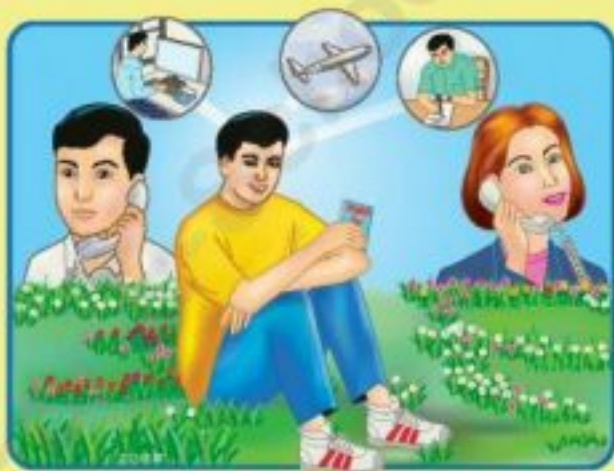




ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និងកីឡា
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORT

ENGLISH FOR CAMBODIA



BOOK FIVE

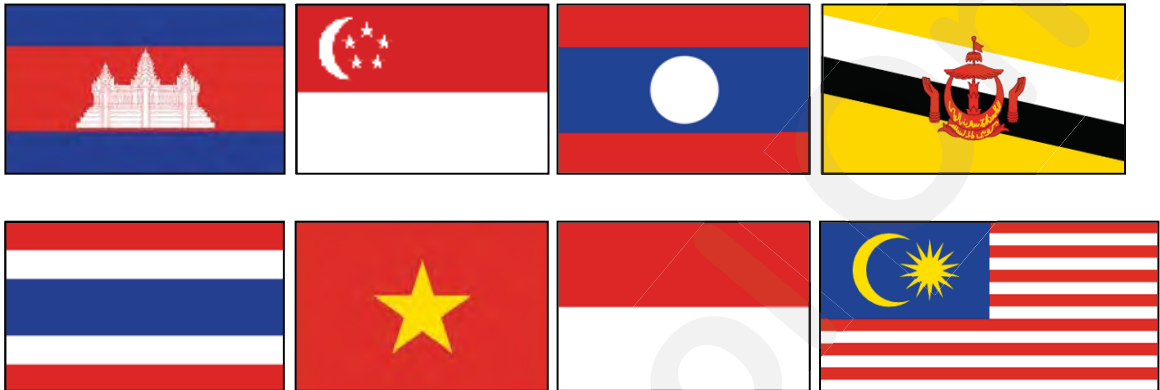


គ្រឹះស្ថានចេញផ្សាយ និងចែកចាយ
PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTION HOUSE

CHAPTER ONE : AROUND SOUTHEAST ASIA

UNIT ONE : ASEAN

A 1 Talk about the flags. 2 Ask and answer the questions.



- 1 What countries do these flags belong to ?
- 2 Which association do all these countries belong to ?

B 1 Read about ASEAN. 2 Read the table. Are the statements true or false. If false, give the correct information.

ASEAN is an association of countries in southeast Asia. It is made up of ten countries including Cambodia. They are Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, the Philippines, Myanmar (or Burma), Laos, Vietnam, Singapore and Cambodia.

In 1967, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs from five of these countries held important negotiations in Bangkok, which focused on a possible union of countries in the region. After three days of lively discussion, on the 8th of August, they succeeded in reaching an agreement and set up an association called ASEAN, which stands for 'The Association of Southeast Asian Nations'. The countries that became the first members of the association were Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei joined the group in 1984 and in 1997 three more members, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar, were accepted into this

community of nations. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, ASEAN played an important part in ending the fighting in Cambodia. Eventually, after long negotiations in Hanoi in April 1999, the membership of Cambodia was accepted and it joined as ASEAN's tenth member.

ASEAN was originally set up during the Vietnamese War to support democracy in southeast Asia. Its main purpose is to increase economic development, provide security and help keep peace in the region. These useful intentions are clearly indicated in the original 1967 joint agreement. In January 1992, ASEAN members agreed to set up a free market area and to cut tax on most imports over a 15-year period beginning in 1993.

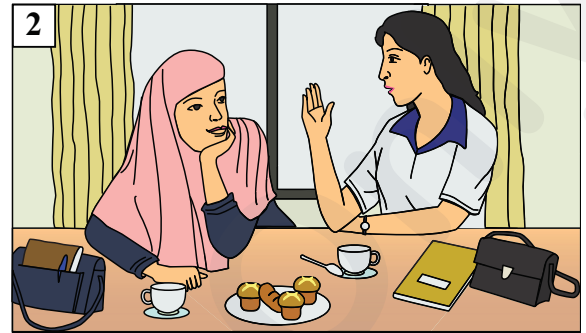
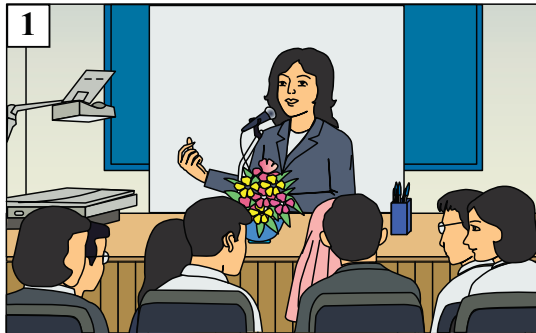
		T	F
1	ASEAN is an association of five Asian nations.		
2	ASEAN was set up on the 8 th August, 1967.		
3	Brunei joined as the 6 th member in 1984.		
4	Vietnam and Cambodia joined in 1997.		
5	ASEAN wants to introduce taxes on imports.		

C 1 Read the sentences. 2 Join them by using 'which/where/when'.

- 1 ASEAN was first set up in Bangkok in 1967. Prince Sihanouk was responsible for development in Cambodia at that time.
- 2 ASEAN is an association of ten countries. They joined the association between 1967 and 1999.
- 3 The richest country in ASEAN is Brunei. It joined the association in 1984.
- 4 Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam. Cambodia's membership was accepted after long negotiations there.
- 5 In 1992, a free market area was set up. At that time Cambodia wasn't a member of ASEAN.
- 6 There are two parts of Malaysia to the east. They are called Sarawak and Sabah. Sabah is to the north of Brunei. There is a famous mountain in Sabah.

UNIT TWO : LETTER TO MALAYSIA

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read Monica's letter.
3 Complete the statements.



Dear Faridah,

You'll be interested to know that I've been invited to attend two conferences, one of which is in Kuala Lumpur. The first, which is from the 21st to the 24th of November, is in Singapore. The second, which is in Kuala Lumpur, is from the 25th to the 28th of November. I'm giving a paper on varieties of English, particularly those used in southeast Asia, at both conferences. I'm also planning to meet some of the English staff at the universities in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur because I want to know how English is taught there.

On the 25th of November, I'm planning to travel by train from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur. I'm not flying because I like relaxing in trains and I want to see something of the south of Malaysia. My general intention is to see as much as possible on this trip because I may not get the opportunity again.

In Kuala Lumpur I'm staying at the President Hotel. The conference finishes on the 28th November but then I'm going to take a holiday for two weeks. First I plan to stay in Kuala Lumpur until the 30th so that we can meet up before I leave for Thailand. This time I'm not crossing the border by train because I want to go straight to the island of Phuket. Instead, I'm hoping to catch a bus early on the 1st of December. I plan to spend a week by the sea on Phuket but my final destination will be Bangkok.

I'm staying there for a few days with some friends before catching an early morning flight to Phnom Penh on the 12th of December.

Please write soon and let me know if and when you'll have some free time on the 29th and 30th of November.

With love from Monica

- 1 Monica is going to ... in Singapore.
- 2 She wants to ... because she is interested in how English is taught there.
- 3 If Monica flies to Kuala Lumpur from Singapore, ... Malaysia.
- 4 If Monica ... , she may not get the chance again.
- 5 Although the conference finishes on the 28th , Monica ... 30th , because
- 6 Although Monica likes trains, ... Phuket, because trains don't ... there.

B **What is Monica doing on November 30th ? 1 Look at her diary for that day. 2 Write about her day.**

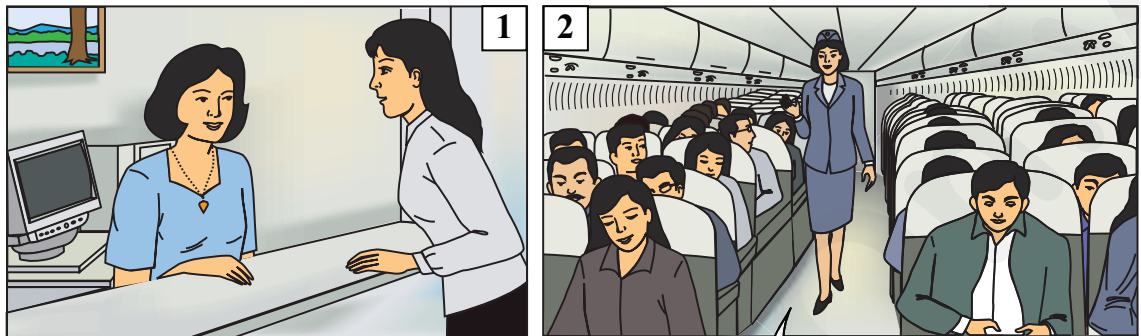
November 30	
09.00	Go to university and meet English teachers there.
11.00	Return to hotel, go to shop, collect new clothes.
13.00	Lunch with Faridah at President hotel.
16.00	Collect ticket for bus from hotel receptionist. Check place and time of departure and arrival. Show Faridah's address to receptionist. Ask how to get there. Bus ? Taxi ? How far/much ? Check hotel bill and pay for any extra things - meals/drinks.
19.00	Dinner at Faridah's house.

Start like this :

In the morning at nine o'clock, Monica is going to the ...

UNIT THREE : ARRANGING A TRIP

A 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Ask and answer the questions.



- Who can help us get an air ticket ?
- Where do we check in and get a boarding pass ?
- Where do we wait for a flight to depart ?
- Who can provide us with information about journeys abroad ?

We are preparing to take off.
Please fasten your seat belts.

B 1 Look at the statements about Monica's trip. 2 Monica is arranging her trip with Kan, her travel agent. Listen to their dialogue. 3 Fill in the gaps in the statements. 4 Listen to the dialogue again and check your answers.

- Monica wants information about flights to ... from Phnom Penh and to ... from Bangkok.
- She is ... flying straight back to ... from Singapore.
- She is travelling to Thailand from
- She wants to travel to ... from Kuala Lumpur and from Phuket to ... by bus.
- She is going on a working holiday to ... and

C 1 Look at the clues. 2 Listen to the dialogue again. 3 Read about Monica's trip. 4 Use the clues to fill in the gaps.

connecting early excellent lucky return Thai

Monica arranged her trip to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand with her friend, Kan. She booked ... flights from Phnom Penh to Singapore and from Bangkok to Phnom Penh. She didn't need a ... ticket or any ... flights because she planned to travel to Malaysia and Thailand from Singapore by train and bus. This way, Monica thought, she would be able to see the Malaysian and ... countryside. Kan thought this was an ... idea. She also thought Monica was a ... person because two universities in Singapore and Malaysia were paying for Monica's trip as part of their aid to the Royal University of Phnom Penh.

D 1 Listen to the dialogue again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 How many flights are there to Singapore on the 20th of November ?
- 2 How many hours before their flight should people check in at the airport in Phnom Penh ?
- 3 Why isn't Monica flying back to Phnom Penh from Malaysia? Where is she flying back from ?
- 4 How will Monica collect her air tickets ?
- 5 Why does Kan think Phuket sounds nice ?
- 6 The journeys from Kuala Lumpur to Phuket and from Phuket to Bangkok are long but Monica is travelling by bus. Why does Kan think this is an excellent idea ?
- 7 Which part of her holiday will Monica pay for herself ?
- 8 Why does Monica tell Kan to find a rich husband ?

E 1 Ask and answer the questions with your friends.
2 Talk about your friend.

- 1 What kind of places would you like to visit in Cambodia ?
- 2 What is your favourite place in Cambodia ? Why ?
- 3 How would you like to travel there ? Why ?
- 4 Which country in ASEAN would you like to visit most ?
- 5 How would you travel there ?
- 6 What would you like to do there ?

CHAPTER TWO : FARMING

UNIT ONE : COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the dialogue. 3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Then act the dialogue out.

Mark works in Cambodia but now he is on holiday in England. He is talking with his friend, Diana.



Diana : How's your work going Mark ?

Mark : Very well, thanks Diana.

Diana : Do you work with farmers most of the time ?

Mark : Well, that's the intention.

Diana : What exactly do you do with them ?

Mark : Well, the main aim of our community development project is to help farmers grow better and more crops. For example, we help farmers manage their water supply.

Diana : What is their main crop ?

Mark : Rice.

Diana : Rice needs a lot of water doesn't it ? Is there enough ?

Mark : Well, during the rainy season there's often too much but during the dry season there's often not enough.

Diana : What can the farmers do when the earth's too dry ?

Mark : They can get pumps but they cost about \$200 each. Threshing machines are also very expensive. So the whole community must join together to buy these things.

Diana : So do the farmers have to share them ?

Mark : Yes. The farmers within each community must work together but to do that they have to trust each other. That's what community development is all about.

- Diana : Although farmers can pump water into their fields during the dry season, how can they pump it out during a flood ?
- Mark : No, they can't and it's a problem. The only way floods can be controlled is by reclaiming the forests.
- Diana : How's that ?
- Mark : Well, the trees in the forest hold the earth down when it rains. When they're cut down, the earth is washed away into the rivers. When that happens, the river beds slowly begin to rise and that's what causes the floods.
- Diana : I see. Do you think the farmers really can make a difference to their lives if they work together then ?
- Mark : Oh yes, and they must do so, because otherwise they won't be able to grow better and more crops.

- 1 Why do farmers need to manage their water supply ?
- 2 Why must whole communities buy pumps and threshing machines ?
- 3 What is community development all about ?
- 4 What can't pumps be used for ?
- 5 Why must farmers work together to reclaim forests ?

B Discussion about farming in or near your area/village. Ask and answer the questions with your partner.

In or near your area/village, ...

- 1 ... what crops do farmers grow ? Which one is the most important ? Why is it the most important ?
- 2 ... do farmers need/use machines for farming ? If they do, what machines do they use ? How did they buy/get them ?
- 3 ... do you ever have any floods ? If you do, what do/can people do about it ?
- 4 ... do the farmers work well together ? When they work together, what are the main problems ? Do you think it is important for farmers to work together ? Why ?
- 5 ... is there any community development project ? If there is, what is it like ? Do you think it's successful ? If not, do you think a community development project would be helpful ?

UNIT TWO : FARMING IN THAILAND

- A** 1 Look at the table. 2 Read about farming in Thailand.
3 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.

		T	F
1	Many young Thais become farmers because farming is an easy career.		
2	Fields must be irrigated if farmers want to grow rice in them.		
3	Thai farmers are more successful when they work by themselves.		
4	Fish farms are a new development in Thailand.		
5	Rice is a priority for the farmers up in the hills.		

Farming is not an easy task but in Thailand many young people accept farming as a career because their parents have land and are farmers. Although they learn about farming at school or college, they also learn by working on their parents' farms. The development of a reliable irrigation system, however, means that they must also learn to work with the other people in their society. For their farming to be successful in the long-term, Thai farmers must learn to work closely with each other, because growing rice is not an activity that people can do on their own.

In order to grow rice farmers must irrigate their fields. Thai farmers have irrigated their fields with effective irrigation systems for many hundreds of years. As a result, Thailand is now one of the world's leading producers of rice. Although rice is a priority for Thai farmers, they also grow other crops like sugarcane and tobacco. Fish farms are a more recent development in Thailand. They are also important nowadays and many large and small fisheries can be found in various parts of the country.

Before Mark worked in Cambodia, he worked somewhere in the north of Thailand. "The hill farmers where I worked got good

harvests almost every year, because their soil is rich and their farming methods are good,” he told Diana. “Also the people work closely together and have a lot of experience of farming. Up in the hills, they are able to grow different crops from those that are grown in the rest of Thailand. For example, they grow coffee and several types of fruit and vegetable, but they don’t grow rice.” Why don’t they grow rice ?” Diana asked. “It’s simply not possible,” Mark explained. “Up in the hills, it’s too high to grow rice, because the weather is different.”

B Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 How do many young Thais learn about farming ?
- 2 Why must Thai farmers work with other farmers ?
- 3 Why is Thailand one of the world’s leading producers of rice ?
- 4 What are the farmers that Mark met up in the hills like ?
- 5 Why do the hill farmers grow different crops from those grown in the rest of Thailand ? Give some examples.

C 1 Use the clues to complete the statements. 2 Then join them in the correct order to write about farming in Thailand.

irrigate irrigation join pump share water

- 1 Often, however, they must use pumps to ... it up from the ground.
- 2 Then they must ... the water with all the other farmers in that area.
- 3 Thai farmers must ... their fields but it is simply not possible for farmers to irrigate their fields by themselves.
- 4 If the farmers are lucky, they can get their ... from a local river.
- 5 The pumps can be quite expensive so often farmers ... together to buy as well as share them.
- 6 First, the farmers must work together to make an effective ... system which covers the whole area.

UNIT THREE : FISHERIES IN CAMBODIA

- A** 1 Find words in the word square. 2 Read the statements.
3 Use words in the word square to fill in the gaps.

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

- 1 The event happens at the same time every year. It is a ... event.
- 2 There was a lot of rain which fell very fast. It was
- 3 Most Cambodians eat ... every day.
- 4 Most Cambodians think it is a ... to eat fish with their rice.

- B** 1 Read about fish farming. 2 Ask and answer the questions.
3 Write your answers in your notebook.

Rice is the most important crop grown in Cambodia, especially in the north of the country. Fishing in that area, however, is also very important and the Tonle Sap is a rich resource for fish.

The fish harvest in Cambodia may not always be enough to meet demand, however. To deal with this problem, as well as increase their profit, some farmers have started their own fish farms by turning one or more of their fields into a fish pond.

In Cambodia there are several provinces where fish farms can be found nowadays. One of them is Kampong Chhnang, about 90 kilometres northwest of Phnom Penh, where freshwater fish are produced. Such an investment has both advantages and disadvantages. Although it may be a pleasure to fish in rivers and lakes, fish farms provide a more regular harvest. Such reliable production is one advantage. Another is that fish from

fish farms are cheaper than those caught from rivers and lakes. During heavy rain or when there are floods, however, farmers may lose fish from their ponds. This risk is one of their disadvantages.

- 1 How many farmers meet the demand for more fish ?
- 2 What are the advantages of such an investment ?
- 3 Are there any risks ? If so, give an example.
- 4 What pleasure can people get from fish, do you think ?

C 1 Read the tables. 2 Use them with ‘*may*’ (as in ‘*Farmers may turn a field ...*’) to make 5 correct statements.

Farmers	get a lot of pleasure	out of the fish ponds,
Fishermen	lose fish	into a fish pond,
Floods	not always	from fishing,
Fish harvests	turn a field	from their ponds,
	wash all the fish	meet demand,

if	fish is cheap and the river or lake is quiet, the water in the river or lake there is heavy rain they are interested in trying	attractive and full of fish. everyone wants to eat it. or a flood. to make more profit. rises too high.
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D 1 Look at the questions again in Chapter 2, Unit 1, Section B on page 8. 2 Talk about the question below. 3 Write your answer to it in your notebook. You may use ideas in this chapter as well as your own ideas and experience about farming. Take this opportunity to write as much as you can.

What are the most important things, do you think, that are necessary for the development of farming in Cambodia ? Why ?

CHAPTER THREE : TELEPHONING

UNIT ONE : CLARE CALLS CAMBODIA

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Look at the clues and read the statements. 3 Listen to the story. 4 Use the clues to fill in the gaps in the statements.



code Congratulations dialled exception
expression suggested unless

- 1 Clare Brown doesn't usually phone abroad, but she made an ... when she 'phoned Cambodia.
- 2 She looked up the ... for Cambodia in a 'phone book and then ... the number.
- 3 The teachers at CCE (The Cambodian Centre For English) could tell from Kath's ... that the news was good.
- 4 The teachers went quiet when Kath said, "... !" down the phone.
- 5 Kath ... to Clare Brown that she shouldn't stop over in Bangkok on her way to see her.
- 6 Clare Brown will fly straight to Phnom Penh ... she has friends in Bangkok and wants to visit them.

B 1 Listen to the story again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What was the first thing Clare Brown did when she won first prize in a poetry competition ?
- 2 Why didn't she usually phone abroad ?
- 3 Where was Kath when Clare Brown rang her ? Why ?
- 4 Why did all the teachers in CCE stop working and look at each other ?
- 5 How is Clare Brown going to spend her prize money ?
- 6 Why does Clare Brown have to book her flight quickly ?

C 1 Read statements i), ii) and iii). The meaning of ii) and iii) is the same, but what is different ? How is i) different ?

2 Work in groups of 3 to turn 1 to 6 into similar statements, using 'if' and 'unless'. Write your statements in your notebook. 3 Then compare your statements with each other. What is the same and what is different ?

- i) If Clare Brown makes a booking soon she will be able to get a flight to Phnom Penh.
- ii) If Clare Brown doesn't make a booking soon she won't be able to get a flight to Phnom Penh
- iii) Unless Clare Brown makes a booking soon she won't be able to get a flight to Phnom Penh.

- 1 you/able/phone/abroad/know/code.
- 2 we/don't/participate/competitions/never/win/anything.
- 3 Clare Brown/book/flight/quickly/able/visit/Kath/her holiday.
- 4 she/make/booking/soon/able/get/seat/flight/Cambodia.
- 5 she/visit/Kath/her holiday/Kath/able/show/around.
- 6 she/have/friends/Bangkok/stay/few days.

UNIT TWO : CLARE CALLS AGAIN

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the story and dialogue.
3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Act the dialogue out.

The next day, Kath was working in the teacher's room at CCE when the phone rang.

Kath : Hello Clare. How have you got on ?

Clare : Well. I've booked my ticket for the beginning of next month.

Kath : Oh, that's wonderful.

Clare : Yes, I can't wait. It's going to be the holiday of a lifetime !

Kath : I'm sure you're right Clare, but I wouldn't have too many expectations unless you don't mind being disappointed.

Clare : Well, only this morning I was thinking "If I knew something about Cambodia, I'd appreciate it more." So off I went to the library to look up books on Cambodia.

Kath : What a good idea !

Clare : Yes, but you know how bad my spelling is. I spent hours looking up books about Cambodia under 'K', but then a nice woman said, "Could I make a suggestion ? Try looking up books about Cambodia under 'C' ". So I did and the result was immediate. I found two or three books on Cambodia.

Kath : Have you begun any of them yet ?

Clare : Yes. I started a history book about Cambodia last night. If there was a good book shop near me, I'd buy it. It's so interesting !



- 1 What can't Clare Brown wait for ?
- 2 What expectations does she have ?
- 3 Why did Clare Brown go to the library ?
- 4 How did the nice woman in the library help Clare Brown ?
- 5 Why didn't Clare Brown buy the history book about Cambodia, which she found so interesting ?

B Use the tables to make 6 true and correct statements.

If	Clare Brown phone calls there	<p>didn't have any expectations about her trip, knew something about Cambodia, read some books about Cambodia,</p> <p>to Cambodia were cheaper, was better at spelling, was a good book shop near her house,</p>
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Clare she	would wouldn't	<p>appreciate it more when she's there. be able to look up books more quickly. be disappointed when she made it. buy the history book about Cambodia. know something about it. phone Kath more often.</p>
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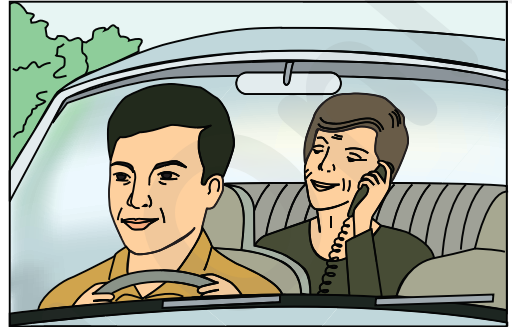
C 1 Read the dialogue again. 2 Ask and answer the questions. Begin your answers with 'Because unless ...'.

- 1 Why must Clare Brown go to the library if she wants to find a book about Cambodia ?
- 2 Why should Kath tell Clare Brown not to have too many expectations ?
- 3 Why should Clare Brown read about Cambodia if she wants to know something about it ?
- 4 Why should Clare Brown look up books about Cambodia under 'C' ?

UNIT THREE : THE GREAT DAY COMES

A 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the questions. 3 Read the story. 4 Then ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is it a great day for Clare Brown ?
- 2 What does she have to phone for early in the morning ?
- 3 How long does it take to fly from London to Bangkok and then from Bangkok to Phnom Penh ?



At last the great day came. Early in the morning, Clare Brown phoned for a car to take her to the airport. The driver explained that if she wanted to get there by twelve o'clock, he would need to collect her at nine. "But how will I recognise your car?" Clare Brown asked. "No problem," the driver replied. "I'll give you my registration number." So when the car arrived, Clare Brown checked the number and then asked the driver to help her with her luggage. In the car she checked her passport and air ticket. As there was a phone in the car, she phoned her family and friends as the car sped along the motorway. "Could you bring back some Cambodian folk tales?" her daughter asked. "I expect Kath will know how they could be obtained," Clare Brown replied.

"Is Bangkok your destination or are you flying directly to Phnom Penh?" the ticket officer asked at the airport. "The latter," replied Clare Brown. Twelve hours later, Clare Brown arrived at the airport in Bangkok. She felt tired and wasn't sure what to do, so she decided to phone Kath. Kath knew the airport in Bangkok and told Clare what to do next.

“Is that your air ticket in your pocket, madam ?” asked the officer. “Yes,” Clare Brown replied as she gave it to her. “We want to ensure that you have a comfortable journey. If we issued you with a new ticket, we’d be able to offer you a better seat. Is that all right, madam ?” “Well, yes. Thank you very much,” replied Clare Brown. “Perfect. Here’s your boarding pass with your new ticket enclosed. Have a good journey, madam.” Not long after, in her first class seat, Clare Brown found the one hour journey to Phnom Penh excellent.

B Choose the correct statement.

- 1 The driver thought it would take Clare Brown ... hours to travel to the airport.
(a) twelve (b) nine (c) three (d) one
- 2 Clare Brown recognised the car because ...
(a) she knew the driver. (b) she knew the registration number.
(c) it had a phone. (d) it had a registration number.
- 3 Clare Brown checked her passport, because she was ...
(a) in the car. (b) speeding along the motorway. (c) travelling out of the country. (d) phoning her family and friends.
- 4 ... flew directly to Phnom Penh.
(a) Clare Brown (b) Clare Brown’s plane from London
(c) The ticket officer (d) Kath
- 5 Clare Brown was issued with a new ticket, because ...
(a) she needed a boarding pass. (b) her old ticket was in her pocket. (c) Kath knew the airport in Bangkok. (d) the ticket officer wanted to give her a better seat.

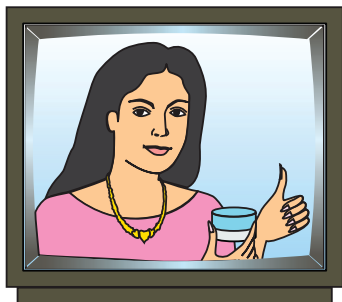
C Complete the statements using ‘would’.

- 1 If Clare wanted to get to the airport by twelve o’clock, ...
- 2 If the driver wanted Clare to recognise his car, ...
- 3 If Clare didn’t want to carry her luggage, ...
- 4 If Clare wanted to ensure she got on the plane, ...
- 5 If Clare wanted to find some Cambodian folk tales, ...
- 6 If the ticket officer issued Clare Brown with a new ticket, ...

CHAPTER FOUR : ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIT ONE : HOW TO ADVERTISE

A 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Ask and answer the questions.



- 1 How do we usually find out about new goods ?
- 2 How can people who make or sell goods make them attractive to consumers ?

B 1 Read about advertisements. 2 Read the clues. 3 Use them to complete the statements.

a Business in Cambodia is very competitive nowadays. If a business wants to succeed, therefore, it must be advertised through the media, in newspapers or on the radio or television. Advertisements can be used to advertise businesses, products, jobs and courses, as well as provide information about subjects like health and the environment.

b If we want to sell our goods, the first purpose of our advertisement must be to tell consumers about them. People will only want products if they know about them. Once people are interested, however, they may want to know more information. If they do, then our advertisement must try to satisfy this need and provide it. But how should we select the information ?

c If the first purpose of our advertisement is to provide information about our goods, the second purpose must be to sell them and make a good profit. These two purposes, however, are related, because we can use the information about our goods to persuade customers to buy them and so create a demand. The information, then, should be selected for this purpose.

d If we select information in order to sell as many products as possible, we will only select those aspects that are attractive. Some of them may be fact but naturally, others will be opinion. Although people can find out if a fact is true or false, opinions cannot be examined in this way. If we want to sell as many goods as possible, therefore, our advertisement must persuade consumers that opinion is fact. If we are successful, they will then believe that our advertisement is not only reasonable, but true. Hopefully, they will then want to buy our goods.

advertisement	aspect	facts	goods	information	purpose
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- 1 People can use an ... to advertise their products.
- 2 We can get information about new ... from advertisements.
- 3 The main ... of any advertisement is to sell something.
- 4 The ... we are given in an advertisement usually focuses on the attractive ... of a product.
- 5 In advertisements opinions are often presented as

C **1 Read about advertisements again. 2 Look at the statements. 3 Match them with paragraphs a - d.**

- 1 Advertisements provide a certain amount of information.
- 2 Information in advertisements is selected with an aim to sell.
- 3 If a business is to be successful, it must advertise.
- 4 The main purpose of advertisements is to sell something.

D **1 Read the questions and clues. 2 Use the clues to ask and answer the questions.**

What must we do if ...

- 1 we have a new product to sell ? [**consumers/media**]
- 2 we want to tell people about our new product ? [**advertise**]
- 3 people want to know about our new product ? [**information**]
- 4 we want to sell as much of our new product as possible ?
[**select**]

UNIT TWO : EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING

- A** 1 Read the questions. 2 Read about advertisements.
3 Ask and answer the questions.

1 What is your favourite advertisement ? 2 Where have you heard/seen it ? 3 How big or long is it ? 4 Does it use some aspects of your own culture and society ? If so, describe which aspects and how ? 5 Does it suggest that if you buy what is advertised you will one day become attractive, rich and famous ? If so, how ? 6 Why do you particularly like it ?

Television advertisements are of different lengths and newspaper advertisements appear in different sizes. The bigger or longer the advertisement, the higher will be the fee. Even when a company had paid a lot for an advertisement, however, if a particular product is harmful or can damage your health, then governments must try to limit what is shown in order to protect the consumer.

It is only reasonable that people who pay for advertisements want them to be successful. Although there is no reliable way of guaranteeing the success of an advertisement, here are two useful considerations that may reduce the risk and, hopefully, provide some kind of guarantee.

If an advertisement is to be effective, it must include aspects of our own culture and society. This is because without these aspects we are less likely to relate to the advertisement. If the aspects are traditional then the advertisement can be even more effective because we may then feel that by following the advertisement we are participating more fully in our society.

More generally, in order to be effective, advertisements try to link products with the beautiful, rich and famous. For example, an advertisement may use a well-known television announcer to advertise a beer or wine or a film star to advertise a face powder

or perfume. Then, not only will we take more notice of the advertisement, but we will feel that if we buy these products, we must also become attractive, rich and successful in the future.

B 1 Ask and answer the questions. 2 Write your answers in your notebook.

- 1 When should governments limit an advertisement ?
- 2 Which people most want advertisements to be effective ?
- 3 What can help us relate to an advertisement ?
- 4 How can an advertisement make us feel that one day we will become attractive, rich and famous ?
- 5 Which of the two considerations do you feel is the more important ? Why ?

C 1 Read Advertisements A and B. 2 Read the statements. 3 Match the statements with the advertisements. 4 Write a letter of application for *one* of these jobs.

A **Job announcement**
Qualification :

- High school/University
- Good English
- Aged 18 -25
- Has work experience with (a) computers (b) an international company

Please call 012 675 947 for an interview. Women are encouraged to apply.

B **Job announcement**
Qualification :

- Secondary school
- Aged 18 - 25
- Some work experience

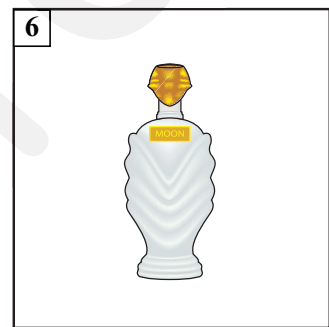
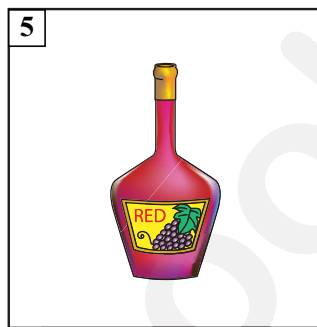
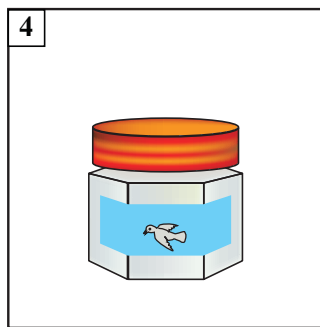
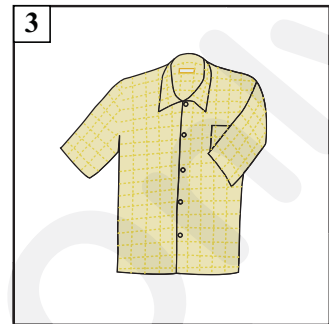
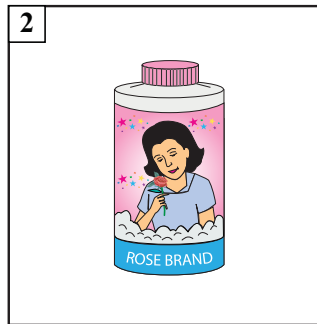
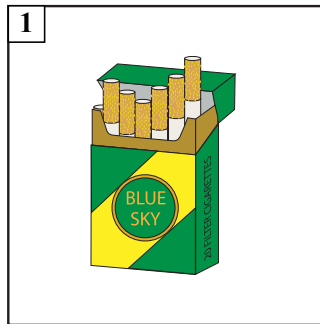
People who are interested should send personal history to # 33, Road 21, Toeuk La ok 3, Phnom Penh, or call 023 432 564.

- 1 Chinese - owned factory needs new staff.
- 2 International company looking for secretary.

D 1 Read the question in Section A again. 2 Write about your favourite advertisements in your notebook.

UNIT THREE : SHARING SKILLS

A 1 Look at the pictures. 2 What should or should not be advertised ? 3 How could they be advertised ?



B 1 Read the story. 2 Look at the table. 3 Listen to the dialogue. 4 Read the statements. Are they true or false ? If false, give the correct information.

Andrew is working as an artist in Cambodia, but would like to earn more money. Should he return to a career in advertising ? This morning he is talking to his friend Pascal, manager of the Cambodian Advertising Company, about it.

	T	F
1 Andrew hasn't met Pascal before.		
2 Andrew has worked in advertising before.		
3 Advertisements that work well in one country, will probably work well in another.		
4 Cambodian and foreign employees work for Pascal.		
5 Andrew isn't interested in Cambodian culture.		
6 Pascal gives Andrew a job.		

- C** 1 Read the story in Section B and listen to the dialogue again.
2 Talk about the picture. 3 Read the story below. The statements are in the wrong order. Write them in the correct order to make a story.

It is true that there is a need for medical products everywhere and that fashion has become international he took along some of his previous work. This is because there is a limit to those aspects of advertising that are the same in every country. This morning, Andrew went to see his friend, Pascal.



if we want to make sure that Cambodians can relate to our advertisements, it is necessary to consider our particular society and culture. He wanted to talk to him about advertising. Pascal thought it was excellent, but explained that advertisements that work well in England wouldn't necessarily work well in Cambodia.

- D** 1 Read the story in Section B and listen to the dialogue again.
2 What will be happening in the future ? Look at the example. 3 Use the clues to write 6 more statements about the future like the example.

Example : 1) More Cambodians will be working for Pascal next year.

- 1) More Cambodians/work/Pascal/year.
- 2) Andrew/work/Pascal/week.
- 3) Andrew/earn/money/soon.
- 4) Andrew/share/skills/Cambodian employees.
- 5) Cambodians/share/knowledge/experience/Andrew.
- 6) Cambodians/learn/technical skills.
- 7) Andrew/learn/Cambodian society/culture.

CHAPTER FIVE : LOST WAY

UNIT ONE : DON'T GET LOST IN THE FOREST

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the dialogue.
3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Act the dialogue out.

Dary has always wanted to go to Kirirom but didn't have the chance till her English teacher arranged a trip for her class at school. Before she went her mother gave her some advice.



- Thira : What time's the bus picking you up tomorrow, Dary ?
- Dary : Six o'clock, mum.
- Thira : Well, if you don't get up earlier than you usually do you may miss it, dear.
- Dary : I know mum. Could you wake me up at 5 o'clock ?
- Thira : Of course. Now listen , dear. When you're at Kirirom, don't go off on your own. If you do you may find yourself in danger.
- Dary : What kind of danger mum ?
- Thira : Kirirom's covered with forest. Even people who're familiar with that area can easily get lost there and without going any great distance either.
- Dary : Well aren't there any maps ?
- Thira : I have my doubts. The forest routes are always changing so would a map be useful ?
- Dary : I see. Well, don't worry mum, I won't go into the forest even with my friends unless our teacher allows us to.
- Thira : Well, just be careful dear. And have a nice time.
- Dary : Thanks mum. Good night.
- Thira : Good night dear.

- 1 Why did Dary have to wait till now to go to Kirirom ?
- 2 How much time will Dary have to get ready before catching the bus ?
- 3 What is Thira concerned that Dary may do ?
- 4 Why is it dangerous to walk alone in the forest ?
- 5 Even if Dary has a map it may not be useful. Why ?

B Use the table to make 5 statements starting with 'If' and using 'may'.

people are familiar with Kirirom, she doesn't get up early, she goes into the forest, the teacher allows them, there is a map of that area,	Dary it she they	get lost. go into the forest. know the forest routes. miss the bus. not be very useful.
---	-------------------------------	---

C 1 Read about Dary's 4 friends. 2 Use the clues in the table to give correct advice. Write the advice in your notebook. 3 Match the advice with Dary's friends and make 4 short dialogues (see *Example*).

- 1 Khema is going to Kampong Som next week.
- 2 Vanny is going on a trip to the zoo tomorrow.
- 3 Kim Seng has bought a ticket for a concert next week.
- 4 Sophy is taking a test tomorrow.

- | |
|--|
| a) a lot of people/be careful/may be thieves/steal money.
b) be careful/swim/may not be safe/long way/water deep/stay close to friends.
c) go through lessons/tell me/don't understand/may not pass.
d) too near animals/may injure/very dangerous. |
|--|

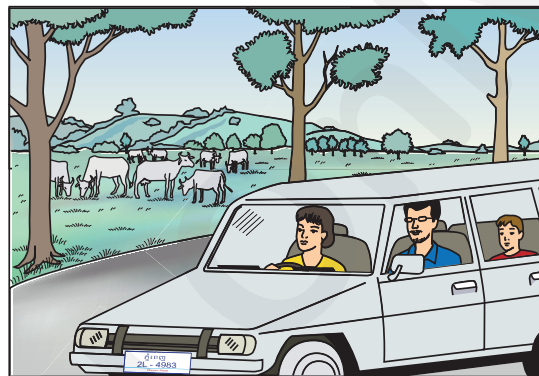
Example : Student 1 : I'm going to Kampong Som next week, mum.

Student 2 : Are you, dear ? That's nice but be very careful if you swim dear because it ...

UNIT TWO : THE JOURNEY (PART 1)

A 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the story. 3 Ask and answer the questions.

Last Saturday, George Jones and his family were invited to a wedding in a small town about two hundred kilometres from their home. As soon as they got up, they quickly packed their bags, prepared some food and drink



and set off early. It was warm as George drove through the busy streets of Oxbridge. After some time, there were fewer buildings and more trees and the air became cleaner and fresher. George and his wife, Susan, had no trouble with the route because it was familiar.

After about two hours they reached a junction and Susan, who was now driving, turned off the motorway. She drove through a small village in the middle of green hills and stopped under a big tree so that they could have a rest and something to eat. The sun shone brightly and the birds sang. While George and their son, David, got the food and drink out, Susan looked at the map. “I’m not sure exactly where we are, but I think we’re nearly there,” she said “If we carry on like this, we may get there in time to have a rest before the wedding.” “Well, wherever this is, I think it’s a lovely quiet place,” said David.

After relaxing for about half an hour, they set off again, driving through the open countryside. On either side, small straight trees waved in the wind. Suddenly, however, the sky began to grow dark and the wind began to blow more strongly. “Oh, dear,” said George. “If the sky grows any darker, I think it may rain and

quite heavily.” “Well, don’t worry dear,” said Susan. “It’s not an emergency. We haven’t got far to go.”

- 1 Why did George, Susan and David set off early ?
- 2 Why did they pack bags, do you think ?
- 3 Where was the small village ?
- 4 Why did they stop under a big tree ?
- 5 Why would Susan like to arrive early ?

B 1 Read the clues. 2 Use them to fill in the gaps.

as soon as	so that	while
------------	---------	-------

- 1 ... he got up, David packed his bag.
- 2 George and Susan prepared some food ... they could eat on their journey.
- 3 Susan and David ate some breakfast in the car ... George was driving through Oxbridge.
- 4 ... they turned off the motorway, the road became empty and quiet.
- 5 Susan got out the map ... she could check how far they were from their destination.
- 6 ... Susan looked at the map, George and David got the food out.

C What may happen ? 1 Read about the situations. 2 Then fill in the gaps with what you think may happen next.

- 1 Today, you are travelling by bus with a friend. If you have forgotten your money, you ...
- 2 After the bus journey, your friend has a headache. If you take him to your aunt’s house, she ...
- 3 When your aunt went to the market this morning she forgot to buy a cucumber. If you visit her with your friend, she ...
- 4 When you and your friend return to your aunt’s house, she is cooking lunch. If you are lucky, she ...

UNIT THREE : THE JOURNEY (PART 2)

A 1 Read the story. 2 Write it in the correct order.

She stopped in front of it. They all got out, climbed over the tree and walked to a roundabout. Susan saw an obstacle ahead. The man in the car was George's old friend. When David saw a car, they made a signal for it to stop. A tree lay across the road.

B 1 Read the story. 2 Check your story in A. 3 Ask and answer the questions. Write your answers in your notebook.

When the rain came Susan couldn't see the road clearly. "What's that?" she suddenly asked. A large obstacle was lying across the road. "I think it's a large snake," cried David. "Don't be stupid," said George. "It's a tree. It must have blown down in the storm." Susan stopped. The tree was too big to move. "We can't get past it, so should we turn back?" asked Susan. "Not unless you don't want to go to the wedding," said George. "We're nearly there now." "You're not going to march us all the way to the wedding, are you?" asked Susan. "No, dear," he replied. "If we just walk to that roundabout ahead, we may see a car coming. Then we can make a signal and get some help."

They got out of the car, climbed over the tree and walked to the roundabout. While she was standing there, Susan said, "George, I can't find this roundabout on the map. I'm really worried that we've lost our way. Unless we find out where we are, how are we going to find the way out of here?" Before George could reply, David shouted, "Look! There's a car!" As soon as they saw it, they all put their hands out and the car stopped. "What's the problem?" asked the driver. Susan explained their situation. "Well firstly, let us introduce ourselves," said the driver. "I'm Anne and this is Simon. We'll take you to the wedding so that you won't be late. Don't worry. It's not far from here. Then we'll get the tree moved and your vehicle rescued."

“Your face is familiar,” Simon said to George as soon as he was in the car. “Yours too,” said George. “Were you at King’s School, Oxbridge?” “Yes, I was,” Simon replied. “Me too,” said George. “You’re not Simon Rattle by any chance are you?” “Yes, I am,” Simon replied. “So you must be George Jones. How amazing!” The two friends were very happy. They hadn’t met each other for over thirty years, when they were in the same class at school.

- 1 Why couldn’t Susan see the obstacle clearly? What was it?
- 2 Why did Susan stop the car?
- 3 Why didn’t George want to turn back?
- 4 Why did George think they may see a car coming if they stand near the roundabout?
- 5 How did George, Susan and David make a signal?
- 6 How did Simon recognise George?

C Complete the story.

As soon as George, Susan and David ... , they went to the wedding . They were just in time for it. While they ... , Simon and Anne arranged to get the tree moved so that ... rescued. They both drove to where the car was parked. Simon had the car key, so as soon as the tree ... , he drove it to the town. After the wedding, George, Susan and David drove to their hotel. As soon as ... , they got their bags out of the car and went to their room. While Susan ... bags, George phoned Simon and Anne and invited them to have dinner with them that evening.

D Complete the sentences.

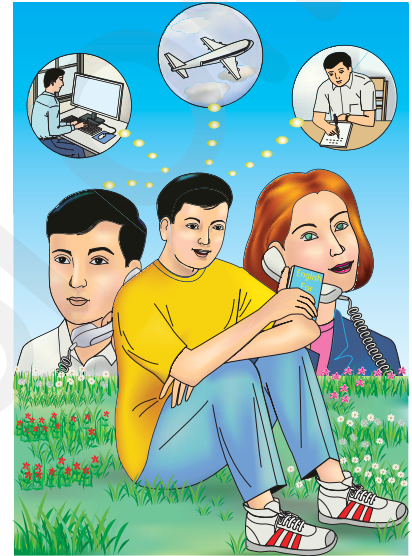
- 1 Unless Susan, George and David set out from Oxbridge early, they
- 2 Unless they ... , they may not see any car.
- 3 Unless they make a signal when they see a car,
- 4 Unless Anne and Simon ... , they won’t be able to get to the wedding on time.
- 5 Unless George ... , he won’t be able to invite them to dinner.

CHAPTER SIX : THE IMPORTANC OF EDUCATION

UNIT ONE : A VIEW ON EDUCATION

- A** 1 Talk about the picture.
2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the man in the picture thinking about ?
- 2 What must he get if he wants to reach any of his goals ?
- 3 What is needed for the development of modern science ?
- 4 What is the most important thing for a country's progress and effective development ?



- B** 1 Read the table. 2 Listen to the story and dialogue.
3 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.

	T	F
1 If education is given top priority, we may eventually see an effective educational system.		
2 Education is really necessary because it takes a lot of time, effort and money.		
3 Educated people are needed for development.		
4 Education of a high standard is required if we want to have political, scientific and cultural fields.		
5 If well educated people want to improve their society, they can.		
6 If students participate more in their classes, they may make better progress.		

C 1 Listen to the story and dialogue again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What does Mike feel that education is essential for ?
- 2 Why does he feel that education isn't always given enough importance ?
- 3 What does development in the political, scientific and cultural fields require ?
- 4 What does Mike mean by 'well educated people'?
- 5 What improvements in education would Mike like to see ?

D 1 Read Mike's ideas about education. 2 Use the clues to fill in the gaps.

concentrate	educated	educational	importance
improve	participate	progress	standard

Mike thinks that education should be given top priority in a country's development. Education of a high ... , however, needs a lot of money as well as time and effort, so it is not always given the ... it should have. If this happens, in the short term, a few people may do well, but in the long term the whole country will suffer, because every country needs well ... people. Even if a country is poor, it may still be able to ... all its resources and build up an effective ... system.

Mike thinks that well ... people are responsible, understand their culture, care about their society and would like to ... it. This is what he means by 'well' Probably Mike is like that himself.

Mike teaches English. He likes his students and feels that they should ... a lot in his classes. He thinks that if they do that, they may make good His students agree. They always do well.

E Discussion : Do you agree with Mike's idea about i) the importance of education, ii) a well educated person and iii) what improvement should be made in education ?

UNIT TWO : LIFE SKILLS

A 1 Read about the purpose of education. 2 Choose the correct statement.

Education has various purposes. One purpose is to prepare students to meet the demands of society. Society, however, needs well educated girls as well as boys. Both girls and boys must, therefore, be given the same opportunity to go to school and find a job when looking for employment. They can hardly succeed in this, however, if the content of the materials they are provided with focuses neither on the real needs of society in general nor relates to both boys and girls in particular. Rather, educational materials need to focus on life skills - skills that are needed for work and everyday life in society and at home. Without them, students will neither be able to learn anything useful for themselves, nor want to take their education seriously.

Another aim of education is to help students with their own development, both of mind and body. To achieve this, they need to be given good examples of behaviour and discipline in their teaching and in the way teachers care for them. If teachers work hard for their students, we can be hopeful that their students will work hard for them. When students have reliable teachers like this, they will learn how to concentrate on their work and practice as well as learn about self discipline.

Self discipline is one of the most important life skills, because it can help us to become a complete person. How could we either organise our life or manage our work without it ? With it, however, our education and personal development may continue throughout our whole life. Even when our formal education has stopped, we don't have to stop studying. If we have self discipline, through self study, we may continue to try and improve ourselves.

- 1 Education must help students to ... society.
(a) escape from (b) fit into (c) be hopeful about (d) prepare
- 2 Girls must be given the same ... as boys to find employment.
(a) content (b) demands (c) school (d) chance
- 3 The content of educational materials need to ... students for work and life in society and at home.
(a) prepare (b) provide (c) protect (d) examine
- 4 Students can only be ... by teachers who care for them.
(a) taught (b) worked hard (c) helped (d) examined
- 5 Self discipline gives us the ... to improve ourselves all through life.
(a) formal education (b) opportunity
(c) educational materials (d) good examples

B Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why should girls be given the same opportunity as boys to receive a good education ?
- 2 What should education prepare students for ?
- 3 How can students learn about self discipline ?
- 4 What do you think is a 'complete person' ?
- 5 When should education stop ? Why ?

C Read the statements and fill in the gaps.

- 1 Without a good ..., we can ... find a good job ... enjoy life.
- 2 Materials that ... focus on skills ... relate to both girls and boys are not useful.
- 3 We cannot ... organise our life ... manage our ... without self discipline.
- 4 Without good ... materials, students can ... learn anything useful ... take their education seriously.
- 5 We can ... stop studying and become a vegetable¹ , ... continue studying and try to become a ... person.

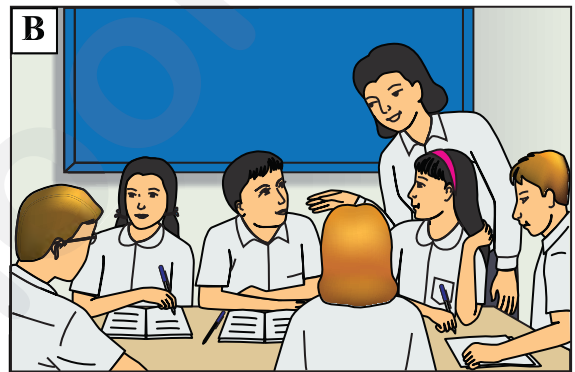
¹ Become a vegetable = become useless.

UNIT THREE : SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND CAMBODIA

A Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 How many years do Cambodian students go to school for ?
- 2 How long is the Cambodian school day ?
- 3 What do most Cambodian students do after school each day ?
- 4 Do Cambodian students lead a busy life ? Why ?

B 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read the story and dialogue. 3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Act the dialogue out.



Last week, while Monica was visiting Samrong, Kim Seng asked his cousin about the educational system in England.

Kim Seng: I don't know either when students in England go to school or how long they go to school for.

Monica : Well, they start school when they're five years old and finish when they're about sixteen.

Kim Seng: So they go to school for about eleven years ?

Monica : Yes, but a considerable proportion remain at school for another two years. Then, if they do well and want to, they may go on to university.

Kim Seng: How about the school day ? Is it long ?

Monica : About six hours. Classes start about nine o'clock and finish around four o'clock in the afternoon.

Kim Seng: How about the teaching ? What's it like ?

Monica : Well teachers want their students to work hard, but they also think they should enjoy their classes.

Kim Seng: So are their classes interesting ?

Monica : I think so. Teachers organise their students so that they participate a lot in class. Science teachers set up experiments for their students to carry out either by themselves or with their classmates.

Kim Seng: It sounds lively. How about after school ?

Monica : Well, there are many activities for students to enjoy, like sport, music and computers, but then there's homework, which they must do every evening.

Kim Seng: So students have a very busy life.

Monica : Well, it's certainly not boring, but it's really up to them. They can either do a lot or a little.

Kim Seng: And how much do students have to pay ?

Monica : Nothing ! They're really lucky, aren't they ?

- 1 How many years do English students go to school for ? Do they go to school for more or less years than Cambodian students ?
- 2 Is the Cambodian school day longer or shorter than the English school day ?
- 3 How do teachers in England try to make their classes interesting ?
- 4 Why does Kim Seng think that English students have a busy life ?
- 5 What kind of students in England have a busy life and what kind don't, do you think ?
- 6 Why are students in England lucky ?

C You meet someone from England. They ask you similar questions to Kim Seng's about the Cambodian educational system. You answer them. 1 Write your dialogue. 2 Act it out.

CHAPTER SEVEN : LEISURE

UNIT ONE : THE BEACH

- A** 1 Use the questions to collect information about your partner. 2 Ask and answer questions about other people in your class (see *Example*).

- 1 What do you like doing when you have free time ?
- 2 What kind of books do you like reading ?
- 3 When do you usually have free time ?
- 4 What do you like doing when it is either rainy or hot ?
- 5 Where would you go, if you wanted to go swimming ?
- 6 Where will you go during the next holiday ?

Example :

Student 1 : What does your partner/... [**name of partner**] like doing when he/she has free time ?

Student 2 : He/She likes ... in his/her free time. How about your partner/... [**name of partner**] ?

- B** 1 Read the table. 2 Talk about the picture. 3 Read the dialogue. 4 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information. 5 Act the dialogue out.

		T	F
1	Socheata has decided to go to Kampong Som.		
2	Mary doesn't know either Kampong Som or Kep.		
3	Mary likes swimming, sunbathing and windsurfing.		
4	Socheata likes beaches that have hotels on them.		
5	Mary and Ted had a big party on the beach.		

Socheata : I'm going away next week, Mary.

Mary : Oh, really ? For work or leisure ?

Socheata : Leisure. We're going to either Kampong Som or Kep. We haven't decided yet.

Mary : They're both nice, especially the islands off the coast. They're so quiet and peaceful.

Socheata : Where did you and Ted go last month ?

Mary : Thailand.

Socheata : Really ? What was it like ?

Mary : We went to two places. The first was in the south. Perfect sunbathing, swimming and windsurfing, but too noisy for us.

Socheata : Too many people ?

Mary : Yes and lots of hotels right on the beach. Neither Ted nor I like that.

Socheata : At the beach, I like to see trees, not buildings.

Mary : Me too. Then some people held a lively party on our particular beach with a big band, which played really loud music. Plus there were lots of fireworks and Ted just can't tolerate either loud music or fireworks. So we left for Koh Samed, where it's nice and quiet.



C Ask and answer the questions about Mary, Ted and yourselves.

- 1 Why do people in Cambodia like to go to places like Kampong Som and Kep for their leisure ?
- 2 What kind of places do Mary and her husband, Ted, like going to for their holiday ? Do you like places like that ? Why ?
- 3 What kind of things do they like doing ? Do you like them too ? Why ?
- 4 What did Mary and Ted leave the beach ? Would you have left ? Why ?

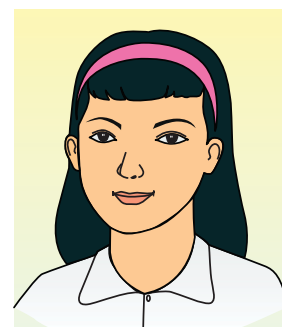
UNIT TWO : LEISURE IN CAMBODIA

A 1 Use the questions to collect more information about your partner. 2 Ask and answer questions about other people in your class.

- 1 How much free time do you get every week ?
- 2 Do you have any responsibilities outside school, at home or some other place ? If so, what are they ?
- 3 Do you ever watch the television ? If so, what are your favourite programmes ? Why do you like them ?

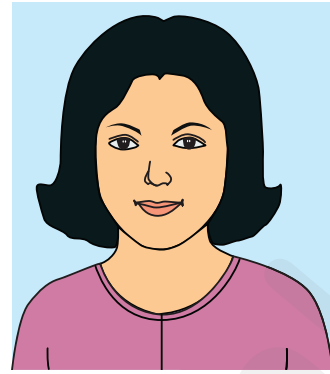
B 1 Read about Dary and Touch Thida.
2 Ask and answer the questions.

Dary : “From Monday to Saturday, I have classes for six hours a day. Besides that, I help my parents with their work on the farm as well as around the house. In the evening, after I’ve finished my homework, and on Sundays I spend some time watching the television. My favourite programme is called ‘Understanding Things Around Us’. It’s on Channel 7. I also like watching sports programmes. Perhaps one day I’ll be a good athlete and appear on television myself. Nowadays I spend quite a lot of time every day reading. I never used to like reading when I was young, but now it has become quite a habit. I used to like reading stories about the future, but now I enjoy traditional works of literature. Sometimes they give me useful ideas for some of the subjects that I’m studying.”



Touch Thida : “When I was young, I used to have a lot of free time, but now I work most of the day, seven days a week, in my shop. After being in the shop all day, I often feel like getting outside in the open air in the evening, so I often work in the garden. I like growing flowers and have many kinds. Then, after

I've done some digging, it's a relief to sit in my garden, relax and enjoy the view. Another pleasure comes every Saturday, when my daughter, Nary, visits me from Phnom Penh. On that day, I close my shop early and spend the evening chatting with her about all kinds of things at home. We also enjoy playing with her daughter, my granddaughter. She's very sweet and reminds me of Nary when she was a little girl."



- 1 When does Dary have free time ?
- 2 What are her responsibilities at home ?
- 3 What are her hobbies ?
- 4 How much free time does Touch Thida get ?
- 5 Why does she like gardening ?
- 6 Why does she close her shop early every Saturday ?

C 1 Read about Touch Thida and Dary again. 2 Copy the table into your notebook and fill it in. 3 Use your completed table to tell your partner about *either* Dary *or* Touch Thida. 4 Then write about *either* Dary *or* Touch Thida in your notebook (see *Example*).

	Everyday work	Leisure activities
Dary		
Touch Thida		

Example :

Dary

Dary is a student. She has classes for six hours a day from Monday to Saturday and ...

UNIT THREE : WORK AND LEISURE

- A** 1 Look at the photographs. 2 Look at the table. 3 Use the table to guess what Pauline, Ian and Kath like doing in their leisure time (see *Example*).



1



2



3

Example :

Student 1 : Who do you think likes going to the cinema ?

Student 2 : Pauline. Who do you think likes chatting ?

Student 1 : They probably all do, but I expect Kath likes chatting the most.

cinema	chatting
languages	cooking
music	eating
opera	gardening
pub	reading
tennis	resting
theatre	running
travel	swimming

- B** 1 Listen to Pauline. 2 How much were you right or wrong about her ? 3 Read the table. 4 Listen to Pauline again. 5 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.

		T	F
1	Pauline has a lot of free time.		
2	She's a member of a theatre group.		
3	She likes pop music.		
4	She misses going to the opera.		
5	She hates milk.		

C 1 Listen to Ian. How much were you right or wrong about him ? 3 Read the statements. 4 Listen to Ian again. 5 Complete the statements.

- 1 Ian doesn't get much free time, because he's a
- 2 He likes eating, ..., running, gardening and ... music.
- 3 He also likes ... with his friends in the local
- 4 His ..., who he thinks is bright, spent most of his ... working.
- 5 Ian thinks picking grapes is ..., but Peter enjoyed working under a sunny blue sky in
- 6 Peter smiles when his father He does it partly because he enjoys it, but partly because he needs the

D 1 Listen to Kath. 2 How much were your right or wrong about her. 3 Read about Kath. 4 Listen to her again. 5 Complete the story.

Kath teaches English at CCE, The Cambodian Centre For English. She has always been interested in ... and enjoys teaching English and learning She likes ... and plans to visit Vietnam next year. She ... every lunch time and ... tennis in the evenings. Her friend, Monica, ... her how to hit the ball properly. In the evening, she sometimes watches Before going to bed, she likes to She mustn't forget to give Monica back the novel she's reading at the moment.

E What mustn't Pauline, Ian's son Peter, and Kath do ? 1 Listen to them again. 2 Then ask and answer about them, like this :

Student 1 : What mustn't Pauline do ?

Student 2 : She mustn't ... , because rest is important for health.
What mustn't Peter do ?

CHAPTER NINE : WEATHER

UNIT ONE : THE WEATHER FORECAST

A 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Match them with statements.



1



2



3



4



5



6

a Today is cloudy. **b** Tomorrow will be windy. **c** It will be sunny with some clouds this afternoon. **d** There will be some rain during the night. **e** Yesterday was sunny and hot. **f** This evening there will be some rainstorms with thunder.

B 1 Read the table. 2 Listen to the forecast. 3 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.

		T	F
1	The weather won't change during the afternoon.		
2	The wind will bring some rain.		
3	It won't be raining during the night in Phnom Penh.		
4	There will be rainstorms with thunder during the night along the southwest coast.		
5	Tomorrow morning will be sunny.		
6	It will rain during tomorrow night.		

C 1 Look at the clues. 2 Listen to the weather forecast again. 3 Use the clues to fill in the gaps.

cloudy forecast rainstorms rainy wind

This is the weather During the afternoon it will become ... and windy. The ... will bring rain in the early evening causing

temperatures to drop. During the night, around Phnom Penh, the rain will be heavy while in the northeast and along the coast there will be ... with thunder in the very early morning. Tomorrow, the clouds will move across the sea and the rest of the morning will be bright and sunny. By about 14.00 hours, more clouds will move across the country bringing ... weather by early evening. By 22.00 hours, however, the skies will be clear again.

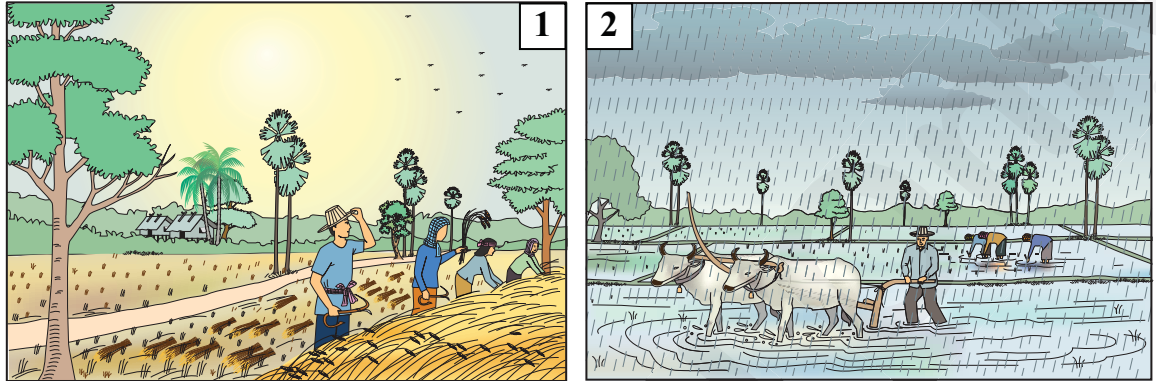
- D** 1 Copy the map into your notebooks. 2 Look at the pictures and numbers again in Section A. 3 Listen to the weather forecast again. 4 Write the correct number in the correct place on the map while you are listening. The first 3 are done for you. 5 Point to the numbers on your map and ask and answer questions about them (see *Example*).



Example : Student 1 : [Pointing to 1] What's this ?
Student 2 : Sunny and hot weather. When will it be sunny and hot ?
Student 1 : This afternoon and ...

UNIT TWO : OUR CLIMATE

A 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Look at the questions. 3 Read about the weather. 4 Ask and answer the questions.



- 1 When is the hottest time of the year ?
- 2 When is the coldest time of the year ?
- 3 When is the rainy season ?
- 4 When is the dry season ?
- 5 What brings down the temperatures during the rainy season ?
- 6 Is the weather always reliable ? Why ?

Like all countries in the southeast Asian region, the climate in Cambodia is hot, or at least warm. The hottest month is April, when temperatures reach their highest point at midday. For farmers, this is the time when the heat makes it impossible to work in the fields, even with a hat on. The coolest months, on the other hand, are December and January when temperatures reach their lowest point during the night.

Cambodia has two seasons, the dry and the rainy. During the dry season, from November to April, the wind blows from the northeast and the skies are clear almost every day. During the rainy season, from May to October, the wind blows from the southwest bringing rain almost every day. Even when it doesn't actually rain, clouds block the sun and bring down temperatures during much of the day.

Clearly the weather is not going to be the same every year. When it isn't, however, some people think that the climate must be changing. Almost every year they either complain that the dry season is too dry and the rainy season is too wet or the dry season isn't dry enough or the rainy season isn't wet enough. Too much rain or a sudden downpour comes as a huge shock and they imagine it's a terrible crisis. If there's a flood, they panic and predict that the world is about to end.

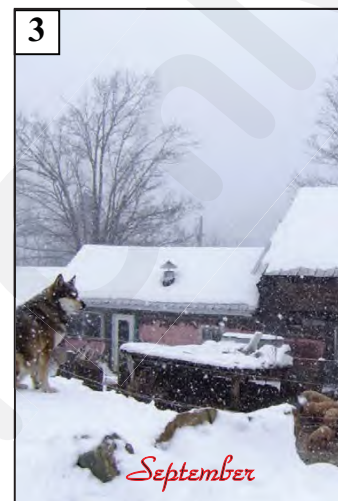
B Describe the weather : 1 Ask and answer the questions. 2 Use them to write about the weather. Use answers 1 - 7 to make one paragraph and 8 -10 to make a second paragraph¹.

- 1 What time of the year is it ?
- 2 What weather do we usually get at this time of the year ?
- 3 What is the temperature like inside and outside at the moment ?
- 4 Look at the weather out of your window. What is it like ? What can you see ?
- 5 Is the weather usual for this time of year ? If not, why not ?
- 6 Is the weather now, the same as it was about this time yesterday ?
- 7 Does the weather now look as if it might change soon ? Why ?
- 8 What do you think about the weather ? Do you think it is important ? Why ?
- 9 How do you feel about the weather ? Do you like the weather at the moment ?
- 10 What weather is your favourite weather ? Why ? What do you like doing at that time ?

¹ Paragraph = កថាខណ្ឌ

UNIT THREE : THE WEATHER IN EUROPE

- A** 1 Talk about Pictures 1 - 4. 2 Read the table. What are the seasons ? 3 Read the dialogue. 4 Ask and answer the questions. 5 Act the dialogue out.



Month	Seasons in Europe	Description
March April May		Leaves start to grow on trees. Flowers come out. Weather becomes warmer.
June July August		This is the time for holidays. Weather is warm to hot. Everything is colourful.
September October November		Harvest time. Leaves fall off trees. Weather goes from hot to warm to cool.
December January February		Cold, windy weather, sometimes with snow. Not much colour. People stay inside.

Kim Seng: What are these, Monica ?

Monica : They're pictures. Oh look, they're a bit wet. I really shouldn't be so careless.

Kim Seng: Let's put them on the table and dry them out. What are they of ?

Monica : The different months. This one's of May.

Kim Seng: It doesn't look like May.

Monica : Well, maybe not to you. That's because it's not the May that you know. It's May in Europe, which is different. It's the end of spring, which is warm, but not hot.

Kim Seng: This picture looks hot.

Monica : Yes, that's August, so it's at the end of summer, which is the time when it can be hot in Europe.

Kim Seng: Which one's this ?

Monica : September. Only one month later, but autumn has already started. The weather can change quickly in Europe, you know.

Kim Seng: This one looks very cold.

Monica : Yes, it's December, so it's winter. All that white that you can see is snow.

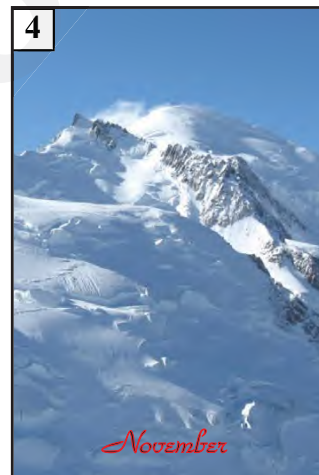
Kim Seng: But there isn't any fog.

Monica : No, but you can see some here.

Kim Seng: Oh, yes. It's like smoke. Will there be any in England when you go there in January ?

Monica : Oh, it's highly likely, though they don't always have it. The winter weather that I really like is sunny, bright, cold and dry.

Kim Seng: Well, I hope you're lucky.



- 1 Copy the table of the weather in Europe into your notebook. then write in the seasons.
- 2 Match the pictures with the seasons. Which one is missing ?
- 3 Why doesn't Kim Seng think that May looks like May ?
- 4 When is Monica going to England ? What is the weather like then ? What is the weather that Monica likes ?

B **1 Make a table of the weather in Cambodia in your notebook.**
2 Ask and answer questions about your two tables. Compare the weather in Cambodia with the weather in Europe.

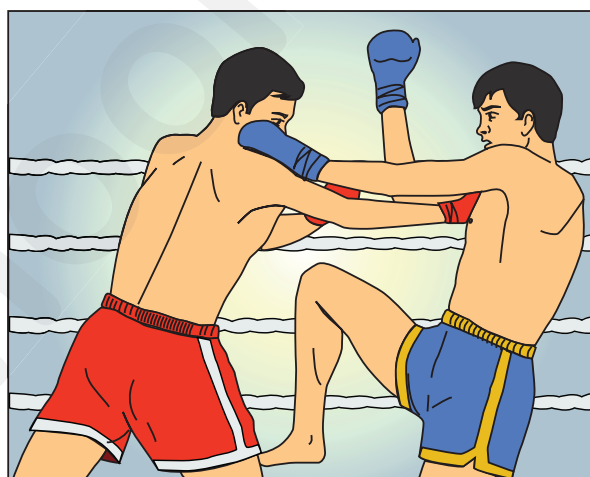
UNIT ONE : KHMER BOXING

A Talk about yourselves. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What sports do you like playing ?
- 2 Which is the most popular sport in your class or school ?

B 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the story. 3 Choose the correct statement.

For people in Cambodia, Khmer boxing is a popular sport, which is regularly shown on television. As a result, some of the boxers have become famous.



Nara, for example, is a boxing champion who has become a superstar within Cambodia. In the future he will be training hard to become a professional boxer. Because he is popular, he is often challenged by other boxers and has to fight hard to keep his position at the top.

Another reason why Nara is popular is because, although he wins almost every fight, he isn't proud. When asked about his success, he explains that it is because he has spent most of his free time training. He will not be relaxing his training programme in the future either. It may sound strange, but one of the things he does is train with a bag of sand, which hits his face. This is because his face receives a lot of bruises during tournaments. Nara will, therefore, be trying to protect his face by making it as strong as possible.

Many young boxers would like to follow Nara's example. He advises them to have self-discipline and train every day to become strong and improve their boxing. Even when they are not boxing, he is concerned that they should be responsible at all times and never use their boxing skills to attack people who aren't boxers and can't defend themselves.

- 1 Khmer boxing is regularly shown on television, because
(a) some boxers are famous (b) Nara is a champion
(c) it is popular (d) it has made boxing popular
- 2 Nara is
(a) a professional boxer (b) an international superstar
(c) proud to be a champion (d) a popular boxer
- 3 Other boxers like to challenge Nara, because he
(a) is popular (b) spends most of his free time training
(c) trains with a bag of sand (d) received a lot of bruises
- 4 Nara will not be ... in the future.
(a) training to become a professional boxer (b) relaxing his training programme (c) spending most of his free time training (d) training with a bag of sand
- 5 Nara thinks that young boxers shouldn't
(a) have self-discipline (b) defend themselves if they are attacked (c) use their skills to attack people
(d) be responsible at all times

C 1 Read the story again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is Nara popular ?
- 2 What will Nara be doing in the future ?
- 3 Where do his bruises come from ?
- 4 How is Nara currently helping young boxers ?
- 5 Who should boxers defend, do you think ?
- 6 After reading this story, what aspect of sport do you think is the most important ? Why ?

UNIT TWO : KAO NISAI

A Talk about yourselves : ask and answer the questions.

- 1 How many people are there in a football team including the goalkeeper ? Do you ever play football ? If so, where do you usually play on the field ?
- 2 Football is one of the most popular sports in the world. Why is it so popular, do you think ?

B 1 Talk about the photo. 2 Read the table. 3 Listen to the conversation between Robert and a member of the Cambodian national football team, Kao Nisai. 4 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.



	T	F
1 Nisai joined the Cambodian army's first football team when he was sixteen.		
2 Later, he was selected as the best under nineteen football player.		
3 Usually, he trains for about four hours every day.		
4 He has received a few serious wounds.		
5 He has competed against teams from various foreign countries.		
6 People stare at him, because he's a superstar.		

C 1 Listen to the conversation again. 2 Then ask and answer the questions.

- 1 How did Nisai know that the army were looking for football players ?
- 2 What do you think Robert meant when he said that the Cambodian army must have liked Nisai's 'style'?
- 3 The national football team has regulations about training. What are they ?
- 4 What does Nisai mean when he says that some injuries and sprains are 'only to be expected' ?
- 5 Why does Robert think that Nisai might be a superstar ?

D 1 Talk about the photo. 2 Look at the clues. 3 Use them in the correct form to fill in the gaps in the story about Nisai.

compete receive stare train wound

Nisai started his career in football when he was sixteen years old. Although he was a good football player then, he had ... hard every day to make enough progress to eventually get into the national football team. Playing for the national team isn't easy and he ... one or two nasty injuries and sprains. I am pleased to say, however, that he hasn't ever been seriously As a



member of the national football team, Nisai has visited Vietnam, Hong Kong and Indonesia and ... against their teams. Maybe one day Nisai will become a superstar, but he doesn't want to become one, because he doesn't want people ... at him. His only aim is to be a successful football player in the national football team.

UNIT THREE : FOR LOVE OR MONEY

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read about sport. 3 Ask and answer the questions. Write your answers in your notebook.



We have enjoyed competitive sports for thousands of years. The first Olympic Games, for example, were held in Greece almost three thousand years ago. They lasted for over a thousand years and people competed against each other for the love of sport. Nowadays, we continue to enjoy sport for fun in Cambodia, but for some it has become a professional concern. Nara, who wants to become a professional boxer, and Nisai, who is a professional football player, are just two particular examples.

In other countries, football players sign contracts with famous teams for huge payments. Many of the world's largest cities compete to hold the Olympic Games. For the year 2000, for example, Sydney in Australia has been selected. In the short term, it must spend a huge amount of money, but, in the long term, it hopes to not only recover the money but make more from business that the games will bring. When sport becomes business to this extent, is it surprising that some people start to wonder if it is the sport that people love, or the money that it provides ?

These changes in sport have been influenced a lot by television. As well as cities competing to hold the Olympic Games,

television companies compete to show it. This is because they too can make a lot of money out of sport. When the Olympic Games and similar events are shown on television, they may be enjoyed by the average person almost anywhere in the world. As a result, more people become involved in sport. This not only helps make it more popular, but grow into big business.

- 1 How do we know that people have enjoyed competitive sports for thousands of years ?
- 2 What is the difference between a professional sports person and one who is not professional ?
- 3 Why do cities compete to hold the Olympic Games ?
- 4 How have more people become involved in sport ?
- 5 People can become involved in sport in a variety of ways. What are the two main ways ?

B 1 Read more about sport. 2 Fill in the gaps.

If we look at the history of sport, we will see that standards are improving all the time. This means that the sportspeople who live in countries ... the world and who compete ... events like the Olympic Games are really challenged. How can they reach such high standards and then go on to become champions when they compete ... international tournaments ?

Many countries spend huge amounts ... sport, because they want their athletes, football players, boxers and other sportspeople to win and become famous. These people, of course, have an advantage over those who live ... poorer countries which don't have such resources. ... these countries, the average person wouldn't want their government to spend a lot of money ... sport. They would probably prefer the money to be spent ... things which directly help them, like farming and education. Sport, after all, only helps a few people.

C Do you think the Cambodian government should support sport more ? Write about what you think in your notebook.

CHAPTER ELEVEN : THE HISTORY OF ANGKOR

UNIT ONE : THE NATIONAL SYMBOL

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read the conversation. 3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Act the conversation out.



- Kim Neak : Who can tell me what Cambodia's flag looks like ?
Bora : It's red and blue with a picture in the middle.
Kim Neak : Yes, Bora, but what's the picture of ?
Sophy : Isn't it Angkor Wat ?
Rathana : Yes, that's right, but Angkor Wat's a historical building. Why's it currently on our flag ?
Kim Neak : Well, though Angkor Wat was built more than eight hundred years ago, it's still our national symbol.
Bora : So, why was Angkor Wat built ?
Kim Neak : Nobody really knows why it was built, but we know that Suryavarman II, who was a Khmer king in the twelfth century, ordered its construction. King Suryavarman II was a Hindu and the temple has five towers, which match the shape of Mount Meru, a very important mountain in the Hindu religion.
Sophy : But Cambodia's a Buddhist country.
Kim Neak : Yes. Most Cambodians follow Buddhism now, but before Cambodia became a Buddhist country,

it had been Hindu for centuries. When Angkor Wat was built, Angkor was the Khmer capital. It remained so until the fifteenth century, when it was abandoned and the capital moved south to the Phnom Penh area.

Rathana : What happened after Angkor was abandoned ?

Kim Neak : Before it was finally abandoned, Angkor had declined considerably. The jungle slowly invaded Angkor year by year until most of the city was covered. Angkor had been forgotten for generations before it was rediscovered in the nineteenth century.

- 1 What is Cambodia's national symbol ?
- 2 Why does Angkor Wat have five towers ?
- 3 What was the main religion in Cambodia before Buddhism ?
- 4 When did the Khmer capital move from Angkor ?
- 5 What happened after Angkor had been abandoned ?
- 6 Why, do you think, Angkor Wat is still Cambodia's national symbol ?

B 1 Look at Tables A and B. 2 Look at the example then make four more statements using '*before*'.

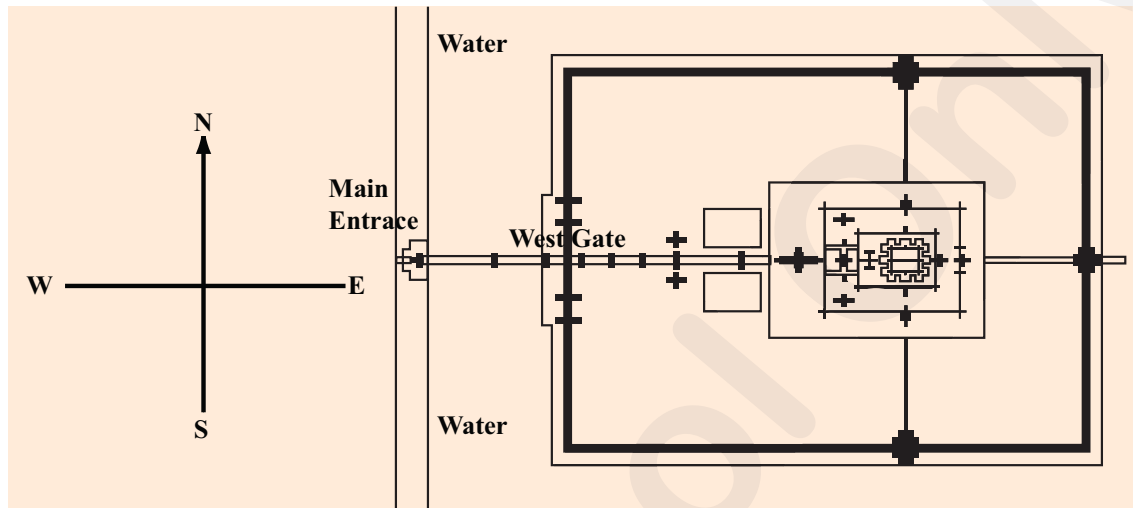
Example : 1 Before Angkor was finally abandoned, the city had declined considerably.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Angkor was finally abandoned2) Cambodia became a Buddhist country3) Angkor was rediscovered in the nineteenth century4) the Khmer capital moved to the Phnom Pehn area5) most of the city was covered | A |
|--|----------|

- | | |
|--|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) the jungle had invaded Angkor year by year.b) Khmer kings had lived at Angkor.c) the city had declined considerably.d) generations of people had forgotten the city.e) it had been Hindu for centuries. | B |
|--|----------|

UNIT TWO : A TOUR OF ANGKOR WAT

- A** 1 Look at the plan of Angkor Wat. 2 Read the table.
3 Listen to the conversation. 4 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.



		T	F
1	Most temples have their main entrance on the east side.		
2	When Angkor Wat was built, Angkor was a small village.		
3	Angkor Wat is one of the largest religious buildings in the world.		
4	The stone used to build Angkor Wat came from Phnom Santuk.		

- B** 1 Listen to the conversation again. During the conversation, follow the route taken by Kim Neak and his friend on the plan above. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is the entrance to Angkor Wat on the west side ?
- 2 From where does Kim Neak's friend think you can have the best possible view of Angkor Wat ?
- 3 How high is the tallest of Angkor Wat's towers ?
- 4 What do the stone columns around the inside wall support ?

- 5 How was the stone for Angkor Wat brought from Phnom Kulen ?
- 6 What were people's houses built of at the time of Angkor ?

C 1 Read the statements. 2 Join them by using 'who/which/that'.

Example : King Suryavarman II, was a Hindu, who ordered the construction of Angkor Wat.

- 1 King Suryavaraman II was a Hindu. He ordered the construction of Angkor Wat.
- 2 The wall goes all around Angkor Wat. The wall measures one kilometre by eight hundred metres.
- 3 Stone was used by the builders to create Angkor Wat. The stone was brought from Phnom Kulen.
- 4 Columns support the roof of the inside wall. The columns are made of stone.
- 5 The temples are near Siem Reap. They are beautiful examples of former Khmer construction.

D Use the clues in the correct form to fill in the gaps.

travel	want	give	buy	last	meet
--------	------	------	-----	------	------

Before this trip, Kim Neak had always ... to visit Angkor Wat and the other temples near Siem Reap, but he had never had enough free time or money ... there. So, when he ... the opportunity to go to Siem Reap for a formal Ministry of Education meeting, he jumped at the chance. The meeting ... for two days, then, before he returned home, Kim Neak took a day off to go sightseeing. One of the teachers from Siem Reap, Mr Vann Than, who Kim Neak ... at the meeting, agreed to guide him around the temples. Before returning to Champa, Kim Neak went to the old market in Siem Reap and ... some presents and souvenirs. Some were for his family and some were for himself.

UNIT THREE : SOPHY'S DREAM

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the story and dialogue.
3 Ask and answer the questions. Write your answers in your notebook. 4 Act the dialogue out.

After her father's lesson about Angkor Wat, Sophy wondered what life was actually like when Angkor was at the height of its power. So she borrowed a book on the subject from a friend and, as soon as she got home, sat down under a tree to read it. While she was reading, however, she fell asleep ...



- Raksmeay : Sophy, what are you doing ? Wake up !
Sophy : Uhh. Oh, what time is it, Raksmeay ?
Raksmeay : It's after six o'clock and it'll be dark soon. Why are you sleeping outside like this ? Dad's worried.
Sophy : Oh, I've just had the most wonderful dream. Guess what it was about ?
Raksmeay : Oh, you're capable of dreaming about anything. I don't know.
Sophy : Well, it was about ancient times, when Angkor was a great city. I was watching a ceremony at Angkor Wat. The Royal Family and other important people were inside and the temple was looking really wonderful. The whole building was painted bright red and gold.
Raksmeay : Were you watching all this on television ?
Sophy : Oh, come on, Raksmeay ! It was the twelfth century and televisions weren't invented until the twentieth.
Raksmeay : Weren't they ? So what did you see then ?

- Sophy : An animal was being killed on a stage made of bricks, high up so that we could all see. It must have been a sacrifice.
- Raksmeay : A sacrifice ! But Buddhists don't kill animals !
- Sophy : No, of course not, but Angkor Wat wasn't Buddhist then. It was first built as a Hindu temple.
- Raksmeay : But how could you know all that in your dream ?
- Sophy : I don't know, but I did. It seemed more like reality than a dream. How do I know that this is reality ?
- Raksmeay : Well, it is, Sophy, and I think we should go inside now before it gets dark.

- 1 What was Sophy reading about when she fell asleep ?
- 2 Why did Raksmeay ask his sister what she was doing ?
- 3 What did Angkor Wat look like in Sophy's dream ?
- 4 Something shocked Raksmeay. What was it and why ?
- 5 How was Sophy's dream like reality ?

B 1 Look at the table. 2 Use it to make correct statements using 'so that', 'as soon as' and 'while' (see Example).

Sophy	borrowed a book,	everyone could see it.
the lesson	got home,	she could read about Angkor.
The stage	had finished,	she fell asleep.
	was high up	she read her book.
	was reading,	Sophy wanted to know more.

Example : 1 Sophy borrowed a book so that she could read about Angkor.

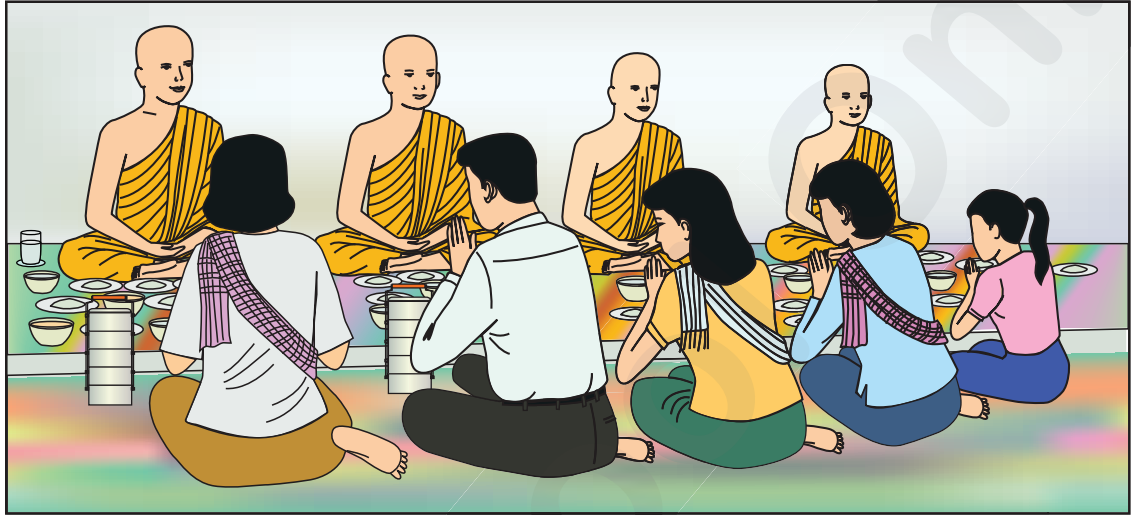
C 1 Ask and answer the questions. 2 Write about a dream you have had recently.

- 1 Did you dream last night ?
- 2 Do you think dreams are important ?
- 3 When you are dreaming, how do you know that you really are dreaming and that your dream is not reality ?

CHAPTER TWELVE : PCHUM BEN

UNIT ONE : THE PCHUM BEN FESTIVAL

- A** 1 Look at the pictures. 2 Ask and answer the questions.
3 Read the story. 4 Check your answers.



- 1 Have you ever participated in Pchum Ben? If so, how ?
- 2 What do you think is the purpose of Pchum Ben ?

Pchum Ben is a religious ceremony which is celebrated after the full moon in the tenth month of Phatraboth. Traditionally, it lasts for fifteen days but it is the final day that is the most important.

Pchum Ben is the occasion when people remember their ancestors. The word 'ben' refers to the balls of rice which people dedicate to their ancestors during the festival. As well as these balls of rice, each household prepares many kinds of food. When the food has been prepared, it is taken to the pagoda together with incense, candles and flowers and given to the monks. The monks then offer prayers to the Buddha for all those who have died.



Buddhists believe that after we have died our spirit, or mind, will be born again. Those who have led a good life will be born into a

happy world, but those who have committed harmful sins will be born into an unhappy world. We call the happy world 'heaven' and the unhappy one 'hell'. The Pchum Ben festival is held for those who suffer in hell, but who are let out during Pchum Ben in order to receive the gifts that are dedicated to them.

B Choose the correct statement.

- 1 Pchum Ben is celebrated
(a) on the fifteenth day of Phatraboth (b) on the final day of Phatraboth (c) during Phatraboth (d) after Phatraboth
- 2 During Pchum Ben, households ... their ancestors.
(a) dedicate (b) remember (c) visit (d) refer to
- 3 Buddhists believe that when we die, our mind will
(a) continue (b) lead a good life (c) commit sins and go to hell (d) go to heaven
- 4 People who are in heaven are there because they have ... other people during their life.
(a) hurt (b) received gifts from (c) been jealous of (d) helped
- 5 The ... of Pchum Ben is 'help all those who are suffering'.
(a) advantage (b) message (c) gift (d) expectation

C 1 Read about heaven and hell. 2 Fill in the gaps.

We do not have to think of heaven and hell as places that wait for us after we have died. We can experience them now, in this When we are in ... , we are happy. When we are suffering, we are in We can't always know about another person though, whether they are happy or Someone who is ... doesn't have to laugh all the time. Someone who is suffering may live in a beautiful house and drive around in a big Heaven and hell are not so ... to see, because they are in our minds.

Pchum Ben shows us that people who are suffering and who are in ... can be helped. If you are suffering and in hell, or if you meet someone who is suffering and in hell, remember that, and hope for heaven.

UNIT TWO : MORE ABOUT PCHUM BEN

A 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the dialogue. 3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Act the dialogue out.

Lucy : Was the original purpose of Pchum Ben to pray to the ancestors or to just remember them ?

Ratha : Neither. It was to offer 'ben' to soldiers who had died while fighting for their homeland.

Lucy : Did they only offer balls of rice in those days ?

Ratha : No, other contributions were made, like nowadays.

Lucy : Must Pchum Ben always be held after the full moon ?

Ratha : Yes, because when the spirits come to receive their gifts, it must be as dark as possible. They don't like the light.

Lucy : So they must find their gifts in the dark ?

Ratha : Yes, but they're used to it and can easily find their way to the pagodas in the area where they used to live.

Lucy : So the gifts must be left within that limited area ?

Ratha : Yes. People feel that any distribution made beyond that would offend the spirits, because they wouldn't know how to search for them.

Lucy : That's all right for relatives who still live in their villages, but what about those who've moved away ?

Ratha : They must organise their holiday so that they can return.

Lucy : But people can't take a holiday whenever they want.

Ratha : It's no problem. Pchum Ben is a public holiday.

Lucy : So do you stay here or go to Samrong at that time ?

Ratha : Either place is all right for me, but monks usually remain in their pagodas during Pchum Ben. As a monk, everyone is my relative, so I feel that I can celebrate Pchum Ben anywhere and nobody will be offended.



- 1 What was the original purpose of Pchum Ben ?
- 2 Why don't people celebrate Pchum Ben when there is a full moon ?
- 3 Where should people leave the gifts they want to offer to their ancestors ?
- 4 i) What do you think Ratha means when he says that everyone is his relative ? ii) Do you like this idea ? Why ?
iii) Do you think that everyone should share Ratha's idea ? Why ?

B 1 Read the tables. 2 Match them to make statements and fill in the gaps in Table B with 'either' or 'neither'.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Could Ratha celebrate Pchum Ben at his pagoda in Phnom Penh or in the pagoda in his village ? 2) Lucy thought that praying to the ancestors or just remembering them was the original purpose of Pchum Ben. 3) Should gifts be offered to the ancestors during the full moon or during the day ? 4) Should people offer candles or flowers to our ancestors ? 5) There are two pagodas in the area where that family's ancestors used to live. | A |
|---|----------|

- | | |
|--|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ... are fine, but both would be better b) He could celebrate it in ... pagoda. c) ... , because they only like to come out when it is dark. d) During Pchum Ben, gifts may be offered at ... of them. e) Ratha explained that ... of them were correct. | B |
|--|----------|

C 1 Read what Ratha said. 2 Fill in the gaps.

When Ratha spoke to Lucy, she felt surprised. She asked Ratha to explain his ... , because it seemed strange. "How can you believe that ... is your relative ?" she asked him. Ratha told her that we are all born again thousands of "In a previous time, it is certain that you were my In the ... also, you will be my relative. So I consider that you are my relative now."

UNIT THREE : PCHUM BEN IN SAMRONG

A 1 Read the statements. 2 Put them in the correct order to make a story. 3 Talk about the picture. 4 Read about Mike's visit to Samrong. 5 Then check your story.

- 1) The next day, special food was dedicated to the ancestors.
- 2) The boats were then pushed out into the middle of the river.
- 3) On the fourteenth evening, the people and monks made the pagoda look more beautiful.
- 4) Last year Mike went to Samrong during Pchum Ben.
- 5) Early the next morning, the gifts were put into small boats.
- 6) He visited the pagoda there almost every evening.
- 7) After the dedication, people offered more gifts in their own homes.

Mike never forgot the time when an invitation from Dr Sok Chenda was delivered to his home in Phnom Penh inviting him to stay with her in Samrong during Pchum Ben. During the festival that year, he visited the pagoda, which was near Chenda's house, almost every evening. Usually, by the time he arrived there, the monks had already said their prayers for the ancestors, but he was always in time to observe the people, mostly adults, distribute balls of rice in small banana leaf plates around the building.

On the fourteenth evening of the festival, Mike noticed that the pagoda, with its gold Buddhas and colourful gods, looked more beautiful than usual. Chenda explained that the people had helped the monks to clean and decorate it for the special prayers and ceremonies that would last all night. Mike stayed for a short time, but then went home to sleep. When he woke up early on the final day of the festival, he was surprised to see that nobody had yet returned from the pagoda. Eventually Chenda arrived home and had a short rest. Then, at lunchtime, she returned to the pagoda with special food for the monks to dedicate to the ancestors.

After the dedication, in the early evening, more gifts were offered to the ancestors in people's homes. Then, early the next morning, Chenda took Mike down to the river. By the time they reached it, most of the people from



the village had already put their gifts into small boats made from banana trunks. As they pushed them out, Mike heard them say, "Please go back safely". Mike reflected how gentle these people's religion seemed and how lucky they were to have such strong faith in it.

B 1 Read about Mike's visit to Samrong again. 2 Ask and answer the questions. Write your answers in your notebook.

- 1 Why did Mike go to Samrong ?
- 2 Why didn't Mike usually hear the monks' prayers ?
- 3 What was distributed around the pagoda after the prayers ?
- 4 What surprised Mike when he woke up early on the final day of the festival ?
- 5 What did Mike see down by the river ?
- 6 Why did the people from the village say, "Please go back safely," do you think ?

C Write about Pchum Ben.

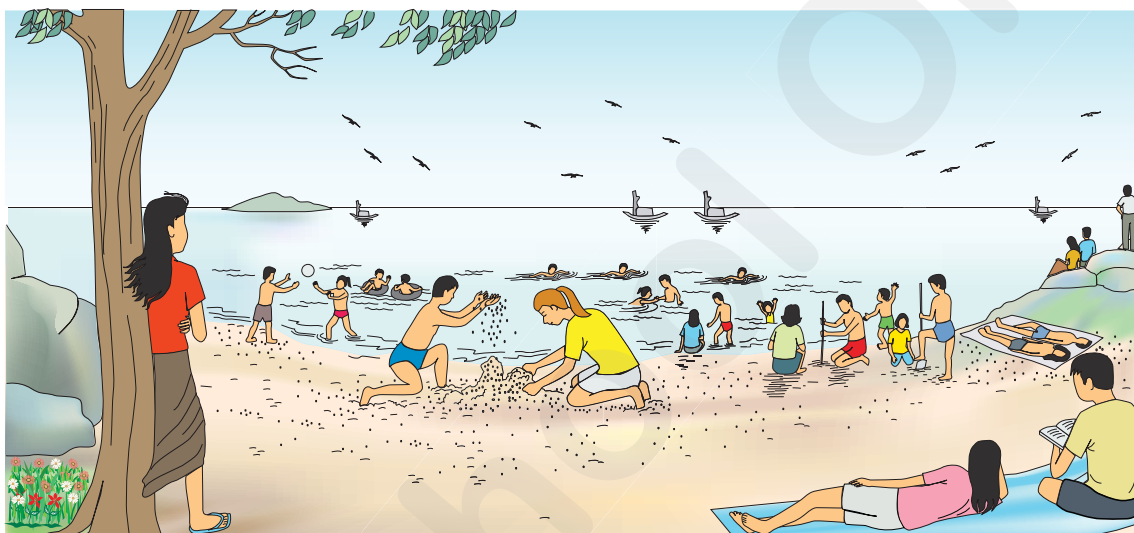
Mike experienced Pchum Ben in Samrong, but the festival is not celebrated in exactly the same way in every place in Cambodia. *Either*

- i) write about the way Pchum Ben is celebrated in your area *or*
- ii) describe the aspect of Pchum Ben that you like most.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN : AT THE SEASIDE

UNIT ONE : A DATE AT THE SEASIDE

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the table. 3 Listen to the story. 4 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.



	T	F
1 Chantha was digging for shells in the sand.		
2 Fishermen launched boats into the sea.		
3 Chantha put her hands over Sophorn's eyes.		
4 Sophorn helped his mother to carry vegetables.		
5 Sophorn wondered why the young children didn't have any confidence when they swam in the sea.		

- B** 1 Listen to the story again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What were the children doing at the seaside ?
- 2 What was Chantha doing ?
- 3 Why wasn't Chantha frightened when Sophorn crept up behind her and put his hands over her eyes ?
- 4 Why did Sophorn think that Chantha might be jealous ?
- 5 How does Chantha feel when Sophorn is by her ?

C 1 Read Tables A & B. 2 Fill in the gaps in Table A and match it with Table B to make correct statements.

- 1) Chantha must have ... under the tree for about half an hour, A
2) Someone must have ... Sophorn,
3) Sophorn's mother must have ... him to carry the vegetables for her
4) Sophorn must have ... up behind Chantha very quietly
5) The children must have been ... up shells since the morning,

- a) as nobody else was at home that afternoon. B
b) because he was half an hour late.
c) because they had so many of them.
d) while she waited for Sophorn.
e) since she didn't hear him.

D 1 Listen to the story again. 2 Look at the clues and use them in the correct form to fill in the gaps.

fly launch play press remember think

A soft wind from the sea blew through the leaves. Chantha felt cool as she waited for Sophorn under the big tree. A group of small children ... near her on the beach, digging shells from the sand. She ... the time, many years ago, when she also used to play on the beach like that. Some sea birds ... over her head out towards three or four fishing boats. From time to time, they flew down to catch fish from the sea below. On the beach some fishermen ... their boat out to sea. One of them reminded her of Sophorn. For a moment she ... it might be him, but of course it wasn't. She looked at her watch. Where was he? What was he doing? Why was he so late? Suddenly everything went black. What had happened? Why couldn't she see? The hands over her eyes ... softly. She knew who it was. He had come at last.

UNIT TWO : THE PLAN

A 1 Discuss the questions. 2 Talk about the picture. 3 Read the story. 4 Check your answers and write them in your notebook.

- 1 Why does Chantha's father want her to go to Phnom Penh ?
- 2 How does Sophorn feel about it ? 3 a) Why is Chantha in a difficult situation ? b) What can she do about it ?

After a moment or two, Chantha continued, "Sophorn, I've got something to tell you." "What is it ?" Sophorn asked. "Why are you looking so worried ? Something must have happened. What's wrong ?" "Well, now that I've finished school, my father's arranged for me to study in Phnom Penh," Chantha explained. "In Phnom Penh !" Sophorn almost shouted. "You're going to Phnom Penh !" "Yes," replied Chantha, "Next week."

When Sophorn had recovered from the shock, he told Chantha that he thought her father must be sending her to Phnom Penh, because he was from a poor family. Chantha breathed deeply. It was a difficult situation. On the one hand, she loved Sophorn. On the other, she loved her family. She knew her father wanted her to marry a rich man, but the prospect of not being with Sophorn was too terrible to consider. Could she find a way to obey her father and at the same time follow her heart ?

"Listen Sophorn," she said eventually. "Will you let me help you ?" "I'll agree totally with whatever you decide as long as you give me some hope," Sophorn replied. "Calm down, my dear," Chantha continued. "If you want, you can go to the same college as



me. I can arrange the money and you've certainly got the brains.”
 “But where can I stay ?” asked Sophorn. “I don't know anyone in Phnom Penh.” “Two of my friends there, Monica and Mike, are looking for a night guard,” Chantha explained. “I told them about you and they said you could stay with them and be their guard. Just do as I say and everything will be all right.” To prove her faith, Chantha gave Sophorn a gold chain with her photo on it. Then, before swimming in the sea, she told Sophorn where her friends lived and they discussed exactly what he should do.

B 1 Read the table. 2 Read the story again. 3 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.

		T	F
1	Chantha must have finished school, because she was looking worried.		
2	She must go to Phnom Penh next week.		
3	Chantha's father must have wanted her to marry Sophorn, because he was rich.		
4	Sophorn couldn't go to college, because he wasn't intelligent.		
5	Chantha wanted Sophorn to be her night guard.		

C ‘Chantha told Sophorn where her friends lived and they discussed exactly what he should do.’ 1 Use the notes to imagine what Sophorn actually did. 2 Then write about what he did in your notebook.

- Sophorn met Chantha again in order to collect name and address of Monica and Mike
- Told mother about job in Phnom Penh
- Caught bus to Phnom Penh
- Found Monica and Mike's house
- Introductions - Monica explained how she knew Chantha
- Sophorn discussed situation with Monica and Mike

UNIT THREE : A MOTHER WORRIES

- A** 1 Read the dialogue. 2 Ask and answer the questions.
3 Act the dialogue out.

Sothea : Where did you go this afternoon, Chantha ?
Chantha : To the beach, father.
Sothea : By yourself ?
Chantha : Yes.
Sothea : You mustn't go by yourself, dear.
Chantha : But I wasn't alone, father. The beaches which I visit always have lots of people on them.
Sothea : Yes, but your mother was concerned. She didn't know where you'd gone. Or who you were with.
Chantha : I've told her that people who worry all the time just make themselves ill. I've tried to explain to her that I'm old enough now to take care of myself.
Sothea : I know, dear, but you mustn't be careless and go out without telling somebody. Why couldn't you tell your mother you were going to the beach ?
Chantha : Because she wasn't there. And she won't be with me when I'm in Phnom Penh either.
Sothea : That's mainly why she doesn't want you to go there.
Chantha : Whatever place I'm in, she's going to worry about me.
Sothea : I know. That's why I told her that Mr Khun Narith will take care of you while you're in Phnom Penh.
Chantha : Is he the owner of the house where I'll be staying ?
Sothea : Yes. He's also the manager of an important hotel, so I think he must be a very responsible person.
Chantha : That must please mother.
Sothea : Not really. Sometimes I think trying to please her is like rowing against the tide. You row and you row, but you don't seem to get anywhere. 'Mothers who are easy-going aren't responsible,' she always says.

- 1 Why was Chantha's mother worried about her ?

- 2 Why did Chantha think that her mother shouldn't worry ?
- 3 Why didn't her mother want her to go to Phnom Penh ?
- 4 Why did Chantha's father think that Chantha's landlord in Phnom Penh must be a very responsible person ?
- 5 What does Chantha's father mean when he says that trying to please his wife is like 'rowing against the tide' ?

- B** 1 Look at *Example 1*. 2 Match Tables A and B to make 5 more similar statements. Write them in your notebook.
3 Then use your statements to ask and answer questions (see *Example 2*).

Example 1 : 1 Chantha's father, who hopes that Chantha will marry someone rich, is a businessman.

Example 2 : Student 1 : Who hopes that Chantha will marry someone rich ?
Student 2 : Her father. Who ... ?

- | | |
|--|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Chantha's father is a businessman. 2) Chatha's mother thinks that the air at the seaside is fresher than the air in Phnom Penh. 3) Mr Khun Narith usually stays in the hotel where he works. 4) The children were on holiday. 5) The college is near Wat Phnom. 6) The house has a small garden. | A |
|--|----------|

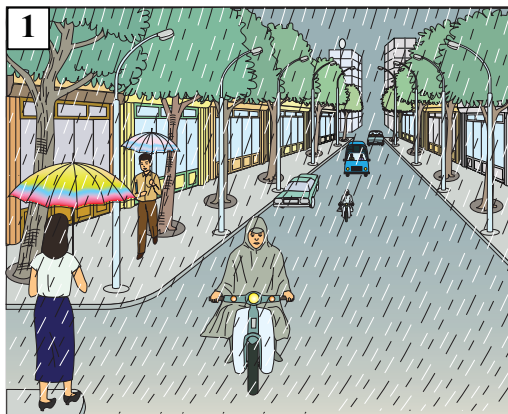
- | | |
|---|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Chantha and Sophorn go to it. b) He hopes that Chantha will marry someone rich. c) He is Chantha's landlord. d) Mr Khun Narith owns it. e) She likes to worry. f) They were playing on the beach and swimming in the sea. | B |
|---|----------|

- C** 1 Make a list of what you mustn't do either at home or at school. 2 Take it in turns to tell your partner what he/she mustn't do and your partner must guess where.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN : THE RAINY SEASON

UNIT ONE : THE RAINY SEASON

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read about the rainy season.
3 Choose the correct statement.



When shopkeepers start selling lots of raincoats to their customers and there is a demand for umbrellas too, it is a reliable sign that the rainy season must have started. In Cambodia, it is the longest season of the year. From April to September, it rains almost every afternoon and in the evening the rain often turns into a heavy downpour along with thunder and lightning.

When the people who live near the Tonle Sap leave for the hills, we can be sure that the water in the lake must be rising fast. During the rainy season, the maximum total rainfall is around 5,000 mm and the minimum about 1,200 mm¹. As a result, water covers low lying areas in the countryside and, around the Tonle Sap, even some of the large trees. But this is also because the Mekong flows into the Great Lake, causing it to be as much as 12 metres deep in places.

Actually, the rainy season has both advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand it brings good soil and water which farmers need to cultivate their land. Plants, trees and animals all require rain, while farmers rely on it to provide water

¹ Extract from Geography Text Book Grade 9 in 1999, edited in 1999

for their fields. Thus reminding us that without rain there wouldn't be any life on earth at all. On the other hand, floods can badly damage or destroy people's houses and crops and even kill people and animals.

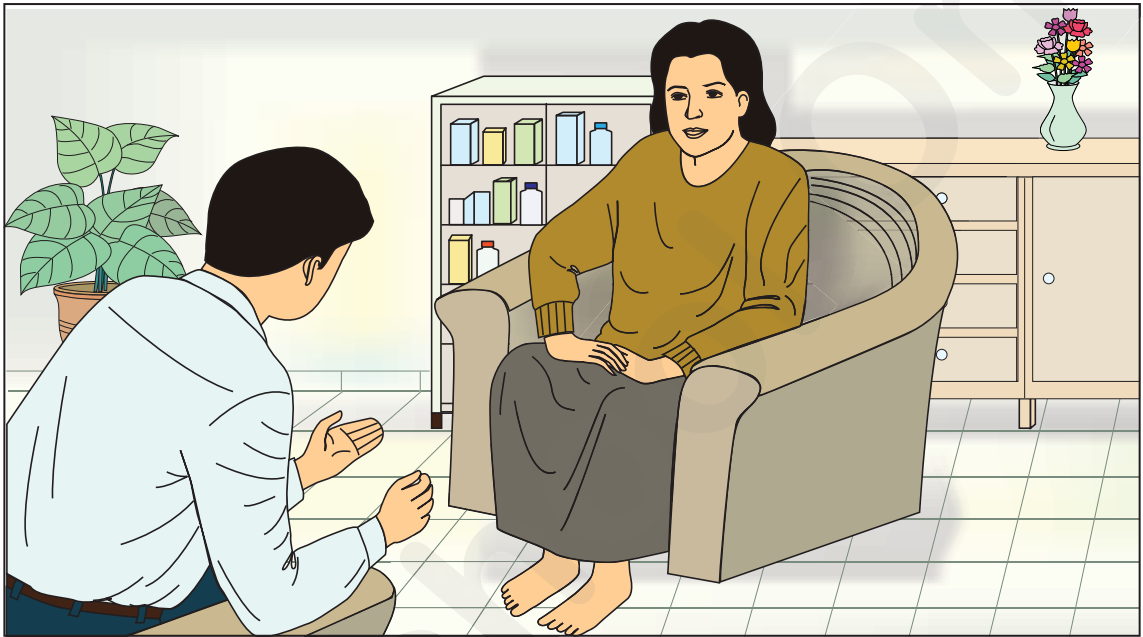
- 1 The rainy season starts
(a) because shopkeepers sell lots of raincoats (b) in April
(c) because of a demand for umbrellas (d) as a reliable sign
- 2 The water in the Tonle Sap rises fast, because
(a) the people who live there leave for the hills. (b) it is a low lying area (c) the Mekong flows into it (d) it can reach a depth of 12 metres deep
- 3 During the rainy season, the Great Lake can be as much as 12 metres deep in places, not only because of the rain, but because
(a) the Mekong flows into it (b) the maximum total rainfall is around 5,000 mm (c) the minimum total rainfall is about 1,200 mm (d) it covers low lying areas and even some large trees
- 4 Plants, trees and animals require rain, because rain
(a) has advantages and disadvantages (b) is an advantage
(c) is a disadvantage (d) is necessary for life
- 5 The rainy season may destroy or even kill, when it
(a) brings good soil and water (b) causes floods (c) is needed to cultivate fields (d) provides water for farmers' fields

B 1 Read about the rainy season again. 2 Complete the statements.

- 1 All the people who live around the Great Lake ... , because all their houses are empty.
- 2 The lake must be rising fast, because
- 3 The rainy season must have started, because
- 4 There must ... region, because most of the crops there have been destroyed.
- 5 The shopkeepers ... raincoats and umbrellas, because there aren't any left.

UNIT TWO : NEWS AND VIEWS

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Look at the table. 3 Listen to the dialogue between Mr Kim Neak and Dr Sok Chenda. 4 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.



	T	F
1 Mr Neak arrived at Dr Chenda's house during a heavy downpour.		
2 Although Mr Neak's new raincoat was good quality, it couldn't keep him dry.		
3 Rathana's family spent a lot of money on medicines for her.		
4 Before they bought the medicines, they had gone to see Dr Chenda.		
5 A lot of people have lost their land, because of expensive medical bills.		
6 Rathana's family have a medium amount of land.		

B 1 Listen to the dialogue again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Mr Neak buy a new raincoat ?
- 2 Why was Rathana absent from school ?
- 3 What problem does her family have now ?
- 4 a) What does Dr Chenda think is people's first reaction when someone is sick ? b) What does she think that people should do ? c) Do you agree with her ? Why ?
- 5 a) Why hadn't Rathana's parents asked Dr Chenda for her advice when they went to buy medicines, in Mr Neak's opinion ? b) Do you agree with Mr Neak ? Why ?

C 1 Listen to the dialogue again. 2 Use Tables A and B to make questions about the dialogue. 3 Then ask and answer them.

Had ...

A

- 1 ... lots of people in Dr Chenda's village lost their land
- 2 ... Mr Neak already visited Rathana's family
- 3 ... Mr Neak bought a new raincoat
- 4 ... Mr Neak noticed that Rathana was absent from school
- 5 ... Rathana's parents already cultivated their fields
- 6 ... Rathana's parents asked Dr Chenda for her advice

When ...

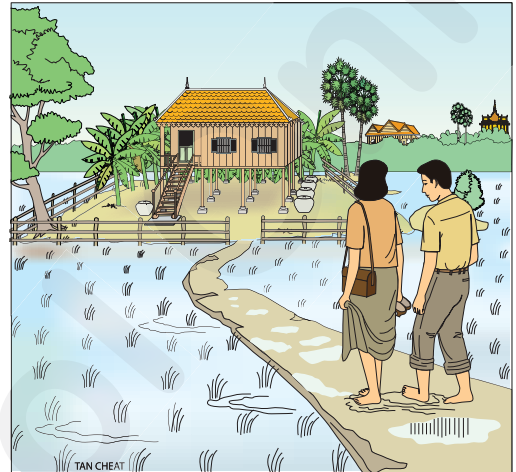
B

- a ... Dr Chenda asked him if he would like to come along with her to meet them ?
- b ... Dr Chenda told him that she had been sick ?
- c ... he visited Dr Chenda in a heavy downpour ?
- d ... they decided to ask the shopkeeper which medicines they should buy ?
- e ... they paid their expensive medical bills ?
- f ... they spent a lot of money on their daughter's medicines ?

UNIT THREE : VISITING A FARMER

A 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the story. 3 Ask and answer the questions. Write your answers in your notebook.

The next morning, Mr Kim Neak and Dr Sok Chenda visited Rathana's family. "Did you hear the thunder last night, Chenda?" Mr Neak asked as they walked along the wet, muddy path. "Yes, I did. It was so loud, I woke up," answered Dr Chenda as she jumped over another hole partly filled with water.



When they came to Rathana's house, Dr Chenda introduced Mr Neak to her father and mother. Rathana was lying on a bed on the verandah. "How are you recovering?" Dr Chenda asked her as she bent down to examine her. "Very well, thank you," Rathana replied.

Mr Neak pointed to the huge amount of medicines beside her. "Will your parents have to sell some land to pay for all this?" he asked. "Oh, no," Rathana replied. "I'm positive that it was never even a possibility, but next time I'll make sure they go to Dr Chenda first." "They must," said Dr Chenda. "Because shopkeepers are only interested in trying to sell as much as they can. These two are alright. You can take either medicine, though there's no need to take both," she explained, holding them up. "These, on the other hand," she continued, "are actually quite harmful. If Dany hadn't told me you were sick, you might have taken them all."

Over towards Dr Chenda's house, the sky was growing darker and darker. "I hope you've brought a raincoat or umbrella," said

Rathana's sister, Dany, to the two guests as they set off down the path. But neither Dr Chenda nor Mr Neak heard her as the thunder crashed above them and the rain started to fall.

- 1 How do we know that Mr Neak and Dr Chenda visited Rathana's house during the rainy season ?
- 2 What was Rathana positive had never been a possibility ?
- 3 Why did Rathana's parents buy so much medicine for her ?
- 4 a) Out of all the medicines that were bought, how many did Dr Chenda think Rathana should actually take ? b) Why ?
- 5 How did Dr Chenda find out that Rathana was sick ?

B 1 Read the statements. 2 Fill in the gaps.

- 1 When Rathana became sick, ... her father ... her mother thought it was ... to go to see Dr Chenda.
- 2 When Kim Seng noticed that Rathana was ... from school, he told his mother, but ... Kim Seng ... Dr Chenda knew why she was ... until Dany told them.
- 3 Rathana was a good student in Mr Neak's class. She also helped Dr Chenda at the person would be happy to help her if she had a problem.
- 4 Rathana's parents had bought two medicines that were good. Rathana could take ... medicine, but it wasn't ... for her to take both.
- 5 Mr Neak had a raincoat and Dr Chenda had an umbrella, but, because Dr Chenda's ... was quite near, ... Mr Neak ... Dr Chenda had brought them.

C Use some or all of the questions to write about the rainy season in your area.

- 1 What are the advantages and disadvantages of the rainy season ?
- 2 Have you ever experienced a flood ?
- 3 What do you like and dislike about the rainy season ?
- 4 How does your life change during the rainy season ?

CHAPTER FIFTEEN : THE HISTORY OF PHNOM PENH

UNIT ONE : PHNOM PENH, PAST AND PRESENT

- A** 1 Talk about the photo. 2 Look at the table. 3 Read about Phnom Penh. 4 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.

		T	F
1	Phnom Penh became the capital of Cambodia in 1443.		
2	Phnom Penh is a commercial centre at the junction of Norodom Boulevard and Sihanouk Boulevard.		
3	Phnom Penh grew during the 1960s, when a lot of new buildings were built.		
4	The 1970s were happy years for Phnom Penh.		
5	During the 1980s, Phnom Penh began to recover.		

Phnom Penh first grew up during the late fourteenth century at the junction of the Mekong, Tonle Sap and Bassac rivers in the southern part of the country. In 1443, it replaced Angkor Thom as the capital of Cambodia. As well as a centre for transport by air, rail, river and road, Phnom Penh is a commercial centre. Products of the city include clothes, food, drinks and tobacco. In addition, the three rivers generate good soil for farming.



At the centre of the city, at the junction of Norodom Boulevard and Sihanouk Boulevard, stands the Independence Monument. It was built as a national symbol when Cambodia gained its freedom in 1953. It represents Cambodia's cultural achievements in the past as well as the nation's hopes for the future.

During the 1960s many new buildings were built in Phnom Penh including major constructions like the Olympic Stadium at one end of Sihanouk Boulevard to the west and Sihanouk City at the other end of Sihanouk Boulevard to the east. During the 1970s, however, Phnom Penh was badly damaged by war. Many books have been published that describe how in 1975 almost all of the city's population were forced to leave and go and work in the countryside. During the 1980s, people moved back into the city and some of its social and educational institutions were reopened.

B 1 Read about Phnom Penh again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why was Phnom Penh chosen as the capital, do you think ?
- 2 How do the 1960s in Phnom Penh contrast with the 1970s ?
- 3 How was Phnom Penh damaged during the 1970s ?

C 1 Look at the clues. 2 Use them in the correct form to fill in the gaps.

build	damage	force	publish	replace	use
-------	--------	-------	---------	---------	-----

- 1 Angkor Thom ... by Phnom Penh as the capital of Cambodia.
- 2 The Independence Monument ... to celebrate the moment when Cambodia won freedom from France.
- 3 The Olympic Stadium ... for major sports events.
- 4 Many buildings in Phnom Penh ... during the 1970s.
- 5 People ... out of Phnom Penh in 1975.
- 6 During the 1990s, books ... about what happened to Phnom Penh during the 1970s.

UNIT TWO : CRITICAL MOMENTS

A 1 Talk about the photo. 2 Read the dialogue. 3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Act the dialogue out.

Mary : What a lovely house, Monica.

Monica : Thank you, Mary. Of course, we don't actually own it.

Mary : Would you buy it, if you could ?

Monica : Oh, yes, although I also like those old French houses, but they're equally as expensive.

Mary : Yes, but they're so lovely. By the way, to what extent did the French create this city, do you think ?

Monica : Well, in 1863, when the French began to take over the country's administration, Phnom Penh was just a village with one road and less than ten thousand people. By the end of the century, however, it had already grown into an attractive town.

Mary : So Phnom Penh hasn't been a capital for long ?

Monica : Well, it first became one in the fifteenth century, but only for a brief time.

Mary : Is that when Wat Phnom was built ?

Monica : No, that was in the fourteenth century.

Mary : So did the city grow up around it ?

Monica : Not exactly. Before 1863, it ran along the river.

Mary : Well, if you look at a map of the city nowadays, the Independence Monument is at the centre.

Monica : Well, that also represents a critical moment in our history. Would you like to buy a book about Phnom Penh, if we could find one ?

Mary : I'd love to. Let's go and see if we can.



- 1 Why doesn't Monica own the house where she lives ?
- 2 What was Phnom Penh like before the French started to take over the administration of the country ?
- 3 When was Wat Phnom built ?
- 4 Why was the Independence Monument built at the centre of the city ?
- 5 Why did Monica ask Mary if she would like to buy a book about Phnom Penh, do you think ?

B **1 Look at the example. 2 Use the clues to ask and answer similar questions.**

Example : Would Mary like to buy a book about Phnom Penh, if she could find one ? Yes, she would.

- 1 Monica/like/swim/river/if/race ? No ...
- 2 Mary/read/lot/books/Cambodia's history/if/time ? Yes ...
- 3 Monica/able/publish/book/Phnom Penh/if/know/enough ?
Yes ...
- 4 Mary/able/buy/old French house/Phnom Penh/if/enough money ? No ...
- 5 Monica/want/make/film/Phnom Penh's history/if /know/
how? Yes ...

C **How would you spend a thousand dollars ? 1 Ask and answer the questions. 2 Explain why your answer is best.**

If you won \$1,000, would you ...

- 1 ... keep it in the bank and save it ?
- 2 ... spend it quickly before it was stolen ?
- 3 ... share some of it with your parents/school/friends and keep the rest ?
- 4 ... keep it at home and spend it gradually when you need it ?
- 5 ... use it to buy a motorbike ?

Or would you spend it some other way ?

UNIT THREE : A CITY WITH CHARACTER

- A** 1 Talk about the photo. 2 Read the statements and put them in the correct order to make a story. 3 Listen to *A City With Character*. 4 Check your story.



- 1 Monica told her that many people wanted to pull those buildings down.
- 2 Monica agreed, because she felt that the city would look a lot less attractive, if new buildings replaced the old ones.
- 3 She also read about how Phnom Penh grew from a village of less than 10,000 people in 1863 to a city of over 100,000 people by 1939.
- 4 In them she discovered some interesting facts about the Royal Palace.
- 5 Mary knew and liked many of the buildings, like the railway station and the New Market, that were built during that time.
- 6 Mary bought some books about Phnom Penh's history.
- 7 Mary, however, felt that they contributed to Phnom Penh's character and that if they were destroyed, its history would be lost.

- B** 1 Look at the table. 2 Listen to *A City With Character* again. 3 Copy the table into your notebook and fill in the gaps.

Date	Event
1863	Phnom Penh ...
1865-70	The ... was built.
1895	... was brought to Phnom Penh.
1901	Phnom Penh enjoyed ... for the first time.
1902	One of our top educational institutions, ... was opened as Cambodia's first
1929	The ... was built across the Bassac River.
1932	The ... was opened.
1935-37	The ... was built.

- C** 1 Listen to *A City With Character* again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What was originally called the Albert Sarraut Museum ?
- 2 a) How was new land created between 1929 and 1935 ?
b) Why was it created ?
- 3 a) What did Mary think gives Phnom Penh its character ?
b) What would Phnom Penh look like, if all the old buildings were destroyed, do *you* think ?

- D** 1 Look at the clues. 2 Use them to fill in the gaps.

architect bamboo capital palace standards

The Royal Palace was one of Mary's favourite buildings. Originally, when King Norodom first came to Phnom Penh from his previous ... , Udong, he lived in a small, simple building made of wood and Even though it might have been romantic, by French ... it was hardly a ... for a great lord. That is why, in 1865, they started to build the ... that we can see today. Its style is traditional Khmer, but the ... used modern materials and contemporary methods to build it. In this way, it brought together the old and the new.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN : MINE AWARENESS

UNIT ONE : DANGER ! MINES !

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Ask and answer the questions.
3 Read the dialogue. 4 Check some of your answers.



- 1 Have you ever seen a sign like the one in the picture ? What does it mean ?
- 2 What would you do, if you saw this sign ?
- 3 Do you think mines are still a danger in Cambodia ? Why ?
- 4 Are there or have there ever been mines in your area ?
- 5 Have you ever met someone who was injured by a mine ?

Mr Neak : Why is mine awareness important for us in Cambodia, do you think ?

Bora : Because there are still a lot of mines here.

Mr Neak : Yes and, of course, they're a real danger. In 1999, for example, there were over a thousand Cambodian mine victims either killed or injured by landmines.

Rathana : How could it happen ?

Mr Neak : Mines are hidden under the ground. Because they're beneath the surface, we don't know they're there.

Kim Seng: If we can't see them, what can we do about it ?

Mr Neak : Well, first, we must know which areas are safe and which could be, or definitely are, dangerous.

Kim Seng: How can we know that ?

Mr Neak : A place, a road or a path which is used all the time will probably be safe.

Bora : So places where people don't go, or don't go much, could be dangerous ?

Mr Neak : Yes, that's right. Have you ever seen this sign ?

Rathana : No, but does it mean there are mines there ?

Mr Neak : It means they've been found there and, of course, there could be more. But if you didn't see a sign like this, does it mean there aren't any mines about ?

Kim Seng: Not necessarily. It just means none have been found.

B Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why are mines a real danger in Cambodia ?
- 2 Why are mines hidden under the ground, do you think ?
- 3 What kind of places should be avoided, because of mines ?
- 4 If people found mines in a particular area, what would you expect them to put there ? Why ?

C Ask and answer more questions.

- 1 Has Mr Kim Neak ever talked about mine awareness with his class ?
- 2 Is Kim Seng's final answer right or wrong ? Why ?
- 3 Have people in Cambodia ever become mine victims ?
- 4 a) Have you ever discussed mine awareness before ? b) Do you think Mr Neak's students have ever been taught about mine awareness before ? c) How do you know ?

UNIT TWO : THE TEMPLE IN THE JUNGLE (PART ONE)

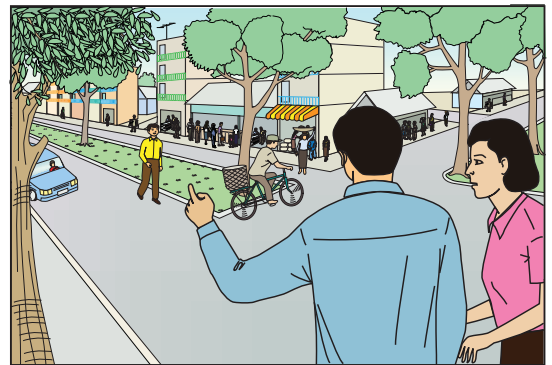
A 1 Read the questions. 2 Talk about the picture. 3 Read the story. 4 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why does Mr Neak's son, Raksmei, sometimes disappear ?
- 2 What did he find hidden among trees not far from Champa ?
- 3 Why doesn't Neak like his son to go to places like that ?

When Mr Kim Neak discovered that Raksmei, his son, had disappeared, he asked his neighbours if they had seen him, but nobody had. The lady next door, Mrs Ouch Bopha, asked Neak if his son had ever disappeared before.

Neak replied that he had. "Of course, I've told him many times not to go far by himself, but he's an explorer. Last year I gave him a book about explorers for his fourteenth birthday. Perhaps it was an error, because soon after he disappeared for almost a whole day. When he returned, he told us he'd discovered an ancient temple hidden among trees just outside the town. I tried every means to explain to him that there could be landmines in a place like that and he shouldn't go there again, but you can't *impose* a rule like that on a young boy." "Well, he shouldn't just ignore you." Bopha replied. "Especially as that temple is dangerous." When Neak looked surprised, Bopha asked him if he had ever heard that before, but he hadn't.

While they were talking, they saw Raksmei walking down the road towards them. He looked tired and his trousers were bloody. "What have you done to your leg ?" Neak almost shouted. "It's all right, Dad," Raksmei answered. "I



fell into some animal trap. It's just a minor injury. It looks worse than it is. "Let me wash your leg," said Bopha. "Your mother would be shocked if she could see you like that." "You're right," said Neak. "Thank you very much."

B 1 Read the story again. 2 Choose the correct statement.

- 1 Neak told Bopha that Raksmeay had ... before.
(a) never disappeared (b) disappeared (c) been an explorer
(d) read a book about explorers
- 2 After Neak had given Raksmeay a book about explorers for his birthday, he thought it might have been
(a) about landmines (b) exciting (c) a mistake (d) interesting
- 3 Although Neak didn't want Raksmeay to go to a place where there might be landmines, he couldn't
(a) make rule about it (b) ignore him (c) try every means to stop him from going (d) force him not to go
- 4 Neak looked surprised, because he
(a) didn't know the temple was dangerous (b) knew the temple was dangerous (c) didn't know about the temple
(d) knew about the temple
- 5 Neak almost shouted, because
(a) Raksmeay had fallen into a trap (b) Raksmeay looked tired
(c) Raksmeay's trousers were bloody (d) Bopha washed his leg

C 1 Read the story. 2 Fill in the gaps.

If you travel from Champa to Phnom Penh, you will pass a jungle area just outside the town. ... the trees there is an abandoned temple, which was built during the time of Angkor. This is the ... that Raksmeay and his friend found soon after Raksmeay's fourteenth birthday. When Raksmeay saw it, he felt just like the French ... who he had read about in the book his father had given him. Although his father had told him not to go to places like that because there might be landmines there, he had ... his advice. The ... , of course, was good. This, however, was adventure and you can't have adventure without danger.

UNIT THREE : THE TEMPLE IN THE JUNGLE (PART TWO)

A 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the story. 3 Ask and answer the questions. Write your answers in your notebook.

When Bopha washed Raksmeý's leg, the bleeding from the small wound below his right knee had already stopped. "There," she said, when she'd finished. "Nothing to worry about." "Well it's not me you should be worried about," Raksmeý said. "it's Thea."

Thea Thea was the brother of one of Raksmeý's friends. He knew about the temple Raksmeý had found and that morning he had told Raksmeý to take him there. Raksmeý didn't want to go, but he was afraid of Thea, so he agreed. They went on Thea's motorbike, but the path to the temple was so narrow that Thea had to leave his bike hidden in the forest.

The temple's huge stone blocks lay among the trees. "Look," said Thea, pointing to a Hindu god. "If I could sell that, would you like to share the money with me?" Raksmeý, who didn't want to steal from a temple, didn't reply. Thea climbed over a quantity of stone blocks that led up to the statue. Suddenly there was a horrible noise, which made Raksmeý jump out of his skin. On the ground around him lay pieces of metal mixed with bone.

Thea, who was trapped beneath a stone block, called for help, but the rock was too heavy for Raksmeý to move. "If I could find the keys of my bike, would you get some help?" Thea asked. "Of course," Raksmeý replied,



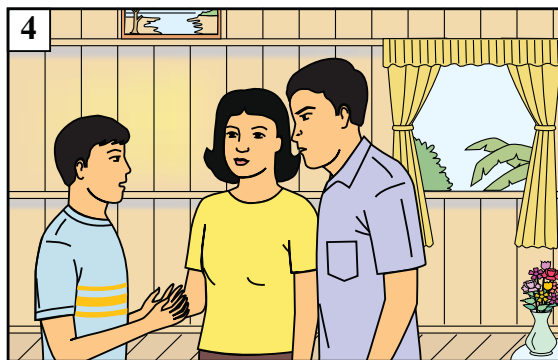
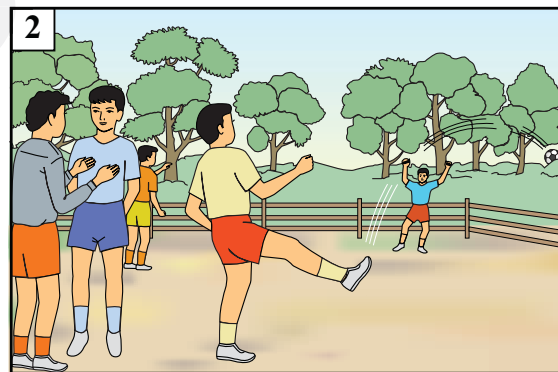
but unfortunately Thea couldn't find his keys and Raksmei had to walk back to the town.

When Chea Thea woke up in the hospital in Champa, he discovered that he had become another mine victim. "You're lucky you didn't lose *your* leg," Neak told his son. "I know," Raksmei replied. "I'll be more careful in the future. I promise."

- 1 Who imposed himself on Raksmei ? Why ?
- 2 a) Why didn't Raksmei reply to Thea's question ? b) If someone asked you a question like that, what would you say ?
- 3 What made Raksmei jump out of his skin ?
- 4 Why couldn't Raksmei return to Champa quickly ?
- 5 What lessons can we learn from this story ?

B 1 Look at the pictures. 2 Imagine you are the boy in the pictures and write your story. Begin your story like this :

Last week, I went with my friends to play football in a field not far from our village.



UNIT ONE : CHEANG'S STORY (PART ONE)

A 1 Talk about the photo. 2 Read the questions. 3 Read the story. 4 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Cheang tell his story ?
- 2 What was his story about ?
- 3 What made his life difficult.



Mr Seng Cheang and I teach in the same school in Phnom Penh. Last week, we were eating together at my favourite restaurant, when I asked him how he had become a teacher. He told me that it was a long story, but that if I wanted to hear it, he'd be happy to tell it to me. I handed him a glass of water and told him to begin.

His story started in 1970 when his parents, who were poor farmers, had sold their two cows so that he could study at the Royal University of Phnom Penh. He explained that he had promised his parents that he would return their loan as soon as he could. When I asked him how he had hoped to do so before leaving university, he replied that although he had studied hard during the day, at night he had worked in a factory. Of course, it hadn't been easy, but that way he had been able to send money to his parents every month, as well as keep some for his own needs.

After a year, however, Cheang had lost his job and as a result of his unemployment he and his family had fallen into debt. I asked him how he had managed then and he told me that after some time he had been able to find another job with a small company. A short while after, however, the company had been closed and all the employees had been arrested and put in prison. Naturally, I was surprised at such a strange incident and asked Cheang to

explain it. He told me that the manager of the company had been a member of a secret society, but that he hadn't realized it at the time. When, after their investigation, the police had discovered that he hadn't been a member, he had been set free. Cheang, however, hadn't stayed at the university, because after this experience he had felt ashamed. Instead he had transferred to a private college.

B Choose the correct statement.

- 1 Cheang's parents had sold their cows so that they could
(a) study (b) give him a loan (c) work (d) stop work
- 2 Cheang had worked in a factory, because he was
(a) hard working (b) a student (c) poor (d) at the university
- 3 Cheang had ... when he had lost his job in the factory.
(a) fallen into debt (b) sent money to his parents
(c) left the university (d) been arrested
- 4 Cheang was put in prison, because
(a) he had fallen into debt (b) of a strange incident (c) of his unemployment (d) of his manager
- 5 Cheang felt ashamed, because he had been
(a) transferred to a private college (b) arrested and put in prison (c) a member of a secret society (d) set free

C 1 Look at the clues. 2 Read the example. 3 Use the clues to fill in the gaps to make similar statements.

Example : The investigation had been carried out by the police.

arrest	cause	close	put	set
--------	-------	-------	-----	-----

- 1 Cheang's debt ... by his unemployment.
- 2 The company ... by the police.
- 3 Cheang and the other employees ... before the investigation.
- 4 Cheang ... in prison for a short time.
- 5 After the investigation, Cheang ... free.

UNIT TWO : CHEANG'S STORY (PART TWO)

- A** 1 Look at the table. 2 Listen to Cheang's story. 3 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.

		T	F
1	Cheang had been forced to work in the countryside.		
2	His first marriage was a happy one.		
3	Cheang and his wife had stolen food, because they were greedy.		
4	His wife went blind and died while he was away.		
5	Cheang met his second wife at a border camp.		

- B** 1 Listen to the story again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why hadn't Cheang been able to finish his course at the private college ?
- 2 a) Why didn't Cheang know much about farming ? b) What did he have to do so that people would think he did know about it ?
- 3 Why was Cheang sent away to a camp to be punished ?
- 4 Why did Cheang need good medical care in the border camp ?
- 5 What is Cheang's family like now ?

- C** 1 Read the example. 2 Change the statements in a similar way.

Example : 1 Cheang's life had been changed by the new government = The new government had changed Cheang's life.

- 1 Cheang's life had been changed by the new government =
- 2 The Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh =
- 3 The soldiers had forced all the people out of Phnom Penh =

- 4 Cheang had occasionally been forced by hunger to steal some food =
- 5 Cheang had been caught by one of the guards and sent away =
- 6 Cheang had been taken care of by a nurse at the hospital =

D Match Tables A and B to make 5 correct statements.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Cheang and his wife had stolen food from the field, 2 Cheang had already lost his leg, 3 Cheang had been studying at a private college, 4 Cheang's wife had died, 5 When Cheang had already been working in the countryside for about nine months, | A |
|--|----------|

- | | |
|--|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a before he reached the camp. b before he was able to return to her. c before he was forced out into the countryside. d he got married. e when they had felt too hungry. | B |
|--|----------|

E 1 Look at the clues. 2 Use them in the correct form to fill in the gaps.

do	force	remember	tell	work
-----------	--------------	-----------------	-------------	-------------

I knew that Cheang's parents had been farmers, so I thought that he must have known about farming, but he told me that he hadn't known very much. "Although my parents were farmers, I only occasionally ... in their fields. So I didn't know much about farming at all," he explained to me. "So how did you manage?" I asked him. Cheang explained that it had been difficult for him. He had either needed to pretend to know about farming or he ... to learn very quickly. He told me that he had tried ... all the things his parents ... or ... him when he was a young boy. He had also looked at the other people working in the field and had tried to learn from them.

UNIT THREE : PAN YAT'S STORY

- A** 1 Talk about the photo. 2 Read the story. 3 Ask and answer the questions. Write your answers in your notebook.

The school where Mr Seng Cheang and I teach is a special school for disabled children. As you know, Cheang himself is disabled. Last week, one of our students, Pan Yat, an especially bright boy, told us the story of how he became disabled.



Pan Yat told us that a few years before, when he was twelve years old, he had lived with an uncle and aunt in Kampong Cham province. They were poor farmers and often, when he had returned home from school, he used to help them in their fields or collect firewood from the forest not far from their village. One afternoon, when he was collecting firewood, he had seen something in the forest. He told us that he had felt excited, because from a distance it looked like gold. When he had reached it, he still hadn't been able to see exactly what the yellow metal was. He had wondered if it was dangerous, but had rejected the idea. He had bent down to pick it up, but before he had even had time to handle it, there had been a loud noise and suddenly everything had gone black.

Pan Yat told us that when he had opened his eyes, he had found himself in hospital. Of course, he couldn't remember what sequence of events had brought him there, but when he had looked down at his body, he had seen that it was bloody. His arms and legs seemed to be all right, but when he had checked further, he had seen that the lower part of his right arm was missing. It was then that he had realized that what he had picked up had been a landmine.

Pan Yat told us that when he had realized that he could no longer write, he hadn't wanted to return to school. He had felt very lucky, therefore, when he had been given the opportunity to go to a special school, where he could learn to write with his left hand and continue with his education.

- 1 In what way was Cheang disabled ? (See pages 99-100.)
- 2 When had Pan Yat collected firewood from the forest near his uncle and aunt's village ?
- 3 What had excited Pan Yat in the forest ?
- 4 a) Had Pan Yat known that he was taking a risk when he bent down to pick up the landmine ? b) How do we know ?
c) How had Pan Yat discovered that the yellow metal thing had in fact been a landmine ?
- 5 What sequence of events couldn't Pan Yat remember ?
- 6 Why had Pan Yat needed to go to a special school ?

B Join statements a) and b) with either '*when*' or '*before*' to make one correct statement.

- 1 Pan Yat ... a) had lived with his uncle and aunt in Kampong Cham. b) had become disabled.
- 2 Pan Yat ... a) had seen something made of metal. b) was collecting firewood in the forest.
- 3 Pan Yat ... a) had reached the yellow metal. b) still hadn't been able to see exactly what it was.
- 4 Pan Yat ... a) had picked up the landmine. b) had realized what it was.
- 5 Pan Yat ... a) opened his eyes. b) had been taken to the hospital.
- 6 Pan Yat ... a) had checked his body. b) hadn't realized that he had lost part of his right arm.

C You have read Seng Cheang's and Pan Yat's story. Now write the story of a relative or friend. The story, however, does not have to be completely true, or even true at all.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN : LONDON HISTORY

UNIT ONE : HOW LONDON BEGAN

A 1 Talk about the photo. 2 Read the questions. 3 Read about London. 4 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 a) What is the building in the photo? b) Where is it ?
- 2 a) How old is London ? b) How big is London ?

Nobody disputes that London is one of the world's most important commercial and cultural centres. The original city, first built by the Romans during the first half of the first century and now known as 'the City', covers a small area of less than three square kilometres¹. For more than two thousand years, however, London has grown and now covers an area of more than one and a half thousand square kilometres and has a population of more than six million people.

Before the Romans arrived in England, London was already an important town. It was the Romans, however, who turned London into a major centre of administration with important public buildings. If you went to the Museum of London, you would be able to see what London was like at that time. Like Phnom Penh now, it had straight streets and a clear plan. When, after about four hundred years, the Romans eventually left, London was abandoned and it did not return to the same size or level of importance again until the sixteenth century, about a thousand years later. Moreover, during those years, the formation of London happened without any plan. Rather, it grew like a huge but ancient tree with many narrow streets for branches.

¹ The Romans came from the city of Rome, which is now the capital of Italy.

London tended to grow around areas that focused on a particular activity, like government, commerce, law or education.

Westminster, for example, grew up over a thousand years as a centre of government and if you went there today, you would be able to see the Houses of Parliament, the main British institution of government, which were built between 1840 and 1850.



B 1 Read about London. 2 Choose the correct statement.

- 1 Over the past two thousand years, London has grown from a city of less than 3 square km ... to more than 1,500 square km.
(a) with a population of six million (b) under the Romans
(c) that nobody disputes (d) before the Romans arrived
- 2 If you went to the Museum of London, you would be able to see
(a) Phnom Penh now (b) what London is like now (c) what Roman London was like (d) important public buildings
- 3 If you saw a map of London in the sixteenth century, you would be able to see that it was as ... as it had been under the Romans.
(a) narrow (b) old (c) straight (d) large
- 4 The area of London called Westminster focuses on
(a) government (b) law (c) education (d) commerce
- 5 The Houses of Parliament in Westminster (see photo) were built
(a) recently (b) a thousand years after the Romans (c) about 150 years ago (d) during the eighteenth century.

UNIT TWO : A WORLD CENTRE

- A** 1 Talk about the photos. 2 Read the clues and statements.
3 Listen to 'A World Centre'. 4 Use the clues in the correct form to fill in the gaps.

1



2



become	deposit	grow	sail
see	start	steal	tell
trade			

- 1 For hundreds of years, ships have ... to and from London along the River Thames in search of trade.
- 2 The British people who ... overseas ... many of the things they found, bought, were given, or even ... , in London's museums.
- 3 The beautiful and interesting things that you can ... in London's museums ... the story of how London ... a world centre.
- 4 The banks and insurance companies that you can find in the City and Holborn also ... a story.
- 5 Holborn, which ... up as a centre for insurance and law over the past six hundred years, is an area of London.
- 6 London ... to become a world centre for trade in the seventeenth century.

B 1 Listen to 'A World Centre' again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Give an example of one of the things that London is famous for.
- 2 How did the London museums gain all the things that you can see in them ?
- 3 Explorers sailed out of the River Thames to discover 'new' countries. Give two examples of 'new' countries that were discovered.
- 4 Where do the ancient works of art and rare species of plants that you can find in London come from ?
- 5 What commercial institutions in the City and Holborn help to support and control trade between almost all the countries in the world ?

C Match Tables A and B to make correct statements.

You could ...

A

- 1) ... examine some rare species of plants,
- 2) ... find out about how Australia was discovered,
- 3) ... see rare works of art from many countries,
- 4) ... see the Bank of England, which was started in 1694,
- 5) ... see the River Thames flowing through London,
- 6) ... travel by plane or ship to Canada or Australia nowadays,

if you ...

B

- a) ... flew over the city in a plane.
- b) ... planned to go there.
- c) ... read about the British explorer, Captain James Cook, who lived from 1728 to 1779.
- d) ... visited the city of London one day.
- e) ... walked around some of London's museums.
- f) ... went to relax in one of London's famous parks.

UNIT THREE : LONDON NOW

- A** 1 Talk about the photo. 2 Read more about London.
3 Ask and answer the questions. Write your answers in your notebook.

Every year many millions of tourists visit London. Some of them have come to enjoy London's history, which, they felt, could be appreciated more effectively if they saw its buildings than if they read a book. Especially as some of the buildings are still being used more than a thousand years after they were built. In fact a lot of tourists have come to the conclusion that London is a living museum. Londoners, however, who live and work there, might feel insulted if they heard any tourist say this, because for them London is a city of the future as well as a city with a long past.

Many of London's buildings are famous all over the world. Although it is hard to select one particular building as a symbol of London, few people would dispute that chief among the City's famous buildings is Saint Paul's Cathedral (see photo). It was built between 1675 and 1710 after the Great Fire that destroyed most of the City in 1666.



If you are fond of shopping, London, with its wide selection of famous shops is the place for you and, if you were to visit some of them, you could also find out more about London's history. This is because many of them started to build up their business as early as the eighteenth century or even before. Although you may not associate shopping with tradition, London grew up as a

commercial centre over many centuries, so it is not surprising that shops play an important part in its history.

- 1 In this unit we read that tourists could learn about the history of London in two ways. a) What were they ? b) Which one did some of them feel was more effective ?
- 2 What is a 'living museum' : (a) a museum with living things in it; (b) an old place where people live; (c) a museum that is an animal or a person; or (d) a museum which is visited by a lot of people ?
- 3 Why might Londoners feel insulted if they heard you describe London as a 'living museum' ?
- 4 Look at the photo of St Paul's Cathedral. a) How old is it ? b) What is it used for nowadays, do you think ? c) If you were a tourist, why would you visit it ?
- 5 How could you find out about London's history if you went shopping there ?

B 1 Read the example. 2 Use the clues to make 5 more statements similar to the example.

Example : 1 You could learn more about the history of Phnom Penh, if you visited some of its historical buildings.

- 1 you/learn/more/history/Phnom Penh/visit/historical buildings.
- 2 visit/London's ancient buildings/see/being used.
- 3 you/know/London/city/past, present or future/go.
- 4 you/climb/St Paul's Cathedral/have/wonderful view/City of London.
- 5 you/have/lovely time/shopping/are/London.
- 6 you/know/London's more traditional shops/find out/London's history.

C Your friend asks you some questions about the history of London. 1 Write your conversation in your notebook. 2 Show your dialogue to your partner and act it out.

CHAPTER NINETEEN : INTERVIEW

UNIT ONE : INTERVIEW IN A TAXI

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Ask and answer the questions.
3 Read the dialogue.

- 1 On what kind of occasions are people interviewed ?
- 2 What kind of people interview and are interviewed ?
- 3 How would you feel if you were being interviewed ?

Dara : Could you take me to the hospital please ?

Rita : Certainly, sir.

Dara : I work for a newspaper in Phnom Penh. Could I ask you a few questions ?

Rita : No problem, sir.

Dara : How long have you been a taxi driver ?

Rita : About ten years.

Dara : So do you look after your car yourself ?

Rita : Oh, yes. My old one used to break down all the time. I used to take it to a garage to get it repaired, but it's not necessary with this new one.

Dara : Yes, it certainly looks very nice. Ah, here we are. That was quick. Could you wait here for a few minutes ?

Rita : No problem, sir. Are you going to interview somebody ?

Dara : No, my wife works here. She's a nurse. Have you ever been inside ?

Rita : Last year. I was visiting a friend of my wife. We used to visit her every month ... but then she died.

Dara : Oh, dear.

Rita : Yes, it was terrible. She wasn't even thirty. We knew she'd die, because she was suffering from cancer, but



when she did, it was such a shock, like a cold, hard slap in the face.

Dara : Oh, dear.

Rita : Well, it's all in the past now, sir. You go and collect your wife and I'll wait here.

B 1 Ask and answer the questions. 2 Act the dialogue out.

- 1 Why does Dara think that Rita might take care of his taxi himself ?
- 2 When did Rita need to take his car to a garage ?
- 3 What was quick ?
- 4 Where does Dara's wife work ?
- 5 What was like a cold, hard slap in the face ?

C 1 Look at the table and statements. 2 Make 5 questions and match them with the answers. 3 Ask and answer them. 4 Use the information you have to ask and answer questions about Dara and Rita with 'Who ?'

Has	Dara	ever	been caught	a taxi in Champa before ?
	Rita		met worked	inside the Champa Hospital ? Dara before ? Dr Sok Chenda ? in Champa before ?

- 1 Yes, he used to go there last year to visit a patient, who was his wife's friend.
- 2 Yes, he used to meet her sometimes when meeting his wife at the hospital.
- 3 No, because he used to walk around the town and usually there aren't any taxis there.
- 4 No, although he comes from Phnom Penh and used to visit Champa regularly, while Dara comes from Champa and works in Phnom Penh.
- 5 No, he usually works in Phnom Penh, but he used to visit Champa regularly with his wife, Nary.

UNIT TWO : AN INVESTIGATION

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Look at Table A. 3 Read the introduction and listen to the interviews. 4 Fill in the gaps in Table A. 5 Look at Table B. 6 Listen to the interviews again. 7 Fill in the gaps in Table B.



The introduction to a government report on the year 2000 floods mentions a local reporter, Mr Keo Dara, who visited areas where there were floods at the time. Listen to Dara interviewing a flood victim and a government officer.

Flood Victims

A

Many flood victims ...

- 1 have lost their ... and don't have ... for planting.
- 2 need clean ..., or they will become
- 3 live in areas which can't be reached either by ... or by

The Government

B

The government ...

- 4 has already given some ... and other ... items to the flood victims.
- 5 needed to carry out an analysis of the ... , so that they can ... appropriate action.
- 6 has been ... for not helping ... of the people who really need it.

B 1 Listen to the interviews again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why was the lady's situation terrible ?
- 2 Why was the lady worried about the future ?
- 3 How did the government make its priority action plan ?
- 4 Why couldn't the government reach all the flood victims ?

C Use the clues with '*never*' to fill in the gaps.

destroy	experience	make	realise	read
---------	------------	------	---------	------

- 1 The lady, who Dara interviewed, ... a flood like that before.
- 2 Dara ... that some people's interpretation of events might be wrong until he met the government officer.
- 3 Dara ... the introduction to the government report until one of his friends showed it to him.
- 4 A lack of clean water ... so many people sick before.
- 5 The floods ... so many crops before.

D 1 Read the story. 2 The sentences are in the wrong order. Write them in the correct order.

Either there wasn't enough water to get to them by boat or the roads there had been destroyed or were too muddy. Dara planned to visit them later on and find out how they had survived. He discovered, however, that there were some places that he just couldn't visit. As a result, access to these places was almost impossible and for some time they were completely cut off from the outside world. During the floods in Cambodia during September and October 2000, Dara visited a number of areas where there were serious floods. How did they manage during those times ? So you can imagine how difficult it must have been for the people living in such areas.

UNIT THREE : INTERVIEW AT WORK

A 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the dialogue. 3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Act the dialogue out.

Dr Ork Kak : Hello, Uddom. What can I do for you ?

Uddom : I had an appointment with Mr Puy Sem, Dr Kak, but apparently he's not very well today.

Dr Ork Kak : Right. Let's have a look at your file then. You're applying for promotion ?

Uddom : Yes.

Dr Ork Kak : How's your English coming on, Uddom ?

Uddom : I've completed the full course at CCE now.

Dr Ork Kak : CCE ?

Uddom : The Cambodian Centre for English.

Dr Ork Kak : Ah, yes. Well that's very good. How about your computer skills ?

Uddom : I studied computer there too, so I've got the basic skills now, although I'd like to learn more.

Dr Ork Kak : That's good. So with your new skills, you feel that you're ready for a higher category job with us ?

Uddom : Yes, Dr Kak.

Dr Ork Kak : Let's see. You're category D at the moment. Category C jobs would require you to work on your own or, from time to time, with foreign experts. If you were promoted, could you manage such responsibilities, do you think ?

Uddom : Well, I'd like to try, Dr Kak.

Dr Ork Kak : Good. I'll have a word with Mr Puy Sem then as soon as he's back and we'll give you a definite reply to your application.

Uddom : Thank you very much, Dr Kak.



- 1 Why did Uddom go to see Dr Ork Kak ?
- 2 Why did Uddom feel that he should apply for promotion ?
- 3 What skills did Uddom need in order to get a category C job ?
- 4 Why did Dr Kak want to know how Uddom's English was getting on ?
- 5 a) What kind of qualities did Uddom have and how do we know this ? b) What qualities did he need in order to get promotion ?

B 1 Use Tables A, B and C to write questions with their answers. 2 Check by asking and answering them.

<p>Could ...</p> <p>... Dr Ork Kak get information about Uddom,</p> <p>... Mr Puy Sem see Uddom,</p> <p>... Uddom manage his new responsibilities,</p> <p>... Uddom use a computer,</p> <p>... Uddom use English properly,</p>	A
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<p>if ...</p> <p>... Dr Ork Kak gave him one ?</p> <p>... he was promoted ?</p> <p>... he had to explain something to a foreign expert ?</p> <p>... Uddom had an appointment with him ?</p> <p>... she needed it ?</p>	B
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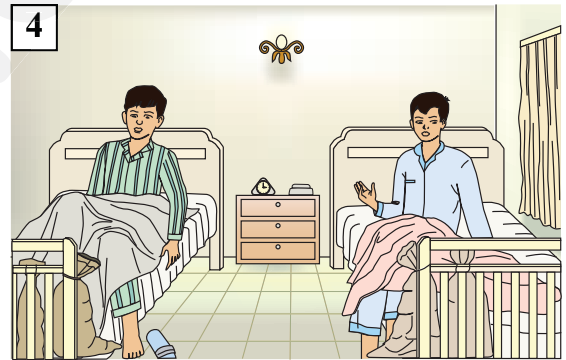
<p>Yes, s/he could/No, s/he couldn't, because ...</p> <p>... he's completed the full course at CCE.</p> <p>... he's a responsible person.</p> <p>... he's got basic computer skills.</p> <p>... she's got Uddom's file.</p> <p>... he wasn't well.</p>	C
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C Imagine that you are being interviewed for *either* a place at a college or university *or* a job. Write the dialogue of your interview.

CHAPTER TWENTY : FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND

UNIT ONE : A VILLAGE CHRISTMAS

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Look at the table. 3 Listen to Mike and his class at The Cambodian Centre for English. 4 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.



	T	F
1 Lots of people go to church at Christmas in England.		
2 Mike hasn't been home to England at Christmas for many years now.		
3 England is quite hot in December.		
4 Midnight Mass is a special Christmas ceremony.		
5 Father Christmas leaves presents every year for all the children in England.		
6 Children in England often wake up to find presents at the end of their beds on Christmas morning.		

B 1 Listen to the dialogue again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What was the date when Mike told his class about Christmas in his village in England ?
- 2 Where did processions of people from around Mike's village gather ?
- 3 Who made hot cakes and drinks to warm Mike's family up ?
- 4 Who put presents in socks at the ends of children's beds ?
- 5 Who do parents say put the presents there ?
- 6 What expectation made it difficult for Mike to sleep the night before Christmas when he was a child ?

C Use the tables to make 5 statements with ' *When ... (already)*' or ' *Before ...*' (see *Examples*).

When	Mike got to his parents' house, midnight last year, the rest of Mike's family got home,	Mike's class Mike's father Mike
Before	going to bed the night before Christmas, the lesson ended,	his family people

had	always become too excited gathered from all around Mike's village gone off to Midnight Mass heard about Christmas in his village made hot drinks and cakes	(already).
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Example :

Either : 1 When Mike got to his parents' house, his family had gone off to Midnight Mass already. (**correct**)

or 1 Before Mike got to his parents' house, his family had gone off to Midnight Mass. (**correct**)

but not 1 Before Mike got to his parents' house, his family had gone off to Midnight Mass already. (**wrong**)

UNIT TWO : AN ANCIENT FESTIVAL

A 1 Read the story. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

Christmas is celebrated by many people around the world, both in Christian countries and by citizens of other societies as well.

Christians observe December the 25th as the birthday of Christ, though there is evidence that a festival had been held at this time for thousands of years before Christ. Some of this evidence links the introduction of a festival at Christmas time to ceremonies held in ancient Egypt to offer thanks to Ra, the Egyptian sun god.

In England, late December is the time of winter when days are very short, with as few as eight hours of daylight. The weather is cold and almost all the leaves have fallen from the trees. In previous centuries, by this time, it was difficult for peasants living in the countryside to find food, while much of the previous season's harvest had already been used up.

After Christmas, however, the number of hours of daylight increases every day until around the 24th of June. For this reason, therefore, ancient peoples in northern Europe held a festival around the 24th of December to raise their hopes and celebrate the fact that the days would get longer, food would become easier to find, and spring would eventually come.

Nowadays, even in countries where the main religion is Christianity, many of the people who celebrate Christmas are either not Christians, or don't understand much about the religious aspect of the festival. Some people regret that both the Christian message about the birth of Jesus and the ancient festival marking the middle of winter have largely been forgotten. Most people in England now focus on such activities as giving and receiving presents, decorating their houses, watching special Christmas television shows and eating lots of rich food.

- 1 Why is December the 25th a special day for Christians ?
- 2 What type of ceremony was held in ancient Egypt at this time of year ?
- 3 Why is late December a difficult time in England ?
- 4 When are the longest hours of daylight in England ?
- 5 Why did ancient people in northern Europe hold a festival around the end of December ?
- 6 What aspects of Christmas do most people in England focus on nowadays ?

B 1 Listen to and read the stories in Unit One and Two again.
2 Then complete the sentences.

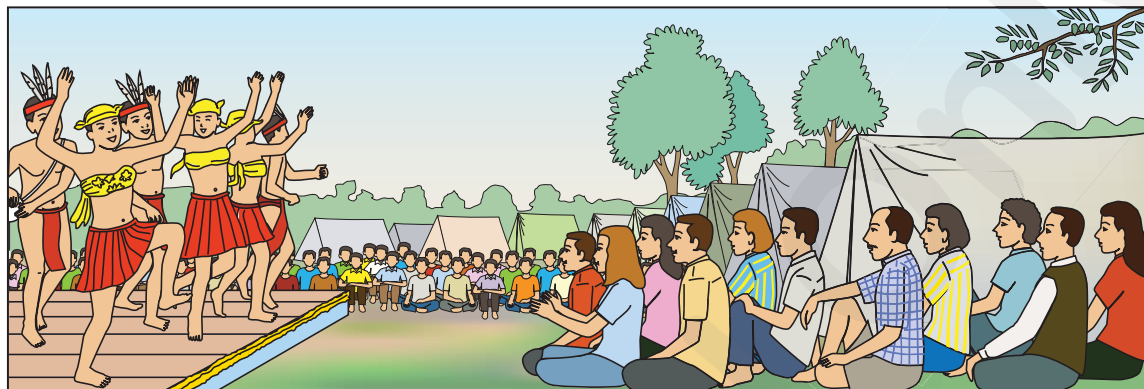
- 1 There is evidence that a festival ... during this season for thousands of years before Christ.
- 2 By the middle of winter, much of the previous season's harvest
- 3 When Mike's family got home, hot drinks and cakes ... by Mike's father.
- 4 Before the end of the lesson, the class ... about Christmas in an English village by their teacher, Mike.
- 5 When the children woke up, presents ... in socks at the end of their beds.

C 1 In pairs or small groups, make a list of Cambodian festivals and the months of the year in which they are celebrated.
2 Discuss why each festival is held when it is and make notes of your group's ideas.

D 1 Use your notes about Cambodian festivals to write about one or more of them and the time(s) when it/they is/are celebrated. 2 Write about the reasons why the festival(s) is/are celebrated at that time, rather than at any other time of the year.

UNIT THREE : A MODERN FESTIVAL

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the conversation between Lucy and Peter Smith. 3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Act the conversation out.



Lucy : What're you looking up, Peter ?

Peter : I'm going to go to the WOMAD Festival this year. I'm trying to find the phone number of the company that's selling the tickets.

Lucy : WOMAD ? What kind of festival's that ?

Peter : WOMAD stands for World Of Music And Dance. It's a three-day festival, which will be held next month, during the summer holiday. Bands and dance companies from all around the world are going to play music, dance and celebrate their different cultures. I can't wait !

Lucy : Where are you going to stay for the three days ?

Peter : Well, the festival's outside in the open air and two of my university friends are going to take a tent for us to sleep in. They camp there every year.

Lucy : It doesn't sound very comfortable !

Peter : No, but it's fun ! There're going to be concerts and exhibitions of dance from early morning until late at night every day. The people go, because they appreciate having access to a selection of styles from different parts of the world.

Lucy : Is it definite you're going ? How about Mum and Dad ? Have you told them yet ?

Peter : No, I haven't. I'm sure Dad won't mind, but is Mum going to approve ? She thinks I should find a job straight away this holiday and save some money to live on next year, when I'm back at university. She's going to go mad, if I disappear for three days !

- 1 What type of festival is Peter going to attend ?
- 2 Where will the dancers and musicians come from ?
- 3 How long is the festival going to last ?
- 4 Where is Peter going to stay during the festival ?
- 5 Does Peter think his mother will mind him going to the festival ? Why/Why not ?

B 1 Read the story. 2 Look at the clues. 3 Use them in the correct form to fill in the gaps.

sleep attend live take play come camp

Peter is a student. He ... from Oxbridge, but at the moment he ... in London, where he is studying art. Next month, he ... the WOMAD Festival, where people from all over the world ... their music. He is not going to stay in a hotel. Two of his university friends ... a tent to the festival and ... in it there, which they do every year. This year, Peter ... with his friends in their tent.

C Discussion : Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What type of music do you like most ? Do you have a favourite band, singer or piece of music ?
- 2 Do you like music from other countries ? Where can you see concerts or exhibitions of dance from abroad in Cambodia ?
- 3 Do you think you would enjoy going to a festival like the WOMAD Festival, and camping outside in a tent ?
- 4 What do you think your parents would say if you wanted to attend a festival like the WOMAD Festival ? Would they let you go ? Why/Why not ?