



EQUAL EDUCATION FOR ALL

Vang Vieng, Laos

EEFA Level Five

Book One

Education Standards

Level 5 is aiming for the rough equivalent of a B2 standard. Each unit is structured to span across a week, but sometimes more time might be needed on a particular unit - this can be done during review time. Don't forget to check the class record book to see where the previous teacher ended during the previous week.

This level uses a variety of grammar books including:

- English for secondary schools student's book 6 & 7, Ministry of Education and Sports, Research Institute for Educational Sciences 2016
- English Grammar in Use (Intermediate), Raymond Murphy, Cambridge University Press

Schedule

Monday: Review of previously learned material

Tuesday: Introduction of new grammar topic

Wednesday: Exercises on new grammar topic

Thursday: Read a chapter of 'The Little Prince' in class

Friday: Continue with anything that was left unfinished

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Unit One: Tense Revision - Part I

Grammar skills used:

PRESENT

Present Simple

The present simple is the **base form** of the verb BUT in the third person singular (he/she/it) you add **-s**.

Example: I work in Vientiane BUT She works in Vientiane.

In the present simple we use **do** and **does** to make questions - we use them with questions words such as **where**, **what**, and **why** BUT NOT with **who**.

*Example: **Do** you **play** the piano? **Where do** you **live**? BUT **Who lives** in Vang Vieng?*

In the present simple we use **do not (don't)** and **does not (doesn't)** for negatives.

*Example: I **don't** live in Luang Prabang now. He **doesn't** play the guitar.*

When do we use it?

- Something that is true in the present
 - *Examples: I'm nineteen years old.*
 - He lives in Vientiane.*
 - I'm a student.*

- A habit (something that happens again and again)
 - *Examples: I play football every weekend.*
 - I sometimes go to the market.*
 - She never plays football.*

We use words **like sometimes, often, always, and never** (adverbs of frequency) with the present tense.

- Something that is always true
 - *Examples: The adult human body contains 206 bones.*
 - Light travels at almost 300,000 kilometers per second.*

- Something that is fixed in the future
 - *Examples: The school term starts next week.*
 - The train leaves at 7.45pm this evening.*
 - We fly to Bangkok next week.*

Present Continuous

Present tense of the verb **to be** and the present participle (**-ing** form) of a verb.

*Example: I **am dancing** in the rain.*

When do we use it?

1. To talk about the present

- Something that is happening at the moment of speaking
 - *Examples:* *I'm just leaving work.*
The children are sleeping.
- Something which is happening before and after a given time
 - *Examples:* *At 8am we are usually having breakfast.*
When I get home the children are doing their homework.
- Something which we think is temporary:
 - *Examples:* *Lee is at university. He's studying history.*
I'm working in Vientiane for the next two weeks.
- Something which happens again and again
 - *Examples:* *It's always raining in London.*
They are always arguing.

2. To talk about the future

- Something which has been arranged or planned
 - *Examples:* *Voua is going to a new school next term.*
What are you doing next week?
I'm leaving for Luang Prabang in a few hours.

Present Perfect

Present tense of the verb to have and the past participle of a verb.

Example: I have lived in Laos my whole life.

When do we use it?

- Something that has started in the past and continues in the present
 - *Examples:* *They've been married for nearly fifty years.*
She has never been to China.
- Something we have done several times in the past and continue to do
 - *Examples:* *I've played the guitar ever since I was a child.*
He has written three books and he is working on another one.

We often use **since** to show when something started in the past.

- When we are talking about our experience up to the present
 - *Examples:* *My last birthday was the worst day I have ever had.*

We often use the adverb **ever or never** to talk about experiences up to the present.

Often use the present perfect with time adverbials which refer to the recent past: **just, only just, recently** OR adverbials which include the present: **so far, until now, up to now, yet**. BUT we do not use the present perfect with an adverbial which refers to past time which is finished (I have seen that film yesterday).

Unit Two: Tense Revision - Part II

Grammar skills used:

PAST

Past simple

The past simple is the **basic form** of the past tense.

*Example: He **went** to the market yesterday.*

In the past simple we use **did** to make questions.

*Examples: Where **did** you go? Did you live abroad?*

In the past simple we use (didn't) to make negatives.

*Example: They **didn't** get home until very late last night.*

When do we use it?

- Something that happened once in the past
 - *Examples: We went to Vietnam for our holidays.*
 - *They got home very late last night.*
- Something that happened again and again in the past
 - *Examples: When I was a boy I walked a mile to school every day.*
 - *They always enjoyed visiting their friends.*
- Something that was true for some time in the past
 - *Examples: I lived abroad for five years.*
 - *He enjoyed being a student.*

Past continuous

Past tense of the verb **to be** and the present participle (-ing form) of a verb.

*Example: I **was preparing** dinner.*

When do we use it?

- Something which continued before and after another action
 - *Examples: The children were doing their homework when I arrived.*
 - *As I was watching a movie the telephone rang.*
- Something that happened before and after a particular time
 - *Example: It was 8pm. I was writing a letter.*
- To show that something continued for some time
 - *Examples: My head was aching all day.*
 - *Everyone was shouting.*
- For something that was happening again and again
 - *Example: I was practising every day, three times a day.*

Past perfect

Past tense of the verb to have and the past participle of a verb.

*Example: I **had met** him before you introduced us.*

When do we use it?

- Something that has started in the past and continued up to a given time in the past
 - *Examples: She didn't want to move. She **had lived** in Vientiane all her life.*
 - When they broke up, they **had been** together for nearly five years.*
- Something we had done several times up to a point in the past and continued to do after that point
 - *Example: He was a wonderful guitarist. He **had been** playing ever since he was a child.*

FUTURE**Future simple**

Will + the verb

*Example: It **will be** a nice day tomorrow.*

When do we use it?

- To make predictions
 - *Example: I'm sure you **will** pass the test.*
- To mean want to or be willing to
 - *Example: I hope you **will** come to my party.*
 - Xia says she **will** help us.*
- To make offers and promises
 - *Example: I'll see you **tomorrow**.*
 - We'll send you an email.*
- To talk about offers and promises
 - *Example: Yee **will be** at the meeting.*
 - Binly **will** help with the cooking.*

Future continuous

Future tense of the verb **to be** and the present participle (**-ing** form) of a verb.

*Example: I **will be doing** my homework then.*

When do we use it?

- Something that will be in progress at or around a time in the future
 - *Example: I'll **be watching** a movie then.*
 - This time tomorrow we'll **be swimming** in the lake.*

Future perfect

Future tense of the verb to have and the past participle of a verb.

*Example: In two years time she **will have finished** school.*

When do we use it?

- Something that will be finished by a particular time in the future
 - *Example: Do you think you will have finished it by next Thursday?*

We often use future perfect with **by or in**.

Unit Three: Conditionals

Grammar skills used:

CONDITIONALS

Conditional tenses are used to speculate about what could happen, what might have happened, and what we wish would happen. In English, most sentences using the conditional contain the word *if*. This means that the sentences consist of two clauses - an *if* clause and a main clause.

If I have enough money, I will go to Japan.
 (if clause) *(main clause)*

I will go to Japan if I have enough money.
 (main clause) *(if clause)*

1. Zero conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are always true.

Examples: *When the sun goes down, it gets dark.*
 (if clause) *(main clause)*
 If you heat water, it boils.
 It lights up if you push that button.

⇒ **PRESENT SIMPLE IN BOTH CLAUSES**

2. First conditional

We use the first conditional when we talk about real and possible situations.

Examples: *I'll go to the market on the way home if I have time.*
 (main clause) *(if clause)*
 If it's a nice tomorrow we'll go to the river.
 If Manchester City wins they'll be top of the league.

⇒ **IF + PRESENT SIMPLE and WILL + INFINITIVE**

3. Second conditional

The second conditional is used to talk about 'unreal' or impossible things.

Examples: *If I won a lot of money I'd build a big house.*
 (if clause) *(main clause)*
 Where would you live if you could live anywhere in the world?
 If you didn't smoke so much you'd feel a lot better.

⇒ **IF + PAST SIMPLE and WOULD + INFINITIVE**

4. *Third conditional*

The third conditional is used to describe the past - to describe something that didn't happen.

*Examples: If I'd studied harder at school I would have gone to university.
(if clause) (main clause)*

*We wouldn't have got lost if you hadn't given me the wrong directions.
She might have finished her exam if she'd had more time.*

⇒ IF + PAST PERFECT and WOULD + PERFECT INFINITIVE (have done)

NOTE: Although many conditional sentences use if + will/would, conditional sentences can also use other words instead of 'if' – e.g. 'when', 'as soon as', 'in case'. Other modal verbs can be used instead of 'will/would' – e.g. 'can/could', 'may/might'.

3.1 Complete the sentences.

- (First conditional) If we(not/work) harder, we(not pass) the exam.
- (Third conditional) If the students.....(not be) late for the exam, they(pass).
- (Second conditional) If she.....(have) her computer with her, she(email) me.
- (Third conditional) If the baby.....(sleep) better last night, I(not be) so tired.
- (Second conditional) If Lucy.....(have) enough time, she(travel) more.
- (First conditional) If the children.....(not eat) soon, they(be) grumpy.
- (Second conditional) If I(want) a new motorbike, I.....(buy) one.
- (Third conditional) If we.....(tidy) our flat, we.....(not lose) our keys.
- (Third conditional) If Luke.....(not send) flowers to his mother, she.....(not be) happy.
- (First conditional) If she.....(go) to the library, she.....(study) more.

3.2 Put in the correct verb forms.

- John's mother.....(to have) more time for him if he does the washing up.
- He can write good stories if he.....(to feel) like it.
- If you were older, you.....(to go) to the party.
- If Alice.....(to have) more money, she would go to Europe.
- If the weather had been better, we.....(to come) by bike.
- If I.....(to be) stronger, I'd help you carry the piano.

7. If we.....(to meet) him tomorrow, we'll say hello.
8. If I hadn't studied, I.....(not to pass) the exam.
9. If he (to have) the tools, he would have repaired the motorbike himself.
10. If we'd seen you, we.....(to stop).

3.3 Write a sentence in each conditional.

Zero conditional:

.....
.....

First conditional:

.....
.....

Second conditional:

.....
.....

Third conditional:

.....
.....

Unit Four: The Passive - Part I

Grammar skills used:

THE PASSIVE

Active: In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object.

Example: The professor teaches the students.
 Subject verb object
 doing action receiving action

Passive: In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence.

Example: The students are taught by the professor.
 Subject verb doing action
 receiving action

Tense	Active	Passive
present simple (am/is/are + past participle)	I make a cake.	A cake is made (by me)
past simple (was/were + past participle)	I made a cake.	A cake was made (by me)

When to use the passive?

You can use the passive form if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. You can also use the passive form if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.

When we use the passive, who or what causes the action is often unknown or unimportant:

*Examples: A lot of money **was stolen** in the robbery. (somebody stole it, but we don't know who)
 Is this room **cleaned** every day? (does somebody clean it? – it's not important who)*

If we want to say who does or what causes the action, we use **by**:

*Examples: This house was built **by my grandfather**.
 Two hundred people are employed **by the company**.*

4.1 Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, present or past: cause— damage hold invite make overtake show surround translate write

1. Many accidents *are caused* by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese.....from milk.
3. The roof of the building.....in a storm a few days ago.
4. You.....to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
5. A cinema is a place where films
6. In the US, elections for president.....every four years.
7. Originally the book.....in Spanish, and a few years ago it.....into English.
8. Although we were driving fast, we.....by a lot of other cars.
9. You can't see the house from the road. It by trees.

4.2 Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people *are employed* there.
2. (somebody/clean) this room yesterday?
3. Water.....(cover) most of the earth's surface.
4. How much of the earth's surface.....(cover) by water?
5. The park gates.....(lock) at 6.30pm every evening.
6. The letter.....(send) a week ago and it.....(arrive) yesterday.
7. The boat hit a rock and.....(sink) quickly. Fortunately everybody.....(rescue).
8. Robert's parents.....(die) when he was very young. He and his sister.....(bring up) by their grandparents.
9. I was born in London, but I.....(grow up) in Canada.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera.....(steal) from my hotel room.
11. While I was on holiday, my camera.....(disappear) from my hotel room.
12. Why.....(Sai/resign) from his job? Didn't he enjoy it?
13. Why.....(Xia/fire) from her job? Did she do something wrong?
14. The company is not independent. It.....(own) by a much larger company.
15. Where.....(these pictures/take)? In Vientiane?(you/take) them, or somebody else?

4.3 Rewrite the following sentences - make them passive.

1. Somebody cleans the room every day.

The room is cleaned every day.

2. They cancelled all flights because of fog.

.....

3. People don't use this road much.

.....

4. Somebody accused me of stealing money.

.....

5. How do people learn languages?

.....

6. People warned us not to go out alone.

.....

Unit Five: The Passive - Part II

Grammar skills used:

THE PASSIVE		
Tense	Active	Passive
present continuous (am/is/are + being + past participle)	I am making a cake.	A cake is being made (by me).
past continuous (was/were + being + past participle)	I was making a cake.	A cake was being made (by me).
present perfect have/has been + past participle)	I have made a cake.	A cake has been made (by me).
past perfect (had been + past participle)	I had made a cake.	A cake had been made (by me).
infinitive (be + past participle)	Somebody will clean this room later.	This room will be cleaned later .
perfect infinitive have been + past participle)	Somebody should have cleaned the room.	The room should have been cleaned .

5.1 Complete these sentences with the following verbs (in the correct form):

arrest carry cause do make repair send spend wake up

- The situation is serious. Something must *be done* before it's too late.
- I should have received the letter by now. It might *have been sent* to the wrong address.
- A decision will not.....until the next meeting.
- Do you think that more money should.....on education?
- This road is in very bad condition. It should.....a long time ago.
- The injured man couldn't walk and had to.....
- I told the hotel receptionist I wanted to.....at 6.30am the next morning.
- If you hadn't pushed the policeman, you wouldn't
- It's not certain how the fire started, but it might.....by an electrical fault.

5.2 Rewrite the following sentences - make them passive.

1. Somebody has cleaned the room.
The room has been cleaned.
2. Somebody is using the computer right now.
The computer.....
3. I didn't realise that somebody was recording our conversation.
I didn't realise that.....
4. When we got to the stadium, we found that they had cancelled the game.
When we got to the stadium, we found that.....
5. They are building a new ring road round the city.
.....
6. They have built a new hospital near the airport.
.....

5.3 Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive.

1. There's somebody behind us. (I think/we/follow)
I think we're being followed.
2. This room looks different. (you/paint/the walls?)
Have you painted the walls?
3. My car has disappeared. (it/steal!)
It.....
4. My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody/take)
Somebody.....
5. Sam gets a higher salary now. (he/promote)
He.....
6. Ann can't use her office this week. (it/redecorate)
.....
7. There was a problem with the photocopier yesterday, but now it's okay.
(it/work) It.....again.
(it/repair) It.....
8. When I went into the room, I saw that the table and chairs were not in the same place.
(the furniture/move)
The.....
9. I wonder how Jane is these days. (I/not/see/for ages)
.....
10. A friend of mine was mugged on his way home a few nights ago. (you/ever/mug?)
.....

Unit Seven: Verb + -ing

Grammar skills used:

VERBS FOLLOWED BY -ING

List of verbs followed by -ing:

enjoy	consider
mind	admit
suggest	deny
stop	avoid
finish	risk
postpone	imagine
fancy	

Examples: Suddenly everybody **stopped** talking. There was silence.
 I'll do the shopping when I've **finished** cleaning the flat.
 He tried to **avoid** answering my question.
 I don't **fancy** going out this evening.
 Have you ever **considered** going to live in another country?
 They said they were innocent. They **denied** doing anything wrong.

Negative form: verb + not + -ing

Example: When I'm on holiday, I enjoy not having to get up early.

7.1 Complete each sentence with one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

answer apply be forget listen live lose make pay read try use

1. He tried to avoid *answering* my question.
2. Could you please stop.....so much noise?
3. I enjoy.....to music.
4. I considered.....for the job, but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished.....the newspaper yet?
6. We need to change our routine. We can't go on.....like this.
7. I don't mind you.....my phone, but please ask me first.
8. My memory is getting worse. I keep.....things.
9. I've put off.....this bill so many times. I really must do it today.
10. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody.....so stupid?
11. I've given up.....to lose weight – it's impossible.
12. If you gamble, you risk.....your money.

7.2 Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first sentence.

1. I can do what I want and you can't stop me.
⇒ *You can't stop me doing what I want.*
2. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.
⇒ It's better to avoid.....during the rush hour.
3. Shall we paint the kitchen next weekend instead of this weekend?
⇒ Shall we postpone.....until next weekend?
4. Could you turn the music down, please?
⇒ Would you mind....., please?
5. Please don't interrupt all the time.
⇒ Would you mind.....all the time?

7.3 Use your own ideas to complete the following sentences, use -ing.

1. She's a very interesting person. I always enjoy.....
2. I'm not feeling very well. I don't fancy.....
3. I'm afraid there aren't any chairs. I hope you don't mind.....
4. It was very funny. I couldn't stop.....
5. My motorbike/bicycle isn't very reliable. It keeps.....

Unit Eight: Verb + -ing or to...

Grammar skills used:

VERBS FOLLOWED BY -ING OR TO...

Some verbs are followed by –ing and some are followed by to...

Verbs usually followed by **–ing**: admit, avoid, consider, deny, enjoy, fancy, finish, imagine, keep (on), mind, postpone, risk, stop, suggest

Verbs usually followed by **to...**: afford, agree, arrange, decide, deserve, fail, forget, hope, learn, manage, offer, plan, promise, refuse, threaten

Some verbs can be followed by –ing or to... with a difference of meaning

1. Remember

<p>I remember doing something = I did it and now I remember this. You remember doing something after you have done it.</p> <p>- I know I locked the door. I clearly remember locking it. (= I locked it, and now I remember this).</p> <p>- He could remember driving along the road just before the accident, but he couldn't remember the accident itself.</p>	<p>I remembered to do something = I remembered that I had to do it, so I did it. You remember to do something before you do it.</p> <p>- I remembered to lock the door, but I forgot to shut the windows. (= I remembered that I had to lock it, and so I locked it)</p> <p>- I must remember to pay the electricity bill. (= I must not forget to pay it)</p>
--	--

2. Regret

<p>I regret doing something = I did it and now I'm sorry about it.</p> <p>- I now regret saying what I said. I shouldn't have said it.</p> <p>- Do you regret not going to college?</p>	<p>I regret to say/to tell/ to inform you = I'm sorry that I have to say (etc.):</p> <p>- We regret to inform you that your application has been unsuccessful. (formal letter or email)</p>
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3. Go on

<p>Go on doing something = continue with the same thing.</p> <p>- The president paused for a moment and then went on talking.</p> <p>- We need to change. We can't go on living like this.</p>	<p>Go on to do something = do or say something new.</p> <p>- After discussing the economy, the president then went on to talk about foreign policy.</p>
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The following verbs can be followed by -ing or to... with no difference of meaning: begin, start, continue, intend, bother

*Examples: It started raining. OR It started to rain.
Andy intends buying a house. OR Andy intends to buy a house.
Don't bother locking the door. OR Don't bother to lock the door.*

⇒ BUT normally we don't use -ing after -ing:

Example: It's starting to rain. NOT It's starting raining.

8.1 Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to... .

1. They denied *stealing* the money. (steal)
2. I don't enjoy.....very much. (drive)
3. I can't afford.....out tonight. I don't have enough money. (go)
4. Has it stopped.....yet? (rain)
5. We were unlucky to lose the game. We deserved..... (win)
6. Why do you keep.....me questions? Can't you leave me alone? (ask)
7. Please stop.....me questions! (ask)
8. I refuse.....any more questions. (answer)
9. The driver of one of the cars admitted.....the accident. (cause)
10. Mark needed our help, and we promised.....what we could. (do)
11. I don't mind.....alone, but it's better to be with other people. (be)
12. The wall was quite high, but I managed.....over it. (climb)
13. 'Does Sarah know about the meeting?'. 'No, I forgot.....her'. (tell)
14. I've enjoyed.....to you. I hope.....you again soon. (talk, see)

8.2 Sai can remember some things about his childhood, but he can't remember others. Complete the sentences.

1. He was in hospital when he was a small child. He can still remember this.
⇒ *He can remember being in hospital when he was a small child.*
2. He went to Vientiane with his parents when he was eight. He remembers this.
⇒ He remembers.....with his parents when he was eight.
3. He cried on his first day at school. He doesn't remember this.
⇒ He doesn't remember.....on his first day at school.
4. Once he fell into the river. He can remember this.
⇒ He.....
5. He said he wanted to be a doctor. He can't remember this.
⇒to be a doctor.
6. Once he was bitten by a dog. He doesn't remember this.
⇒ a dog.

8.3 Complete each sentence with a verb in the correct form, -ing or to... . Sometimes either form is possible.

1. a Please remember *to lock* the door when you go out.
 b A: You lent me some money a few months ago.
 B: Did I? Are you sure? I don't remember.....you any money.
 c A: Did you remember.....your sister?
 B: Oh no, I completely forgot. I'll phone her tomorrow.
 d When you see Yee, remember.....hello to him from me.
 e Someone must have taken my bag. I clearly remember.....it by the window and now it has gone.
2. a I believe that what I said was right. I don't regret.....it.
 b I knew they were in trouble, but I regret.....I did nothing to help them.
 c It started to get cold, and he regretted not.....his coat.
3. a Ben joined the company nine years ago. He became assistant manager after two years, and a few years later he went on.....manager of the company.
 b I can't go on.....here any more. I want a different job.
 c When I came into the room, Lisa was reading a newspaper. She looked up and said hello, and then went on.....her newspaper.
4. a If the company continues.....money, the factory may be closed.
 b Julia has been ill, but now she's beginning.....better.
 c The baby started.....in the middle of the night.

Unit Nine: Listening

Part I

Teacher reads:

I have a very special announcement to make. This year, not just one, but three of our students will be receiving national awards for their academic achievements. Xai, Vinthong, and Tamon have all been chosen for their hard work and consistently high marks. It is very unusual for one school to have so many students receive this award in a single year.

9.1 What is the subject of the announcement?

- A. The school will be adding new classes.
- B. Three new teachers will be working at the school.
- C. Some students have received an award.
- D. The school is getting its own newspaper.

Teacher reads:

Remember that a team of painters is coming in tomorrow to paint the walls. In this box on my desk are sheets of plastic that I want you to slip over your desks. Make sure you cover your desks completely so that no paint gets on them. Everything will be finished and the plastic will be removed by the time we return on Monday.

9.2 What does the teacher want the students to do?

- A. Take everything out of their desks.
- B. Put the painting supplies in plastic bags.
- C. Bring paints with them to school on Monday.
- D. Put covers on their desks to keep the paint off.

Teacher reads:

We've talked before about how ants live and work together in huge communities. Well, one particular kind of ant community also grows its own food. So you could say these ants are like people - like farmers. And what do these ants grow? They grow fungi. Fungi are kind of like plants - mushrooms are a kind of fungi. These ants have gardens, you could say, in their underground nests. This is where the fungi are grown.

Now this particular kind of ant is called a leafcutter ant. Because of their name, people often think that leafcutter ants eat leaves. If they cut up leaves they must eat them, right? Well, they don't! They actually use the leaves as a kind of fertiliser. Leafcutter ants go out of their nests looking for leaves from plants or trees. They cut the leaves off and carry them underground...and then feed the leaves to the fungi - the fungi are able to absorb nutrients from the leaves. What the ants eat are the fungi that they grow. In that way, they are like farmers!

The amazing thing about these ants is that the leaves they get are often larger and heavier than the ants themselves. If a leaf is too large, leaf cutter ants will often cut it up into smaller pieces - but not all the time. Some ants carry whole leaves back into the nest. In fact, some experiments have been done to measure the heaviest leaf a leaf cutter ant can lift without cutting it. It turns out, it depends on the individual ant. Some are stronger than others. The experiments showed that some 'super ants' can lift leaves about 100 times the weight of their body!

9.3 What is the main topic of the talk?

- A. A newly discovered type of ant.
- B. A type of ant with unusual skills.
- C. An increase in the population of one type of ant.
- D. A type of ant that could be dangerous to humans.

9.4 According to the teacher, what is one activity that both leafcutter ants and people do?

- A. Clean their food.
- B. Grow their own food.
- C. Eat several times a day.
- D. Feed their young special food.

9.5 What does the teacher say many people think must be true about leafcutter ants?

- A. They eat leaves.
- B. They live in plants.
- C. They have sharp teeth.
- D. They are especially large.

9.6 What did the experiments show about leafcutter ants?

- A. How fast they grow.
- B. Which plants they eat.
- C. Where they look for leaves.
- D. How much weight they can carry.

Part II

Show the students the clip below and make them answer the following questions. Before you start make sure they understand most of the vocabulary and have read the questions carefully.

Moonrise Kingdom: 'Why do you steal?' <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2OOenYz6tfc>.

9.7 The girl likes to read stories

.....

- A. about dragons
- B. with magic powers in them
- C. about ghosts

9.8 Why didn't she bring all her books?

- A. Because the bag was too heavy
- B. Because the boy asked her not to
- C. Because she forgot

9.9 What did the girl forget to bring?

- A. Her toothbrush
- B. Her comb
- C. Her books

9.10 How many books are students allowed to check out at the same time from the library at the boy's school?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three

9.11 Why does the girl steal books?

- A. Because she likes being bad
- B. Because the boy asked her to do it
- C. Because she wanted to have a secret

Unit Ten: Relative Clauses - Part I

Grammar skills used:

RELATIVE QUESTIONS

1. Clauses with who/that/which

A clause is a part of a sentence. A relative clause tells us which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means.

A. WHO

We use **who** in a relative clause when we're talking about people (not things).

*Examples: The woman **who lives next door** is a doctor.*
relative clause

⇒ 'Who lives next door' tells us which woman

*An architect is someone **who designs buildings**.*
*What was the name of the person **who phoned**?*

You can also use **that** (instead of **who**), but you can't use **which** for people.

B. THAT OR WHICH

When we're talking about things, we use **that** or **which** (not **who**) in a relative clause.

*Examples: Where is the cheese **that/which was in the fridge**?*
relative clause

⇒ 'That/which was in the fridge' tells us which cheese

*I don't like stories **that/which have unhappy endings**.*
*Ma works for a company **that/which makes furniture**.*

That is more usual than **which**.

Remember that in relative clauses we use **who/that/which**, not **he/she/they/it**.

C. WHAT OR THAT

What = 'the thing(s) that'.

*Examples: **What happened** was my fault. (= the thing that happened) BUT*

*Everything **that happened** was my fault. (not Everything **what happened**)*

*The machine **that broke down** is now working again. (not The machine*

what broke down)

10.1 Make one sentence from two. Use who/that/which.

- 1. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.
The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.
- 2. A waitress served us. She was impolite and impatient.
The.....
- 3. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
The.....
- 4. Some people were arrested. They have now been released.
The.....
- 5. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.
The.....

10.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and make a relative clause.

invented the telephone	makes furniture
runs away from home	gives you the meaning of words
stole my wallet	can support life
were hanging on the wall	cannot be explained

- 1. Helen works for a company *that makes furniture.*
- 2. The book is about a girl.....
- 3. What happened to the pictures.....?
- 4. A mystery is something.....
- 5. The police have arrested the man.....
- 6. A dictionary is a book.....
- 7. Alexander Bell was the man.....
- 8. It seems that Earth is the only planet.....

10.3 Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- 1. I don't like stories who have unhappy endings.
stories that have
- 2. What was the name of the person who phoned?
OK
- 3. Where's the nearest shop who sells bread?
.....
- 4. The driver which caused the accident was fined £500.
.....
- 5. Do you know the person that took these pictures?
.....
- 6. We live in a world what is changing all the time.
.....
- 7. Yee said some things about me that were not true.
.....
- 8. What was the name of the horse it won the race?
.....

Unit Eleven: Relative Clauses - Part II

Grammar skills used:

RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. Who/that/which when it is the subject of the relative clause.

The woman **who/that** lives next door is a doctor.

↳ The woman lives next door.

↳ **who** (= the woman) is the subject.

Where is the cheese **that/which** was in the fridge?

↳ The cheese was in the fridge.

↳ **that** (= the cheese) is the subject.

So you CANNOT say 'The woman lives next door is a doctor.' or 'Where is the cheese was in the fridge?'.

2. Sometimes who/that/which is the object of the verb.

The woman **who I wanted to see** was away on holiday.

↳ I wanted to see the woman.

↳ **who** (= the woman) is the object.

I is the subject.

Have you found the keys **that** you lost?

↳ You lost the keys.

↳ **that** (= the keys) is the object.

you is the subject.

When **who/that/which** is the object, you can leave it out.

Examples: **The woman I wanted to see** was away. OR *The woman who I wanted to see was away.*

Have you found the keys you lost? OR *Have you found the keys that you lost?*

Is there anything I can do? OR *Is there anything that I can do?*

3. Position of prepositions (in/to/for etc.) in relative clauses.

Lue is **talking to** a woman - do you know her?

↳ Do you know the woman (who/that) Lue is talking to?

I **slept in** a bed last night - it wasn't very comfortable.

↳ The bed (that/which) I slept in last night wasn't very comfortable.

Note: 'The books you were looking for' NOT 'The books you were looking for them'.

4. You cannot use 'what' in sentences like these.

Everything **(that) they said** was true. (not Everything what they said)
I gave her all the money **(that) I had**. (not all the money what I had)

What = the thing(s) that:

Did you hear **what they said?** (= the things that they said)

11.1 What do you say in these situations? Complete each sentence with a relative clause.

1. Your friend lost some keys. You want to know if he has found them. You say:
Have you found *the keys you lost?*
2. A friend is wearing a dress. You like it. You tell her:
I like the dress.....
3. A friend is going to see a film. You want to know the name of the film. You say:
What's the name of the film.....?
4. You wanted to visit a museum. It was shut when you got there. You tell a friend:
The museum.....was shut when we got there.
5. You invited some people to your party. Some of them couldn't come. You tell someone:
Some of the people.....couldn't come.
6. Your friend has to do some work. You want to know if she has finished. You say:
Have you finished the work.....?
7. You rented a car. It broke down after a few miles. You tell a friend:
The car.....broke down after a few miles.

11.2 These sentences all have a relative clause with a preposition. Put the words in the correct order.

1. Did you find (looking/for/you/the books/were)?
Did you find *the books you were looking for?*
2. We couldn't go to (we/invited/to/were/the wedding).
We couldn't go to.....
3. What's the name of (the hotel/about/me/told/you)?
What's the name of.....?
4. Unfortunately I didn't get (applied/I/the job/for).
Unfortunately I didn't get.....
5. Did you enjoy (you/the concert/to/went)?
Did you enjoy.....?
6. Koua is a good person to know. He's (on/rely/can/somebody/you).
Koua is a good person to know. He's.....
7. Who was (the man/were/with/you) in the restaurant last night?
Who was.....in the restaurant last night?

11.3 Put in that or what where necessary. If this sentence is already complete, leave the space empty.

1. I gave her all the money - I had. (all the money that I had is also correct)
2. Did you hear *what* they said?
3. They give their children everything.....they want.
4. Tell me.....you want and I'll try to get it for you.
5. Why do you blame me for everything.....goes wrong?
6. I won't be able to do much, but I'll do.....I can.
7. I won't be able to do much, but I'll do the best.....I can.
8. I don't agree with.....you've just said.
9. I don't trust him. I don't believe anything.....he says.

Unit Twelve: Reading - ASEAN

12.1 Read the passage and answer the questions below.

ASEAN or Association of Southeast Asian Nations was established on August 8, in 1967. The first ASEAN member countries were Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, and Singapore. In 1984 Brunei Darussalam joined in as a member and Vietnam soon followed and became a member in 1995. Laos and Myanmar became members in 1997. Cambodia was the last country that joined in and became a member in 1999. There is a total of ten countries as of today. ASEAN has ten Dialogue partners: Australia, Canada, China, EU, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russia, and the United States. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also has a dialogue status.



Questions:

1. When was ASEAN established?

.....

2. How many member countries does ASEAN have?

.....

3. What were the first ASEAN member countries?

.....

4. When did Laos become a member of ASEAN?

.....

5. How many Dialogue Partners does ASEAN have?

.....

12.2 Read and complete the sentences below.

Laos' climate and seasons

Laos is a tropical region in Southeast Asia. The climate is generally hot and humid. There are two seasons in Laos - the dry season and the wet season (or rainy season). The dry season begins in November and ends in April. The wet season begins in May and ends in October.



The average temperature and rainfall are varied in different parts of Laos according to latitude and altitude. In the lowland the average daytime temperature is high - around 25°C all year round. The coolest months are December and January, where temperature can drop to 15°C in most parts of the country - in Xiengkhouang it can easily drop to 0°C during the night. March and April are the hottest months; temperatures can reach 38°C, especially in the South. During most of the rainy season, the average daytime temperature is around 29°C in the lowland, and around 25°C in the highlands.

The driest time of the year is in March and May. During this time there is only very little rainfall. The wettest month of the year is August. Rainfall is very variable in different parts of the country. The mountainous areas have more rain than the lowland areas. The annual rainfall could be as high as 3,900mm.

1. There are two seasons in Laos; the.....season and the.....season.
2. In Xiengkhouang, the.....could be as low as 0°C.
3. August is the.....month.
4. During the rainy season, the average daytime temperature in the..... is 25°C.
5. What months is there the least amount of rain?
6. In a year Laos sees as much as of rain.

Key to Exercises

Unit Three

3.1

1. don't/do not work ... won't/will not pass
2. hadn't/had not been ... would have passed
3. had ... would email
4. had slept ... wouldn't/would not have been
5. had ... would travel
6. don't/do not eat ... will be
7. wanted ... would buy
8. had tidied ... wouldn't/would not have lost
9. hadn't/had not sent ... wouldn't/would not have been
10. goes ... will study

3.2

1. will have
2. feels
3. would go
4. had
5. would have come
6. was
7. meet
8. wouldn't/would not have passed
9. hadn't/had not lost
10. would have stopped

Unit Four

4.1

2. is made
3. was damaged
4. were invited
5. are shown
6. are held
7. was written ... was translated
8. were overtaken
9. is surrounded

4.2

2. has somebody cleaned
3. covers
4. is covered
5. are locked
6. was sent ... arrived
7. sank ... was rescued
8. died ... were brought up
9. grew up
10. was stolen

11. disappeared
12. did Sai resign
13. was Xia fired
14. is owned
15. were these pictures taken ... did you take

4.3

2. All flights were cancelled because of the fog.
3. This road isn't used much.
4. I was accused of stealing money.
5. How are languages learnt/learned?
6. We were warned not to go out alone.

Unit Five

5.1

3. be made
4. be spent
5. have been repaired
6. be carried
7. be woken up
8. have been arrested
9. have been caused

5.2

2. The computer is being used at the moment.
3. I didn't realise that our conversation was being recorded.

4. ... we found that the game had been cancelled.

5. A new ring road is being built around the city.

6. A new hospital has been built near the airport.

5.3

3. It's been stolen! / It has been stolen!
4. Somebody has taken it. *or* ... taken my umbrella.
5. He's been promoted. / He has been promoted.
6. It's being redecorated. / It is being redecorated.

7. It's working again. / It is working again. It's been repaired. / It has been repaired.
8. The furniture had been moved.
9. I haven't seen her for ages.
10. Have you ever been mugged?

Unit Seven

7.1

2. making
3. listening
4. applying
5. reading
6. living
7. using
8. forgetting
9. paying
10. being
11. trying
12. losing

7.2

2. travelling
3. painting the kitchen
4. turning the music down
5. not interrupting

7.3

Example answers

1. talking
2. going out
3. sitting on the floor
4. laughing
5. breaking down

Unit Eight

8.1

2. driving
3. to go
4. raining
5. to win
6. asking
7. asking
8. to answer
9. causing
10. to do
11. being
12. to climb
13. to tell
14. talking ... to see

8.2

2. He remembers going to Vientiane with his parents when he was eight.
3. He doesn't remember crying on his first day at school.
4. He can remember falling into the river.
5. He can't remember saying he wanted to be a doctor. *or* He can't remember wanting to be a doctor.
6. He doesn't remember being bitten by a dog.

8.3

1. b lending
c to phone/to call
d to say
e leaving/putting
2. a saying
b to say
c wearing/having/taking/putting on
3. a to become
b working
c reading/looking at
4. a losing *or* to lose
b to get/to feel
c crying *or* to cry

Unit Nine

9.1 C

9.2 D

9.3 B

9.4 B

9.5 A

9.6 D

9.7 B

9.8 A

9.9 B

9.10 A

9.11 C

Unit Ten

10.1

2. The waitress who/that served us was impolite and impatient.
3. The building that/which was destroyed in the fire has now been rebuilt.
4. The people who/that were arrested have now been released.

5. The bus **that/which** goes to the airport runs every half hour.

10.2

2. **who/that** runs away from home
3. **that/which** were hanging on the wall
4. **that/which** cannot be explained
5. **who/that** stole my wallet
6. **that/which** gives you the meaning of words
7. **who/that** invented the telephone
8. **that/which** can support life

10.3

3. the nearest shop **that/which** sells
4. the driver **who/that** caused
5. OK (the person **who** took *is also correct*)
6. a world **that/which** is changing
7. OK (some things about me **which** were *is also correct*)
8. the horse **that/which** won

Unit Eleven

11.1

2. you're wearing *or that/which* you're wearing
3. you're going to see *or that/which* you're going to see
4. I/we wanted to visit *or that/which* I/we wanted to visit
5. I/we invited to the party *or who/whom/that* we invited...
6. you had to do *or that/which* you had to do
7. I/we rented *or that/which* I/we rented

11.2

2. the wedding we were invited to
3. the hotel you told me about
4. the job I applied for
5. the concert you went to
6. somebody you can rely on
7. the man you were with

11.3

3. - (*that is also correct*)
4. what
5. that
6. what
7. - (*that is also correct*)
8. what

9. - (*that is also correct*)

Unit Twelve

12.1

1. August 8, 1967.
2. Ten.
3. Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, and Singapore.
4. In 1997.
5. Ten.

12.2

1. dry ... wet
2. temperature
3. wettest
4. highlands
5. March and May.
6. 3,900mm.