

## UNIT 1 THE WHEEL

- Listen to Teacher's Explanation
- Do exercises for COMPREHENSION Exercises A, B

### VOCABULARY

#### A

Variously Probably fairly heavily simply directly possibly fastly

Easily conveniently clearly usually usefully correctly impossibility completely

#### B

1. Heavy
2. Completely
3. Simply
4. Possible
5. Various
6. Clearly
7. Fastly
8. Convenient
9. Directly
10. Usually

#### C

1. Heavy
2. Rough
3. Pull
4. Better

5. Forward
6. Public
7. Top
8. Simple
9. Different
10. Fast

## PUNCTUATION

Do practice.

## GRAMMAR

1. A nurse must not only be patient but also be kind.
2. Wheels are used today not only for carrying things but also for lifting things to higher places.
3. By using wheels, it saves not only time but also work.
4. Kyaw Thu is not only an actor but also a director.
5. I like not only listening to music but also watching TV.
6. Not only Kaung Myat but also his brother lives in Yangon.
7. Not only Ko Ko but also Mg Mg visited Mandalay last month.
8. My sister has been not only to London but also to New York.
9. Tourists like to visit not only Bagan but also Inlay Lake.
10. Gear wheels can be found in not only an ordinary watch but also a hand driven sewing machine.

## B

1. If the weather is fine, they can go to the pagoda.
2. Mu Mu can go to school if she feels better.
3. If he asks me, I can help him.
4. I can not give you a present if you fail in the exam.

5. If they offer me a job, I can accept it.
6. I can visit you if I go to Mandalay.
7. My father can scold me if I do not obey him.
8. If I see Mg Mg, I can invite him to the party.
9. We can go to the library on Saturday if it does not rain.
10. If he is free tomorrow, he can come to the party.

#### Exercise II

1. I get up early (b) I have more time to study my lessons
2. We don't hurry, (c) we miss the train.
3. You practise hard (a) you win the game.
4. She meets Ma Ma (e) she tells her the news
5. You ask me (d) I tell you.

#### EXERCISE III

1. If you study regularly, you will pass the examination.
2. You will gain the weight if you eat too much.
3. You must try harder if you want to win the competition.
4. If Mg Mg does not come soon, I will telephone him.
5. She will become very fat if she eats a lot of foods.

#### WRITING

##### A

Bicycle has two wheels. One is at the front and one is at the back. One is large and one is small. The larger one is called chain wheel. The smaller one is called sprocket wheel. The chain is used for avoiding slipping. If two wheels on gear wheels are not joined by chain, they will rotate in different directions. If they are joined by chain, they will move in same direction.



17.ship

18.other's

19.with

20.shore

## VOCABULARY

### Compound Adjectives

Study them

### Exercise

- 1.The police officer made him pay (j) a thousand -kyat fine
- 2.Mary's husband bought her (c) a three -carat diamond ring.
- 3.Her brother married (e ) a kind -hearted young girl
- 4.The teacher set up (a) a hundred-question test
- 5.He lent me (g) a fifty-kyat bill.
- 6.The secretary typed (h) a ten-page report yesterday.
- 7.Watch out! This is (i) a two way street
- 8.They bought a house last year . It is (d) an old-fashioned one.
- 9.China is one of the most (f) densely populated countries in the world.
- 10.My brother likes to tell (b) never ending stories.

## COMPOUND NOUNS

1. I read an interesting newspaper article yesterday.
2. Have you got any cotton shirt?
3. What shall I do with this water bottle?
4. Have you got a shopping bag?
5. Is there a shoe shop here?

6. I'd like a corner table, please.
7. I want a silver ring.
8. He bought a CD writer to copy his CD.
9. Is there a letter box at the gate of your house?
10. The museum has a stone wall.

#### GRAMMAR

1. The ship took only a few minutes to reach the shore.
2. You will take a few days to learn to ride a bicycle without falling off.
3. Columbus took a long time to reach America.
4. The soldier did not take long to raise the flag to the top of the flag-staff.
5. The mule-drivers did not take long to go to a safe distance.
6. How long would you read this book?
7. The doctor hasn't taken long to reach the sick man.
8. You may take a long time to learn English well.
9. You oughtn't to take very long to learn the new words in this passage.
10. I don't take long to eat my dinner.

What was it like?

Listen to teacher's explanation.

1. What is your town like?

My town is like Bago, it has the pagoda at the centre of town . It also has the airport.

2. What is your house like?

My house is like palace. It was built with ancient architecture and the roofs are made of special design.

3. My best friend is like my father. He is kindful to me and assist me whenever I need the help.

When ----- By the time

1. When I had finished my home work, it was already midnight.
2. By the time we got the taxi, the rain had stopped.
3. When they arrived at the station, the train had already started.
4. By the time examination begins, I will be ready to answer all the questions.
5. When the football match was over, it was dark.
6. When we reached the theatre , they had sold all the tickets.
7. By the time the bell rang, Mg Mg had answered all the questions.
8. By the timew U Mg Mg got home last night, his children had already gone to bed.
9. When the lights went out, we had finished our dinner.
10. By the time my sister had ironed the clothes, I finished cooking.

When---- V Ing

1. Having finished her essay, she went to bed.
2. Having saved enough money, Hla Hla bought a beautiful longyi.
3. Seeing the police, the thieves ran away.
4. Having gone out to play, Mg Mg had done his homework.
5. Hearing the bad news, she broke into tears.
6. Arriving home from school, my brother rushed into the kitchen.
7. Being offered a good salary , she accepted the job.
8. Having tidied her room, she took a rest.





### Study Vocabulary

1. If you work very hard for the whole day, you will get tired.
2. Don't go out in the rain without an umbrella, you'll get wet
3. My brother get married last month. It was a grand wedding.
4. He has not got on with his relatives since his parents passed away.
5. Please ring me as soon as you get to the office.

Do punctuation exercise.

### GRAMMAR

1. The blue dress is as expensive as the red one.
2. Ko Ko doesn't play tennis as very well as Mg Mg
3. His brother run doesn't run as fast as him.
4. She did not try as hard as to her sister.
5. Mya Mya learns as fast as Hla Hla.

### B

(d) However hard he tries, (1)he'll never succeed.

(b) However short the journey is,(4) you always get something to eat on this airline.

(c)However strong you are,(2) you won't be able to move that stone.

(d) However hard he tries,(3) she never wears a sweater.

### WRITING

The process of evaporation

When the rain has fallen , it flows into little pools. Water is collected in hollows into the grounds.

When rain stops, sun comes out. The amount of water in pool becomes smaller and smaller because the water has changed from liquid into vapour.

This water-vapour has moved the air round about. As piece of wood can just swim in the air if is lighter than the density of air, it can swim in the water.

This process of water changing from water to water vapour is known as evaporation.

On sunny day when water receive the heat, much water vapour is made and evaporation goes quickly.

If there is no direct sunshine, although the water gets the necessary heat from the air nearby, evaporation takes place slowly.

B

The seasons of Myanmar hot, rainy and cold seasons.

All three seasons last three months.

Hot season is like sunny and clear scene, rainy season is grey scene while it is raining and cold scene is dim scene in the morning.

During the hot season, Hydrangeas, Agapanthus and Zinnias are growing.

During the rainy season, Lotus, Nelumbo and Sunflower are growing.

During the cold season, Clivia, Winter pansies and Daphne are growing.

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#### UNIT 4 THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD

- Listen to Teacher's Explanation
- Do exercises for COMPREHENSION Exercises A, B, C

#### CLOZE

1. Vein 2. Ventricle 3.ventricle. 4. To 5. Working 6.vei 7.to 8.as 9. Was 10. To 11.body
- 12.Though 13.men 14. Nobody 15.working 16.Some 17.called 18.the. 19.to 20.nothing

Read the expressions of quantity.

1. A few, a few, a few

2. Very little
3. a few
4. a few
5. a few

Forms of other

1. other another
2. other
3. others
4. the other
5. another

GRAMMAR

1. It was Harvey who saw the purpose of the valves to direct the flow of blood.
2. It is right ventricle that is joined to the lungs by means of artery.
3. It was Harvey who found what happens when the heart beats through observation and experiment.
4. It was Harvey who learnt and taught anatomy not from books but from dissections.
5. It is the heart that supplies the whole body with its life-blood.
6. It is capillary that carries pure blood from the arteries to all tissues and organs of the body.
7. It is the main artery of the body that is joined to the left ventricle.
8. It is the artery that allows the blood to flow away from the heart.
9. It is aftershock impact that people can die from lack of food, water and medical supplies after an earthquake.
10. It is the human that can control many things about nature.

## B Active-----Passive

## Exercise

1. Heat is taken from the body by evaporation of sweat.
2. The left ventricle is joined between the pulmonary artery and the lungs.
3. The valves of the veins were discovered by Fabricus.
4. Blood is pumped into the aorta and all the arteries of the body by the heart.
5. The men singing at the campfire could be heard by me.
6. He is not allowed to go out at night by his parents.
7. The child Heathcliff was named by the Earnshaws.
8. Hildley was nursed as a baby by Ellen Dean's mother.
9. Mr Behrman in his room helpless with pain and fever was found by them.
10. The thief has not been caught by them yet.

## WRITING

The heart is a hollow muscle which is divided into four cavities called auricles and ventricles.

There are two kinds of blood vessels. They are arteries and veins.

Fabricius discovered the valves of veins. He noticed that every time heart beats, arteries expand and give pulse.

Man's pulse beats 72 times every minute.

Each ventricle of heart hold two ounces of blood, every minute left ventricle pump 144 ounces of blood, 8640 ounces of blood every hour into aorta.

Blood always flow in same direction, away from heart in arteries and towards heart in veins.

The branches of arteries are called capillaries. They carry pure blood from arteries to all tissues and organs of body.



## UNIT 5 A FATHERLESS CHILD

- Listen to Teacher's Explanation
- Do exercises for COMPREHENSION Exercises A, B, C

### VOCABULARY

Study them.

### PUNCTUATION

Practise them.

### GRAMMAR

Both---- and

1. Both Myanmar and Vietnam are agricultural countries.
2. Gear-wheels can be found in both ordinary watch and hand-driven sewing machine.
3. Both arteries and veins spread through every part of the body.
4. Both Sue and Iohnsy were artists
5. Both young artists and Mr Behrman lived in Greenwich village.
6. Both Chaungtha and Ngwesaung are beautiful beaches.
7. Both Mya Mya and Hla Hla have done their works.
8. A computer is both useful and essential device.
9. I saw both Zin Mar and Lwin Lwin at the Fun Fair.
10. Both Thura and Thiha usually go to school at 9 o'clock.

### WRITING

Read the Lesson and do the exercise.

A and B

## UNIT 6 HOW TO READ SHORT STORIES

- Listen to Teacher's Explanation

- Do exercises for COMPREHENSION Exercises A, B, C

## VOCABULARY

### A Verb/ Adjective +To infinitive

#### Study

1. She needs to attend the computer course before she goes abroad.
2. Do you think he will agree to meet on Wednesday?
3. We manage to get to the airport in time.
4. I was disappointed because he fails to keep the appointment.
5. It tends to get very cold in England in the winter.
6. You should try to get distinctions in all subjects.
7. We may not succeed but I want to try.
8. Ma Ma has offer to pick me up when we go shopping.
9. Children are curious to know about everything around them.
10. There is no student who does not intend to pass the examination.

## GRAMMAR

### Nouns in Appositions

1. Hindley, Mr Earnshaw's son, hated Heathcliff.
2. Football, a popular game, is played all over the world.
3. Cathy, befriended Heathcliff, was Hindley's sister.
4. Many tourists visit Bagan, an ancient city in Upper Myanmar.
5. Fabricius, Harvey's tutor in Italy, discovered the valves of the veins.
6. Shwe Wah, my cat, loves fried fish.

7. Many artists came to Greenwich village, a section of New York city.
8. Jumbo, my dog , doesn't bite.
9. There was an epidemic of pneumonia, a serious disease.
10. Mr Behrman, a sixty-year old painter, was a failure in art.

## WRITING

### A

When you have read short story, likely ask yourself two questions unconsciously.

The first is would you be surprised by the ending

Not all stories have a surprise ending.

This is a good writer who gives hints as to the outcome to be a good reader recognizes immediately.

As a result, half expects the ending before reached.

So you do not look for surprise ending.

Second question is would you will be satisfied by the ending.

Life is not always made up of happy endings. The fictions are reflection of life.

So you do not look for happy endings is a large part of modern literature.

Instead, you had better do is to look for the ending true to the characters events in story.

Then you will enjoy reading short stories.

### B

Essay writing.

Do essay writing exercise.

Take part in speaking exercise.

Complete the following dialogue





## Study

## EXERCISE

1. Harvey said that he professed both to learn and teach anatomy not from books but from dissections.
2. U Ba Kaung said that he was going to Mandalay today.
3. Sue told Johnsy that he would like to stay with her.
4. Sue asked what it was.
5. Sue told Johnsy not to be silly.
6. Sue told Johnsy not to move and promise her not to look out of the window.
7. Johnsy asked Sue whether she could draw in her room.
8. Johnsy told Sue to put up the curtain.
9. Old Behrman asked Sue why she permitted such silly ideas to come into her mind.
10. Johnsy told Sue that she had been a bad girl.

## B

## Neither---- nor

1. This pen is neither mine nor hers.
2. Neither Aung Aung nor Naung Naung loves dogs.
3. The teacher sees neither Yu Yu nor Ko Ko.
4. These farmers use fertilizers nor pesticides.
5. Neither letter nor postcard was sent to me.
6. I have seen neither him nor his wife
7. Neither she nor I want fame.
8. Neither Mg Soe nor Mg Moe read a lot.
9. The stranger went to neither village headman's house nor monastery.
10. Neither I nor she come.



## GRAMMAR

1. Lasers can be used in either delicate surgical operations or making different kinds of measurements
2. A reflector on the moon matches laser either projected from the earth or returns them to our planet.
3. By means of lasers, we can measure either time or distance.
4. We apply holograms in either finger print identification or measuring mental stress and fatigue.
5. Either Ohnmar or her sister does the washing up.
6. Mother either cooks something special for us at weekends or takes us to a restaurant.
7. Either you do your homework or will be punished.
8. Mother is either in the kitchen or in the garden.
9. You must give up either watching TV or playing computer.
10. Either my sister or I clean our room every weekend.

## WRITING

A

In planning for a trip, there are the list things to take.

If not , it needs to leave things behind.

In planning for a week, there are the list things to do.

If not, it needs to leave things undone.

It is necessary to schedule our time and a timetable is to be drawn.

It needs to fill in the time committed for daily routines to decide a good, regular time to study

Which include time to relax.

Planning time helps to solve problems.

LETTER WRITING

Do exercise.

SPEAKING

Do exercise.

B Do speaking exercise.

Dialogue

(1)

You: Can I have fried rice, please ?

Waiter: I'm sorry. We haven't got any fried rice left.

You: Well, can I have fried noodles then?

Waiter: Sorry, We have no fried noodles left either.

You: Oh, it doesn't matter then I 'll just have a cup of coffee, please.

(2)Teacher: Have you done your homework?

You: No I haven't, teacher.

Teacher: Why haven't you?

You: I left my exercise book inside my desk. Please, teacher

Teacher: Allright, See that you don't do it again.

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UNIT 9 EARTHQUAKES

- Listen to Teacher's Explanation
- Do exercises for COMPREHENSION Exercises A, B, C

VOCABULARY

1. Cause

2. Create
3. Flood
4. Predict
5. Measured
6. Movement
7. Measurement
8. Cause
9. Creature
10. Prediction

#### PUNCTUATION

Do practice.

#### GRAMMAR

1. Our father is wise enough to solve most of our problems.
2. The basket is large enough to hold five pounds of onion.
3. The radio is small enough to be carried in the pocket.
4. Ko Ko is tall enough to reach the ceiling.
5. U Htun is rich enough to send his sons to the university.

#### B

##### V ing

1. Seeing the police, the thief ran away.
2. Hearing the news, she fainted.
3. Having finished his homework, he went to bed.
4. Having watered the plants, he took a nap.
5. Having finished the course, she applied for a job.

## WRITING

What happens when an earthquake occurs

The surface of earth is made of large pieces layers of earth. When they move against each other, the earthquake occurs. These rolling movements are called seismic waves. At the starting point of seismic waves is called epicenter.

Where the epicentres are at the bottom of ocean, they create huge sea waves that destroy small islands and ships.

‘When they hit land, the coastal areas are flooded. After earthquake, people can die due to lack of food, water and medical supplies.

The amount of destruction depends on where and what time the earthquake happens.

It also depends on how strong it is, the types of buildings, soil conditions and populations.

WRITE ESSAY.

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## UNIT 10 TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

- Listen to Teacher’s Explanation
- Do exercises for COMPREHENSION Exercises A, B, C, D

## CLOZE

1. Only 2. Of 3. which 4. spent 5. herbal 6. of 7. traditional 8. Every 9. made  
10. traditional 11. The

12. varieties 13. only 14. which 15. drugs 16. Million 17 South 18 to 19  
of 20 traditional

## EXERCISE

1. He is looking forward to attending the university.
2. U Myint can earn a lot of money from his business so he looks down on others who live on very small salary.
3. I often look back my childhood days I spent together with my friends in my village.
4. He had always been honest with me , I look up to him for that.
5. I have not been in touch with my friends for about three years but I am looking forward to seeing them at Christmas this year.
6. He is nearly 60. He is looking out for retiring next year.
7. We are looking forward to their replies to confirm whether they would attend the party or not.
8. U Aung Myint is my ideal of what a teacher should be like. I really look up to him.
9. She thinks very highly of herself and looks down on those who are not rich as her.
10. This area is rather crowded; you must look out for pickpockets.

No sooner---- than

1. No sooner did WHO adopt a new policy of using traditional medicine than it became popular especially in developing countries.
2. No sooner had traditional medicine become popular than several areas of concern appeared.
3. No sooner did Kalyar get some spare time than she visited Lashio to meet her friends .
4. No sooner did Tarteer get home, he started studying his lessons.
5. No sooner had U Tun sold out his car he bought another car.
6. No sooner had she passed the Matriculation examination she attended a computer course.



7. No sooner had they arrived home the phone rang.
8. No sooner did the boy start playing football their mother asked them to help her.
9. No sooner did his head touch the pillow he fall asleep.
- 10.No sooner did her father arrive home they had their dinner

## B

Too to                      Not enough to

- 1.He is not rich enough to own a house.
- 2.The book is not interesting enough for me to read to the end.
- 3.The bag of rice is not light enough for him to carry.
- 4.He ran not fast enough to win the race.
- 5.The test is not easy enough for us to take.
- 6.You are not old enough to understand what I mean.
- 7.The water in this stream is not clean enough to drink.
- 8.He is not brave enough to go out alone in the dark.
- 9.His hand writing is not good enough for me to read.
- 10.The road is not wide enough for the truck to go through.

## C

Relative pronouns

- ‘1.You must respect the people who are older and wiser than you.
- 2.1960 was the year in which my parents got married .
- 3.I will never forget the day on which I met you.

4. I saw the man who stole her bicycle.
5. The man whom I saw yesterday was Mr Jones.
6. The book which is on the table is mine.
7. I know the girl whose mother is a famous film star.
8. The student who is from China sits next to me.
9. He lives in the building which is very old.
10. The movie which we saw last night wasn't very good.

#### WRITING

Why traditional medicine should be developed.

In poor countries where there are health problems, western medicines are expensive.

It is difficult for the people to go to doctors and use modern medicine.

The use of traditional medicine is better for the people to get better from illness.

Traditional medicines are cheaper and popular in many places.

The plants used in traditional medicine are now used in modern medicine.

Chinese herbal remedy is good to treat malaria and AIDS.

WHO has launched Traditional Medicine Strategy.

The above facts explain why traditional medicines are developed.

#### B

Write Myanmar Traditional Medicine.

#### SPEAKING 5

Do exercise.

#### A



