



# EQUAL EDUCATION FOR ALL

Vang Vieng, Laos

## EEFA Level Four

*Book One*

### Education Standards

Level 4 is aiming for the rough equivalent of an B1 standard. Each section is structured to span across a week, but some classes will need to spend more time on a particular unit, or go back to this section during review time. Each week is designed to include the four learning skills: Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking.

This book uses a variety of grammar books listed below:

- English for Lao Secondary Schools 5
- English Grammar in Use
- Essential Grammar in Use

### Schedule

**Monday:** Review of previously learned materials

**Tuesday:** Introduction of new material

**Wednesday:** Practicing new material

**Thursday:** Mastering new material (teachers are welcome to do a quiz this day)

**Friday:** Fun Friday/Activity Day (optional day - not counted towards attendance)

## Table of contents

Unit One: School Subjects	pp. 2-3
Unit Two: Future Simple - Going To (Part I)	pp. 4-5
Unit Three: Future Simple - Will (Part II)	pp. 6-8
Unit Four: Jobs	pp. 9-10
Unit Five: Reading & Writing - General Education in Laos	pp. 11-12
Unit Six: Infinitive of Purpose	pp. 13
Unit Seven: Reading - Diseases	pp. 14-16
Unit Eight: Adjectives & Descriptions	pp. 17-18
Unit Nine: Adjectives (Part II)	pp. 19-20
Unit Ten: Adverbs	pp. 21-22
Unit Eleven: Present Perfect	pp. 23-24
Unit Twelve: Writing, Listening & Speaking - Sports	pp. 25-26
Key to Exercises	pp.27-29

## Unit One: School Subjects

*Vocabulary skills used:*

Mathematics: the study of numbers, measurements and shapes.

Chemistry: the study of how chemicals react with each other. An example would be the action of lighting a match.

Physics: the study of matter, energy, and the interaction between them. An example would be measuring how fast sound travels.

Biology: the study of life and living things. Examples are plants, animals and humans.

Computer Science: the study of computers, both learning how to use and build them.

Geography: an area of study that deals with the location of countries, cities, rivers, mountains etc.

History: the study of past events in Laos and in the world.

Foreign Languages: the study of how people speak, read and write. Examples: French & English.

Literature: the study of written works such as, books and plays.

Art: the study of art, it can involve studying paintings or can be drawing and painting.

Music: the study of making music. Examples: singing, guitar, piano.

### 1.1

- 1) Write the above school subjects on the board and get the students to translate the words in Lao on the board.
- 2) Put the students into groups and get them to look up the English definition of the subjects. Write them down.
- 3) Give the students the simplified definitions listed above.

## 1.2 Read the text below and answer the questions.

Khampheng is a year five student at Vientiane Secondary School. She has a lot of different interests and hobbies. She really likes sports. Her favourite sport is badminton, but she also likes volleyball and basketball. Khampheng is a music lover. She enjoys playing the guitar, xylophone and other Lao musical instruments. She also loves the arts. She paints pictures and does woodcarving, but she prefers woodcarving. She is very interested in foreign languages. She would like to study English and French. She also likes mathematics because she knows it is important. She does not like history or geography.

1. What year is Khampheng studying at Vientiane Secondary School?
2. What kind of musical instruments does Khampheng enjoy playing?
3. Can she play the guitar?
4. Why does she like mathematics?
5. What subjects does she not like?

## 1.3 Complete the words

1. ART
2. B \_ \_ L \_ \_ GY
3. \_ \_ TH
4. H \_ ST \_ OR \_
5. M \_ S \_ C
6. G \_ GR \_ HY
7. P \_ \_ S \_ CS
8. \_ \_ TER \_ T \_ URE

## 1.4 Complete the following sentences about yourself

*To be good at something = you do it well, you get good grades*

*To be terrible at something = you struggle with the subject*

1. At school I am good at.....
2. The subject I am terrible at is....
3. The subject I like the most is....
4. The subject I like the least is ...

*Get the students to say their answers out loud.*

## Unit Two: Future Simple - Going To (Part I)

Grammar skills used:

### GOING TO

1. How do we form it ?

I	am	going to	verb
He She It	is		
We You They	are		

Examples:

*I + am + going to + watch television tonight.*

*Kham + is + going to + buy a motorbike.*

*They + are + going to + swim at the blue lagoon.*

2. When do we use it?

*This may be challenging to some students and it is important to take your time explaining this tense. A timeline would be helpful.*

- This tense indicates that a person knows now that they want to do something in the future.
- It can also be used when we know that something is going to happen in the future.  
*Example: "Look at the dark clouds! It's going to rain!" (Clouds are here now)*

Past

Now  
I am cooking

Future  
I'm going to cook

**3.1 Answer the questions. You are going to do all these things but you haven't done them yet. Use going to and the word(s) in brackets.**

- Have you cleaned the car?  
a. (tomorrow) *Not yet, I'm going to clean it tomorrow.*
- Have you phoned your mother?  
b. (later) Not yet, .....
- Have you done the shopping?  
c. (this afternoon) Not yet, .....
- Have you read the book for school?  
d. (after dinner) Not yet, .....
- Have you had dinner?  
e. (just) .....

### 3.2 Write a question with going to for each situation.

1. Your friend is going to the shopping mall. You ask:
  - a. (what/buy) *What are you going to buy?*
2. Your friend is going to a baci tonight. You ask:
  - a. (what/wear?) .....
3. Your friend wants to buy a motorbike. You ask:
  - a. (where/buy?) .....
4. Your friend has decided to have a party. You ask:
  - a. (who/invite?) .....

### 3.3 Read the situations and complete the dialogues. Use going to.

1. You have decided to write some letters.
  - a. Are you going out this evening?
  - b. *No, I'm going to write some letters.*
2. You are a smoker but have decided to give it up soon.
  - a. Smoking is very bad for you.
  - b. I know.....
3. You have been offered a job, but have decided not to take it.
  - a. I hear you've been offered a job.
  - b. Yes, but .....
4. You have decided to cook dinner.
  - a. I am very hungry.
  - b. Me too,.....

### 3.4 What is going to happen in these situations? Use the words in brackets.

1. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky.
  - a. (rain) *It's going to rain.*
2. It is 8:30. Memai is leaving her house. She has to be at work at 8:45 but the journey takes 30 minutes. (late) She .....
3. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole. (sink) The boat .....
4. Dam is driving. There is little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way away. (run out) She .....

### 3.5 Get the students to write 3 sentences about what they will do in the future.

*Get them to say them out loud after.*

## Unit Three: Future Simple - Will (Part II)

Grammar skills used:

We typically use **will** for two reasons:

1. To express a voluntary action → the speaker offers to do something for someone else or when they volunteer to do something for another. We use **won't** when we do not want to do something voluntarily.

*Examples:* *I'll cook you dinner tonight*  
*I will send you the email later.*  
*I won't do your homework for you.*

2. To express a promise

*Examples:* *I will call you when I arrive in Luang Prabang.*  
*I will clean my room tomorrow.*

ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR

# WILL vs. GOING TO

Woodward  
ENGLISH

WILL

**Rapid Decision**

- I'm thirsty. I think I **will** buy a drink.

**Offer**

- That looks heavy. I **will** help you with it.

**Promise**

- Don't worry, I **won't** tell anyone.

**Threat**

- If you don't stop, I **will** tell your mother.

**Refusal**      *won't = will not*

- She **won't** listen to anything I say.

GOING TO

**Prior Plan**

= The decision was made before the moment of speaking.

- I'm **going to** the beach next weekend with my friends.

**Evidence / Signs**

= When there are signs that something is likely to happen.

- My stomach hurts a lot and I think I **am going to** throw up.

- It's 70-0. They're **going to** win.

You can use both **Will** and **Going to** for making predictions.

- I think it **will** rain tomorrow.    =    - I think it **is going to** rain tomorrow.

COMPARE: Are you busy this evening?

- I haven't made any plans.

*I think I **will** probably watch TV.*

*I'm probably **going to** watch TV.*

**OR**

**Will** and **going to** are both possible here. We are "predicting" what will happen because nothing is planned.

- Yes, I'm **going to** the movies.

Only **Going to** is possible because this is a prior plan.

In spoken English **Going to** is often pronounced as "**gonna**"

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

### 5.1 Rearrange the words to make the correct response to each question.

1. What will you do on New Year's Day?

- a/will/go/in/my/countryside/with/I/on/picnic/the/family
- A: *I will go on a picnic with my family in the countryside.*

2. What will you do on Pimai Lao?

- a/will/ceremony/have/I/Baci

• .....

3. What will you do on Labour Day?

- build/new/my/will/help/father/I/to/fence/a

• .....

4. What will you do on Lao National Day?

- plant/my/home/I/mother/flowers/at/will/help/stay/to

• .....

### 5.2 Complete the sentences with will ('ll) + one of these verbs.

**Be    be    come    get    like    look    meet    pass**

1. Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure *you'll pass.*

2. Why don't you try on this jacket? It ..... nice on you.

3. You must meet Maly sometime. I think you ..... him.

4. It's raining. Don't go out. You ..... wet.

5. They've invited me to their house. They ..... offended if I don't go.

6. Goodbye. I expect we ..... again before long.

7. I invited Suan to the party. I don't think he .....

8. I wonder where I ..... 20 years from now.

### 5.3 Put in will ('ll) or won't.

1. Can you wait for me? I *won't* be very long.

2. There's no need to take an umbrella with you. It ..... rain.

3. If you don't eat anything now, you ..... be hungry later.

4. I'm sorry about what happened yesterday. It ..... happen again.

5. I've got some incredible news! You ..... never believe what's happened.

6. Don't ask Mephai for advice. She ..... know what to do.

### 5.4 Complete the sentences using will ('ll) or going to.

1. Why are you turning on the television?

- a. *I'm going to watch* the news. (I/watch).

2. Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.

- a. Haven't you? Well, don't worry. .... you some. (I/lend)

3. I've got a headache.

- a. Have you? Wait there and ..... medicine for you. (I/get)

4. Why are you filling that bucket with water?

- a. .... the car. (I/wash)

5. I've decided to repaint this room.

- a. Oh, have you? What colour ..... it? (you/paint)

6. Where are you going? Are you going to the market?

- a. Yes, ..... something for dinner. (I/buy)

7. I don't know how to use this camera.

- a. It's quite easy. .... you. (I/show).



8. What would you like to eat?  
a. .... a sandwich, please. (I/have).
9. Did you post that letter for me?  
a. Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. I ..... it now (I/do).
10. The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?  
a. No, it looks as if ..... down. (it/fall)
11. Has Thongdy decided what to do when he leaves school?  
a. Oh, yes. Everything is planned. .... a holiday for a few weeks and then ..... a computer programming course. (he/have, he/do)

## Unit Four: Jobs

### 4.1 Read the following text. Underline any jobs you do not know and translate them.

Many people are looking for jobs. Now they are waiting for the interview in the reception room at the Employment Service. They hope to get a job today. Nongkhan is looking for a job as a secretary. She can type, she can file and she can use many computer programmes. Anuxay is looking for a job as a construction worker. She can use tools, he can operate equipment and he can build things. Phanusit is looking for a job as a lawyer. He can advise people about laws and he can represent them in court. Khamsouk is looking for a job as a police officer. He can protect people and properties, he can make everyone obey the laws and he can arrest criminals. Aliya is looking for a job as a waitress. She can work in a restaurant, she can take orders from customers and she can serve food at the tables.

### Write and take turns to say whether the sentence is *true or false*.

1. Nongkhan is a secretary.
  - a. True
2. Anouxay is a doctor
  - a. False
3. Nongkhan can use tools and operate equipment.
4. Aliya serves food at the table.
5. Khamsouk is looking for a job as a construction worker.
6. Phanusit can advise people about laws and represent them in court.
7. Anuxay is looking for a job as a secretary.

### 4.2 Work in pairs. *What's my job?* Think of a job and let your partner guess the job you are thinking about by asking yes/no questions. *This can also be done as a class.*

#### Examples of questions for guessing

- Do you work indoors?
- Do you work with your hands?
- Do you sell something?
- Do you earn a lot of money from your job?
- Do you work in the field?
- Do you work with students?
- Do you deal with criminals?

You are .....

### 3.3 Practice the dialogue in groups.

*Vieng, Khamla and Da are talking about their future.*

Khamla: What do you think you'll do when you leave school next year?

Da: I'm not sure I would like to study veterinary science because I love animals.

Vieng: For me, I'd like to continue my studies.

Khamla: What are your best subjects at school?

Vieng: I'm good at English and math. I'm interested in IT and I might study IT.

Da: Well, then you can teach IT in your hometown if you want.

Vieng: Yes, that's true. I want to help children in my hometown.

Da: And you, Khamla. What do you think you'll do when you leave school next year?

Khamla: I want to go to university. I want to be an author, a biologist or be a librarian.

**3.4 Write about what you are interested in and what you are going to do after you leave secondary school. "I'm going to study...., I'm going to be a..." Explain why.**

## Unit Five: Reading & Writing - General Education in Laos

*Vocabulary skills used:*

general education	ສາມັນສຶກສາ	entrance examination	ການສອບເສັງເຂົ້າ
particular	ສະເພາະ	pre-school	ກ່ອນໄວຮຽນ
to undertake	ຮັບປະຕິບັດ	primary school	ໂຮງຮຽນປະຖົມ
level	ລະດັບ	to continue	ສືບຕໍ່
secondary school	ໂຮງຮຽນມັດທະຍົມ	to prepare	ກະກຽມ
option	ທາງເລືອກ	vocational	ດ້ານວິຊາຊີ
practical	ພາກປະຕິບັດ	compulsory	ບັງຄັບ
knowledge	ຄວາມຮູ້	to consist off	ປະກອບດ້ວຍ
technical training	ການອົບຮົມດ້ານວິຊາສະເພາະ		

**5.1 Read the text below and answer the following questions.**

### General Education in Laos

General education in Laos consists of pre-school, primary school, and secondary school. Most children in Laos start their education at about three years old. Pre-school takes three years to prepare children for primary school. Children study at primary school for about six to eleven years old - a total of five years. Primary education is compulsory in Laos. After finishing primary school, they go to secondary school, which takes seven years to finish - four years lower secondary school and three years upper secondary school. Normally, students complete their general education at the age of eighteen. Students who pass the final exam in secondary school receive the upper secondary school leaving certificate. Those students can continue their education after secondary school. The highest level of study is university - this takes four to six years. Students who do not want to go to university can go to vocational or technical schools, which takes three years. Another option is vocational hands-on training for a particular job.

#### Questions:

1. Why do children go to pre-school?

.....

2. At what age do children start primary school?

.....

3. How old are students when they complete secondary school?

.....

4. What do students have to do if they want to continue their studies after secondary school?

.....

5. How long does it take to study at university?

.....



## Unit Six: Infinitive of Purpose

Grammar skills used:

We use the **infinitive of purpose** when we want to answer questions involving **why**.

- This is used when we don't want to say because.... And is used to express the purpose of something or someone's opinion about something.
- To use the infinitive of purpose we use: *to + the verb*
- It often makes a sentence more to the point and shorter.
- To make it negative, we just add not before to
- *Examples: I need a score of 60% to pass this test.  
Lilo decided not to go to the market.  
She is going swimming to cool down.*

### 6.1 Use the right noun and put it into sentence using the infinitive of purpose.

soup                  dinner                  moneygrades                  job                  bread

1. Why are you going to the baker? *To buy bread for dinner.*
2. Why are you going to the store? .....
3. Why do we need to have a job? .....
4. Why do you study hard? .....
5. Why do we study English? .....

### 6.2 Fill in the blanks using the infinitive of purpose.

1. She's studying ..... her exam.
2. He went to the shop ..... shoes.
3. I went to the blue lagoon ..... with friends.
4. Jao went to the door ..... it.
5. Yee is going to China ..... Chinese.

### 6.3 Correct the sentences below.

1. I'm calling my friend for to invite her to come to my house.
2. She went to the park playing with her friends.
3. I practice piano to getting better.
4. I cleaned the kitchen for helping my mom.
5. I go to Sae Lao to learning English.

### 6.4 Use the proper auxiliary verb: am/is/are & do/does/did

1. .... he play tennis?
2. .... he playing tennis now?
3. How often ..... you wash your hair?
4. .... you wash it yesterday?
5. I ..... going to wash it tonight.
6. We ..... having dinner at the moment.
7. .... you have dinner yet?
8. What ..... your parents going to do tomorrow?
9. When ..... your parents first meet?
10. What time ..... Ali usually around at school?

## Unit Seven: Reading - Diseases

*Vocabulary skills used:*

attack	ຮຸກຮານ, ໂຈມຕີ	immune	ພູມຄຸ້ມກັນ	infection	ການຕິດເຊື້ອ
syndrome	ກຸ່ມຂອງອາການພະຍາດ	needle	ເ	blood	ເລືອດ
develop	ພັດທະນາ	sauna	ອົບອາຍນ້ຳ	citizen	ປະຊາຊົນ
joint pain	ປວດຂໍ້ຕໍ່ກະດູກ	to transmit	ຖ່າຍທອດ	muscle pain	ເຈັບກ້າມຊີ້ນ
red rash	ຜືນແດງ	pregnant	ຖືພາ	chills	ເຢັນ
symptoms	ອາການຂອງພະຍາດ	paralysis	ເປັນລ່ອຍ, ອຳນະພາດ		
syringe	ຫຼອດສັກຍາ/ເຂັ້ມສັກຍາ	to appear	ປະກົດໃ້ເຫັນ		

**7.1 Read the text below and answer the following questions.**

### What is AIDS?

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is caused by a virus called HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). People can have the HIV virus for many years. Sometimes, they do not know they are infected, and they can infect other people. Most people who are infected with HIV will develop AIDS unless treated from the early stages onwards. Most people who are infected with HIV experience short flu-like illnesses that occur two to six weeks after infection. After this, HIV often causes no symptoms for several years. It is, therefore, important to get tested from time to time. The most common symptoms are: fever, sore throat, a red rash, and other symptoms can include: tiredness, joint pain, muscle pain, chills, sweat, weakness and weight loss.

HIV is not passed on easily from one person to another. The virus doesn't spread through the air like cold and flu viruses. HIV lives in the blood and in some body fluids (e.g sperm). Ways of getting HIV include:

- Sexual contact (without a condom)
- Blood transfusion
- Sharing needles (e.g tattoos), syringes, and other injecting equipment
- Mother to baby before or during birth or by breastfeeding

BUT the virus cannot be transmitted through:

- Handshake
- Hugging
- Kissing
- Sneezing
- Touching
- Sharing the same toilet
- Swimming pool
- Towels
- Baths
- Contact with animals or insects such as mosquitoes

At present there is no cure for AIDS. There are more and more cases of HIV infections every year so prevention is very important. Subsequently, governments all over the world are encouraging citizens, especially teenagers, to learn more about HIV and AIDS - how the virus can be transmitted, and how to protect themselves to avoid catching the virus.

Questions part I:

1. What is the full name of AIDS?

.....

2. What is the full name for HIV?

.....

3. How does HIV pass on from one person to another?

.....

4. What are the symptoms of people who have HIV?

.....

5. Why is the protection against HIV so important?

.....

Questions part II:

1. What is HIV?

- a. A virus
- b. A bacterium
- c. A fungus

2. What is the difference between HIV and AIDS?

- a. HIV is a virus and AIDS is a bacterial disease
- b. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS
- c. There is no difference between HIV and AIDS

3. Is there a cure for AIDS?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Only available on prescription

4. Can people get AIDS from sharing the same cup with someone who has HIV?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Only if you don't wash the cup

5. Can insects transmit HIV?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Only mosquitoes

6. How can you know if someone has HIV or AIDS?

- a. Because of the way they act
- b. By getting tested in the hospital
- c. They look tired and ill

7. Which practice puts someone at risk of becoming infected with HIV?

- a. Kissing
- b. Sharing the same toilet with an infected person
- c. Sexual contact (without a condom)



Vocabulary skills used:

sweat	ເຫືອ	to threaten	ຂົ່ມຂູ່	release	ປົດປ່ອຍ
parasite	ເຊື້ອກາຝາກ	mature	ໃຫຍ່ເຕັມໄວ	insecticide	ຢາຂ້າແມງໄມ້
to screen	ແຕ່ງຈໍ/ໜ້າຈໍ	spray	ສີດ, ພິ່ນ	community	ຊຸມຊົນ
weeds	ຫຍ້າ	shrubs	ພຸ່ມຫຍ້າ		
to prevent	ປ້ອງກັນ, ຂັດຂວາງ		to infect	ຕິດເຊື້ອ	
complication	ພະຍາດແຊກແຊງ		treatment	ການຮັກສາ	
precautions	ການປ້ອງກັນລ່ວງໜ້າ		bloodstream	ສາຍເລືອດ	

**7.2 Read the text below and answer the following questions.**

**What is Malaria?**

Malaria is a life-threatening disease. It is caused by a parasite that is passed from one person to another by the bite of infected Anopheles mosquitoes. After being infected, the parasites travel through the bloodstream up to the liver, where they become mature and release another form, the parasites enter the bloodstream and infect red blood cells.

There are four different kinds of Malaria, but only two of them are found in Laos. The more serious form is Falciparum Malaria (or Jungle Fever). A person with a serious type of malaria needs to have some medical treatment very quickly because it can develop itself into jungle fever that has killed approximately 95% of its victims.

Since 1638, quinine has been used to treat malaria. Quinine is made from the bark of a tree. In 1945 a new drug, Chloroquine, was developed. This is much more effective in preventing and treating malaria.

It is important to protect ourselves from malaria; these are some precautions that we should follow:

- Wear long sleeves and cover your legs, especially at night.
- Make sure windows and doors are screened to prevent entry of mosquitoes into the house.
- Use a mosquito net around your bed while sleeping.
- Spray home and surrounding areas with insecticide to kill mosquitoes.
- Clear our shrubs and weeds around the house where mosquitoes can be hiding.

Malaria is one of the major causes of death to millions of people around the world. It could lead to many complications such as; Dengue, paralysis, and coma. So, we must get rid of mosquitoes by keeping surrounding areas clean so that our family and community are safe.

Questions:

1. How do people catch malaria?  
.....
2. Which kind of malaria is the most dangerous?  
.....
3. What do doctors use to treat malaria?  
.....
4. How can you avoid getting malaria?  
.....

## Unit Eight: Adjectives & Descriptions

You should start by reviewing the difference between a noun, an adjective and a verb.

Grammar skills used:

<p>My job is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boring</li> <li>• Interesting</li> <li>• Tiring</li> <li>• Satisfying</li> <li>• Depressing</li> </ul> <p><i>The -ing adjective tells you about the job.</i></p> <p>Compare these examples:</p> <p><b>Interesting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Julia thinks history is very interesting.</li> <li>• Did you see anything interesting in Vientiane?</li> </ul> <p><b>Surprising</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was quite surprising that he passed his examination.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disappointing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The movie was disappointing. I expected it to be much better.</li> </ul> <p><b>Shocking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The news was shocking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm bored with my job.</li> <li>• I'm not interested in my job any more.</li> <li>• I'm always tired when I finish work.</li> <li>• I'm not satisfied with my job.</li> <li>• My job makes me depressed.</li> </ul> <p><i>The -ed adjective tells you how somebody feels about the job.</i></p> <p><b>Interested</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Julia is very interested in history.</li> <li>• Are you interested in buying my motorbike? I'm trying to sell mine.</li> </ul> <p><b>Surprised</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everybody was surprised that he passed the examination.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disappointed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I was disappointed with the movie. I expected it to be much better.</li> </ul> <p><b>Shocked</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We were very shocked when we heard the news.</li> </ul>
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**8.1 Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word given + the ending -ing or -ed.**

- The movie wasn't as good as we had expected. (dissappoint-)
  - The movie was *disappointing*.
  - We were *disappointed* with the movie.
- Bree teaches young children. It's a very hard job but she enjoys it. (exhaust-)
  - She enjoys her job, but it's often .....
  - At the end of a day's work, she is often.....
- It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress-)
  - This weather is .....
  - This weather makes me .....
  - It's silly to get ..... because of the weather.
- Katya is going to the United States next month. She has never been there before. (excit-)
  - It will be an ..... experience for her.
  - Going to new places is always .....
  - She is really ..... about going to the United States.

**8.2 Choose the correct word.**

1. I was disappointing/disappointed with the movie. I had expected it to be better.
2. Are you interesting/interested in football?
3. The football match was exciting/excited. I enjoyed it.
4. It's sometimes embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
5. Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?
6. I had never expected to get the job. I was really amazing / amazed when I was offered it.
7. She has really learnt very fast. She has made astonishing / astonished progress.
8. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.
9. It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Afterwards everybody was very shocking / shocked.
10. Why do you always look so boring / bored? Is your life really so boring / bored?

## Unit Nine: Adjectives (Part II)

*It would be helpful for the students to make a table for all newly learned adjectives they do not know. Get the Lao-English dictionaries if they need to translate words this week.*

Grammar skills used:

Sometimes we use two or more fact adjectives together. Usually (but not always) we put fact adjectives in this order.

<b>1</b> How big ?	<b>2</b> How old ?	<b>3</b> What color ?	<b>4</b> Where from ?	<b>5</b> What is it ?	<b>NOUN</b>
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*Examples:*

*A **tall young** man (1 → 2)*

*A **large wooden** table (1 → 5)*

*An **old white cotton** shirt (2 → 3 → 5)*

*A **large wooden** table (1 → 5)*

***Big blue** eyes (1 → 3)*

*A **small black plastic** bag (1 → 3 → 5)*

❖ Fact adjectives give us factual information about age, size, colour, etc.

▶ Adjectives of size and length (**big/small/tall/short/long etc.**) usually go before adjectives of shape and width (round/fat/thin/slim/wide etc.)

○ A **large round** table.    a **tall thin** girl/ a **long narrow** street.

▶ When there are two or more colour adjectives we use and

○ A **black and white** dress.

❖ Opinion adjectives: tell us what somebody thinks of something or somebody.

○ Examples: nice, beautiful.

### 9.1 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

1. A beautiful table (wooden/round)

*A beautiful round wooden table.*

2. The unusual ring (gold)

.....

3. An old house (beautiful)

.....

4. Black gloves (leather)

.....

5. A long face (thin)

.....

6. Big cloud (black)

.....

7. A sunny day (lovely)

.....

8. An ugly dress (yellow)

.....

9. A wide river (long)

.....

10. A lovely restaurant (little) .....
11. A red car (old/little) .....
12. A new sweater (green/nice) .....
13. A metal box (black/small) .....
14. A big cat (fat/black) .....
15. Long hair (black/beautiful) .....
16. An old painting (interesting/Thai) .....
17. An enormous umbrella (red/yellow) .....

### 9.2 Read and practice the dialogue in pairs.

Vongsone: Hey! Somphone. I met a girl at the International School. She knows you.

Somphone: Who is she?

Vongsone: I've forgotten her name.

Somphone: Well, what does she look like?

Vongsone: She's tall and about our age. She's not Lao. She's got big brown eyes and long curly hair. She's very pretty.

Somphone: Oh! She's Jennifer.

Vongsone: Who is she?

Somphone: She's my neighbour. She's from Australia and she's my best friend.

### 9.3 Put common words in a hat (people, places, things, animals etc) and get in a circle. Students have to pick a word out of the hat and they have to make descriptive sentences about word.

*This can also be a a small group activity or competition.*

Example: Cat → big black cat. Small soft cat.

### 9.4 Write a description about somebody important to you.

## Unit Ten: Adverbs

Grammar skills used:

### ADVERBS

Adjectives tell us about a noun (somebody or something). We use adjectives before nouns:  
Example: Sam is a careful driver.

Adverbs (many are formed adjective + ly) tell us about a verb - how somebody does something or how something happens.

Example: Sam drove carefully along the narrow road.

Adjective:	quick	serious	careful	quiet	heavy	bad
Adverb:	quickly	seriously	carefully	quietly	heavily	badly

We also use adjectives after some verbs, especially be, and also look/feel/sound etc.

Please be quiet.	Please speak quietly.
I was disappointed that my exam results were so bad.	I was unhappy that I did so badly in the exam.
Why do you always look so serious?	Why do you never take me seriously?
I feel happy.	The children were playing happily.

*Get the students to underline the adjectives and circle the adverb.*

### 10.1 Complete each sentence with an adverb. The first letters of the adverb are given.

- We didn't go out because it was raining *heavily*.
- Our team lost the game because we played very bad.....
- I didn't have any problems finding a place to live. I found a house quite ea.....
- We had to wait for a long time, but we didn't complain. We waited .....
- Nobody knew Vankham was coming to see us. He arrived unex.....
- Salieng keeps fit by playing football reg.....
- I don't speak French very well, but I can understand per..... if people speak sl..... and cl.....

### 10.2 Put the correct word.

- Two people are *seriously* injured in the accident. (serious/seriously)
- The driver of the car has serious injuries. (serious/seriously)
- I think you behaved very \_\_\_\_\_ (selfish/selfishly)
- There was a \_\_\_\_\_ change in the weather. (sudden/suddenly)
- Everybody at Hmong New Year was \_\_\_\_\_ dressed. (colour/colourfully)
- Sila usually wears \_\_\_\_\_ clothes. (colourful/colourfully)



## Unit Eleven: Present Perfect

Grammar skills used:

### PRESENT PERFECT

How do we form it?

I, You, We, They	Have (=‘ve)	Past participle
He, She, It	Has (=‘s)	

The past participle is the past tense of the verb, used in the perfect tenses.

When do we use it?

- We use present perfect when something has happened (usually new information).

*Examples: Police have arrested two men in connection to the robbery.*

*Ow! I’ve cut my finger.*

- There is a connection with the now. The action in the past has a result now.

*Examples: He told me his name, but I’ve forgotten it. (I can’t remember it now)*

*Where’s your key? ‘I don’t know. I’ve lost it.’ (I don’t have it now)*

- Present perfect is often used with just, already and yet.

*Examples: Are you hungry? No I’ve just had lunch.*

*What time is Suan leaving? ‘He’s already left.’*

**Here is a list of irregular verbs that are different as past participle. *This is not a complete list, and the only way to learn them all is through memorization and practice.***

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
Break	Broke	Broken
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Wake	Woke	Woken
Drive	Drove	Driven
Ride	Rode	Ridden
Write	Wrote	Written
Eat	Ate	Eaten
See	Saw	Seen
Give	Gave	Given
Take	Took	Taken
Begin	Began	Begun



**11.1 Read the situations and write sentences. Use the following verbs in the present perfect.**

**Arrive                      break                      grow                      improve                      lose**

- 1. Tam is looking for his key. He can't find it. *Tam has lost his keys.*
- 2. Phonenida can't walk and her leg is in plaster. Phonenida .....
- 3. Da's English wasn't very good. Now it is better. Her English .....
- 4. Xia didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard. Xia
- .....
- 5. The morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. The letter .....

**11.2 Put the correct form of the verbs into the gaps.**

- 1. I ..... my father's car (to wash).
- 2. Phone and Kham ..... the museum. (to visit)
- 3. I ..... to the pet shop. (to be)
- 4. They ..... their backpacks. (to pack)
- 5. We ..... the shopping for our grandmother. (to do)

**11.3 Write the correct words into the blanks. When you have finished, check your answers with the person behind you.**

Infinitive	Past tense	Past Participle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be</li> <li>2. Come</li> <li>3. Buy</li> <li>4. Drink</li> <li>5. Drive</li> <li>6. Get</li> <li>7. Go</li> <li>8. Eat</li> </ul>		

**11.4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions using How long.....?**

*Example:      How long have you been at this school?*

*I have been here for 5 years.*

*Get the students to present them interview style to the class.*

How long have you...?	Answers:
Been at this school	I have been here for 5 years.
Had your car	I have had my car for 2 months.
Played football	
Been at Sae Lao	



**12.3 Listen to the teacher and practice the following dialogue in pairs.**

Kham: Hi Phoon. Did you watch any of the football matches last Saturday?

Phoon: Yes, I did.

Kham: Which match did you watch?

Phoon: I watched the match between FC Barcelona and Real Madrid.

Kham: How was the game?

Phoon: It was a very sensational game. The fans loudly cheered their own teams continuously.

Kham: Which team won the game?

Phoon: FC Barcelona won 3-2.

Kham: Awesome! I'm so happy.

Phoon: Why are you so happy?

Kham: Because FC Barcelona is my favourite team.

Phoon: It's my favourite team too.

## Answer Key

### Unit One

#### 1.2

1. Khampheng is in year five.
2. She enjoys playing the guitar, xylophone and other Lao musical instruments.
3. She can play the guitar.
4. She likes mathematics because she knows it is important.
5. She does not like history or geography.

#### 1.3

1. Art
2. Biology
3. Math
4. History
5. Music
6. Geography
7. Physics
8. Literature

### Unit Two

#### 2.1

2. Not yet, I'm going to phone her later.
3. Not yet, I'm going to shop this afternoon.
4. Not yet, I'm going to read after dinner.
5. Not yet, I'm going to just making it.

#### 2.2

2. What are you going to wear?
3. Where are you going to buy it?
4. Who are you going to invite?

#### 2.3

2. I know, I'm going to quit soon.
3. Yes, but I'm going to decline.
4. Me too, I'm going to cook dinner.

#### 2.4

2. She's going to be late.
3. That boat's going to sink.
4. She's going to run out of gas.

### Unit Three

#### 3.1

2. I will have a Baci ceremony.
3. I will help my father to build a new fence.
4. I will stay to help my mother plant flowers at home.

#### 3.2

2. Why don't you try on this jacket? It'll look nice on you.
3. You must meet Maly sometime. I think you'll like him.
4. You'll get wet.
5. They'll be offended if I don't go.
6. I expect we'll meet again before long.
7. I don't think he'll come.
8. I wonder where I'll be 20 years ago.

#### 3.3

2. It will rain.
3. You'll be hungry later.
4. It won't happen again.
5. You'll never believe what's happened.
6. She won't know what to do.

#### 3.4

2. I'll lend you some.
3. I'll get medicine for you.
4. I'm going to wash the car.
5. What colour are you going to paint it?
6. I'm going to buy something for dinner.
7. I'll show you.
8. I'll have a sandwich, please.
9. I'm going to do it now.
10. It looks as if it's going to fall.
11. He'll have a holiday for a few weeks and then he's going to do a computer programming course.

### Unit Four

#### 4.1

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

**Unit Five**

1. To prepare children for primary school.
2. Around six years old.
3. At the age of eighteen.
4. They have to pass the final exam in secondary school.
5. Four to six years.

**Unit Six****6.1**

1. To buy bread for dinner.
2. To buy noodles for the soup.
3. To make money to provide for my family.
4. To get good grades and go to university.
5. To get a good job when I am older.

**6.2**

1. To pass
2. To buy
3. To swim
4. To open
5. To learn

**6.3**

1. I'm calling my friend to invite her to come to my house.
2. I went to the park to play with her friends.
3. I practice piano to get better.
4. I cleaned the kitchen to help my mom.
5. I go to Sae Lao to learn English.

**6.4**

1. Does
2. Is
3. Do
4. Did
5. Am
6. Are
7. Did
8. Are
9. Did
10. Does

**Unit Seven****7.1**

## Part I

1. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
2. Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

3. Sexual contact (without a condom), blood transfusion, sharing needles, syringes, and other injecting equipment, and mother to baby before or during birth or by breastfeeding.
4. Fever, sore throat, a red rash, and other symptoms can include: tiredness, joint pain, muscle pain, chills, sweat, weakness and weight loss.
5. There is no cure for AIDS.

## Part II

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. b
7. c

**7.2**

1. By a parasite that is passed on by mosquitoes.
2. Falciparum Malaria (or Jungle Fever).
3. Chloroquine.
4. Take the necessary precautions.

**Unit Eight****8.1**

2. exhausting ... exhausted
3. depressing ... depressed ... depressed
4. exciting ... exciting ... excited

**8.2**

1. disappointed
2. interested
3. exciting
4. embarrassing
5. embarrassed
6. amazed
7. astonishing
8. amused
9. terrifying
10. bored / boring

**Unit Nine****9.1**

2. The unusual gold ring
3. A beautiful old house
4. Black leather gloves
5. A long thin face
6. A big black cloud

7. A lovely sunny day
8. An ugly yellow dress
9. A wide long river.
10. A lovely little restaurant
11. A little old red car
12. A nice new green sweater
13. A small black metal box
14. A big fat black cat
15. Beautiful long black hair
16. An old interesting Thai painting
17. An enormous red and yellow umbrella

## Unit Ten

### 10.1

2. badly
3. easily
4. patiently
5. unexpectedly
6. regularly
7. perfectly, slowly, clearly

### 10.2

1. seriously
2. serious
3. selfishly
4. sudden
5. colourfully
6. colourful
7. badly
8. terribly
9. safe

### 10.3

1. everywhere
2. can't throw
3. are lazy and have
4. litter in the streets
5. place look ugly
6. people won't see
7. outside their house

## Unit 11

### 11.1

2. Has broken her leg
3. Has improved
4. Has grown a beard
5. Has arrived

### 11.2

1. I've washed
2. They've visited

3. I've been
4. They've packed
5. We've done

### 11.3

1. Be, was, been
2. Come, came, come
3. Buy, bought, bought
4. Drink, drank, drunk
5. Drive, drove, driven
6. Get, got, gotten
7. Go, went, gone
8. Eat, ate, eaten

## Unit Twelve

### 12.1

1. game
2. played
3. midfielders
4. striker
5. shot
6. goalkeeper
7. techniques
8. recover
9. defender
10. goal