiday.

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

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

(015)
Sarah: At the market, I always buy a lot of fruit. Today, I will buy red apples, yellow bananas, and an orange papaya. I also want a pink dragonfruit and some purple mangosteens. I will try to find a green mango to eat with my lunch.

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

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

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

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

Answer Key

More colours: black, white, blue, brown, etc.
Exercise A:
Listen (audio 016) and fill in the blanks with *a* or *an*. Then, complete the grammar rules below.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use 5.____ before a consonant sound.</th>
<th>Use 8.____ before a vowel sound.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• It’s 6.____ dog.</td>
<td>• She has 9.____ apple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• I have 7.____ motorbike.</td>
<td>• This is 10.____ office.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. I want ____ pink bag to carry my things in. (*adj.* = *e.g.* pink)
2. Tom uses ____ expensive phone. It is from Singapore. (*adj.* = __________)
3. They drive ____ old car, but I like it. (*adj.* = __________)
4. She reads ____ good book before she sleeps at night. (*adj.* = __________)
5. You have ____ orange bicycle at your apartment. (*adj.* = __________)
6. I need ____ black pencil for my English class. (*adj.* = __________)
Exercise C:
Write sentences about the things you have. Use the adjectives and nouns below to help you.

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

1. (e.g.) I have a beautiful house.
2. _____________________________________________________.
3. _____________________________________________________.
4. _____________________________________________________.
5. _____________________________________________________.
6. _____________________________________________________.
7. _____________________________________________________.
8. _____________________________________________________.

Follow the correct order:
[a/an + noun]
[a/an + adjective + noun]

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

Shopping List:
1. _________________________
2. _________________________
3. _________________________
4. _________________________
5. Tom thinks the things will be difficult to find. T or F
6. The bowls and plates are cheap at Myanmart. T or F

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**New vocabulary**

- Money -- ဝမ်းစားများ
- Tonight -- ကြာနာခါး
- Friend -- သိုက်
- Mirror -- ရူမိသင်္ဃာ
- Dog -- ပီးများ
- Bowls -- ပါးစားနာယူ
- Book -- အားသင်္ဃာ
- Plates -- ပါးစားနာယူ
- Pencil -- ပန်းစား
Verb ‘to have’

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

Audio Script

(016)
1. It’s a delicious curry.
2. This is an expensive watch.
3. He has a lot of money.
4. Write an email to a friend.

(017)
Kyaw Aung: Hi Tom, how are you?
Tom: I’m good thanks, how are you?
Kyaw Aung: Good, but I have a lot of things to buy at Myanmart tonight. Can you help me find everything?
Tom: Sure, what do you need?
Kyaw Aung: I need two blue pens, a small mirror, and a black notebook.
Tom: That will be easy to find.
Kyaw Aung: I also need new bowls and plates for my kitchen.
Tom: They are too expensive here. We can go to Sein Gay Har.
Kyaw Aung: Good idea!

Answer Key

Ex. A:
1. a 6. a
2. an 7. a
3. a 8. an
4. an 9. an
5. a 10. an

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

Ex. C: Answers will be different for each person. Possible answers:
- I have an expensive bag.
- I have a new motorbike.
- I have a delicious mango.
- I have an old watch.
- I have a blue book.
- I have a red pencil.
- I have small pen.

Ex. D:
1. two blue pens
2. a small mirror
3. a black notebook
4. new bowls and plates
5. F
6. F
Exercise A:
Label the picture with the words (body parts) from the box.

Body Parts
> head
> mouth
> knees
> elbows
> shoulders
> eyes
> stomach
> nose
> feet
> ears

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

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

Find and circle other adjectives below about appearance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>________1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>________10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise C:
Put the sentences in order. Check the Language Reference on the next page for new vocabulary.

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

You can use the verbs ‘to be’ and ‘to have’ to talk about appearance.

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

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

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

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

Lar Lar

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Burmese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>ဖရာစပ်များ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose</td>
<td>နားလည်ပြား</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>လှူဒစ်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>ကြည်စောင်း</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ears</td>
<td>လှူဒစ်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulders</td>
<td>ဖရာစပ်များ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>မိုး</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbows</td>
<td>ဖရာစပ်များ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knees</td>
<td>ဖရာစပ်များ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>ဖရာစပ်များ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Describing appearance**

- Thin -- ဆုံး
- Fat -- အောက်ဆုံး
- Tall -- ကြယ်လှူဒစ်သည်
- Short -- မြင်မှားသည်
- Handsome -- (အလှထက်)စိန်ပိုင်းသည်
- Beautiful -- (အလှထက်)စိန်ပိုင်းသည်
- Ugly -- အလှထက်
- Young -- ထိုင်ပိုင်း

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

**Hair**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Burmese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Long    | ကြယ်လှူဒစ်သည်
| Curly   | မှန်ကန်သည်
| Straight| ကြယ်လှူဒစ်သည်
| Blonde  | ကြယ်လှူဒစ်သည်(အေးရှိယူယူ) |

**Other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Burmese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glasses</td>
<td>ရောင်စိုက်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moustache</td>
<td>စိုက်ဖဲသည်</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beard</td>
<td>ထိုင်ပိုင်း</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb ‘to be’
Use the verb ‘to be’ to talk about someone’s general appearance.
(e.g.) - The man is handsome.
-Mary is old and beautiful.

Verb ‘to have’
Use the verb ‘to have’ to talk about specifics.
(e.g.) - They have long hair.
-He has a beard.
-I have curly, brown hair.

Audio Script
(018)
John is a taxi driver. He works in New York City. He is short and very thin. He has brown hair and blue eyes. John is quite old but he is still handsome. Martyna is from Poland but she lives in Taunggyi. She has long, blonde hair and green eyes. Everyone thinks she is beautiful. Lar Lar works in Yangon at an NGO. He has short, black hair and brown eyes. He is very tall and thin. Even though he is young, he is quite smart.

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

Ex. B:
Circle - fat, thin, handsome, tall, short, old, young, ugly, beautiful

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

Ex. D:
John: short and thin; brown hair; blue eyes; old and handsome
Martyna: long, blonde hair; green eyes; beautiful
Lar Lar: short, black hair; brown eyes; tall and thin; young and smart
Exercise A:
Tom is in Yangon. He writes an email to his family in England. Listen (audio 019) and read his email. Write all the adjectives you hear.

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

Dear Claire and Joe,

How are you?

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

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

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

Email me soon. I miss you!

Love,

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

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

Exercise C:
Match the adjectives with their opposites.

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

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

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

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Write an email to a friend describing the people you work (or study) with.
Lesson 4

Describing People

Adjectives to describe people

- Friendly -- 互利是友好的
- Mean -- 互利是令人不愉快的
- Clever -- 互利是聪明的
- Stupid -- 互利是愚蠢的
- Rich -- 互利是富有的
- Poor -- 互利是贫穷的
- Sick -- 互利是生病的
- Healthy -- 互利是健康的
- Kind -- 互利是友好的
- Hard-working -- 互利是努力工作的
- Easy-going -- 互利是随和的
- Polite -- 互利是礼貌的
- Impolite -- 互利是不礼貌的

New adjectives

- Famous -- 互利是著名的
- Hot -- 互利是热的
- Cold -- 互利是冷的
- Interesting* -- 互利是有趣的
- Boring* -- 互利是无聊的
- Important* -- 互利是重要的

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

New vocabulary

- Email -- 互利
- Pictures -- 互利
- Hospital -- 互利
- Foreigner -- 互利
- House -- 互利
- King -- 互利
- Roommate -- 互利
- Game -- 互利
- Attractions -- 互利
- I miss you! -- 互利
**Very and Quite**

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

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

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

---

**Audio Script**

**019**

**Dear Claire and Joe,**

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

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

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

Email me soon. I miss you!

Love, Tom.

---

**Answer Key**

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

1. 5:30
2. 10:18
3. 6:22
4. 9:45
5. 1:10
6. 11:59

Exercise B:
Answer the question, ‘What time is it?’

1. It’s nine O-five.
2. __________________
3. __________________
4. __________________
Exercise C:
Match the phrases to describe the times.

a. quarter to
b. o’clock
c. quarter past
d. half past

It’s 1 _______ four.

It’s 3 _______ eleven.

It’s two 2 _______.

It’s 4 _______ twelve.

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

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

Exercise E:
Listen (audio 021) and write the conversation below.

A: Excuse me, __________________?
B: ____________________________.

A: ________________ is the movie?
B: The movie starts ______________.

A: ____________________________!
B: No problem.

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

Use these phrases to ask and answer about the time:

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

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

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

But it is very common to use these phrases:

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

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

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

(e.g.) It’s 10am. (10 in the morning)

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

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

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

**Audio Script**

(020)
1. It’s nine o’clock.
2. It’s half past two.
3. It’s six twenty.
4. It’s three fifty-five.
5. It’s quarter past twelve.
6. It’s seven thirty-five.
7. It’s ten ten.
8. It’s quarter to nine.

(021)
A: Excuse me, what time is it?
B: It’s quarter past two.
A: What time is the movie?
B: The movie starts at 2:30.
A: Thank you!
B: No problem.

**Answer Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. ten eighteen</td>
<td>2. It’s two twenty-five</td>
<td>1. c</td>
<td>2. 2:30</td>
<td>A: what time is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. six twenty-two</td>
<td>3. It’s twelve thirty-five</td>
<td>2. b</td>
<td>3. 6:20</td>
<td>B: It’s quarter past two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. nine forty-five</td>
<td>4. It’s three fifty</td>
<td>3. a</td>
<td>4. 3:55</td>
<td>A: What time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. eleven fifty-nine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. 7:35</td>
<td>A: Thank you!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 2
Weekly Routines

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

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

**ACTIVITIES**

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

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

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

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

Adverbs of frequency tell us *how often* something happens:

- **always**
  - 100%
- **usually**
- **sometimes**
- **never**
  - 0%

**Exercise D:**
Fill in the blanks with *always, usually, sometimes, or never* about Amanda’s week.

1. At 10am, he __________ studies.
2. He __________ gets up at 8am.
3. Lee __________ makes breakfast.
4. He __________ watches TV on Monday morning.

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

---

---

---

**EXTRA PRACTICE!**

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

**Everyday activities**

- Get up -- ยุ่งเกง
- Take a shower -- อาบน้ำ
- Make breakfast -- ทำอาหารเช้า
- Go to work (or school) -- ไปทำงาน/ไปโรงเรียน
- Meet friends -- เจอเพื่อน
- Go shopping -- ไปซื้อของ
- Make dinner -- ทำอาหารเย็น
- Watch a movie -- ดูหนัง
- Read a book -- อ่านหนังสือ
- Go to bed -- นอน

**Time of day**

- Morning -- ตอนเช้า
- Afternoon -- กลางวัน
- Evening -- ค่ำ
- Night -- คืน

**Days of the week**

- Monday -- จันทร์
- Tuesday -- เคย์
- Wednesday -- เว้นส์
- Thursday -- พฤหัส
- Friday -- ศุกร์
- Saturday -- เสาร์
- Sunday -- อาทิตย์
(022)
Sarah: Every morning, I get up at 7am. Then, I take a shower and go to work. I spend most of the day at the office. In the afternoon, I like to meet my friends and go shopping. Every evening, I make dinner and sometimes read a book or watch a movie. At night, I go to bed.

(023)
Amanda: Most days, I get up at 8am. But on Saturdays, I like to get up at 9am. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday, I make breakfast at 9am. On Saturday, I make breakfast at 10am. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, I go to work at 10am. On Tuesday and Thursday, I study at 10am.

**Answer Key**

Ex. A:
Morning - take a shower, go to work
Afternoon - meet friends, go shopping
Evening - make dinner, read a book, watch a movie
Night - go to bed

Ex. B:
1. takes, goes  3. makes, watches, reads
2. meets, goes  4. goes

Ex. C:

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

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

Ex. E: Answers will be different for each person.
Exercise A:
Listen (audio 024) and fill in the blanks.

Kyaw Aung: Hi Sarah! Hi Myint Zu, 1. ________________?
Sarah: 2. _______________. ________________?

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

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

Kyaw Aung: 5. ________________ Manchester United to win?
Sarah: No way! 6. ______________ Arsenal.

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

Sarah: Kyaw Aung, 8. ______________ to join us?
Kyaw Aung: 9. ______________! I will order a coffee and join you.
Sarah: 10. ______________ samosas? We can order some.
Kyaw Aung: 11. ______________. I ate dinner before.
Myint Zu: 12. ______________. I can share with you, Sarah.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>like ______?</th>
<th>Yes, he does.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>she</td>
<td></td>
<td>No, he doesn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td>- OR - He doesn’t like ______.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise B:
Match the questions with the correct responses.

3. Does the tea shop have chicken curry? c. Yes, they do.
4. Do you drink coffee? d. No, she doesn’t.
5. Do we have homework today? e. Yes, it does.
6. Do they speak English? f. No, we don’t.

Exercise C:
Fill in the blanks with Do or Does.

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

Exercise D:
Answer the questions on your own.

1. Do you study English? ________________________________
2. Does your family live in Yangon? ________________________________
3. Do your friends watch American movies? ________________________________
4. Does your best friend like spicy food? ________________________________

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Think about a conversation you had with a friend or family member today. Translate it into English.
Yes/no questions

Look at more examples with different verbs:

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

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

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

New vocabulary

Tea shop -- အိုးချောက်စီးရောင်  Coffee -- ကြက်စီးရောင်
Football -- နှစ်ပြောက်စီးရောင်  Homework -- လူနှစ်ကိုက်ရှင်စီးရောင်
Match -- ကျားစီးရောင်  Samosa -- စီးရောင်စမ်းသပ်
Meat -- မိုက်ခရီးစီးရောင်  Dinner -- နောက်စီးရောင်
Spicy -- ချောက်မီးစီးရောင်  Before -- ကျွေးမည်
Chicken -- ကရက်စီးရောင်

Verbs

Win -- တားမှတ်  Like -- မျှော်လင်း
Dislike (or don’t like) -- မျှော်လင်း
(024)

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

Answer Key

Ex. A: 1. how are you?  2. Fine, thanks. And you?
3. I’m good. Do  4. we do.
5. Do you want  6. I like
7. I don’t want  8. do you want
9. Yes, I do! 10. Do you like

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

Ex. C: 1. Do 2. Does
3. Does 4. Do
5. Do 6. Does

Ex. D:
Answer will be different for each person.
Possible answers:
(e.g.)  1. Yes, I do.
2. No, they don’t.
3. Yes, they do.
4. No, she doesn’t.
LESSON 4
Asking Questions

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

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

Exercise B:
Match the questions with the correct answers.

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

WHO (to ask about people)
WHAT (to ask for specific information)
WHEN (to ask about a time/date/occasion)
WHERE (to ask about a place/location)
WHY (to get a reason/explanation)
HOW (to ask about the way something is done)
WHICH (when a choice needs to be made)
Exercise C:
Answer the questions on your own.

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

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

Q: What does he do in his free time?
A1:
A2:
A3:
A4:
A5:

Q: Which movies does he like?

Q: Where does he go on vacation?

Q: When is his next concert?

Q: How much are the tickets?

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

Q: ___________________________?
A:

Q: ___________________________?
A:

Q: ___________________________?
A:

Q: ___________________________?
A:

Q: ___________________________?
A:

Q: ___________________________?
A:

EXTRA PRACTICE!
If you could interview Sai Sai, what would you ask him? Write a list of new questions using the wh- words.
LESSON 4

Wh- questions

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>I/y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which</td>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td></td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New vocabulary

Nouns
Maths --  toán
Birthday --  sinh nhật
Pancakes --  bánh bích, bánh phô mai, bánh phở
Dish --  món
Actor/Actress --  diễn viên
Free time --  thời gian rảnh rỗi
Movie --  phim
Vacation --  du lịch
Concert --  buổi hòa nhạc
Tickets --  vé

Adjectives
Late --  muộn
Favourite --  thích nhất
Best --  tốt nhất
Audio Script

(025)
1. What is your name?
2. How are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. When is your birthday?
5. Who is your teacher?
6. Which day is your class?
7. Why are you late?

(026)
Interviewer: Hello Sai Sai, and welcome to our show.
Sai Sai: Thank you, I’m happy to be here.
Interviewer: I would like to ask some questions about your life.
Sai Sai: Sure, you can ask me anything!
Interviewer: Okay, first, what do you do in your free time?
Sai Sai: Hm, I like to swim and watch American movies.
Interviewer: Which American movies do you like best?
Sai Sai: I like all action movies.
Interviewer: Where do you go for vacation?
Sai Sai: I go to Ngapali with my family and friends.
Interviewer: And when is your next concert?
Sai Sai: My next concert is in June.
Interviewer: How much do tickets cost for the show?
Sai Sai: Well, the tickets cost 50,000 Kyat. It is expensive, but I hope you can come!

Answer Key

Ex. B: 1. f 5. g 2. e 6. c 3. b 7. a
Ex. C: Answers will be different for each person. Possible answers:
1. I get up at 7am.
2. I live in Hpa-An.
3. Nay Toe is the best actor in Myanmar.
4. Orange is my favourite colour.

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

Ex. E: Answers will be different for each person.
Exercise A:
Unscramble the words to write the correct food items. Use the vocabulary list in the Language Reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scrambled</th>
<th>Unscrambled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. icre</td>
<td>1. crei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. hclli</td>
<td>2. lilich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. gesg</td>
<td>3. eggsg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. kpro</td>
<td>4. prok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. nhieccck</td>
<td>5. ckenh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. emtoatos</td>
<td>6. atoestmem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. snioon</td>
<td>7. noissens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ldonoes</td>
<td>8. onesodd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. eebf</td>
<td>9. bfeef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. hifs</td>
<td>10. fissh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN DISHES</th>
<th>SNACKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- fish curry 1,900 Ks</td>
<td>- tomato salad 700 Ks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- fried rice 1,000 Ks</td>
<td>- samosas 600 Ks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESSERTS
- fried ______ 800 Ks
- ice-cream ______
Exercise C:
Listen (audio 028) and fill in the blanks. Then, complete the grammar rules below.

1. There is ___________________.
2. There are ___________________.
3. There is ___________________.
4. There are ___________________.

Exercise E:
What’s in the cupboard? Complete the sentences using There is/There are and numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🍌</td>
<td>🍌</td>
<td>🍌</td>
<td>🔷</td>
<td>🔷</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. There is two tomatoes here.  C / I
2. There is pork in the rice.  C / I
3. There are five papayas on the table.  C / I
4. There is many bananas in the basket.  C / I
5. There are an egg for breakfast.  C / I
6. There are three samosas in the pan.  C / I

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

Fruits and vegetables
- Fruit -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Vegetable -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Durian -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Pineapple -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Tomato -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Orange -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Onion -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Carrot -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Potato -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်

Other
- Rice -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Noodles -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Chilli -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Egg -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Bread -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Cheese -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Soup -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်

Drinks
- Water -- ချစ်
- Tea -- ချစ်
- Milk -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Juice -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Beer -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်

Meats
- Pork -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Beef -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Fish -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်

On the menu

Main dishes
- Curry -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Fried rice -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်

Snacks
- Tea leaf salad -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Tomato salad -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်

Desserts
- Fried Bananas -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
- Ice-cream -- သရဖန်ကန်စဉ်
Uncountable items

- Countable nouns are items that you can count. These can be singular or plural. (e.g. 1 apple, 3 onions, 10 eggs)
- Uncountable nouns are items that you cannot count. Uncountable items are always singular. (e.g. water, beef, beer)

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

Audio Script

(027)
Sarah: I really like the menu there.
Myint Zu: Which dishes do you like best?
Sarah: Well, my favourite is the chicken curry. But the fish curry and beef noodles are also very good.
Myint Zu: Are there any main dishes without meat?
Sarah: The fried rice doesn’t have meat, just vegetables.
Myint Zu: I’m not very hungry though. Maybe we can just get a snack.
Sarah: You can have a tea leaf salad, tomato salad or samosas.
Myint Zu: Hm, is there anything sweet? What about the desserts?
Sarah: You can choose between the fried bananas or ice-cream.
Myint Zu: How much is the ice-cream?
Sarah: 900 Kyat.

(028)
Myint Zu: We can also cook something at home. What do we have in the kitchen?
Sarah: Let’s see, there is one mango in the cupboard. And there are ten onions.
Myint Zu: Anything else?
Sarah: Not much. There is one egg and there are three chillies.

Answer Key

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

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

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

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

Ex. E:
1. There are nine bananas.
2. There is one carrot.
3. There are four oranges.
4. There are two tomatoes.
5. There is one pineapple.
Exercise A:
Listen (audio 029) to the conversation at a restaurant and fill in the blanks.

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

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

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

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

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

\[ \textit{a(n) or some?} \]
- Use 1. ___ to talk about a singular item.
- Use 2. ___ to talk about plural countable or uncountable* items.

*More on uncountable items in the Language Reference.

Exercise C:
Fill in the blanks with \textit{a(n)} or \textit{some}. For #5-8, write in your own examples.

1. There is ______ fried rice.
2. There are ______ pineapples.
3. There is ______ onion.
4. There is ______ fish.
5. There is ____________________.
6. There is ____________________.
7. There are ____________________.
8. There are ____________________.

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

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

EXTRA PRACTICE!
Write a conversation between a waiter and a person who is not happy with their order at a restaurant.
Ordering food

Restaurant -- სასწავლო
Café -- სასწავლო

Welcome -- თბილი
Take a seat -- ადამიანები
Can I help you? -- მოსალოდნელი არ არის?
Are you ready to order? -- გარკვეული არ არისი უზომოდაამოდგენილი?
I would like... (I’d like...) -- ოდის მარტივი
Can I have... -- მარტივი მარტივი?
Without fish -- ხარისხები
Anything else? -- სხვა საჭირო არ არის?
Here you are. -- აქ არაფერად
Is everything okay? -- არ არის არც რა გამოჩენილი?
Can I have the bill? -- ფართო პარკერა კარგად ეძებთ?
Perfect -- ახალგაზრდა
Come again! -- ახალგაზრდა ახალგაზრდა

There is/are a(n)/some

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

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

---

**Audio Script**

(029)

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

---

**Answer Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. A:</th>
<th>Ex. B:</th>
<th>Ex. C:</th>
<th>Ex. D:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Hello and welcome</td>
<td><strong>1.</strong> <em>a(n)</em></td>
<td><strong>1.</strong> <em>some</em></td>
<td><strong>1.</strong> <em>F</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Thank you</td>
<td><strong>2.</strong> <em>some</em></td>
<td><strong>2.</strong> <em>some</em></td>
<td><strong>2.</strong> <em>T</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> I would like the spicy noodles</td>
<td><strong>3.</strong> <em>an</em></td>
<td><strong>3.</strong> <em>F</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> one lime juice</td>
<td><strong>4.</strong> <em>some</em></td>
<td><strong>4.</strong> <em>F</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong> Is everything okay</td>
<td><strong>5-8.</strong> <em>Many possible answers.</em></td>
<td><strong>5.</strong> an egg, but no fish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise A:
Listen (audio 031) and circle the food items you hear.

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

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

Countable  e.g. carrots

Uncountable
Exercise C: 
Change the statements to be negative.

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

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

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

Exercise E: 
Write about what food items you do or don’t have in your kitchen at home.

I have: ____________________________________________________________
I don’t have: _______________________________________________________

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Next time you go to the market, list the uncountable and countable items you see in a notebook.
**There is/are negative statements**

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

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

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

**There is/are questions**

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

|                      |             |                          |                          |                          |
| **Uncountable (There is - some/any)** |             |                          |                          |                          |
| Positive:            | There is some juice. |                          |                          |                          |
| Question:            | Is there any juice? |                          |                          |                          |
| Negative:            | No, there isn’t any juice. (isn’t = is not) |                          |                          |                          |

|                      |             |                          |                          |                          |
| **Plural (There are - some/any)** |             |                          |                          |                          |
| Positive:            | There are some mangoes. |                          |                          |                          |
| Question:            | Are there any mangoes? |                          |                          |                          |
| Negative:            | No, there aren’t any mangoes. (aren’t = are not) |                          |                          |                          |

**Simple questions/answers**

Singular:  Is there a banana?   >>  Yes, there is.  OR  No, there isn’t.
Uncountable:  Is there any juice?  >>  Yes, there is.  OR  No, there isn’t.
Plural:  Are there any mangoes?  >>  Yes, there are.  OR  No, there aren’t.
Countable vs. uncountable

Examples of common uncountable items include:
meat, milk, tea, soup, cheese, salt, flour, bread, oil

Audio Script

(031)
Tom: Okay, are you ready to start cooking our chicken curry for dinner?
Kyaw Aung: I think so, but do we have everything we need?
Tom: Well, there’s some chicken and oil I bought from the market.
Kyaw Aung: What vegetables do we have?
Tom: There are some carrots and onions in the cupboard. Oh, and there’s a potato too.
Kyaw Aung: Are there any fruits for dessert?
Tom: There are some bananas and there is some orange juice for dessert.
Kyaw Aung: Is there any rice?
Tom: Yes, there is!
Kyaw Aung: I know you don’t like spicy food, but are there any chillies for me?
Tom: Oh no, there aren’t any. I completely forgot. I will run to the market quickly.

Answer Key

Ex. A:
Circle - oil, potato, juice, carrots, onions, chillies, chicken, bananas, rice, curry

Ex. B:
Countable: pineapple, potato, oranges, carrots, apple, onions, chillies, bananas
Uncountable: water, pork, oil, juice, beer, noodles, milk, chicken, beef, rice, curry, bread

Ex. C:
1. There isn’t any juice. 
2. There isn’t a potato. 
3. There aren’t any chillies.
4. There isn’t any oil. 
5. There aren’t any bananas.

Ex. D:
1. Q: Are there any; A: there are.
2. Q: Is there any; A: there is.
3. Q: Are there any; A: there aren’t.
#4-5 Answers will be different for each person.

Ex. E: Answers will be different for each person.
Exercise A:
Look at the ingredients to make pancakes. Write C for countable or U for uncountable.

1. Eggs: _____  
2. Flour: _____  
3. Milk: _____  
4. Sugar: _____  
5. Butter: _____  
6. Salt: _____

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

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

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

*PANCAKE RECIPE*

**Ingredients**
- 2 eggs
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 1/2 cups flour
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

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

**Exercise D:**
Put the words above in the correct category.

1. imperative verbs: ______________________________________________
2. sequencing words: _____________________________________________

**EXTRA PRACTICE!**
Write the recipe of your favourite Myanmar dish. List all the ingredients and the amount of each item.
### Following a Recipe

**Nouns**
- Recipe
- Ingredients
- Directions

**Verbs**
- Mix
- Add
- Put
- Turn

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

- First
- Then
- Next
- Finally

**Measures and Containers**

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

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

- Cup --  ကြက် (xHc)
- Kilo --  ကလေး (uuHvd)
- Pound --  ပေါင်း (w>bd.
- Litre -- လျား (vH;xX)
- Viss -- စစ် (pDRy)
- Bag -- အောင် (xX)
- Tablespoon --  (pDRe)(eD.wXR)
- Teaspoon --  (v;z;xH) (eD.wXR)
- Box --  ခံ (wvg)
- Packet --  ကျိုက် (w>bd.
- Glass --  ကြက် (xHc)
- Bottle --  ကြက် (xHc)
- (1 Viss = 1.65 Kilo)

Audio Script

(032)
First, mix the eggs with the milk. Then, add the flour and the salt. Mix it all together. This is pancake mix.

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

Answer Key

Ex. A:  Ex. B: Answers will be different for each person.
Possible answers:
1. C
2. 1 kilo of flour
3. 3 bottles of oil
4. 2 pounds of beef
5. 1 kilo of bread
6. a spoonful of salt
7. a bowl of milk
8. 2 cups of tea

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

1. Imperative verbs: add, cook, mix, put, turn
2. Sequencing words: first, then, next, finally
Exercise A:
Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

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

Prepositions

> in front  > under  > next to  > in
> opposite  > behind  > on  > between
**Exercise B:**
Listen (audio 033) and write the furniture items in the order that you hear them.

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

**Exercise C:**
Put the words in order to make complete sentences.

1. computer / There / cup / is / the / a / behind  
   e.g. There is a cup behind the computer.
2. on / chair / the / an / apple / is / There

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

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

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

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

**Exercise D:**
Listen (audio 034) and draw a diagram of Sarah’s living room.

**EXTRA PRACTICE!**
Walk around your home and use prepositions to speak about where the furniture items are placed.
In the home

Furniture
Desk -- စိုက်ချိန်
Table -- စိုက်ချိန်
Stove -- စိုက်ချိန်
Sink -- စိုက်ချိန်
Toilet -- စိုက်ချိန်
Sofa -- စိုက်ချိန်
Chair -- စိုက်ချိန်
Television -- စိုက်ချိန်

Fridge -- အျိုးရှင်
Bed -- အျိုးရှင်
Bookshelf -- အိမ်ကျွန်း
Cupboard -- အိမ်ကျွန်း(ဘိုးရှင်)
Lamp -- အိမ်ကျွန်း
Mirror -- အိမ်ကျွန်း
Mat -- အိမ်ကျွန်း

Rooms
Living room -- အိမ်ကျွန်း
Kitchen -- အိမ်ကျွန်း
Bathroom -- အိမ်ကျွန်း

Prepositions

Prepositions of place describe a thing’s relationship to another thing.
(e.g.) -The pen is on the table. The box is under the sofa.

Next to -- အနောက်ပိုင်းတွင်
Behind -- အနောက်ပိုင်း
In front of -- အနောက်ပိုင်း
In -- အနောက်ပိုင်း
On -- အနောက်ပိုင်း
Opposite -- စိုက်ချိန်
Between -- စိုက်ချိန်
Under -- အနောက်ပိုင်း
Myint Zu: Now that you have a new apartment, you need to buy a lot of new furniture.
Sarah: The first thing I want is a bed and television.
Myint Zu: What about a place to study?
Sarah: Oh right, I need a desk and bookshelf for all my Myanmar books.
Myint Zu: You also need a cupboard to place all your things in the kitchen.
Sarah: Oh, and a sofa and table to place in the living room.
Myint Zu: I think we can find it at the Oceans store.
Sarah: Good idea!

Myint Zu: Okay, where should we put everything?
Sarah: The sofa can be under the window and the lamp will be between the table and sofa.
Myint Zu: What about the TV?
Sarah: I will place the TV opposite the sofa.
Myint Zu: We can also put the mat in front of the TV for people to sit on.

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

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

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

Ex. D:
Exercise A:
Listen (audio 035) and answer the questions below, using the correct preposition.

1. When does Sarah go to the local coffee shop? ________________
2. Where is the department store? _____________________________
3. Where is the clothes shop? _________________________________
4. Where is the water shop? _________________________________
5. Where is her favourite tea shop? __________________________
6. When does she meet her teacher? __________________________
Exercise B:
Listen (audio 035) again and complete the grammar rule for prepositions of time.

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

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

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

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

Neighbourhood -- ქუჩისტეხისაში
Street -- ქუჩა
Store -- მაღაზია
Department store -- ყოფადი მაღაზია
Shop -- საჭირო საწყლები
Cinema -- კინოთარიღი
School -- სკოლა
Clinic -- კლინიკა
Taxi -- ტაქ्सი
Other
Bank -- ბანკი
Market -- ბარაბანი
Hospital -- სამედიცინო დაცვის ცენტრი
Pharmacy -- ფარმაცევტური
Church -- ტაძარი
Supermarket -- ბაზარი
Mosque -- მოსკო

Prepositions of time

You can also use prepositions to describe TIME:
- Use in to describe general times
- Use on to describe more specific times
- Use at to describe very specific times

Examples
In the morning -- მადლობაში
On Friday -- ევორობისას
At 10am -- 10-საათზე
Prepositions of time

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ON - More specific (smaller)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Days</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weekend</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AT - Very specific (smallest)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hours</strong></td>
<td>at 7am, at 4pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

**Audio Script**

(035)
Sarah: It is very easy to find everything I need in my neighbourhood. In the morning, I like to go to the local coffee shop. I sometimes go to the department store on Hledan street to go shopping. But the clothes shop next to my apartment is much cheaper.

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

---

**Answer Key**

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

**Ex. B:**
1. in
2. on
3. at
4. in
5. at
6. on

**Ex. C:**
1. at
2. on
3. in
4. in
5. at
6. on

**Ex. D:** *Answers will be different for each person. Possible answer:*
(e.g.) There are two teashops on Baho Road. I go to a café on Thirimingalar Street. My favourite restaurant is next to the café. There is a water shop between my apartment and the tea shop.
Exercise A:
Tom is moving to a new apartment. He talks to the apartment owner. Listen (audio 036) and write the answers from the boxes below.

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

Yes, they can. 300,000 Ks per month.
You can’t move in now. Please register first.
No, it’s Sunday. You can register tomorrow.
There’s a shop in the street.
No, you can’t. Please pay six month’s rent.
Exercise B:
Complete the rules for using can.

verb  rest of sentence  can

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

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

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

2. the doctor / When / see / we / can
   _______________________________________________________________

3. you / call / Can / tonight / me
   _______________________________________________________________

4. can’t / the shop / find / They
   _______________________________________________________________

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

A. ___________________________________________________________

B. ___________________________________________________________

A. ___________________________________________________________

B. ___________________________________________________________

EXTRA PRACTICE!

Brainstorm all of the things you can and can’t do. List them in a notebook.
### Finding an apartment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay rent</td>
<td>Rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move in</td>
<td>Immigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Can and can’t

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

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

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

#### Statements
1. We always use the base form of the verb after *can*. There is no -s in the third person singular.
   (e.g.)  She can *run*.  >>  NOT: She can *runs*.

2. We form the negative with *not*. There is no *does/doesn’t*.
   (e.g.)  I *can’t* speak Kachin.  >>  NOT: I *don’t can* speak Kachin.
Questions and answers
To make questions, we put the modal (i.e. can) before the subject.

1. Yes/no questions
statement: They can go.
question: Can they go?
answer: Yes, they can. - OR - No, they can’t.

2. Wh- questions
(e.g.) -Where can we go?

Audio Script
(036)
Tom: Can foreigners live here?
Homeowner: Yes, they can.
Tom: How much is the rent?
Homeowner: 300,000 Kyat a month.
Tom: Can I pay by the month?
Homeowner: No, you can’t. Please pay six month’s rent.
Tom: Can I go to immigration and register?
Homeowner: No, it’s Sunday. You can register tomorrow.
Tom: Can I move in now?
Homeowner: You can’t move in now. Please register first.
Tom: Where can I buy drinking water?
Homeowner: There’s a shop in the street.

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

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

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

Ex. D: Possible conversation:
A. Can we work in pairs?
B. Yes, you can.
A: Can she use her book?
B: No, she can’t.
Lesson 4
At the Office

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NGO -- องค์การกุศล -- Busy -- องค์การ
Manager -- องค์การ -- Boss -- องค์การ
International school -- โรงเรียนนานาชาติ -- Internet connection -- ระบบอินเทอร์เน็ต
Assignment -- ที่บ้าน (ต่อไปในภายหลัง)

Present continuous

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

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

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

Statements
1. For verbs that end in -e, we remove the -e and add -ing.
   (e.g.) write >> writing       use >> using
2. For verbs with a short vowel and only one consonant, we double the consonant and add -ing.
   (e.g.) run >> running         stop >> stopping
Questions and answers
To make questions, we put the verb ‘to be’ in front of the subject.

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

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

**Audio Script**

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

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

**Answer Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. A:</th>
<th>Ex. B:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. F</td>
<td>2. am meeting (I’m...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. F</td>
<td>3. are going (They’re...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. T</td>
<td>4. is working (She’s...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. F</td>
<td>5. are speaking (You’re...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. T</td>
<td>6. is doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. F</td>
<td>7. are finishing (We’re...)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. C:</th>
<th>Ex. D:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. I’m not meeting Melissa for a meeting in the morning.</td>
<td>1. trying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. They aren’t going to an internet café to send emails.</td>
<td>2. doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. She isn’t working at a British NGO.</td>
<td>3. drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. You aren’t speaking to your boss.</td>
<td>4. calling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kyaw Aung isn’t doing his assignments at home.</td>
<td>5. meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We aren’t finishing our work on the weekend.</td>
<td>6. going</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 1

1. Fill in the blanks.
   Kirsten: Hi, what’s ____________?
   Jennifer: My name’s Jeniffer.
   Kirsten: Pleased to ____________ Jennifer.

2. List the different ways to say “goodbye” or to end a conversation.
   - _____________________
   - _____________________
   - _____________________
   - _____________________

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct nationality.
   a. I’m from Russia. I’m __________.
   b. She’s from Bangladesh. She’s __________.
   c. They are from the Philippines. They’re __________.

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb ‘to be’.
   a. I ______.  d. We ______.
   b. You ______.  e. They ______.
   c. He/She/It ______.

5. Circle the incorrect sentence.
   (A) This is you’s pen.
   (B) This is her brother.
   (C) This is my book.

6. Fill in the correct possessive adjectives to match the subject in parentheses.
   a. (I) This is _____ sister.  d. (They) We like _____ new motorbike.
   b. (We) Let’s watch _____ movie.  e. (He) _____ parents are from Laos.
   c. (She) I like _____ bag.  f. (You) Is this _____ pen?

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

9. Match the words below with the correct category.
   a. Name 1. Myanmar
   b. Age  2. Bago
   c. Nationality 3. 26
   d. Hometown 4. kyaw33@mail.com
   e. Job  5. Kyaw Htun
   f. Email 6. Taxi driver

10. Make the sentence into a question. Then, give a simple answer.
    a. They are French.  >  e.g. Are they French?  >  Yes, they are.
    b. You are married.  >  ____________________?  >  _______________.
    c. He is Chinese.    >  ____________________?  >  _______________.

11. Translate the words below.
    a. םו  ____________________
    b.  יוע  ____________________
    c.  י"ע  ____________________
    d.  י' / י'  ____________________
    e.  י"ע/ י'  ____________________
    f.  י"ע  ____________________
    g.  י"ע/ י'  ____________________

12. Fill in the answers below.
    a. How old is your father? (58) ____________________
    b. How old are you? (17) ____________________
    c. How old is your aunt? (63) ____________________

13. Write in the correct job.
    a. A __________ helps sick people.       c. A __________ sells things.
14. Change the verbs to be in the correct form.
   He (go) \text{a.} ________ to school by bus most days, but he (do not) \text{b.} ________ like
   the bus. Sometimes, he (miss) \text{c.} ________ it when he is late. His mother (help)
   \text{d.} ________ him and drives him by car on these days.

15. Change the singular items to be plural.
   a. story >> \text{e.} _____________
   b. child >> \text{f.} _____________
   c. watch >> \text{g.} _____________
   d. woman >> \text{h.} _____________

16. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjective.
   a. It is not expensive. It is \text{______}. 
   b. She is not young. She is \text{______}. 
   c. My homework is easy. My homework is \textit{not} \text{______}. 
   d. The car is slow. The car is \textit{not} \text{______}. 

17. Match the food item with the correct colour.
   a. carrot 1. purple 
   b. tomato 2. red 
   c. mangosteen 3. orange 
   d. banana 4. brown 
   e. potato 5. yellow 

18. Fill in the blanks with \textit{a} or \textit{an}.
   I have \text{i.} \text{____} new job at \text{ii.} \text{____} Indian company. I work in \text{iii.} \text{____} office downtown.
   I take \text{i.} \text{____} taxi to work and buy \text{iv.} \text{____} coffee each morning. It is \text{v.} \text{____} exciting job.

19. Put the words in order to make sentences.
   a. an / she / has / motorbike / expensive \text{__________________________}.
   b. watch / a / have / new / I \text{__________________________}.

20. Match the opposites.
   a. short 1. ugly 
   b. thin 2. fat 
   c. handsome 3. young 
   d. curly 4. tall 
   e. old 5. straight
21. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb ‘to be’ or ‘to have’.
   a. John ______ tall and thin.
   b. The student _____ new glasses.
   c. She _____ long, brown hair.
   d. You _____ young and beautiful.

22. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.
   a. She got 100% on her homework. She is very __________.
   b. They are not polite. They are __________.
   c. I do not have much money. I am quite __________.
   d. John is sick and in the hospital. He is not __________.
   e. The movie is not boring. It is very __________.

23. Answer the question, ‘What time is it?’

   a.    b.    c.    d.    e.    f.

24. Circle the incorrect sentence about the time.
   (A) 11:15 -- It’s quarter past eleven.
   (B) 8:00 -- It’s eight o’clock.
   (C) 6:20 -- It’s half past six.
   (D) 3: 45 -- It’s quarter to four.
25. Read about Emilie’s weekly schedule and fill in the blanks with the correct adverbs of frequency.

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

a. She ____________ gets up at 7am.
b. She ____________ sleeps until 9am.
c. She ____________ goes shopping on the weekend.
d. She ____________ goes to bed at 11pm.

26. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb.

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

27. Fill in the blanks with Do or Does.

a. ______ they like coffee?  c. ______ he eat spicy food?
b. ______ Helen teach English? d. ______ you study at home?

28. Fill in the blanks to answer the questions.

a. Do we have any fruit at home? Yes, __________________________.
b. Does she drive a purple car? No, ____________________________.

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

a. _______ do you go to the office? I take the bus.
b. _______ is class? Class is on Friday.
c. _______ is Vientiane? Vientiane is in Laos.
d. _______ time is it? It’s 2 o’clock.
e. _______ is the store closed? It is a holiday today.
f. _______ fruit do you like best? I like pineapples best.
g. _______ lives in the White House? The US President lives there.

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

a. study / French / does / she / when ________________________?
b. do / Phyu Phyu Kyaw Thein / like / why / you ________________________?
c. cook / do / how / you / rice / fried ________________________?
d. go / shopping / where / he / does ________________________?
31. Choose the correct phrase to fill in the blank.
   There ____________ rice on the plate.
   (A) is a  (B) are some  (C) is some

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

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

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

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

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

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

38. Write C for countable and U for uncountable.
   a. cheese: _____    d. beef: _____
   b. an apple: _____   e. some oil: _____
   c. onion: _____      f. a bag of rice: _____
39. Translate the *prepositions of place* below.
   a. តីបេឃុំ:  __________________________
   b. តីបេឃឺ:  __________________________
   c. តីបេឃេ:  __________________________
   d. តីបេឃេ,សាលាអេក្រឹត:  __________________________
   e. តីបេឃោ:  __________________________
   f. តីបេឃោ្:  __________________________

40. Fill in the blanks with the *prepositions of time*.
   a. I take the bus ________ 8:30am.
   b. I have an assignment due ________ Friday.
   c. They are going to the cinema ________ the evening.
   d. Beijing is cold ________ January.
   e. My birthday is ________ September 7.
   f. The office meeting is ________ 4pm.

41. Put the words in order to make complete sentences.
   a. cook / can / at / curry / home / you    ________________________________.
   b. see / the / can’t / restaurant / I    ________________________________.
   c. can’t / go / they / to / school    ________________________________.
   d. can / write / stories / she / news    ________________________________.

42. Change the sentences into questions. Then, write the answers.
   a. He can read Myanmar.  (Q): e.g. Can he read Myanmar?    (A): Yes, he can.
   b. We can move in now.  (Q): ___________________________.    (A): No, ________.
   c. They can go shopping.  (Q): ___________________________.    (A): Yes, ________.

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

44. Change the sentences to be questions.
   a. Sarah is speaking to her friend.  >>  ____________________________?
   b. They are watching a new movie.  >>  ____________________________?
   c. I am studying English.  >>  ____________________________?
   d. We are going to dinner.  >>  ____________________________?
UNIT 1
1. your name; meet you
2. bye, see you soon, see you later, have a nice day
3. a. Russian, b. Bangladeshi, c. Filipino
4. a. am, b. are, c. is, d. are, e. are
5. A
6. a. my, b. our, c. her, d. their, e. His, f. your
7. c, d, g, i
8. a. Don’t do your work!
   b. Don’t talk in pairs.

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

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

UNIT 4

23. a. It’s four thirty-five.
   b. It’s twelve ten.
   c. It’s three twenty.
   d. It’s one fifteen. (or It’s quarter past one)
   e. It’s nine fifty.
   f. It’s ten forty-five. (or It’s quarter to eleven)
24. C
25. a. usually
   b. sometimes
   c. always
   d. never
26. a. get, b. make (or eat), c. take, d. go,
   e. go, f. make (or eat), g. read, h. watch, i. go
27. a. Do, b. Does, c. Does, d. Do
28. a. we do have some fruit at home (or Yes, we do)
   b. she doesn’t drive a purple car (or No, she doesn’t)
30. a. When does she study French?
   b. Why do you like Phy Phyu Kyaw Thein?
   c. How do you cook fried rice?
   d. Where does he go shopping?
UNIT 5

31. C  
32. B  
33. C 

34. a. There aren’t any carrots  
b. There isn’t any juice  

35. a. There is  
b. There is  
c. There isn’t  
d. There are  
e. There is  
f. There aren’t  

36. a. there isn’t any coffee (or there isn’t)  
b. there are some mangoes (or there are)  

37. B, C, A  


UNIT 6

39. a. between  
b. on  
c. under  
d. next to  
e. in  
f. behind  

40. a. at, b. on, c. in, d. in, e. on, f. at  

41. a. You can cook curry at home.  
b. I can’t see the restaurant.  
c. They can’t go to school.  
d. She can write news stories.  

42. b. Q: Can we move in now? A: No, we can’t move in now. (or no, we can’t)  
c. Q: Can they go shopping? A: Yes, they can go shopping. (or yes, they can)  

43. a. are talking, b. is helping, c. am studying, d. is working  

44. a. Is Sarah speaking to her friend?  
b. Are they watching a new movie?  
c. Are you studying English?  
d. Are we going to dinner?
Translate the words/sentences below into English.

1. ႏိုင် = ______________________________

2. ႏိုင်ကြည်ခြင်း? = ______________________________

3. ႏိုင်ကြည်စိုးရိမ် = ______________________________

4. ႏိုင်ကြည်နိုင်သော = ______________________________

5. ႏိုင်ကြည် = ______________________________

6. မိုး(ရ)ခိုင်(အဲခိုင်) = ______________________________

7. ႏိုင်ကြည်နိုင်သော = ______________________________

8. ႏိုင် = ______________________________

9. ႏိုင်/ ႏိုင် = ______________________________

10. ဝါနိုင်သော = ______________________________

11. ႏိုင်နိုင်သော = ______________________________

12. ႏိုင်ကြည်သော = ______________________________

13. ႏိုင်ကြည်စိုးရိမ် = ______________________________

14. ႏိုင်ကြည်များ = ______________________________

15. ႏိုင် = ______________________________
Fill in the blanks (2) with the best set of words.

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

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

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

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

20. The 1.__________ is under my 2.__________.
   a. 1. sofa,  2. apartment
   b. 1. kitchen,  2. sofa
   c. 1. mat,  2. feet

Circle the word or phrase that is different.

21. a. journalist  b. farmer  c. doctor  d. handsome
22. a. niece  b. hometown  c. age  d. address
23. a. milk  b. pineapple  c. banana  d. mangosteen
24. a. difficult  b. notebook  c. small  d. green
25. a. answer  b. complete  c. opposite  d. write
26. Put the words in order to make a sentence.
blue / the / two / small / children / there / car / in / are
_____________________________________________________________.

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

On Tuesdays, I usually (do) a.__________ work at home. But today is busy, so I (work) b.__________ at the office. I (meet) c.__________ with the Director of Programs. She (be) d.__________ Singaporean.

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

Mike: a.______ you have dinner with me tonight?
Chen: Sorry, I b.______ busy tonight. What about tomorrow?
Mike: Sure, I c.______ meet tomorrow. d.______ you like Indian food?
Chen: Yes, I e.______!
Mike: Great, we can go to Curry House.

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

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

   (adv. of frequency)                        (verb)

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

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

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

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

Sam: a.______ do you usually go to the tea shop?
Paulo: I like to go b.______ Fridays.
Sam: Can I join you this Friday?
Paulo: Sure, c.______ time can we meet?
Sam: Let’s meet d.______ 6pm.
31. Look at the list of food from the market and fill the blanks to say what there is. Follow the example below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

____________________________________________________________.

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

Malia: Hi Lar Lar, a. ________ are you?
Lar Lar: I’m good!
Malia: b. ________ are you going now?
Lar Lar: I’m going to the office. I have a meeting c. ________ 2 o’clock.
Malia: d. ________ are you meeting?
Lar Lar: I’m meeting my boss. She only has free time e. ________ the afternoon.
Part 1
1. Cousin
2. Can I help you?
3. Listen and repeat
4. Opposite
5. Pay rent
6. Fried noodles
7. Their gift
8. In the morning
9. Young
10. Notebook
11. Make breakfast
12. Recipe
13. Pleased to meet you
14. Healthy
15. Expensive

Part 2
16. b
17. c
18. b
19. a
20. c
21. d
22. a
23. a
24. b
25. c

Part 3
26. There are two small children in the blue car.
27. a. do, b. am working, c. am meeting, d. is
28. a. Can, b. am, c. can, d. Do, e. do
29. a. always studies, b. usually eats, c. sometimes watches, d. never goes
30. a. When, b. on, c. what, d. at
31. b. There are 2
   c. There isn’t any
   d. There is an (or 1)
   e. There is some
   f. There aren’t any
   g. There is 1 kilo of
32. a. drives, b. see, c. am calling, d. am studying
33. a. Do, b. is, c. Does, d. have, e. does, f. is, g. is
34. There is an orange carrot and some rice. (or There is some rice and an orange...)
35. a. how, b. Where, c. at, d. Who, e. in
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