



ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និងកីឡា

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORT

# ENGLISH FOR CAMBODIA



## BOOK FOUR



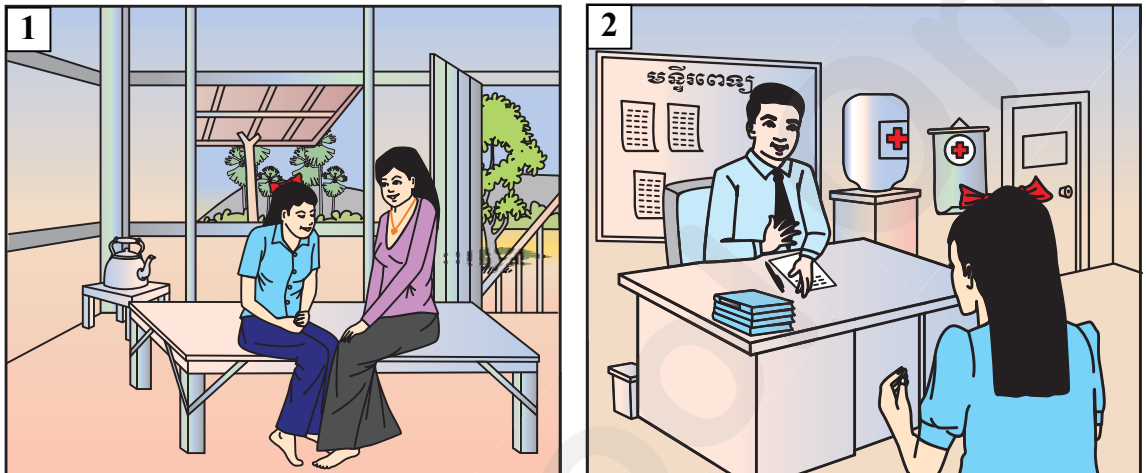
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PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTION HOUSE

# CHAPTER ONE : OCCUPATIONS

## UNIT ONE : GOOD NEWS IN SAMRONG

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read the dialogue and act it out.  
3 Ask and answer the questions.



- Rathana : I've got some excellent news for you, Socheata.  
Socheata : Really ! What is it ?  
Rathana : My elder sister's going to get married to Kim Seng's elder brother, Kim San.  
Socheata : Oh, really ! What does he do these days ?  
Rathana : He's a receptionist at Champa Hospital.  
Socheata : How long has he worked there ?  
Rathana : Since he left university. For about a year.  
Socheata : Didn't he want to work for the ministry like his father ?  
Rathana : Yes, but the Ministry wanted painters, carpenters and technicians and Kim San isn't good at those things.

- 1 What's Rathana's news ?
- 2 Who are going to get married ?
- 3 What has Kim San done since he left university ?
- 4 What does his father do ?
- 5 Why didn't Kim San get the same job as his father ?

**B** 1 Look at the clues in the table 1. 2 What are these people going to be ? Write your answers in your notebook (see *Example*).

dancer	doctor	electrician	footballer	musician
nurse	pilot	politician	singer	teacher

*Example* : Rathana wants to help sick people. She is going to become a nurse.

- 1 Raksmei likes to study classical music. He ...
- 2 Socheata is studying medicine at the university. She ...
- 3 Pisey is interested in politics. She ...
- 4 Rathana's elder brother, Rathanak, is learning how to repair radios and televisions. He ...
- 5 Piset likes learning about planes. He ...

**C** 1 Look at the table 2. 2 Ask questions with '*How long*?' and answer them with '*since*' and '*for*' (see *Example*).

- |   |
|---|
| 1 Ratha became a monk in 1995.            |
| 2 Rathanak became an electrician in 1996. |
| 3 Dara became a journalist in 1987.       |
| 4 Socheata went to university in 1996.    |
| 5 Mao Rita became a taxi driver in 1992.  |
| 6 Mao Thy was born in England in 1983.    |

*Example* :

Student 1 : How long has Ratha been a monk ?

Student 2 : Since 1995. He's been a monk for five years.

## UNIT TWO : THE NEWS

### A Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you ever watch the news on the television ?
- 2 Do you ever listen to the news on the radio ?
- 3 Do you ever read the news in a newspaper ?
- 4 If you read a newspaper, which one do you read ?
- 5 What kind of news are you interested in ?

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



Mr Keo Dara and Mrs Susan Jones are journalists. They are talking about the current news.

Dara : Susan, there's been a fire in Champa. It destroyed many houses.

Susan : Really ? Yesterday evening I watched the television. During the news, the reporter described a big forest fire in Indonesia. It's destroying all the trees.

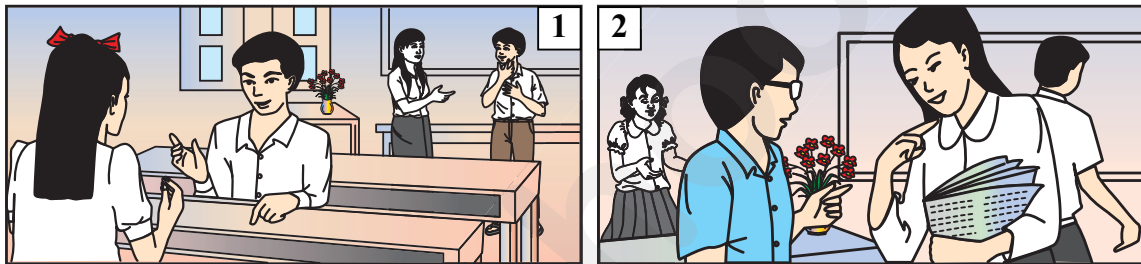
Dara : Oh dear. What can they do about it ?

Susan : It's a very difficult task. The president has met the minister who has responsibility for forests. But the minister demanded a lot of money because he needs a lot of firemen.



		<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
1	A fire in Champa destroyed many trees.		
2	Dara described a big forest fire in Indonesia.		
3	It is a difficult task to stop the forest fire.		
4	The President demanded a lot of money.		
5	The minister who has responsibility for forests needs a lot of firemen.		

**C** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Copy the table below into your notebook. 3 Now listen to Rathana and Kim Seng. They are asking and answering the questions in Section A. Listen to their answers and fill in your table. 4 Then listen to Sophy and Bora. Listen to their answers and fill in your table.



Questions	Rathana	Kim Seng	Sophy	Bora
TV				
Radio				
Paper (Y/N)				
Paper (Which)				
Kind of news				

**D** Now Rathana is asking Sophy about Bora, and Sophy is asking Rathana about Kim Seng (see *Example*). Use your table in section C to complete Rathana and Sophy's dialogue :

*Example* :

Rathana : Does Bora ever watch the news on the television ?

Sophy : Yes he does. Does Kim Seng ever watch the ... ?

## UNIT THREE : LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT

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

- 1 Who can you see in the picture ?
- 2 What is he reading ?
- 3 Where is he ?



Mr Kim Neak teaches Piset's cousin, Kim Seng. He has received a letter from Piset's parents who have a big electrical company in Phnom Penh. Here is the letter.

Dear Mr Kim Neak,  
How are you ? I hope you are keeping well in Champa. Here in Phnom Penh, I and my wife are keeping well. Recently we have

been looking for a bigger office and now we have found one. We are going to make a contract with the landlord next month and then we are going to move into it.

I am sure that there are some students from Samrong Upper Secondary School who are looking for employment, but who do not know any employers. I am happy to tell you that we need a new employee for our new office who could work with us as a clerk. We want someone who is intelligent and who will be interested in the job.

I am sending you some application forms for anyone who is interested. Tell them to return the forms to us as soon as possible. We are going to visit Champa next week for the interviews and will see you then.

With many thanks for your help.

**B** 1 Read the story and letter again. 2 Look at the table. Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information. 3 Then ask and answer the questions.

	T	F
1 Mr Neak has written a letter to Piset's parents.		
2 Piset's parents are going to move to Champa.		
3 Piset's parents need a receptionist.		
4 Piset's parents know Mr Neak.		
5 Piset's parents want Mr Neak to work for them.		
6 The application forms are for Mr Neak's students.		

- 1 How do Piset's parents know Mr Neak ?
- 2 Why do Piset's parents want to move their office ?
- 3 When are they going to move their office ?
- 4 Why are they sending application forms to Mr Neak ?
- 5 Why are they going to visit Champa next week ?

**C** Match the tables with 'who' and 'which' (see *Example*).

1) Mr Neak is a teacher.	a) They want employment.
2) Mr Neak got a letter.	b) They were intelligent.
3) Piset's parents have an electrical company.	c) It is in Phnom Penh.
4) Mr Neak has many students.	d) It came from Phnom Penh.
5) He gave forms to students.	e) He teaches Grade 10.

*Example* : 1 Mr Kim Neak is a teacher who teaches Grade 10.

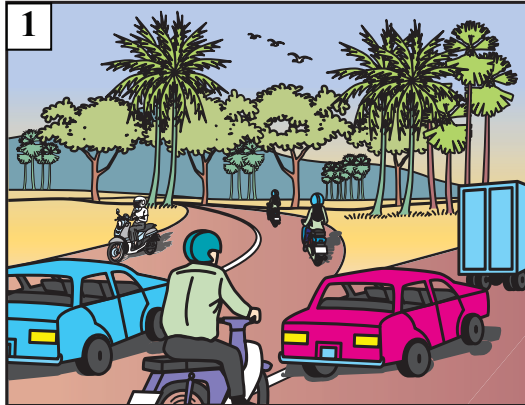
**D** Use the table to make 5 statements with 'They are going to ... .'

change		friend in Champa.
return	their	interview for a job.
rent	an	old office.
have	a	new office in Phnom Penh.
visit		application forms quickly.

## CHAPTER TWO : TRAFFIC

### UNIT ONE : TRAFFIC IN CAMBODIA TODAY

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read the story. 3 Ask the questions and write your answers in your notebook.



Socheata is sitting with her friend, Rathana in a cafe. Socheata is talking about the traffic in Cambodia.

“There are such a lot of vehicles living in Phnom Penh now. There are more people living there. There aren’t enough roads and many of them are too small. This causes many accidents every day. Of course sometimes accidents happen outside the city. Although there aren’t any motorways, the traffic sometimes travels too fast in the countryside and vehicles don’t slow down when they come to a village.”

“Yes, I know” said Rathana. “I think we should have more traffic signs. I saw an accident yesterday. A motorbike was speeding along the road to Champa when it came to a corner and hit a cyclo. “To prevent more accidents like that in the future, everybody must abide by the traffic law.” Said Socheata.

- 1 What are Socheata and Rathana talking about ?
- 2 Why has the number of vehicles increased in Phnom Penh ?
- 3 What causes many accidents every day ?
- 4 Where do accidents happen ?
- 5 Where did Rathana see an accident ?

**B** Use the tables to make 6 more true statements (see *Example*).

There	is
	isn't
	are
	aren't

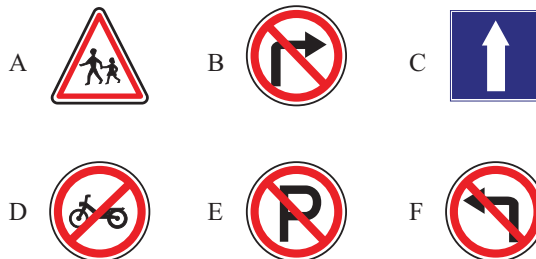
*Example :*

- 1 There are lots of people living in Phnom Penh.

too	people living	in	Cambodia.
many	roads		
much	many accidents		
enough	motorways		
any	traffic signs	in	Phnom Penh.
lots of	much traffic		
	vehicles		

**C** 1 Look at the traffic signs. 2 Read the statements and match them with the traffic signs. 3 Then fill in the gaps.

- 1 No motorbike
- 2 School
- 3 No left turn
- 4 No right turn
- 5 No parking
- 6 One way street



Mr Kim Neak was driving towards Champa, when he saw the traffic ... , so he didn't turn left. He ... on and then he turned the ... . When Mr Neak saw the ... traffic light, he ... down and stopped. Then the lights turned ... and he came to his school. He ... right into the school gate and there were Piset's parents.



## UNIT TWO : A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

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



Last Sunday, Monica was waiting at a bus stop, when she saw a traffic accident near a crossroads. A policeman asked her about what she saw.

Policeman : What did you see ?

Monica : Well, I was waiting at the bus stop when I saw a boy on a bicycle. Generally, these young boys go too fast and I know it's dangerous.

Policeman : And was it ?

Monica : Yes. A car came across the road to the traffic lights there. They were red, but the driver didn't stop. He turned left and hit the boy.

Policeman : So what did you do ?

Monica : Well, I was very concerned and ran to that phone box and called the hospital. An ambulance arrived quickly and after its arrival I spoke to a nurse.

Policeman : Thank you. That's perfect. Would you like to visit the boy in hospital now ?

Monica : Oh, yes, please. I would.

Policeman : Then I'll take you there.

- 1 Why did a policeman ask Monica some questions ?
- 2 How do young boys usually ride their bicycles ?
- 3 What colour were the traffic lights when the car hit the boy ?
- 4 Why was Monica concerned ?
- 5 What do you think Monica spoke to the nurse about ?
- 6 Why do you think she wanted to visit the boy in hospital ?

**B** **1 Read the story. 2 Look at the clues in brackets. 3 Copy the story into your notebook and fill in the gaps.**

Nara is talking to the policeman in the hospital.

“I am ... (**stay/stayed/staying**) with my sister in Phnom Penh. This morning I ... (**am/was/were**) riding a bicycle in the middle of the city when I ... (**had/have/has**) the accident. I ... (**am/was/were**) near some traffic lights when a car ... (**come/came/comes**) round the corner and hit me.

I ... (**fall/fell/falls**) onto the ground and hurt myself badly. Then this kind lady ... (**arrive/arrives/arrived**) and she ... (**help/helped/helps**) me. Her name is Monica and sometimes she visits my village.”

**C** **The policeman is asking Nara some questions about the accident. Write the questions in your notebook. Then act out the dialogue.**

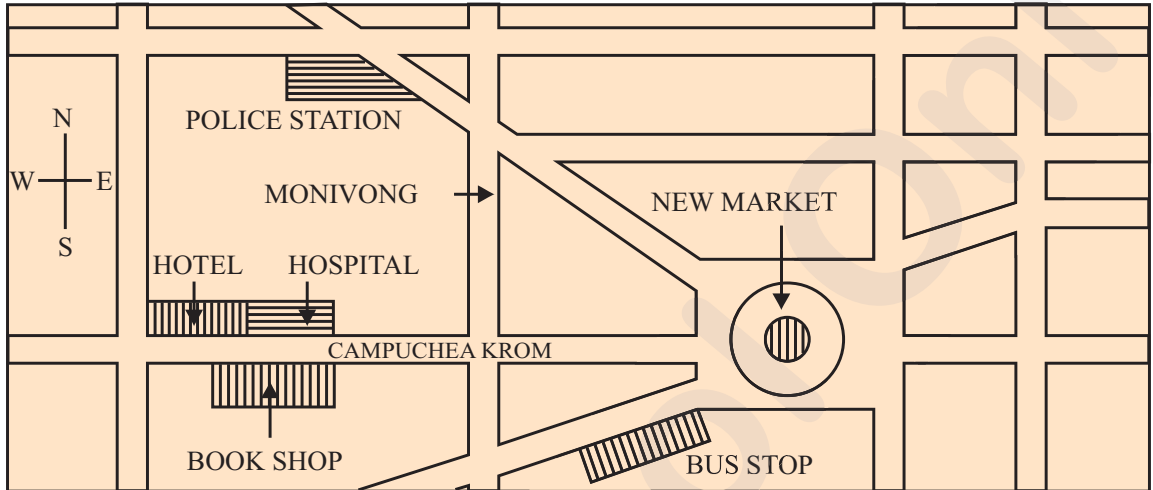
Questions	Answers
1 ... ?	Nara.
2 ... ?	11 years old.
3 ... ?	Samrong.
4 ... ?	With my sister in Phnom Penh.

**D** **Ask and answer questions about yourselves.**

- 1 Have you ever seen/had/read about/heard about an accident ?
- 2 What do you think causes traffic accidents in Cambodia ?
- 3 What are the roads like near your school/home ?
- 4 How can we avoid accidents ?

## UNIT THREE : WHERE IS THE HOSPITAL ?

- A** 1 Talk about the map. 2 Read the story and then listen to the dialogue. 3 Look at the statements in the table. Are they true or false ? If false, give the correct information.



After Monica visited Nara in the hospital, she went to Samrong to see Nara's mother, Mrs Touch Thida. Now listen to Mrs Touch Thida and Monica.

		T	F
1	Thida knows where Nara's hospital is.		
2	Monica will protect Thida in Phnom Penh.		
3	The bus station is near the New Market.		
4	There aren't any traffic lights on Monivong.		
5	The hospital is about 300 metres from the New Market.		

- B** 1 Listen to the dialogue again. 2 Answer the questions.

- Why did Monica go to Samrong ?
- Why does Thida want to go to Phnom Penh ?
- How will they get from Samrong to Phnom Penh ?
- What is the circle on the map ?
- How will they get from the bus station to the hospital ?
- What is opposite the hospital ?

- C** 1 Look at the map in A and listen to the dialogue again.  
 2 Read the story and dialogue below and fill in the gaps.  
 3 Listen to the dialogue in A again and check the gaps.

The next morning Monica and Thida got on the bus and went to Phnom Penh.

Monica : Now, Thida, can you find the hospital ?  
 Thida : Yes, I think so. Is that the New Market ?  
 Monica : Yes, that's right.  
 Thida : So now we turn ... . Oh, yes, I can see the traffic lights.  
 Monica : Very good, Mrs Thida.  
 Thida : Now we're in Monivong. Are those the ... traffic lights ?  
 Monica : Yes, that's right.  
 Thida : Ah, here we are. So this is Kampuchea Krom and we turn ... .  
 Monica : Yes, that's right. Can you see the hospital now ?  
 Thida : Oh, yes. There it is on the ... . But first I'll buy a book for Nara in this bookshop ... .  
 Monica : And how about having lunch in that hotel next to the hospital ?  
 Thida : Yes, it looks nice.

- D** 1 Look at Tables A and B and match the words to make 10 new ones (see *Example*). 2 Write the words in your notebook.

**A**

**B**

air	book	bus	car
cross	motor	note	post
	railway	traffic	

book	light	office	park
roads	port	shop	station
	stop	way	

*Example* : 1 airport

## CHAPTER THREE : SHOPPING

### UNIT ONE : MRS TOUCH THIDA'S SHOP

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures and ask and answer the questions about them. 2 Read the story. 3 Then check your answers.



**Picture 1**

- 1 What can you see ?
- 2 Where is it ?



**Picture 2**

- 3 What can you see ?
- 4 What are the people doing ?

After a few days, Mrs Touch Thida's son got better and she returned to Samrong. In Champa Mrs Touch Thida has a big general store. It is a favourite with the people there. It's on a corner of a main street and has large doors on two sides.

Mrs Touch Thida has had her shop for ten years and now she is making a good profit. Several years ago, she used to make a small profit, because her shop was small. But she saved her money carefully and slowly she made extra shelves and her shop grew bigger and bigger.

These days Mrs Touch Thida sells all kinds of food in her shop. For example, she sells fresh vegetables like cucumbers, potatoes and cabbages. Her shop also sells sea food, like fish and crabs, and meat, like chicken, pork and beef.



**B** 1 Read the story again. 2 Look at the answers. Then write the questions to the answers in your notebook.

- 1 ... ? After a few days. [Two questions.]
- 2 ... ? She is a shopkeeper.
- 3 ... ? It is on the corner of a main street in Champa.
- 4 ... ? Several years ago.
- 5 ... ? She saved her money and made extra shelves.
- 6 ... ? Cucumbers, potatoes and cabbages.

**C** Word Square. Write down as many words as you can find.

*Example :* 1 CuCumber

B	A	N	A	N	A	S	K	S	O
F	R	E	S	H	E	M	E	W	S
C	A	B	B	A	G	E	T	E	A
U	S	O	O	N	G	A	T	E	V
C	U	P	O	P	O	T	A	T	E
U	G	R	K	R	O	U	N	D	O
M	A	I	S	O	A	P	O	R	K
B	R	C	O	F	F	E	E	I	S
E	H	E	R	I	S	X	C	C	T
R	I	P	O	T	A	T	O	E	O
F	I	S	H	O	L	R	M	E	R
A	V	E	G	E	T	A	B	L	E

**D** Look at Tables A and B and join the statements with ‘but now’.

*Example :* 1 Mrs Touch Thida used to be a farmer but now she is a shopkeeper.

A	B
1) Mrs Touch Thida used to be a farmer	a) she has a big one
2) She used to have a small general store	b) it has a lot of them
3) The store used to have a few shelves	c) she makes a big one
4) She used to make a small profit.	d) she is a shopkeeper

## UNIT TWO : PETER GOES SHOPPING

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the story and dialogue.  
3 Act the dialogue out. 4 Complete the questions. 5 Then ask and answer them.



This morning Peter wanted to buy a blouse because he is going to send it to his friend, Monica, in Cambodia.

Shopkeeper : May I help you, sir ?

Peter : Yes please. I'm looking for a blouse. I like this blue one. How much are you charging for it ?

Shopkeeper : Fifteen pounds, sir.

Peter : Oh dear. Do you have any cheaper ones ?

Shopkeeper : Yes, sir. We're offering these at a special twenty percent discount rate.

Peter : I'll have this pink one. I like the bunch of flowers on it. Can I pay with a cheque ? I don't have enough cash on me.

Shopkeeper : No problem, sir. Here's your receipt.

- 1 ... did Peter want to buy a blouse ?
- 2 ... didn't he buy the blue blouse ?
- 3 ... was the pink blouse cheaper than the blue one ?
- 4 ... did Peter see a bunch of flowers ?
- 5 ... did he want to pay for the pink blouse with a cheque ?

**B** 1 Read the story and dialogue. The words in the dialogue are in the wrong order. 2 Put the words in the dialogue in the correct order. 3 Then act the dialogue out.

Lucy is talking to her younger brother, Peter.

- Lucy : this did go where morning you ?  
 Peter : in the shopping went town I.  
 Lucy : you to did buy what want ?  
 Peter : Monica's blouse for a birthday.  
 Lucy : nice find you one did a ?  
 Peter : one it's pink picture on with it yes, a a.  
 Lucy : picture kind of what ?  
 Peter : of flowers of it's bunch a.

**C** Crossword puzzle : 1 Copy the puzzle into your notebook. 2 Fill in the gaps and write the words across the square.

- 1 "I will only ... you twelve pounds," the shopkeeper said.
- 2 Peter wanted to pay for the blouse by ... .
- 3 Monica liked the ... of flowers on her present from Peter very much.
- 4 The blue one was too ... .
- 5 The shopkeeper gave him a good ... on the pink blouse.
- 6 The shopkeeper charged Peter twelve ... for the pink blouse.
- 7 The shopkeeper sold some of the blouses at a special discount ... .
- 8 Now look at Number 8 *down* in your square. What did the shopkeeper give Peter ?

1			8						
	2								
3									
4									
		5							
			6						
	7								

## UNIT THREE : IN THE MARKET

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



This morning Monica met her friend, Socheata, in the market near her home in Phnom Penh.

Monica : Hello Socheata, how are you ?

Socheata : Oh, I'm fine thank you, Monica. And you ?

Monica : I'm fine too. Are you buying an iron ?

Socheata : No, I bought this iron yesterday, but it doesn't work.  
Now I want a refund.

Monica : I see. Socheata, my birthday party is next week.  
Could you help me prepare the food ?

Socheata : Yes, of course, but won't you buy take-away food ?

Monica : No. I used to do that when I had a party but if you help me, I can cook everything at home.

Socheata : Is it a big party ?

Monica : Yes, so there'll be a lot of work. Can I pay you for your help, Socheata ?

Socheata : Oh no, Monica. I don't need any payment.

- 1 Why does Socheata want a refund for her iron ?
- 2 What did Monica used to do when she had a party ?
- 3 What will she do if Socheata helps her this time ?

- 4 Why will there be a lot of work for Socheata at Monica's party ?
- 5 Why does Monica want to pay Socheata for her help, do you think ?

**B** 1 Look at the picture. 2 Look at the clues. 3 Use the clues to ask and answer the questions about the things in the shop (see *Example*).



bananas biscuits cabbages cigarettes  
cucumbers oranges potatoes

above beside/next to in between on under

bag basket box packet shelf

*Example* : Student 1 : Where are the bananas ?  
Student 2 : On the shelf above the vegetables, under the biscuits and cigarettes, beside the oranges. Where are the biscuits ?

**C** Which word is different ? Explain why.

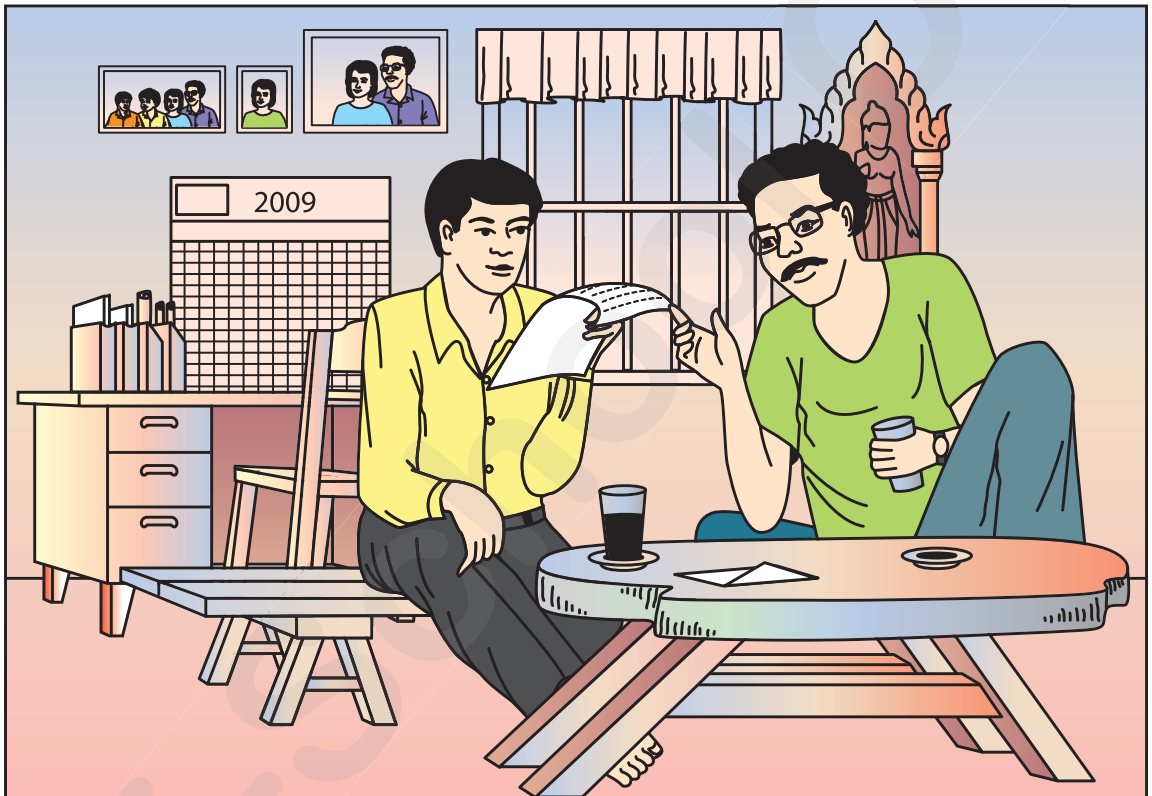
- |   |              |          |                |            |
|---|--------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | potato       | cucumber | orange         | cabbage    |
| 2 | fish         | pork     | chicken        | beef       |
| 3 | receptionist | shelf    | shop assistant | shopkeeper |
| 4 | refund       | cash     | take-away      | receipt    |
| 5 | shop         | bank     | store          | market     |



## CHAPTER FOUR : FUTURE PLANS

### UNIT ONE : A TRIP TO ENGLAND

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



		T	F
1	Mr Keo Dara is going to visit France next week.		
2	He is going to leave Cambodia soon.		
3	He is going to travel with his manager.		
4	Mr Kim Neak knows how long Mr Dara is going for.		
5	Mr Dara's trip is part of a particular project.		

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

- 1 Where is Mr Keo Dara going to travel ?
- 2 Who is he going to travel with ?
- 3 When are they going to travel ?
- 4 Who is making all the arrangements for the journey ?
- 5 What is 'Better Communications For Able Journalists' ?
- 6 What is Mr Dara aiming to become ?

- C** 1 Copy the table in your notebook. 2 Listen to the second dialogue. 3 Use the information to fill in the table.  
4 Then listen to the dialogue again and check your table.

Day	Morning	Afternoon
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		

- D** 1 Look at the table. 2 What is Mr Keo Dara going to do ?  
3 Write 5 true sentences from the table.

meet	from Phnom Penh	at meeting in London.
visit	a better journalist	there.
become	other journalist	on Tuesday morning.
fly	in England	after his visit to London.
arrive	a famous library	on Monday afternoon.

Start your sentences like this :

- 1 Mr Keo Dara is going to ... .
- 2 He is going to ... .

- 4 Then write your sentences in order to make a paragraph about Mr Keo Dara's trip to England.

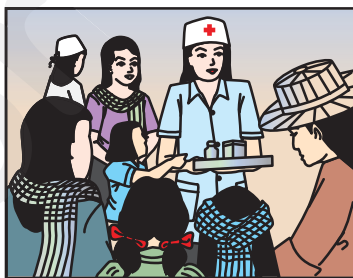
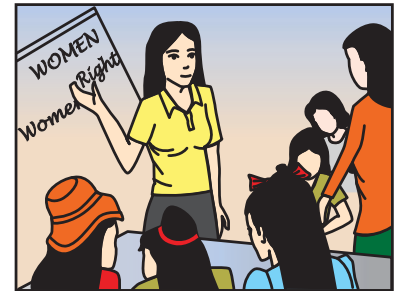
## UNIT TWO : FUTURE PLANS

**A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read the story. 3 Choose the correct statement.



Chan Rathanak is twenty years old. He left school after Grade Nine and now works as an electrician in Champa. One day he told his sister's friend, Keo Socheata, "I know how to repair radios and televisions, but I want to learn more." "I've got a good idea," said Socheata. "I'm going to see my friend, Pisey, soon. Her parents have a shop in Phnom Penh. I'll ask them to help you." "Is their shop as big as mine?" asked Rathanak. "You can't compare it with yours," Socheata replied. "Your shop is small. Theirs is the biggest one in Phnom Penh."

Pisey's parents manage a big company but Pisey isn't going to become a businesswoman in the future. "Some girls and women in Cambodia still have particularly difficult lives and I feel very concerned, but how can I help them?" Pisey asked her friend, Socheata. "Well, you have a choice, Pisey," Socheata explained. "You must become a politician. Cambodia needs women politicians like you."



Rathanak's sister, Rathana, is in Grade Ten at Samrong High School but in two years she is going to leave school and become a nurse. She feels particularly concerned about the health of girls and women. "The Ministry of Health is going to manage a project in village areas in the future and I've decided to work on it." she told her friend, Socheata.

- 1 Rathanak is going to study ... .  
(a) in Champa (b) with Socheata (c) in Grade Nine  
(d) in Phnom Penh
- 2 Pisey's parents are ... .  
(a) business people (b) nurses (c) politicians  
(d) electricians
- 3 Pisey doesn't have any choice about ... .  
(a) women's lives in Cambodia (b) her future job  
(c) being a businesswoman (d) her parent's company
- 4 Rathana wants to become a ... .  
(a) doctor (b) nurse (c) project manager (d) receptionist
- 5 Rathana is going to leave her school ... .  
(a) after Grade 9 (b) in the future (c) soon (d) after Grade 11

**B Ask and answer the questions.**

- 1 What does Rathanak want to learn more about ?
- 2 What can you buy in Pisey's parent's shop, do you think ?
- 3 Who do Pisey and Rathana want to help ?
- 4 How are they going to help them ?
- 5 What kind of project is the Ministry of Health going to manage, do you think ?

**C 1 Read the table. 2 Use it to make 8 true statements with 'is going to' or 'isn't going to' (see Example).**

The Ministry	work	in a big shop in Phnom Penh.
Pisey	ask	Pisey's parents to help her friend.
Socheata	manage	a politician and help poor women. in her parents' company.
Rathanak	become	a nurse in the future.
Rathana	leave	school after Grade Twelve.
She	study	[on] a health project for women.

*Example : 1* The Ministry is going to manage a health project for women.

## UNIT THREE : THE NEW OFFICE BOY

A

1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read the story.

3 Ask the questions and write your answers in your notebook.



Pisey's mother was concerned about the clerk in her office. He couldn't find an important file again. "Our company needs good management. What are we going to do?" She asked her husband. "We'll have to get a new clerk dear," her husband replied. "I was considering that but where are we going to find a good one?" Pisey's mother asked. "That new boy from Samrong's studying hard to be a technician. Perhaps he could be a clerk and study in the evening," her husband replied. "Yes, that's an excellent idea but who's going to pay for his private classes?" Asked Pisey's mother. "We're going to pay for them, of course," replied her husband.

The next day Pisey's mother spoke to Rathanak. He felt pleased, but also afraid. "Is it reasonable for a Grade 9 student to become a clerk?" he asked her. "We've given this a lot of consideration," explained Pisey's mother. "We think you're going to manage very well and we've a lot of experience. If you make the right decision, you'll be able to change your destiny. Your future will be better than before." "Thank you very much," said Rathanak. "You're right. I'm going to accept the new job and study in the evenings."



- 1 Why was Pisey's mother concerned about her clerk ?
- 2 Who is going to be the new clerk ?



- 3 Why did Rathanak feel afraid when Pisey's mother spoke to him ?
- 4 What kind of 'experience' is Pisey's mother talking about, do you think ?
- 5 What is Rathanak going to study in the evenings, do you think ?

**B** 1 Look at the clues. 2 What are Pisey's parents and Rathanak going to do ? Use the clues to make 5 true statements about them.

... a new clerk      ... for Rathanak's classes  
 ... his new job very well      ... his destiny      ... the new job

accept    change    get    manage    pay

**C** 1 Read the story. It is in the wrong order.  
 2 Write it in the correct order in your notebook.

Pisey's parents were very pleased with him. "Our new clerk is perfect. In the evening he studied hard in his private classes. Rathanak started his new job and worked very hard in the office. He knows everything about files. He became a good clerk and an excellent technician. And he knows all about televisions and radios too." "We've made the right decision," they said.

**D** 1 Read the questions. 2 Use your answers to write about your future plans.

- 1) What do you particularly enjoy studying at school ?
- 2) What job do you plan to get in the future ? Why ?
- 3) What are you going to do to get your job ?

**Start writing about your future plans, like this :**

At school, I particularly like studying ... .

## CHAPTER FIVE : THE NEWS

### UNIT ONE : A TRAGIC EVENT

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

Some weeks after Dara returned to Cambodia from England, he went to Phnom Penh. He wanted to see his friend, Susan, who is also a journalist.



Susan : I haven't seen you for a long time, Dara. I

heard you made a trip to London recently.

Dara : Yes, I was sent there by The Asian Journalists' Association. I joined it last month.

Susan : How many of you were sent ?

Dara : Two of us. My manager and me.

Susan : And what was the purpose of your trip, Dara ?

Dara : Well, the project was called 'Better Communications For Able Journalists' but my manager also wanted to find out about the extent of the recent drug problem. He has a personal interest in it. One of his employees was shot by thieves recently.

Susan : Oh, how tragic.

Dara : Yes. They wanted money for drugs. Did you read about it in the newspaper ?

Susan : Yes. I read about it a few days ago. Did your manager find out more about the drug problem ?

Dara : Yes. He collected some important, new data.

- 1 What do Dara and Susan do ?
- 2 Who was sent to London ?
- 3 What did Dara's manager want to find out about ?
- 4 Why did he want to find out about it ?
- 5 What kind of information did he manage to get ?
- 6 Who was shot by thieves ?
- 7 Why was he shot ?

**B** 1 Copy the statements into your notebook. 2 Look at the clues and use them (in the correct form) to fill in the gaps.

catch demand find out go know see show write

- 1 Dara ... Susan for three years.
- 2 Hasn't Susan ... him recently ?
- 3 He ... to England a month ago.
- 4 His manager ... more about the drug problem when he was in London.
- 5 The thieves ... the young man's money.
- 6 The police ... the thieves already.
- 7 Dara's manager ... about the drug problem in the newspaper a few days ago.
- 8 Susan ... a lot of concern for Dara's manager and his employee.

**C** Use the statements to make questions and then answer them.

*Example* : Student 1 : Who was asked some questions ?  
 Student 2 : Dara. What ... ?

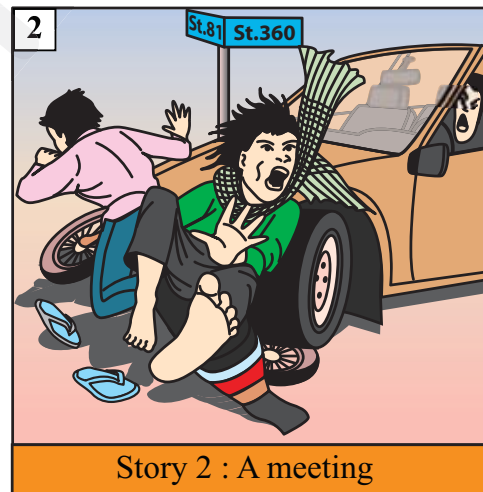
- 1 Dara was asked some questions =
- 2 The association in England was called The British Journalists' Association =
- 3 The young man was shot by thieves =
- 4 The important, new data was given to Dara's manager by The British Journalists' Association =

## UNIT TWO : THE SEVEN O’CLOCK NEWS

### A Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Have you got a radio ?
- 2 **Either** If you do have one, ...
  - (a) how long have you had it ?
  - (b) what time do you usually listen to it ?**Or** If you don’t have one, ...
  - (c) have you ever listened to a radio ?
- 3 Have you ever listened to the news on a radio ?

### B 1 Talk about Pictures 1 and 2. 2 Look at the clues. 3 Match the pictures with the stories. 4 Read the sentences. 5 Match them with either story 1 or story 2. 6 Now listen to the news on the radio and check your answers.



- 1 Approximately 50 companies attended the meeting.
- 2 The car was speeding along Road 360.
- 3 The man was identified the following morning.
- 4 The government wanted the companies to associate under a special investment union.
- 5 The man was involved in drugs.

- C** 1 Look at the clues. They are all verbs.  
2 Use the correct form of the verbs to fill in the gaps.

catch hold identify involve ride say speed want

- 1 A young man and his mother were ... in a bad accident yesterday afternoon.
- 2 The man in the car was ... along Road 360 when the young man and his mother were ... a motorbike along Road 51.
- 3 When the man ran away, he was ... by the police.
- 4 The news reporter ... the man was ... by the police the following morning.
- 5 A meeting was ... in Phnom Penh yesterday.
- 6 The government ... to manage new investments easily through its special investment union.

- D** 1 Listen to the news again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.  
3 Write your answers in your notebook.

- 1 How were the young man and his mother badly hurt ?
- 2 What did the man in the car do after he hit the motorbike ?
- 3 Where were the young man and his mother coming from and where were they going to ?
- 4 Why couldn't the man in the car escape from the accident ?
- 5 How was he identified ?
- 6 What did the police discover about him ?
- 7 What was the government considering at its meeting ?
- 8 Who attended the meeting ?
- 9 What was discussed at the meeting ?
- 10 Who were invited to associate under a special investment union ?

## UNIT THREE : A STRANGE STORY

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

Dara : I've just read a strange story in today's newspaper.

Susan : Really ? What was it about ?

Dara : A meeting of South Asian countries in New Delhi. The main discussion was about defence.

Susan : Defence ? By which country against which country ?

Dara : Well, that's what a reporter asked. One of the foreign ministers referred to a few countries but of course, he wasn't exact.

Susan : Oh, I've read so many stories like that before.

Dara : I don't know why meetings like that are held or stories like that are printed.

Susan : I do. Ministers enjoy having a nice time in five-star hotels and the newspaper didn't have a better story !



- 1 What was the meeting in New Delhi about ?
- 2 What did one of the foreign ministers refer to ?
- 3 What wasn't he exact about ?
- 4 What didn't Dara know ?
- 5 Susan says ministers enjoy having a nice time in five-star hotels and the newspaper didn't have a better story. Is it a joke or is she being serious, do you think ? Explain why.
- 6 Why did Dara think the story in the newspaper was strange, do you think ?



- B** 1 Copy the table into your exercise book and complete it.  
 2 Use the table to complete the statements below.  
 3 Then ask and answer questions about the statements (see *Example*).

1	A meeting ... in New Delhi last weekend.	ask		asked
2	Defence ... at the meeting of foreign ministers.	refer	was/were	...
3	Following the meeting, a lot of questions ... .	...		held
4	One or two countries ... to by a foreign minister.	discuss		...
5	Many meetings ... in expensive hotels last year.			

*Example :*

Student 1 : What was ... in New Delhi last weekend ?

Student 2 : A ... . What was ... ?

- C** 1 Use the clues to fill in the gaps. 2 What did : (i) Susan ask Dara ? (ii) Dara say ? (iii) the foreign minister say ? Ask these questions and use your completed statements to answer them (see *Example*).

country	defence	meetings	story	systems
---------	---------	----------	-------	---------

- 1 “What was the strange ... about ?”
- 2 “Which country wanted to discuss ... ?”
- 3 “I don’t know why such strange ... are held.”
- 4 “One or two countries are afraid because their defence ... are weak.”
- 5 “No ... is afraid of any particular country.”

*Example :*

Student 1 : What did Susan ask Dara ?

Student 2 : She asked him what the strange ... . What else ... ?

## CHAPTER SIX : GHOST STORY

### UNIT ONE : THE HAUNTED HOUSE

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

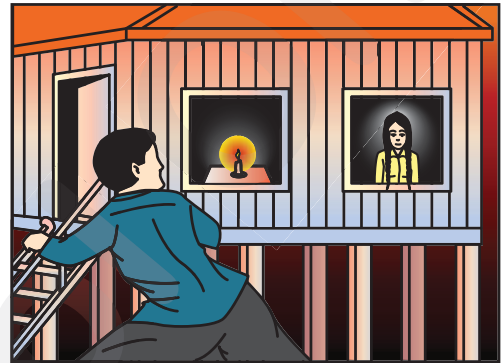
- 1 Do you believe in ghosts ?  
Why ?
- 2 Have you ever seen one ?

Mr Kim Neak is telling his Grade 10 English class a story.

“I want to tell you about a house in Samrong. I have known it since I was a small child. From the outside it seems like any other wooden, village house, but it is haunted. Now the house is empty but a few years ago a poor family used to live there. At first they liked living there, but after a few months they disappeared. They left because of some horrible experiences.”

“They said a ghost used to haunt them during the night. Sometimes they even saw the ghost. They said it was a young woman with a baby in her arms. At other times they heard strange sounds. Was the woman singing to her baby or was the baby crying ? They didn’t know.”

“I often used to walk past that house, but I never saw or heard anything. I wasn’t surprised, because I didn’t believe in ghosts. Then, about three months ago, I walked past the house late at night. Suddenly I heard a noise. I looked up and was surprised. There was a light on in the house. Then I saw her. She was looking at me through the window. I shouted for help and ran as fast as I could. Since then I have never walked past that house.”



**B Ask and answer the questions.**

- 1 How long has Mr Kim Neak known the haunted house ?
- 2 Why did the poor family leave the house ?
- 3 What did the ghost look like ?
- 4 What strange sounds did the poor family hear ?
- 5 Why did Mr Kim Neak look up at the house ?
- 6 Why was he surprised ?
- 7 Why did he run away and never walk past the house again ?
- 8 Do you think Mr Kim Neak believes in ghosts now ? Why ?

**C 1 Look at the clues. 2 Look at the table. 3 Then use the clues with 'used to' to match A and B in the table.**

haunt live tell walk

A	B
1) The woman and her baby	a) in the haunted house.
2) A ghost	b) ghost stories to his students.
3) Mr Kim Neak/He	c) the poor family at night.
4) The poor family	d) past the house during the day.
	e) in the house.

*Example :* 1 The woman and her baby used to ... .

**D 1 Read the story. 2 Put it in the correct order.**

Then one day the woman received a letter from the government. Many years ago the woman lived in the house with her husband and baby son. Her friends told her to be reasonable, but slowly she and her baby died. Now I want to tell you about the history of the young woman and her baby. Generally he returned home after only a few weeks, but one time he left home and he didn't return. She read the letter and then she cried a lot and stopped eating. They were a happy family, but her husband often used to leave his wife and son, because he was an officer in the army.

## UNIT TWO : A GHOST IN THE GARDEN

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



- Sophy : Do you believe in ghosts, Rathana ?  
Rathana : Oh, yes. I've believed in them ever since I saw one.  
Sophy : When did you see one ?  
Rathana : Last April, when it was very hot. Although I was exhausted, I often used to wake up in the middle of the night and sit by the open window. One night there was a lovely full moon, just like tonight and the garden was looking particularly beautiful. Then, suddenly, I had this strange feeling. At first I felt cold. Then I saw something strange.  
Sophy : Oh, dear ! What was it, Rathana ?  
Rathana : I thought it was a man at first, but it grew to a huge size, taller than a tree.  
Sophy : What happened then ?  
Rathana : It slowly disappeared. Just like smoke on a windy day. It was a terrible shock because then I knew it was not a man but a ghost.

- 1 Why did Rathana use to wake up in the middle of the night last April, do you think ?
- 2 Why do you think she use to sit by the open window ?

- 3 What made the garden look particularly beautiful, do you think ?
- 4 Why did Rathana think that the strange thing in her garden wasn't a man ?
- 5 How did it disappear ?
- 6 What do you think it was ? Why ?

**B** 1 Read the table. 2 Write down true statements about Rathana in your notebook.

used to	look at wake up see	ghosts before last April. her garden in the moonlight. in the middle of the night.
never used to	sit by believe in	ghosts in her garden before. the open window at night.

**C** 1 Look at the questions about yourself.  
2 Ask them and answer with 'used to' (see *Example*).

When you were in primary school, ...

- 1 what school did you use to go to ?
- 2 what time did you use to go to school ?
- 3 how did you use to get there ?
- 4 what subject did you use to like best ?
- 5 what subject didn't you use to like ?
- 6 what game(s) did you use to play at school ?
- 7 what time did you use to return home after school ?
- 8 what did you use to do at home in the evening ?

*Example :*

Student 1 : When you were in your primary school, what school did you use to go to ?

Student 2 : I used to go to ... (**name of school**). When you were in primary school, what school did you use ... ?

## UNIT THREE : THREE DEATHS

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



	T	F
1	Sophy's father, Mr Kim Neak, has seen a ghost.	
2	Mr Kim Neak doesn't read ghost stories now.	
3	The story is about a woman who died of hiccups.	
4	The woman was shocked by her husband's corpse.	
5	The woman's brother murdered her husband.	
6	The haunted man was her husband.	
7	The haunted man was chased by a ghost with hiccups.	
8	The hiccups sounded in the ears of the haunted man.	

- B** 1 Listen to the story again. 2 Ask and answer the questions. 3 Listen to the story a second or third time to check your answers.

- 1 Why did Sophy decide to find out more about ghosts ?
- 2 What is Sophy's father reading tonight ?
- 3 Why did Mr Kim Neak think the woman's death was strange?
- 4 Why does Sophy ask, "Who murdered her husband ?"
- 5 Why was he murdered ?
- 6 What happened to his brother after he was murdered ?



**C** 1 Look at the clues. 2 Complete the statements.

herself himself itself myself themselves yourself/selves

- 1 Sophy began to feel afraid of ghosts ... .
- 2 “You mustn’t frighten ... with horrible ghost stories,” Mr Kim Neak told his daughter.
- 3 “I don’t want to see a ghost for ... ,” Sophy said.
- 4 The woman and her husband used to live by ... in a big house with a garden.
- 5 One day the woman and her brother-in-law went to eat in a restaurant by ... . “Enjoy ... !” her husband said.
- 6 Her husband’s brother wanted his wife for ... .
- 7 The corpse lay by ... on the cold ground in the garden.

**D** 1 Look at the clues. 2 Read the statements and use the clues to complete them. Use the correct form of the verb.  
3 Now write the completed statements in the correct order in your notebook to make a story.

begin remember return see turn

### The Three Hiccups

- a) She was ... to feel afraid, when she heard another hiccup.
- b) Was it her ghost ?
- c) She ... round and ... her friend, Rathana.
- d) She ... the woman in the story.
- e) “Hiccup,” her friend replied.
- f) One evening, Sophy was ... home from school, when she suddenly heard a hiccup.
- g) “Hello, Rathana,” she said.

## CHAPTER SEVEN : TRAVELLING

### UNIT ONE : COME TO CAMBODIA !

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

#### VISIT CAMBODIA : THE PERFECT PLACE FOR A HOLIDAY



		T	F
1	There aren't any interesting places in Cambodia.		
2	Cambodians are friendly people.		
3	There are mountains in Mondulkiri.		
4	Most people come to Cambodia because of the temples at Tonle Bati.		
5	People go to Tonle Bati because of the temples.		
6	Kampot is a good place for relaxing.		

Every year Cambodia receives visitors from all over the world. Why do you think they come here ?

If people include Cambodia in their travels, they will be able to meet friendly people and discover many interesting and beautiful things. For example, in Phnom Penh there are museums, temples, markets and the Royal Palace. Or, if people find city life boring, they can experience the easy-going life of the provinces. Or they can leave central Cambodia and go to Mondulkiri and Rattanakiri with their forests and mountains in the east. If you ask visitors why they come here, most will say it is because of Angkor. But

a tour of temples under a hot sun can make people tired. Then it is time to relax and go south to Kampong Som or Kampot, where people can swim in the sea and enjoy the good taste of cheap sea food. Or, if they can't travel so far, although they won't be able to enjoy the sea, they can visit the small group of temples at Tonle Bati in Takeo Province. Although they don't have the importance of the Angkor temples, they are also very interesting and beautiful.

- B** 1 Look at the clues and the table. 2 Use the clues and table to write 8 true statements with 'If you travel to ... you will/ won't be able to ...' (see Example).

**Kampot Phnom Penh Rattanakiri Siem Riep Takeo Province**

relax by	Angkor Wat.
see	in forests and mountains.
visit	Wat Phnom.
walk	the temples at Tonle Bati.
	the sea.

*Example :*

1 If you travel to Kampot you won't be able to see Wat Phnom.

- C** Copy the paragraph into your exercise book and then fill in the gaps.

### The New Market<sup>1</sup>

One of the most interesting buildings in Phnom Penh is the 'New Market'. Some people call it the '... Market', because the huge, round building lies at the centre of the ... . If you look at the ... from above, you ... see that it looks like the nose of a plane.



This was the ... of the French architect. Although his idea may seem strange to you, the tall, yellow building makes an excellent ... and many people think the building is very beautiful. How about you? Do you like it?

<sup>1</sup> You can also find a picture of the 'New Market' on page 9 (Chapter 2, Unit 2).

## UNIT TWO : JOURNEY TO MONDULKIRI.

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



- Dara : Hello Susan. What's that ?  
Susan : It's a guide book. I'm planning a trip to Mondulkiri.  
Dara : Really ? How will you get there ?  
Susan : Could I fly ?  
Dara : That's the only easy way, Susan. Mondulkiri's miles away. Why do you want to go there ?  
Susan : It's for my magazine. I'm responsible for writing about travel.  
Dara : As well as politics ?  
Susan : Yes.  
Dara : But Mondulkiri's not a popular place. There won't be many hotels there. I don't know where you could stay.  
Susan : Yes, but my magazine isn't for people who like group tours, Dara. It's for individuals looking for adventure.  
Dara : If there's nothing there, what could they do ? Don't you think your journey will be a waste of time ?  
Susan : No, because there *will* be something there. Last week I met an English woman who's visited Mondulkiri. I talked to her for about thirty minutes and she said it's very beautiful and interesting. She likes the people and their culture. She also likes the forests and mountains. Now I'm going there to find out myself.

- 1 What is Susan reading about, do you think ?
- 2 What is the only easy way for Susan to travel to Mondulkiri ?
- 3 Why doesn't Dara want Susan to go there ?
- 4 What is Susan's job ?
- 5 What are her responsibilities in her job ?
- 6 Why aren't there many hotels in Mondulkiri ?
- 7 What kind of people like going there ?
- 8 Why does the English woman like Mondulkiri ?

- B** 1 Look at the clues. 2 Use the clues to write questions in your notebook about Susan and Mondulkiri using 'could'.  
3 Look at the table. 4 Fill in the gaps in the table and match the answers with your questions.

How ? What ? Where ? Who ?

... go ... ? ... learn about ... ? ... meet ... ? ... stay ... ? ... travel to ... ?

- a) ... a hotel.
- b) ... by air.
- c) ... the culture of the people there.
- d) ... the forests and mountains.
- e) ... the people there.

- C** 1 Use the table to write 5 statements. 2 Then use your statements to ask and answer questions (see *Example*).

There	will	be	anything	in Mondulkiri.
	won't		forests	
		many hotels		
		mountains		
		places to stay		

*Example :*

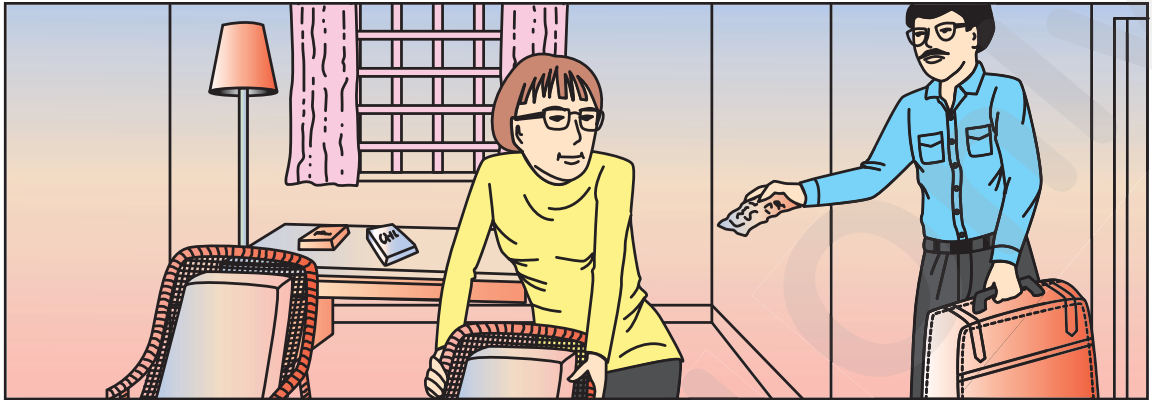
Student 1 : Will there be anything in Mondulkiri ?

Student 2 : Yes, there will.



## UNIT THREE : DARA DECIDES TO TRAVEL

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



- Susan : Hello, Dara. What's that ?  
Dara : This is my case and this is my airticket.  
Susan : So you've finally decided to come with me to Mondulkiri ! What a surprise !  
Dara : I know. I rang my manager this morning and he let me adjust my programme.  
Susan : That's perfect !  
Dara : Well, at first he was concerned but then I explained everything to him. Finally he understood that it was a good idea and he said I could go.  
Susan : Well, it *is* a good idea. If you don't travel around, Dara, you'll become provincial and boring. There'll be lots of new things for you to see in Mondulkiri. And if the dust collects on your desk for a few days, it won't hurt anyone !

- 1 How does Susan know that Dara has decided to travel with her to Mondulkiri ?
- 2 Why did Dara ring his manager ?
- 3 Why did Dara have to adjust his programme ?
- 4 What was Dara's manager concerned about, do you think ?
- 5 Susan thinks that people who don't travel around will become provincial and boring. Do you agree ? Explain why.
- 6 If Dara goes to Mondulkiri, what will collect on his desk ? Why does Susan say, "It won't hurt anyone !" ?



- B** 1 Look at Tables 1 and 2. 2 Join them to make 5 true statements about Dara. 3 Then write 5 more statements saying the opposite (see *Example*).

1			
If	Dara he	can explains goes away has got travels	around the country, adjust his programme, everything, for a few days, an airticket,

2			
he his manager some dust	will won't	be able to become collect let him	go to Mondulkiri. on his desk. provincial and boring.

*Example* : 1 If Dara can't adjust his programme, he won't be able to go to Mondulkiri.

- C** Odd one out : i) Underline the word which is not in the group (the first one is done for you). ii) Say what the difference is (see *Example*).

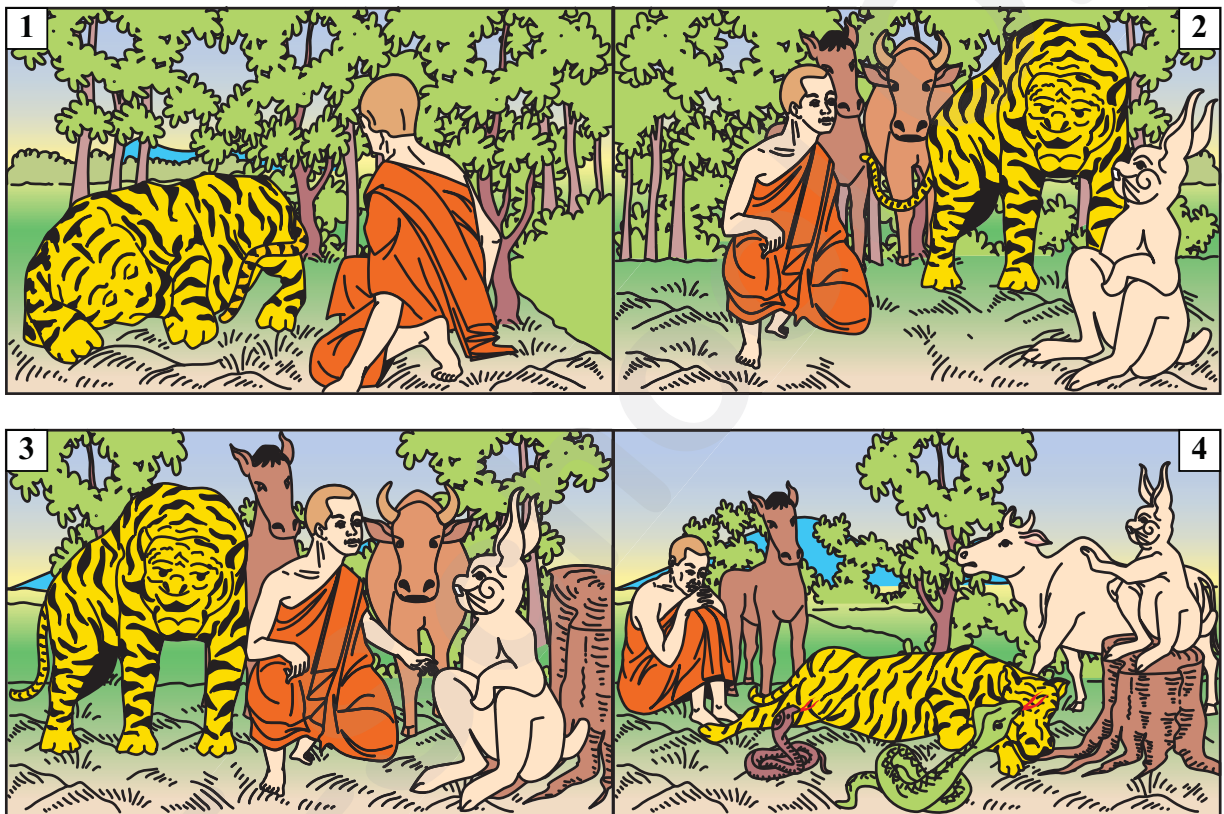
1	group	<u>individual</u>	association	crowd
2	smoke	noise	sound	hiccup
3	minute	week	mile	hour
4	consider	decide	understand	reply
5	boring	harmful	excellent	tragic
6	adjust	explain	reply	demand

*Example* : 1 individual : an individual is one person, not many people (as in 'group', 'crowd' and 'association').

## CHAPTER EIGHT : FOLK TALES

### UNIT ONE : THE TIGER AND THE MONK

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



		T	F
1	The monk was shocked, because he saw a tiger.		
2	When the tiger saw the monk, he was angry.		
3	The monk tried to kill the tiger.		
4	The cow, horse and rabbit heard a quarrel.		
5	The rabbit wasn't frightened of the tiger.		
6	A huge snake killed the tiger.		
7	The monk helped the tiger again.		
8	The monk was a good character.		

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

- 1 Who lived in the forests of Cambodia in the past ?
- 2 When the tiger asked the horse and the cow, “Who’s right?”, what was their reply ?
- 3 How did the rabbit check the tiger’s memory ?
- 4 What opinion did the rabbit have of the tiger’s character ?
- 5 What risk was too great for the monk ?

**C** 1 Look at Statement (a). 2 Read the tables. 3 Listen to the story again. 4 Use the tables to write 5 true statements (a) about (i) the monk, (ii) the tiger, (iii) the rabbit, (iv) the cow and the horse, and (v) the snake. 5 Use your statements to make 2 statements like those in (b) below.

- (a) The monk, who lived many years ago, was a good man. =  
(b) The monk was a very good man. He lived many years ago.

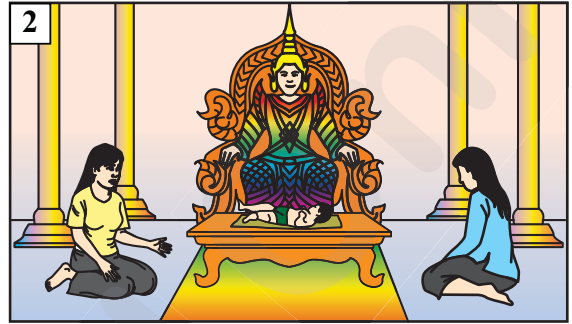
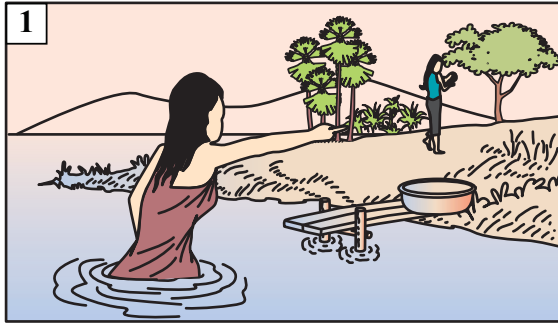
... , who	lived in a hole, lived in the forest, was lying near a snake’s hole, wasn’t afraid, were afraid of the tiger
-----------	--

asked the tiger a question.  
collected medicine.  
killed the tiger.  
said the tiger was right.  
was dead.

## UNIT TWO : WHO STOLE THE BABY ?

A

- 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read the story.
- 3 Choose the correct statements.



Last year a terrible event occurred, which I can never forget. Near my village there is a river, which has particularly clear water. One morning I went there as usual and washed my baby. Then I put her on the ground and started to wash myself. When I was in the river, another woman walked past and took my baby. I could see what was happening and shouted, “Why are you stealing my baby ? Give her back to me.” But the thief answered, “What are you talking about ? She’s not yours. She’s mine.” And so our quarrel started.

The people in our village predicted that only the King could end our quarrel. So they took us to the King’s palace, which is in the city. The King invited us in and listened to us. Then the King took my baby, put her on the table in the hall and said, “Now try to get her. Let’s see who will be the first.”

The thief was very happy to pull my baby, but I couldn’t hurt her. So the thief pulled and got my baby. Then the King said, “It is clear who is the mother.” Then he gave my baby to me and asked the thief, “Why did you steal her baby ?” “I am very poor and wanted to sell her.” she replied. Then the King told the thief to stay in the palace and work. “We will watch you so that you can’t do anything harmful to anyone again,” he said.

- 1 The baby's mother lived ...  
(a) near a river. (b) near a village. (c) in the palace.  
(d) in the city.
- 2 A woman stole the baby when her mother was ...  
(a) in her village. (b) on the ground. (c) in the river.  
(d) in the King's hall.
- 3 The people predicted that only the ... could know who was  
the baby's mother.  
(a) baby (b) King (c) baby's mother (d) thief
- 4 The mother wasn't happy to ...  
(a) wash her baby. (b) lay her baby on the ground.  
(c) put her baby on the table. (d) pull her baby.
- 5 The King knew who was the mother, because ...  
(a) he took her baby. (b) he put her baby on the table.  
(c) the thief could hurt the baby. (d) the mother got the baby.

**B** 1 Read the story in Section A again. 2 Look at the clues and the table. 3 Look at the *Example*. 4 Now use the clues and table to write 6 more true sentences in your notebook.

<p><b>The</b>  <b>event, king, people, river, woman,</b>  <b>which .../who ...</b></p>
--

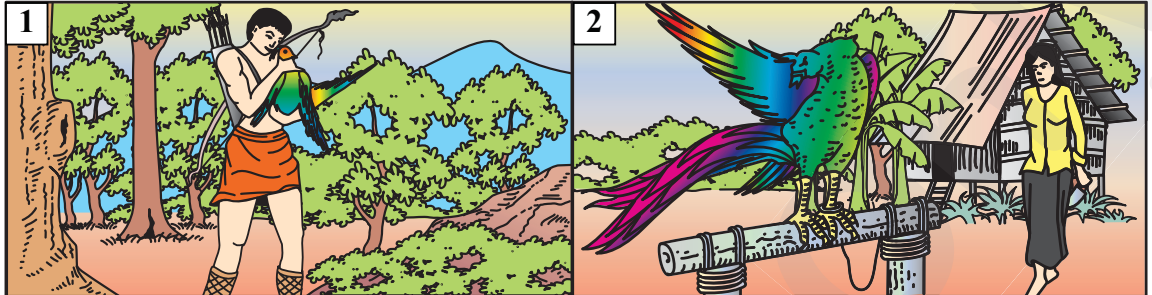
<p>couldn't hurt the baby,  lived in a palace in the city,  lived in the village,  she could never forget,  stayed in the palace to work,  was near the village,  was walking by the river,</p>	<p>ended their quarrel.  had particularly clear water.  occurred in a village.  stole the baby.  took them to the king.  was a thief.  was its mother.</p>
---	--

*Example* : 1 The event, which she could never forget, occurred in a village.



## UNIT THREE : THE MAGIC BIRD

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read the story. 3 Ask the questions and write your answers in your notebook.



Once upon a time there was a good man who lived in a village near a forest. Every day he went into the forest to catch animals, which he sold in the village market. He was married to a woman who was beautiful but who loved gossip.

One day in the forest the good man caught a beautiful bird, that could talk. The bird spoke to the man, “Please do not take me to the village market, my dear. I am magic and if you help me, I will lay a lovely, gold egg for you every day.”

So the good man helped the magic bird and daily it laid a lovely, gold egg for him. The good man was very happy, but his wife wasn't. “My dear,” she said. “My friends are asking me why this bird only lays one gold egg a day. Maybe there are many more gold eggs remaining in its stomach. Shall we kill it and see ?” “Oh no, my dear,” her husband replied. “It's not good to kill.” “But my friends say we could get more,” his wife continued. “People who want more don't always succeed. Often they get less,” explained the good man. But his wife didn't listen and only thought about the lovely, gold eggs. She took a knife, killed the magic bird, cut its stomach and looked in. There was nothing there and that was the end of the lovely, gold eggs. The good man returned to the forest and his wife returned to her gossip.



- 1 What was the good man's job ?
- 2 What was his wife like ?
- 3 How was the bird magic ?
- 4 Why didn't the magic bird want to go to the market ?
- 5 What thing did the magic bird lay ?
- 6 Why wasn't the good man's wife happy ?
- 7 Why didn't the good man agree with his wife ?
- 8 Who do you agree with ? Why ?

**B Copy the sentences into your notebook and fill in the gaps.**

- 1 The good man, ... lived in a village, ... animals in the forest.
- 2 The animals, ... the good man caught in the forest, were ... by him in the market.
- 3 The woman, ... was beautiful, ... the good man's wife.
- 4 The beautiful bird, ... was magic, ... to the good man.
- 5 The good man's wife, ... didn't listen to him, ... a knife and ... the magic bird with it.

**C 1 Copy the puzzle in your notebook, but without the numbers.  
2 Fill in the gaps in the sentences in your puzzle (see Example).**

*Example* : 1 gossip.

**Numbers across**

- a) The woman liked to have a (1) with her friends.
- b) The man didn't want to (3) with his wife, but he couldn't (5) with her either.
- c) In the (6) the good man and his wife lost their (7) bird.
- d) The man was a very good (8).
- e) It was the wife's (9) to get less, because she wanted more.

1					2			
	3							
4		5						
			6					
		7						
8								
		9						

**Numbers down**

- f) We can (2) that the woman will kill the magic bird.
- g) The good man got a terrible (4) when he saw the dead bird.

## CHAPTER NINE : WEDDINGS

### UNIT ONE : INVITATION TO A WEDDING

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

Dany is getting married next week. She and her sister, Rathana, have gone to Phnom Penh to buy some materials and invite their relatives and friends to the wedding. This morning they went to see their friend, Socheata, and had a lively discussion with her.



Rathana : Hello, Socheata ! We've come to invite you to Dany's wedding.

Socheata : Oh, how wonderful ! When is it ?

Dany : Next Sunday.

Socheata : Oh, I didn't realize it was so soon ! Can I help ?

Rathana : Don't worry Socheata. Everything is already prepared.

Dany : Well, when I'm with Rathana, I'm fine, but when I'm alone, I start to panic.

Socheata : Have you ever felt like that before ?

Dany : No, never ! I really don't know what's the matter.

Socheata : Well, it's not because of your relationship with Kim San. He's such a lively, intelligent person. Not everyone has such good fortune as you. No, I think it's because you've never got married before !

- 1 Why have Dany and Rathana gone to Phnom Penh ?
- 2 Who had a lively discussion ?
- 3 What was Socheata surprised about ?
- 4 Why doesn't Rathana want her friend to help her ?
- 5 Has Dany ever started to panic before ?
- 6 Who is Dany going to marry ?

**B** 1 Look at the clues. 2 Use the clues to ask questions with “Have you ever ... ?” and answer with “Yes, I have.” or “No, I’ve never ... .” 3 Then ask further questions (see Example).

eat smoke stay swim travel

cigarette hotel restaurant plane sea

*Example :*

Student 1 : Have you ever eaten in a restaurant ?

Student 2 : Yes, I have/No, I’ve never eaten in one.

Student 1 : Where ?/Why not ?

Student 2 : In ... (**name of city/town ...**)/because there isn't a restaurant near my home.

Student 1 : What did you eat ?/Would you like to eat in a ... ?

**C** Survey :

- 1 Copy the table into your notebook and get into groups of 5.
- 2 Each person chooses a different question in Section B and guesses how many in the group will answer “Yes” or “No”.
- 3 Write the number in the table (‘Guess’).
- 4 Ask the question to everyone in the group and write the number in your table (‘Ask’). Were you right or wrong ?

<b>Question :</b>		
<b>Guess</b>	( Number say “Yes” )	( Number say “No” )
<b>Ask</b>	( Number say “Yes” )	( Number say “No” )
<b>Result</b>	( Right/Wrong ? )	( Right/Wrong ? )

## UNIT TWO : AT DANY'S WEDDING

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



		T	F
1	Monica and Socheata talked together at a wedding in Phnom Penh.		
2	Socheata passed her exams.		
3	Socheata is going to marry Mike next month.		
4	Mike is going to get married in Cambodia and England.		
5	Socheata will have a wonderful wedding one day.		

- B** 1 Listen to the story and dialogue again.  
2 Then ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Who was successful in her exams ?
- 2 Who told Socheata to keep a secret ?
- 3 What was the secret ?
- 4 Where is Monica getting married ?
- 5 Is it necessary for her to get married in England ?
- 6 Where will Mike present Monica to all his relations ?
- 7 Who will give Monica masses of lovely wedding presents ?
- 8 Why mustn't Socheata feel jealous of Monica ?

**C** 1 Read the statements. 2 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 was happy, because exams Monica in Socheata successful was her.
- 2 wedding to her invited in Socheata Phnom Penh Monica.
- 3 wedding enjoyed ceremony in Mike his traditional Cambodia.
- 4 presented Monica to relations wedding in at her all her Phnom Penh Mike.
- 5 a lot wedding relations some and of gave Monica's money presents to Monica and Mike.

**D** What did Monica, Mike and Mike's relations do ?

i) Look at the clues. ii) Look at the statements. iii) Read the example. iv) Use the clues + 'to' to fill in the gaps to make 4 more correct statements about what Monica, Mike and Mike's relations did.

give present tell

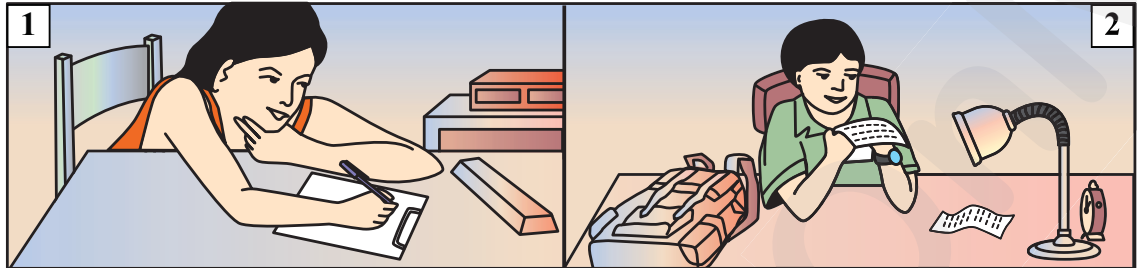
book friend relations ring wedding

- 1 ... a secret ... her ... , Socheata, at Dany's wedding in Samrong.
- 2 ... a beautiful gold wedding ... with a big diamond ... Monica.
- 3 ... Monica ... all his ... after their wedding in England.
- 4 ... lots of marvellous presents ... Monica and Mike at their ... .
- 5 ... a beautiful ... about the history of Angkor ... Mike's parents.

*Example :* 1 Monica told a secret to her friend, Socheata, at Dany's wedding in Samrong.

## UNIT THREE : A LETTER TO ENGLAND

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read Monica's letter.  
3 Ask and answer the questions.



Dear Thy,

Last week Chan Dany got married and I went to her wedding in Samrong. I was very happy to see all our relations and friends there and, having enjoyed the wedding, I decided to stay for a few days with Touch Thida. She and her husband were such a nice couple but last year Thida divorced her husband and now he's married again. I feel very sorry for Thida and her kids, particularly Nara because he's only eleven and needs a father.

Now, I have some very good news for you. A few weeks ago, I got engaged to Mike and we are getting married soon. Having had a very busy time at work recently, I haven't been able to think much about wedding plans but when I do, I start getting into a panic ! That's because we've decided to have *two* wedding ceremonies ! First we're getting married here and I would really like you to come but I know you can't, because of your exams. However, we're also getting married in England, so you'll be able to come to our wedding there.

All for now, Thy. Write to me soon and tell me all your news.

With lots of love,

Monica



- 1 Who got married in Samrong last week ?
- 2 Why did Monica decide to stay for a few days in Samrong ?
- 3 Who did she stay with ?
- 4 Why does Monica feel sorry for Thida and her children ?
- 5 What is Monica's good news ?
- 6 Why hasn't Monica been able to think much about her wedding ?
- 7 Why does Monica get into a panic when she thinks about the wedding plans ?
- 8 Where will Thy be able to go to Monica's wedding ?

**B** 1 Match Tables A and B to make correct statements (see *Example 1*). 2 Use your statements to ask “*What did ... do first ?*” and “*What did ... do then ?*” and then answer (see *Example 2*).

A
Having ...
a) ... gone to Samrong,
b) ... divorced her husband,
c) ... enjoyed herself at the wedding,
d) ... got engaged to Monica,
e) ... worked very hard,

*Example 1 :*

- 1 Having gone to Samrong, Monica went to her friend's wedding.

B
1) ..., Monica tried not to get into a panic about her wedding plans.
2) ..., Mike started to plan his wedding with her.
3) ..., Monica decided to stay in Samrong for a few days.
4) ..., Monica went to her friend's wedding.
5) ..., Touch Thida decided to live above her shop.

*Example 2 :*

Student 1 : What did Monica do first ?

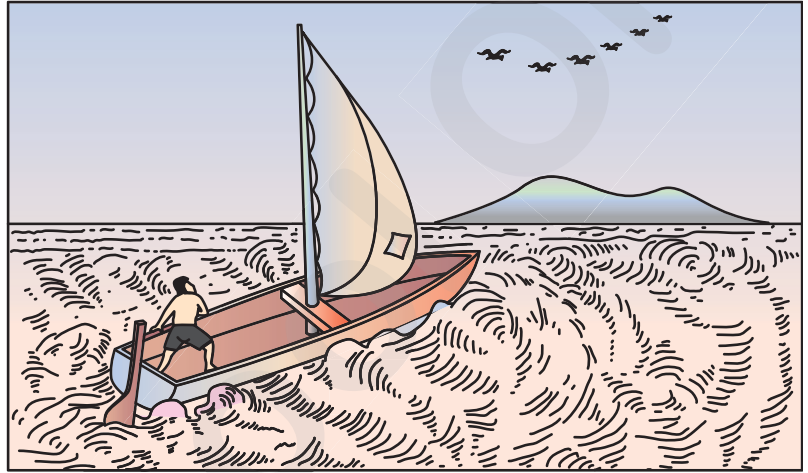
Student 2 : She went to Samrong. What did she do then ?

Student 1 : She went to her friend's wedding. What did Touch Thida do first ?

### UNIT ONE : THE BRAVE FISHERMAN

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

In a village in Koh Kong, there lived a brave fisherman call Piseth. He was a very good fisherman, who caught a considerable



number of fish every day but he still couldn't earn enough money because he had a large family with a lot of children.

One day, while preparing to go to sea, Piseth saw his friend, Thun. "Be careful, my friend." said Thun. "Don't go out to sea today. The weather's not good." Having seen the black clouds in the sky, Piseth felt some concern, but he replied, "I know it's likely that a storm will blow up but what can I do ? I have a family to think of." Then, having got ready, Piseth climbed on board his boat and went out to sea.

While fishing, Piseth noticed that the weather was getting more and more windy. Finally, the storm broke and the small boat was thrown up and down like a ball, but Piseth succeeded in controlling it while fighting the storm. He didn't know where he was, but he didn't panic. Great waves rose out of the sea over Piseth's head and crashed against some dangerous, large, black rocks not far from the coast.

As quickly as the storm rose, it died down and Piseth was able to return home safely that evening. While searching for his friend, Thun suddenly saw Piseth with his boat on the beach. Thun ran towards him shouting, “Here comes Piseth, the bravest fisherman in the whole of Cambodia !”

- 1 Why couldn't Piseth make enough money for his family ?
- 2 Why did Piseth feel some concern ?
- 3 Why didn't Piseth follow Thun's advice ?
- 4 What did Piseth succeed in controlling ? Why was it difficult ?
- 5 Why were the rocks dangerous ?
- 6 How do we know that Piseth was brave ?

**B** 1 Read the tables. 2 Fill in the gaps and match the tables to make 6 correct statements (see *Example*).

<p>... caught a lot of fish,          ... fishing,          ... got ready,          ... preparing to go to sea,          ... searching for his friend,          ... seen the black clouds in the sky,</p>	<p>Piseth          Thun</p>
---	---------------------------------

<p>saw his ..., Thun, coming towards him.          climbed on board his small, wooden ... .          felt some ... about being caught in the storm.          noticed that the ... was getting worse.          saw Piseth on the ... .          still couldn't earn enough ... .</p>
---

*Example :* 1 Having caught a lot of fish, Piseth still couldn't earn enough.

## UNIT TWO : NOISES IN THE JUNGLE (PART ONE )

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read the story.  
3 Ask and answer the questions.



Last year, Susan took a working holiday in India with her friend, Viveka. While working in the city of Mysore, they heard about a village about fifty miles to the south. The people there were frightened about something. “Let’s go and find out what’s happened,” Viveka said. “It might make interesting news.”

When Susan and Viveka arrived at the village, the village headman, Krishna, spoke to them. “We’ve heard strange noises recently. They come from the jungle,” he explained. “What do you think they might be ?” asked Susan. “Ghosts,” replied Krishna. Susan, who didn’t believe in ghosts, said, “We’ll try to find the real cause.” “It might be dangerous,” said Krishna. “We’re journalists, so it’s our job,” explained Susan, “Would you like some people to go with you ?” asked Krishna. “How kind of you,” said Viveka. “Yes, we might need them.”

“I wish you all success,” said Krishna as Susan, Viveka and several young men from the village disappeared into the thick cover of the trees. As they walked further and further into the jungle, so they were haunted by many strange noises. Suddenly they heard a very deep sound. It didn’t last long but it frightened them. What might it be ?

- 1 What is a working holiday, do you think ?
- 2 Where was the village ?
- 3 Why did Susan and Viveka want to make interesting news ?
- 4 Why didn't Susan think that ghosts were the real cause ?
- 5 What haunted Susan, Viveka and the men from the village in the jungle ?

**B** 1 Read the story in A again. 2 Write out the dialogue between Susan, Viveka and Krishna. Start your dialogue like this :

Krishna : We've heard strange noises recently. They come from the jungle.

Susan : What do you think they might be ?

**3 Then act your dialogue out.**

**C** 1 Fill in the gaps and match Tables A and B. 2 Ask questions about Table A starting with 'What might ... ?' and answer them (see *Example*).

- 1) Krishna spoke about events in the ... .
- 2) Suddenly, there was a deep ... .
- 3) Susan and Viveka wanted to go in the ... .
- 4) There was a jungle near the ... .
- 5) There were strange ... in the jungle.

**A**

- a) It ... be a tiger .
- b) It ... be dangerous.
- c) They ... be ghosts.
- d) They ... make interesting news.
- e) They ... need people to go with them.

**B**

*Example* :

Student 1 : What might events in the village be ?

Student 2 : Interesting news. What might the ... ?

## UNIT THREE : NOISES IN THE JUNGLE (PART TWO)

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



		T	F
1	The horrible sound might be the people from the village.		
2	The jungle is a dark place where people can see things that just aren't there.		
3	Viveka felt frightened, because two fire-red eyes were looking at her between the leaves.		
4	The men from the village were like heroes in a film.		
5	The tiger ran further and further towards the village.		

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

- 1 Who thinks people only meet tigers in works of literature ?
- 2 Where does Susan think it is easy to be deceived ? Do you agree ?
- 3 What did Viveka point at in the jungle ?



- 4 Why didn't Susan run away when she saw a line of teeth ?
- 5 What made Susan suddenly very frightened ?
- 6 Why did the tiger run away ?

**C** 1 Listen to the story again. 2 Look at the clues. 3 Fill in the gaps. Use the correct form of the verb.

frighten   have   know   see   start   want

When everyone heard the horrible sound, Viveka thought it might be a tiger. Susan, however, didn't believe her. She thinks people only meet tigers in works of literature, not in real life, but then she ... something large moving towards her in the jungle. She didn't ... what it was but she began to feel very frightened. When it got near her, she saw that it was a tiger. She ... to run away but she was too frightened to move. Then she was shocked by a noise. It was the men from the village. They were ... the tiger away. After that, Viveka, Susan and the men ... to walk back to the village. Their adventure was over but they ... to be quick because it was quite late. They didn't want to walk through the thick jungle at night.

**D** 1 Look at the tables. 2 Listen to the story again. 3 Use the tables to make 5 correct statements.

While	pointing telling walking	into the trees, Krishna about the tiger,  through the jungle, towards the tiger,	it the men  we Viveka
-------	--------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------

might	get look  see start	too dark to see where they're going. like heroes in an adventure film. things that aren't there. to feel quite cold if it gets windy. two fire-red eyes and a line of teeth.
-------	---------------------------------	--

## CHAPTER ELEVEN : ELECTION

### UNIT ONE : WHAT IS AN ELECTION ?

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



- 1 What is an election ? 2 Have you ever participated in one ?

Elections are very important events. They happen in many countries in the world. An election is an important political process, which allows people to choose a reliable leader to run their country.

Before a general election, people set up different political parties. The political parties are groups of people with members with the same political ideas. Politicians are the people who lead the parties. Each political party has its own name. It also has its own ideas and intentions for helping the country. When there is a general election, the politicians explain these ideas and intentions to the people. And, if they talk well, they may win the election. But not all countries run elections in the same way.

The political party that gets the most votes in an election sets up a new government. The parties that lose become the opposition. Although elections allow people to decide their leaders, they can also cause problems. In some countries, political arguments between parties cause loss of life.

**B** 1 Read the story again. 2 Ask and answer the questions

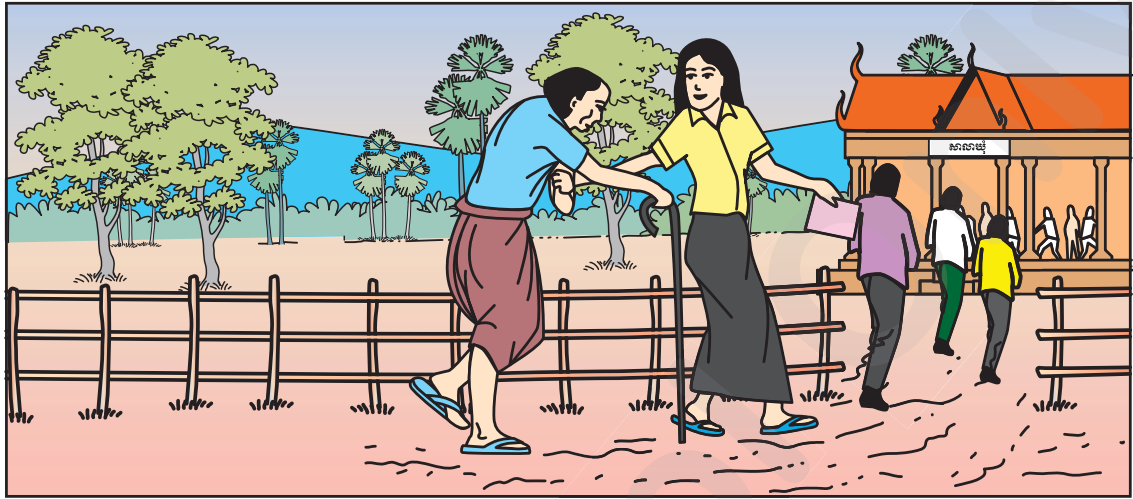
- 1 Why are elections important events ?
- 2 Who organise and leads political parties ?
- 3 What do politicians do before an election ?
- 4 What happens after an election ?
- 5 What kind of problems might we experience in an election ?

**C** Choose the correct statement.

- 1 General elections are one of the most important ... organised in many countries.  
(a) events (b) arguments (c) votes (d) intentions
- 2 Group of ... who do something together and have the same political ideas are called political parties.  
(a) women (b) men (c) politicians (d) people
- 3 The people who lead the political parties in any country are called ...  
(a) governments. (b) teachers. (c) members. (d) politicians.
- 4 The party that gets ... votes in an election, sets up the new government.  
(a) more (b) the most (c) only a few (d) lots of
- 5 The opposition parties are parties that have political ideas that are ... those of the new government.  
(a) different from (b) the same as (c) fewer than  
(d) better than

## UNIT TWO : FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS.

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



In a general election it is not only the politicians who might be very busy. Anyone can be busy during an election.

What is the role of the government during an election ? First, the government must organise a National Election Committee [NEC]. In some countries it is called an Election Council. The NEC aims to run the election fairly. The committee also aims to find solutions to any problems that we might experience. If they can't, we might not be able to vote as we like. We are not asking the government for any favours, however. What we want is something reasonable - a system of free and fair elections.

What is our role during an election ? If we are eighteen years old or over, we should be responsible. In other words, we should be ready to vote. First, we must register our names and get a card. This card is very important. If our name is not on the register, we can't get a card. And if we don't have a card, we won't be allowed into a polling station to vote. But we still might not be ready to vote in a responsible way, if we haven't thought about the political situation. So, having got our card, the most important thing for us to do is to think about which political party we want to vote for.

- 1 Who are busy during an election ?
- 2 Who organises the NEC ?
- 3 What is the committee's role ?
- 4 What might happen if there aren't solutions to our problems ?
- 5 How old must people be to vote ?
- 6 Why must people register their names ?
- 7 Why is it important to have a card ?
- 8 What is the *most* important thing for us to think about ?

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

If we ...

- 1) aren't responsible,
- 2) are sick during an election,
- 3) don't have a NEC,
- 4) don't have free and fair elections,
- 5) haven't thought about the political situation,

**A**

we might not ...

- a) be able to get to the polling station.
- b) be able to have free and fair elections.
- c) be able to vote as we like.
- d) be ready to vote in a responsible way.
- e) go to vote during an election.

**B**

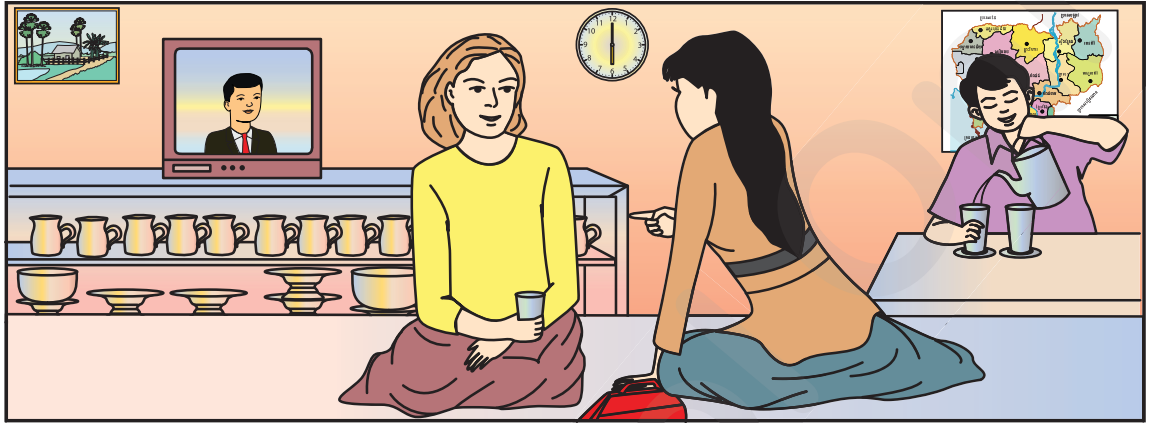
**C 1 Look at the clues. 2 Fill in the gaps.**

**card fair free register vote**

During general elections, both the government and people are very busy, because they have their own roles to play. To make sure that elections are ... and ... , the government must set up a NEC. And what about us ? We must ... our names and get special cards. Without a ... , we can not enter the polling station and ... . However, the most important thing we must do is think about the political situation and decide which party we want to vote for.

## UNIT THREE : WHO ARE YOU VOTING FOR ?

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



This weekend, Pisey and Socheata are in Samrong. Now they are talking with Borin, Socheata's younger brother.

- Borin : What's that Pisey ?  
Pisey : It's a list of all the parties that are participating in the election.  
Borin : How many parties *are* participating, Pisey ?  
Pisey : Quite a lot. More than thirty. I feel concerned, because I think that's too many.  
Socheata : Which party are you going to support, Pisey ?  
Pisey : Well, I don't want to offend anyone, but there are some parties that I could *never* support.  
Borin : Why ?  
Pisey : Well, in my opinion, their political ideas aren't based on the wishes and needs of the people.  
Socheata : Yes, but which parties *do* you like ?  
Pisey : Well, there's a collection of parties that have adopted basic, liberal, democratic ideas. I'd like to vote for all of them, but, of course, I can only vote for one.  
Borin : Are any foreign people observing the election ?  
Pisey : Oh, yes and they *must*, otherwise it might not be free and fair.



- 1 Why does Pisey feel concerned ?
- 2 Why does Pisey think she might offend someone ?
- 3 What does she think political ideas should be based on ?
- 4 What kind of political ideas does she like ?
- 5 What does she think is necessary for a free and fair election ?

**B** 1 Look at the tables. 2 Complete the questions. 3 Then match them with the answers. 4 Write your questions and answers in your notebook.

### Questions

- 1) How many parties ... in the election this time ?
- 2) What kind of party ... Pisey ... ?
- 3) Who ... the election ?
- 4) Who ... Socheata and her friend, Pisey, on Saturday ?
- 5) Who ... Samrong next weekend ?

### Answers

- a) Borin.
- b) Foreign people.
- c) More than thirty.
- d) One with democratic ideas.
- e) Pisey and Socheata.

**C** 1 Read the dialogue again. 2 Make a list of Pisey's ideas (see *Example 1*). 3 Which of Pisey's ideas do you agree with and why ? Discuss with your partner (see *Example 2*).

#### *Example 1 :*

- 1 More than thirty parties participating in the election is too many.
- 2 Political ideas ... .

#### *Example 2 :*

Student 1 : What is Pisey's first idea ?

Student 2 : More than ... .

Student 1 : Do you agree ?

# CHAPTER TWELVE : ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

## UNIT ONE : OUR ENVIRONMENT

- A** 1 Talk about the photo. 2 Look at the table. 3 Listen to Mr Kim Neak and his students. 4 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.



		<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
1	Our environment is the world we are living in.		
2	We are all living in the same environment.		
3	Cutting trees in village areas is a problem.		
4	It's our duty to use wood for cooking.		
5	Gasses are changing our environment.		
6	Bicycles and cyclos pollute our environment.		

- B** 1 Listen to Mr Kim Neak and his students again.  
2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why does Sophy think a rural environment is better ?
- 2 Why doesn't she like a city environment ?
- 3 Why do people need wood.

- 4 Why is it a problem ?
- 5 What is Kim Seng's mother's original solution to a harmful city environment ?
- 6 Do you agree ? Why ?

**C** 1 Read the story. 2 Look at the clues. 3 Use them to fill in the gaps.

himself myself ourselves people themselves

Mr Kim Neak wants his students to think about their environment. Neak ... thinks our environment is important. He thinks that ... should do something about their environment ... . "If *we* don't do anything ..., who will ?" he asks.

Kim Seng's mother, Dr Sok Chenda, agrees with Neak. "I am concerned about our environment, because in the hospital I ... have seen what a harmful environment can do to ... ," she says. "In the cities we are killing ... . We must do something about it."

**D** 1 Listen to Mr Kim Neak and his students again.  
2 Look at the table. 3 Use the table to write 5 correct statements in your notebook.

Factories	is	changing	a discussion.
Harmful gasses		cutting	
Neak's students	are	getting	faster and faster.
Life in our cities		having	our environment.
People		polluting	wood for cooking.
		using	

## UNIT TWO : DOES SCIENCE HELP ?

### **A** 1 Read the story. 2 Choose the correct statement.

Most people accept that there is an important relationship between development and science. Science has been aiming to make people's lives better for more than two hundred years, but has it ? Whether we like science or not, nobody can say that science hasn't produced *anything* good. Many people, for example, would like to have a car. Cars, however, have been polluting our environment and helping to destroy it. So there are two sides to science and development.

Looking at some cities, we can see both the good and bad sides of science and development. Many people now lead comfortable lives but while some have been getting rich, others have remained very poor. The roads are good but some cities suffer from too much traffic and need a better transport system but it is a huge and expensive operation. The health system is quite good, but the number of serious accidents on roads and in factories has been increasing every year.

People have also been suffering more generally. In some cities people are now sick because of air pollution. Science has been helping farmers to grow more crops but some of the materials used are harmful. Yet they can be found in food like fruit and vegetables. If helping wounded people is difficult, it is more difficult rescuing people from air and food pollution. But can we have the good side of science without the bad ?

Science and development have changed our environment. They have also helped us to understand our environment and know that it is important. As a result, it has taught us to be concerned about it. Looking at your environment now, how much do *you* care about it ?

- 1 Science has been aiming to ... people.  
(a) produce (b) understand (c) help (d) rescue
- 2 Cars are an example of the ... side of scientific development.  
(a) good (b) bad (c) very bad (d) good and bad
- 3 Scientific development has helped ... people to lead a comfortable life.  
(a) all (b) a few (c) a lot of (d) one or two
- 4 Some cities need a better transport system, because ...  
(a) there is too much traffic. (b) the roads are good. (c) it is a huge and expensive operation. (d) of the good health system.
- 5 We know more about our environment now, because of ...  
(a) air and food pollution. (b) science and development.  
(c) harmful materials in crops. (d) harmful materials in food.

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

- 1 What are the two sides of science and development ?
- 2 How are cars an example of these two sides ?
- 3 How do roads cause people to suffer more generally ?
- 4 What causes food pollution ?
- 5 How much do you care about your environment ? Why ?

**C** Match Tables A and B to make 5 correct statements.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Accepting the relationship between science and development,</li> <li>2) Aiming to make our lives better,</li> <li>3) Helping farmers to grow more crops,</li> <li>4) Looking at our environment,</li> <li>5) Looking at Cambodia,</li> </ol> | <b>A</b> |
|--|----------|

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) can we have the good side of science without the bad ?</li> <li>b) science has used some harmful materials.</li> <li>c) science has made some things worse.</li> <li>d) the good and bad sides of development can be seen.</li> <li>e) we should care about it.</li> </ol> | <b>B</b> |
|--|----------|



## UNIT THREE : THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

A

1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the story. 3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Write your answers in your notebook.



How much do we ourselves care about the world we live in ? In newspapers we often read about the changes that have been happening to our environment because people don't care enough about it. For example, many kinds of animal have completely disappeared from the world we live in. Why ? People have been killing wild animals for food, for their skins or for those body parts which have a high market price. Other animals have died because people have been cutting down the trees in those areas where they live. Many animals have died because of pollution.

Using scientific processes that are effective in factories, we have been changing the chemistry of our environment. By allowing dangerous elements to escape from factories, we have polluted rivers as well as the air. People and animals use these rivers for drinking water and suffer as a result. Caring about our environment means not only caring about nature and animals, but caring for ourselves. It is essential, therefore, that we ourselves protect the physical world around us. Governments, of course, are also responsible and some are now giving cash grants to groups of people who work to keep their local environment clean and tidy. But what are you yourselves doing ? It is also your responsibility.

1 Why have changes been happening to our environment ?



- 2 What has happened to many kinds of animal ?
- 3 Why do people kill animals for their body parts ?
- 4 How have we been changing the chemistry of our environment ?
- 5 Why does caring for our environment mean caring about ourselves ?
- 6 Who is responsible for our environment ?

**B** 1 Look at the table. 2 Look at the example. 3 Use the table to write 5 more correct statements like the example.

Factories	<b>aim</b>	farmers to grow more crops.
People	<b>change</b>	our environment.
Science	<b>cut down</b>	our rivers.
We	<b>help</b>	the chemistry of our environment.
	<b>pollute</b>	to make people's lives better.
		trees and killing animals.

*Example :* 1 Factories have been polluting our rivers.

**C** 1 Look at the table. 2 Use the table to write about your environment.

<b>MY ENVIRONMENT</b>	
1)	Describe your environment. What is it like ?
2)	What do you like about it ?
3)	What don't you like about it ?
4)	How could it be made better ?
5)	Who should be responsible for making your environment better ?

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN : AT THE AIRPORT

### UNIT ONE : CATCHING A PLANE

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



Socheata has written a paper on 'Women In Medicine' and is going to give it in Bangkok tomorrow. Her plane leaves for Bangkok this afternoon. Monica, who is going to take her to Pochentong Airport, has just arrived at her room.

- Monica : Hello, Socheata. Are you looking for something ?  
Socheata : Yes, my passport. I don't know where I put it. If I can't find it, how will I get to Bangkok ?  
Monica : Don't worry. I'll find it. Here we are. It was under this bag.  
Socheata : Oh, thanks. My instruments are in there.  
Monica : Are they ? Wow ! These knives look dangerous !  
Socheata : If I want to take them with me, will I have to get permission from the airport security officer ?  
Monica : Oh, I forgot to tell you. I phoned the airport this morning and found out that you *can* take them, but not with you on the plane.  
Socheata : Oh, that's all right then.  
Monica : Is this your paper ?  
Socheata : Yes, I finished it last night.

Monica : I like your opening statement, 'Medicine in Cambodia needs more women doctors for it to become effective.' That sounds excellent !

- 1 Why is Socheata going to Bangkok ?
- 2 How will she travel there ?
- 3 If she doesn't have her passport, will she be able to travel to Bangkok ?
- 4 Where was her passport ?
- 5 What was in the bag ?
- 6 Why can't Socheata take her instruments with her on the plane, do you think ?

**B** 1 Match Tables A and B to make questions. 2 Write your questions in your notebook. 3 Then ask and answer them.

If Socheata/she ...

- 1) can't find her passport,
- 2) takes her instruments with her,
- 3) wants Monica to take her to the airport,
- 4) wants to fly to Bangkok,
- 5) wants to give a paper in Bangkok,

**A**

will she ...

- a) be able to take them with her on the plane ?
- b) be able to travel to Bangkok ?
- c) have to get a ticket ?
- d) have to pay her ?
- e) have to take it with her ?

**B**

**C** Look at the questions and talk about them with your partner.

- 1 You can travel to any foreign country. Where will you go ? Why ?
- 2 You have lost your way in a big city. What will you do ?

## UNIT TWO : AT THE CHECK-IN DESK

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



		T	F
1	Socheata has arrived at the airport in Bangkok.		
2	She is taking her suitcase with her on the plane.		
3	The check-in clerk asked Socheata if she had anything to declare.		
4	Nobody can smoke on the plane.		
5	No meals are provided on the plane.		
6	Socheata wants to sit next to the window.		

- B** 1 Listen to the story and dialogue again.  
2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What does the check-in clerk want to see ?
- 2 What does Socheata want to take with her on the plane ?
- 3 Does she want to smoke on the plane ?
- 4 What kind of plane is it ?
- 5 Where is seat number 35A ?
- 6 What must Socheata pay before she goes through the immigration section ?

- C** 1 Look at the table. 2 Listen to the story and dialogue again. 3 Use the table with 'Is' and 'Are' to write 6 questions in your notebook. 4 Then ask and answer your questions (see *Example*).

bags	<b>allow</b>	at the check-in desk or customs ?
food	<b>buy</b>	at the check-in desk ?
passports	<b>check</b>	on most planes to Bangkok ?
people	<b>collect</b>	to smoke on non-smoking planes ?
the airport tax	<b>provide</b>	
tickets		

*Example :*

Student 1 : Are bags checked at the check-in desk or customs ?

Student 2 : Customs. Is ... ?

- D** 1 Read the story and dialogue. 2 Use the clues to fill in the gaps. 3 Act the dialogue out.

**buy    declare    expect    hope    meet    take**

Monica is saying goodbye to Socheata at the airport.

Socheata : Goodbye, Monica. Thanks for ... me to the airport.  
My suitcase was really heavy.

Monica : That's all right, Socheata. I ... you'll have more  
luggage when you come back.

Socheata : Yes, I'm going to ... quite a lot of things.

Monica : I ... your instruments aren't in your bag.

Socheata : No. They're in my suitcase, so I won't have to ...  
anything at customs.

Monica : Good. Well, have a good journey, Socheata. Is  
anyone going to ... you at the airport in Bangkok ?

Socheata : No, but it's no problem. I'll get a taxi.

Monica : O.k.. Goodbye !

Socheata : Goodbye !

## UNIT THREE : ABOUT AIRPORTS

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



- 1 Have you ever visited an airport ? Why did you go there ?
- 2 How many airports are there in Cambodia ?
- 3 What is the name of the biggest airport in Cambodia ?

Airports are important international transport centres. They are also important for travel between cities inside a country. They are usually very clean and tidy places, because people aren't allowed to drop any litter or make a mess there. Even if someone leaves a suitcase on the ground and walks away, it will be removed because of the need for security.

Airports are divided into two main parts. One part is outside. This is the very large area where planes land, take off, move around and park.

The other main part of an airport is inside and is divided into various sections. For example, there are the check-in desks, the immigration section, the customs section and the departure and arrival areas. If there is enough space, restaurants and shops will also be provided. This part of an airport is usually full of people. Most of them are either people who work there or passengers. The passengers may be businessmen, businesswomen or tourists.



However, not all the people work in the airport or are passengers. Some have come to meet passengers who are arriving or to say goodbye to friends or relatives who are leaving. You can go inside the airport as well, as long as you are with a passenger.

**B Ask and answer the questions.**

- 1 Why are airports important ?
- 2 How are they kept clean and tidy ?
- 3 What will happen if a suitcase is left on the ground ? Why ?
- 4 What happens in the part of the airport that is outside ?
- 5 Where are the arrival and departure areas ?
- 6 Who are (a) most of the people you might see in an airport ?  
(b) the other people there ?

**C 1 Look at the clues. 2 Read the story.  
3 Use the clues to fill in the gaps.**

**the arrival area    the customs officers    the international airport  
the other passengers    the security officer    the airport taxi sign**

At Phnom Penh International Airport, Socheata waited in the departure area. After about half an hour, she and ... got on the plane for Bangkok. Her journey lasted for about an hour.

When the plane landed in Bangkok, all the passengers were taken to ... building in a bus. In the airport, Socheata showed her passport to ... at immigration, collected her suitcase and then walked past ... . In ... , she went to a bank to change some American dollars into Thai baht. With her baht, she then paid for a taxi at the desk under ... and was taken to a smart, white car. She got in the back of the car and the taxi driver set off for the university.

**D Write about *either* (a) an airport, *or* (b) a railway station, *or* (c) a bus station that you have seen.**

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN : RIVERS IN CAMBODIA

### UNIT ONE : CAMBODIA'S RIVER SYSTEM

- A** 1 Talk about the map. 2 Read about the rivers of Cambodia.  
3 Ask and answer the questions.

Cambodia has many rivers. They flow from the mountains or highland areas into the lower parts of the country. Because of Cambodia's geography, the rivers are divided into two main water systems, the Mekong and the Great Lake system.



The Mekong, which starts in the Himalayas, flows from the north to south 4,200 kms across Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam to the South China Sea. It is the 10<sup>th</sup> longest river in the world and the 4<sup>th</sup> longest river in the Far East.

The Mekong is the widest and longest river in Cambodia. It flows for 500 kms through the country from the north to south. At Phnom Penh the rivers divide into four : the Mekong Leu (Upper Mekong), the Mekong Krom (Lower Mekong), the Bassac and the Tonle Sap. King Ponhea Yat, who moved his capital from Angkor to this place in 1431, changed its name from 'Blood river' to 'Chaktomuk', which means 'Four Faces'. This is where Phnom Penh has stood for more than 550 years.

During the regional wet season, which lasts from May to November, up to 3,500m<sup>3</sup> per second of water flow down

the Mekong and it reaches its highest point - over 12 metres.<sup>1</sup> Like many rivers in Asia, the level of the Mekong sometimes rises too high and covers large areas of land with flood water.

The other main water system is around the Great Lake, which is also called Boeng Tonle Sap and is joined to the Mekong by the Tonle Sap. In the wet season, a huge amount of water from the Mekong flows north up the Tonle Sap into the low-lying area around the Great Lake. The level of the lake rises, its area increases and the land around the edge of the lake becomes flooded. However, at the start of the dry season in November, when the level of the Mekong falls, the water changes direction and flows from north to south, eventually joining the Bassac and the Lower Mekong, which then flows on to the sea.

- 1 How is the water system in Cambodia divided ?
- 2 Where does the Mekong come from ?
- 3 Through what countries does it flow ?
- 4 How long is the Mekong in Cambodia ?
- 5 How deep is it at its highest level ?
- 6 Why and when does the Tonle Sap change direction ?

**B** 1 Look at the tables. 2 Match the statements and rewrite them to make one statement.

- 1) Cambodia has two main water systems.
- 2) Ponhea Yat moved the capital to Phnom Penh from Angkor.
- 3) The Mekong is the longest river in Cambodia.
- 4) The place is called Chaktomuk.

- a) He was a Cambodian King.
- b) The four main rivers meet there.
- c) The Mekong flows from the north to the sea in the south.
- d) They divide the country into two parts.

<sup>1</sup> 3,500m<sup>3</sup>... = Three thousand, five hundred cubic metres per second of water flow down the Mekong when the highest level of water is up to 12 metres high.

## UNIT TWO : LIFE AROUND THE GREAT LAKE

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



Kim Seng: Rathana, I heard you went to Siem Reap last week.

Rathana : Yes, that's right.

Kim Seng: How did you go ?

Rathana : By boat. This time last Saturday I was on the Tonle Sap.

Kim Seng: Wow ! How was it ?

Rathana : It was perfect. The sun was reflected in the lake and near the edge I saw lots of people from the villages.

Kim Seng: What were they doing ?

Rathana : They were working hard because this is the end of the wet and the start of the dry season and the whole area was recovering from the floods.

Kim Seng: Yes. That's a particularly important time of the year for the ordinary farmers here too. Was anyone fishing there ?

Rathana : Oh, yes, lots of people were fishing, because around the Tonle Sap's a mixed fishing and farming area.

Kim Seng: How could you see so much from inside your boat ?

Rathana : Well, I wasn't sitting inside. I got permission to sit on the roof.

Kim Seng: Was it comfortable there ?

Rathana : Yes and useful too, because I could see all around.

- 1 Where was Rathana last Saturday ?
- 2 Why did she think it was 'perfect' there ?
- 3 Why were the village people working hard ?
- 4 Why do farmers and fishermen live around that area ?
- 5 Why did Rathana get permission to sit on the roof of the boat ?

**B** 1 Look at the clues. 2 Write the statements in your notebook and use the clues to fill in the gaps.

fish    recover    sit    travel    work

- 1 Rathana ... by boat to Siem Reap this time last week.
- 2 She ... inside the boat, because it was too hot.
- 3 She ... on the roof, where she had a good view.
- 4 The village people ... hard near the edge of the lake.
- 5 The area around the Great Lake ... from the wet season.
- 6 A lot of fishermen ... in the Tonle Sap.

**C** 1 Look at the table. 2 Use it to ask and answer questions about Mr Chamrong and his family with 'What ?' and 'Where ?' (see *Example*). 3 Write about each character in your notebook.

Who	What ?	Where ?	When
Chamrong	farming	Samrong	this afternoon
Borey	working	Champa market	today
Dany	helping mother	Champa market	today
Rathanak	repairing a TV	Phnom Penh	yesterday
Rathana	visiting parents	Samrong	last month
Mora	taking exams	school	this morning

*Example :*

Student 1 : What was Mr Chamrong doing this afternoon ?

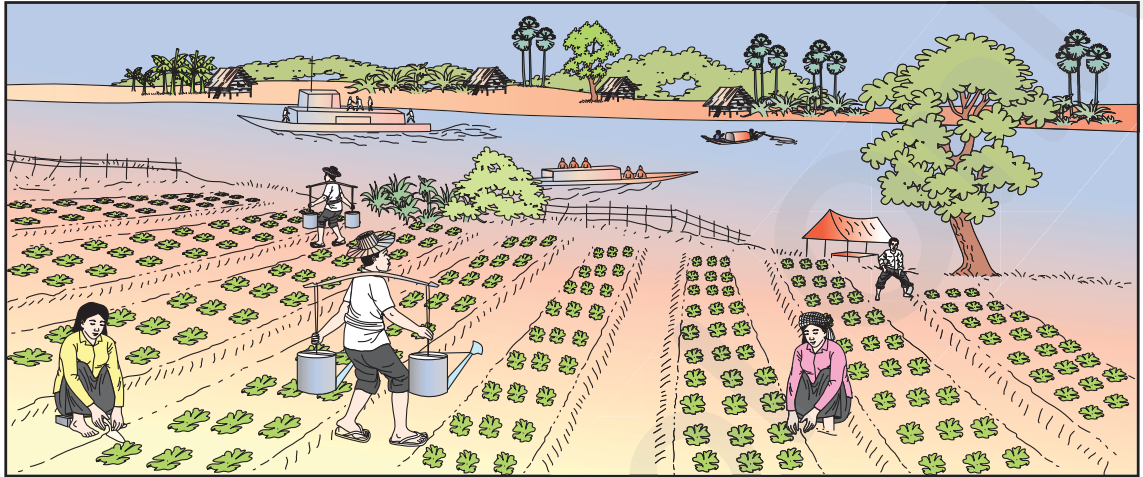
Student 2 : He was farming. Where was he farming ?

Student 1 : In Samrong. What was Mrs Borey ... ?



## UNIT THREE : WHAT RIVERS CAN DO

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Look at the table. 3 Listen to the information about our rivers. 4 Are the statements true or false. If false, give the correct information.



	T	F
1 The Great Lake is possibly richer in fish than any other lake.		
2 Cambodia is a member of <i>The Bassac River Commission's</i> joint committee.		
3 Powerful rivers can produce energy to meet future demands for water supply.		
4 The Mekong drops tons of fish on the bottom of the Great Lake.		
5 Floods are both useful and harmful.		

- B** 1 Listen to the information again. 2 Then ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What do rivers carry that help crops to grow ?
- 2 Why are rivers essential for transport ?
- 3 When did Cambodia become a member of 'The Mekong River Commission' ?
- 4 When might more factories be built along rivers ?
- 5 What makes the Great Lake more shallow ?
- 6 When can floods be tragic ?



- C** 1 Look at the table. 2 Look at the example. 3 Use the table to write 6 more statements about what rivers might or might not do.

... might	become be able to bring	bad fortune for farmers. Cambodia to become rich. crops to grow well. factories built along them.
... might not	have help	good soil to the farms. meet future demands for electricity. popular with tourists.

*Example :* 1 Rivers might become popular with tourists.

- D** 1 Look at the table. The words are not in the correct order.  
2 Write the words in the correct order to make questions.  
3 Ask your questions and answer them (see *Example*).

Will there be ...

- 1) a flood in month next our village ?
- 2) future in country the electricity enough in supply our ?
- 3) factories from pollution along lot our rivers a soon of big ?
- 4) in future fish our in the more rivers ?
- 5) a of on lot the rivers in our future transport ?
- 6) supply demand a of for in the greater future in a Cambodia fish ?

*Example :*

Student 1 : Will there be a flood in our village next month ?

Student 2 : Possibly, but I don't know. There might be, but I hope not. Will there be ... ?

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN : TOWN AND COUNTRY

### UNIT ONE : THE CAPITAL CITY

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the story.  
3 Choose the correct answer.



Phnom Penh has been the capital of Cambodia for over five hundred year and now has a population of rather more than 1.3 million people. The city was built around a hill or ‘Phnom’ (as we say in Khmer) where an old lady, known as Lady Penh, used to live. It also lies on the western side of the Chaktomuk<sup>1</sup>. It seems likely that King Ponhea Yat moved the capital here from Angkor, because of the political circumstances of his time. His decision was, moreover, part of a new strategy for the defence of the country.

Phnom Penh falls easily into two main sections. In the north of the city, there are lots of government institutions. These include the National Library, the main post office, the railway station and the Central Market as well as some parks. Many of these buildings were built during the time when France controlled Cambodia.

To the south of Phnom Penh, there are the Royal Palace, the parliament building and the National Museum. There are several beautiful old temples along the river too, which contribute to

<sup>1</sup> For a description of the Chaktomuk, see Chapter 14, Unit 1

the city's charming character. Here, beside the river, is the center of Phnom Penh life. Around these two areas many domestic properties and various factories for the production of clothes have been built.

Like other cities, Phnom Penh still has some problems to deal with. Perhaps the biggest problem these days is the considerable increase in the amount of traffic on the roads. There are now a huge number of cars and motorbikes on the streets. However, many roads have been made wider.

- 1 Lady Penh lived ... .  
(a) in Phnom Penh (b) on a hill (c) at Angkor (d) in Wat Phnom
- 2 King Ponhea Yat moved his capital, because he needed to ... .  
(a) protect his country (b) change his circumstances  
(c) continue with his strategy (d) build a new palace
- 3 You can find the ... in the south section of the city.  
(a) main post office (b) Royal Palace (c) national library  
(d) railway station
- 4 The city has a problem, because ... .  
(a) the roads are too wide (b) there isn't enough traffic  
(c) the roads aren't wide enough (d) there are too many people
- 5 The ... contribute most to Phnom Penh's charming character.  
(a) domestic properties (b) factories (c) cars (d) temples

**B** 1 Read the story again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is the capital city of Cambodia called Phnom Penh ?
- 2 Why did King Ponhea Yat decide to move his capital ?
- 3 When were the main post office, the railway station and the National Library built ?
- 4 Where have people built their houses ?
- 5 Why is traffic such a problem ?
- 6 What cities or towns have you seen ? What do you like/dislike about them ?

## UNIT TWO : LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

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



Cambodia has a population of over 13 million (NIS 2008) people. More than ten percent of these people live in Phnom Penh, the capital city.

Although the number of city or town people is small, they can live better lives than the people in the countryside. They are able to apply for many different jobs and, therefore, have a better chance of earning a good salary. Some work for the government, others have businesses. Others again have more common jobs like driving cars or motorbikes, working in restaurants and factories or doing domestic work. These circumstances make the city or town very attractive for people living in the village areas who need the chance to earn more money.

The remaining nearly seventy percent of Cambodian people live in the countryside and most of them are farmers. Although at times their lives can be easy-going, the work they must do on their farms is very hard. Moreover, although they work very hard, their harvest is usually small, because they work in a traditional way, either by hand or with animals. However, there will be development in the countryside and eventually our farmers will get machines to help them with their work. Then they won't have



to push and pull their ploughs and animals any more. When farmers can harvest their crops more easily by machine, they will be able to produce more rice and what they don't need for themselves, they will be able to sell.

Although the lives of city or town people and country people are very different, it is important that they work well together. Products from the countryside, particularly rice, have always been needed in the city and towns. On the other hand, useful things have been bought and extra work has been found by the country people in the city and towns. So we hope there will be better communications between the city and towns and the countryside in the future.

- 1 Why can people live better lives in the city ?
- 2 What do people in the city and in the country do for work ?
- 3 Why are our farmers' harvests usually small ?
- 4 How can our farmers' lives get better ?
- 5 Why is it important that the city and towns have a good relationship with the countryside ?

**B** 1 Read the table. 2 Use it to make as many correct statements as you can. Write your statements in your notebook.

A lot of rice	has (always) been	bought	abroad.
Country products	hasn't been	found	by the farmers.
Extra work	have (always) been	needed	in the city.
High salaries	haven't been	provided	in the towns.
Machines		sold	in the villages.
Useful things			

**C** 1 Discussion : What do you think - is life better in the city and town or in the countryside ? Where would you prefer to live ? Why ? 2 Write your answers in your notebook.

## UNIT THREE : WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE OR THE TOWN ?

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



- Kim Neak : Rathana, where would you prefer to live after you finish school ? In the town or in the countryside ?
- Rathana : I'd much prefer to live in the countryside, sir.
- Kim Neak : Right. How about you, Kim Seng ?
- Kim Seng : Well, I think I'd rather live in the town, sir.
- Kim Neak : Why would you prefer to live in the countryside, Rathana ?
- Rathana : Well, there's a lot of fresh air in the countryside and the environment is much cleaner than in the town.
- Kim Neak : Yes, that's right. Kim Seng, maybe you could explain to us why you'd prefer to live in the town.
- Kim Seng : I don't like the countryside, because of the dirt roads. They're not easy to travel on. Either they're very dusty or they're covered in a lot of mud. The roads in the town, on the other hand, are usually excellent. Then, in the countryside there's nothing to do during our free time but in the town there's lots to do.
- Kim Neak : For example ?
- Kim Seng : For example, we can watch cable television and videos, go to bars and see shows.



- Rathana : Not everyone wants these things. Neither do we want to suffer from all the pollution in the town ?
- Kim Neak : Well, I think you're both right in your own different ways, but we must remember that although the town and the countryside are very different, the people who live in them are Cambodians and they're all working for the development of our country.

- 1 Where do Rathana and Kim Seng want to live in the future ?
- 2 Why does Rathana want to live there ?
- 3 Why does Kim Seng want to live there ?
- 4 What do you think about Rathana's and Kim Seng's ideas ?
- 5 Why do you think their English teacher says that the people who live in the town and countryside are both Cambodians ?

**B** 1 Look at the statements and clues. 2 Use the clues to fill in the gaps. 3 Check with your partner.

- 1 Rathana loves the countryside very ... [**many/much**].
- 2 There is only a ... [**few/little**] fresh air in the town.
- 3 In the wet season the dirt roads are covered with ... [**many/lots of**] mud.
- 4 In the town there are ... [**much/plenty of**] good jobs.
- 5 There are ... [**much/many**] things to enjoy in the town.
- 6 There are only a ... [**little/few**] things to do in the countryside.
- 7 We do not need to spend ... [**much/many**] money in the countryside.
- 8 We may, however, like to spend ... [**lots of/much**] money in the town.

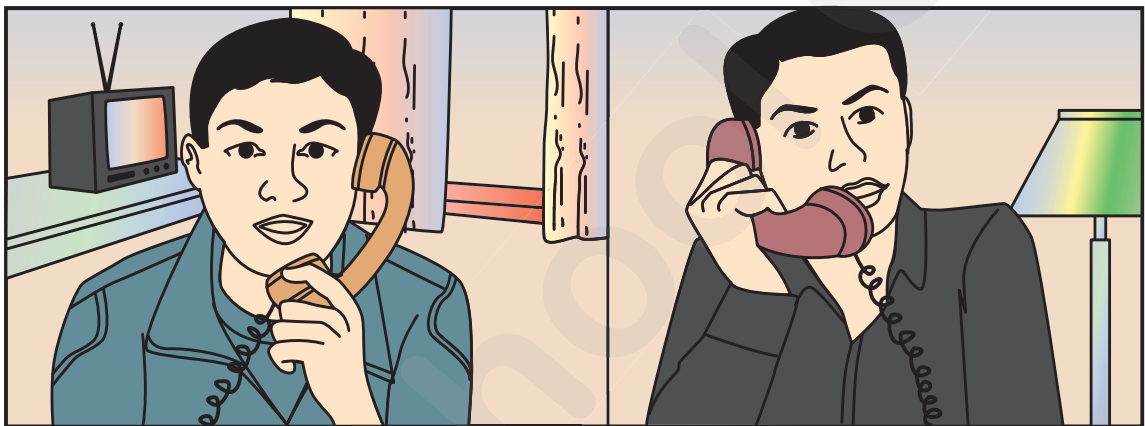
**C** Odd one out : i) Write the word which is not in the group in your notebook. ii) Say what the difference is.

- |   |             |         |            |            |             |
|---|-------------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | countryside | harvest | village    | farm       | park        |
| 2 | restaurant  | bar     | café       | factory    | pub         |
| 3 | realise     | produce | predict    | understand | consider    |
| 4 | palace      | park    | monument   | school     | hospital    |
| 5 | committee   | council | commission | individual | association |
| 6 | motorbike   | bicycle | car        | plane      | train       |

## CHAPTER SIXTEEN : LETTERS

### UNIT ONE : THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN LIFE

- A** 1 Talk about the pictures. 2 Read the table. 3 Listen to the telephone conversation between Bill Jones and Mao Thy. 4 Are the statements true or false ? If false, give the correct information.



		T	F
1	Monica is writing a letter to Thy.		
2	She is due to get married soon.		
3	She and Mike have known each other for a few days.		
4	Bill thinks love is the most important thing in life.		
5	He and Thy are playing football tomorrow.		

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

- 1 Why is Thy writing to Monica ?
- 2 When did Monica first meet Mike ?
- 3 What is Thy delighted about ?

- 4 What does Thy think is the most important thing in life ?
- 5 Why does Thy tell Bill not to ‘panic’ or ‘worry’ ?
- 6 What do *you* think is the most important thing in life ? Why ?

**C** 1 Read the table. 2 Use ‘*How long has/have*’ to write questions from the table in your notebook. 3 Look at the clues. 4 Use them to complete answers a) to e). 5 Match the answers with the questions in your notebook. 6 Then check by asking and answering the questions with your partner.

... Monica	been writing	each other ?
... Thy	known	football for their school ?
... Thy and Bill	known about	Mike ?
	played	Monica getting married ?
		to his sister ?

<b>For</b>	<b>Just</b>	<b>Since</b>
------------	-------------	--------------

- a) ... about an hour.
- b) ... a few days.
- c) ... last April.
- d) ... they met at secondary school.
- e) ... they were chosen for the school team.

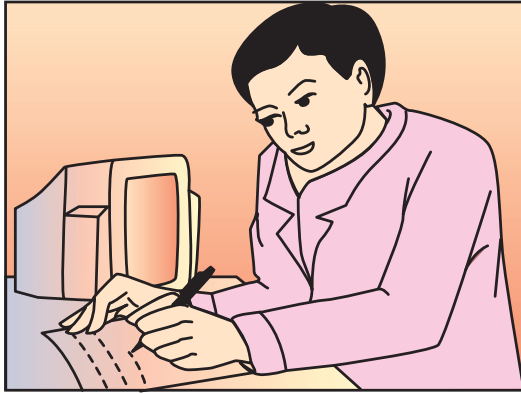
**D** Use the clues to fill in the gaps.

bit   letter   paper   sister   tomorrow

Bill is telephoning his friend, Thy. Bill and Thy are playing football for their school ... afternoon and Bill would like to practise. Thy can't come round straight away, however, because he's busy writing a letter to his ... . He's only got a ... more to write, though, so hopefully he'll be able to finish his ... soon. "I've only got one sheet of ... left," Thy explained. "Then I'll come round and we can play football for an hour before lunch."

## UNIT TWO : LETTER FROM ENGLAND

- A** 1 Read Monica's letter to Thy again in Chapter 9, Unit 3.  
2 Talk about the pictures below. 3 Read Thy's letter to Monica.  
4 Choose the correct statement.



14 Mill Street,  
Oxbridge,  
England.  
10<sup>th</sup> July.

Dear Monica,

How are you ? I hope you're keeping well and that your wedding ceremony in Phnom Penh went well. I'm sorry I haven't written to you since May, but I just haven't been able to find the time, because of my end of year exams. They're our final exams and I did an enormous amount of work for them but now they're finished and you'll be delighted to know that I passed them all. As well as exams, I've been very busy playing football and other sports for school over the past months. I'm sure you understand.

Thanks for your letter, which took only ten days to arrive here. I really enjoyed reading it. It was lovely to read all the news. from Cambodia, particularly the bits about Dany's wedding in Samrong and your own plans to get married. I also received a letter from Kim Seng in which he mentioned Dany's and your wedding. I'm sending a postcard to him with my letter to you. I hope you don't mind sending it on to him. In addition, could you please give a message to Pisey ? I feel really ashamed, because



I haven't been able to acknowledge her letter yet. So could you please apologise to her for me and tell her, I'll write soon ?

That's all for now, dear sister. I look forward to hearing all about your wedding. Don't forget to describe everything to me and send me some photos in your next letter. I hope to hear from you soon. Until then ...

All my love,

Mao Thy

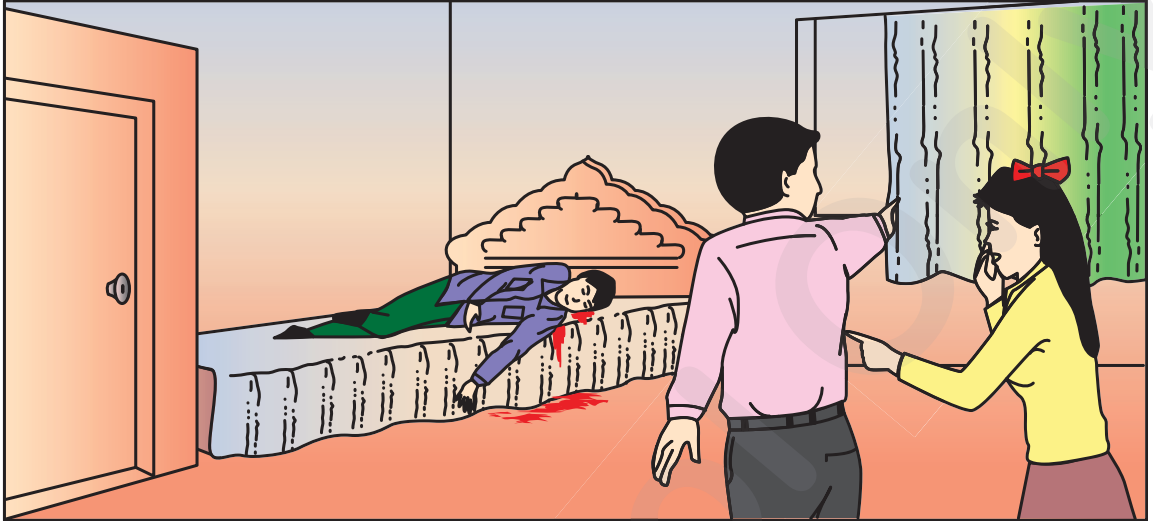
- 1 Thy hasn't written to his sister before, because of the ... .  
(a) time (b) end of year (c) exams (d) past months
- 2 Monica will be delighted, because Thy has ... his exams.  
(a) worked hard for (b) just finished (c) been busy with  
(d) passed
- 3 Thy has also been busy at school with ... .  
(a) exams (b) work (c) news from Cambodia (d) sports
- 4 Kim Seng ... about Monica's wedding in his letter to Thy.  
(a) wrote (b) read (c) knew (d) thought
- 5 Thy feels ashamed, because he hasn't ... Pisey yet.  
(a) received a letter from (b) written to (c) acknowledged  
Monica's letter to (d) mentioned Monica's wedding to

**B** 1 Read Thy's letter again. 2 Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Where does Thy live ?
- 2 Why is he writing to Monica ?
- 3 Why does he feel sorry ?
- 4 What is the most important bit of news from Cambodia that Thy has read about, do you think ?
- 5 How many people have written to Thy from Cambodia ?
- 6 Has he acknowledged all of their letters ?
- 7 Who does he want to apologise to ? Why ?
- 8 What does Thy want to hear about soon ?

## UNIT THREE : A STRANGE SCANDAL

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



Dear Thy,

Thank you for your postcard. This is just a short letter to let you know I've just returned from Monica's wedding. I took some photos, but haven't collected them from the shop yet. I'll send you some soon.

I only spent a day in the city, but I really enjoyed myself. I wanted to add another day but school hasn't finished yet and I'm busy going through my notes, preparing for our final exams.

Monica may have written to you already about the scandal that shocked everyone on the evening before her wedding but I have only just heard about it myself. A man was murdered in the room next to Mike's parents hotel, where they were staying. They were getting ready for dinner when they heard a scream. They phoned the hotel receptionist and when she came up, they all went to the room and knocked on the door. When nobody opened it, the receptionist opened it herself. They walked in and there was a corpse on the bed. The police are keeping the identity of the man secret because he was of some importance. Everyone is asking, "Who was he?" and "Why was he killed?"



That's all for now. Please write when you have the time. I'm sorry about my English. I feel ashamed, but I haven't written much in English yet and I only know simple words. I would really like to speak and write English properly one day, so I must practise hard.

With love from,

Kim Seng

- 1 Why hasn't Kim Seng sent Thy some photos yet ?
- 2 Why did he only spend a day in the city ?
- 3 Why did the scandal shock everyone ?
- 4 Why did Mike's parents phone the hotel receptionist ?
- 5 Who opened the door when the receptionist knocked on it ?  
Why ?

**B** 1 Look at the clues. 2 Use them to write correct statements about what Kim Seng has just done or not done yet.

collect - photos	finish - school	hear - scandal
return - Phnom Penh	send - Thy	write - English

**C** 1 Copy the puzzle into your notebook. 2 Read the statements. 3 Fill in the gaps in the statements and also in your puzzle. 4 Then check with your partner (see *Example*).

*Example* : 1 delighted

- a) Kim Seng was ... (1) to attend Monica's wedding.
- b) Thy wanted to send a ... (2) to Pisey.
- c) Kim Seng's final exams start ... (3)
- d) He added a ... (4) about his English at the end of his letter.
- e) Kim Seng thinks he only knows simple ... (5) words.
- f) Kim Seng ... (6) a ... (7) to Thy.

1		7																	
	2																		
		3																	
4																			
		5																	
	6																		

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN : ILLNESS

### UNIT ONE : DARA'S ILLNESS

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

Today Mr Keo Dara is seeing Dr Sok Chenda at Champa Hospital.

Chenda : Good morning Dara.  
How can I help you ?

Dara : I haven't felt well for a few days, Chenda.

Chenda : Can you tell me what's wrong with you ?

Dara : Well, I've got a fever and I don't feel hungry.

Chenda : I see. How are you sleeping ?

Dara : I can't sleep well either.

Chenda : I'm sorry to hear that. Can I examine you ? Your lips are very white. Have you been to a forest area recently ?

Dara : Yes, I went to Mondulkiri last month.

Chenda : Well, I think you may have malaria.

Dara : Oh dear. Is malaria very serious, Chenda ?

Chenda : No, we can cure it easily. You could rest here in hospital until you make a complete recovery. People only become seriously ill from malaria when it's not treated.

Dara : Oh dear. Is malaria a long-term illness then ? If I stop work for a long time, my manager will sack me.

Chenda : Don't worry, Dara. If you have malaria, I'm sure you'll recover quickly. But first you must have a blood test to find out if you have it or not.

Dara : Can I have the test here ?



Chenda : Yes, of course.

Dara : Thanks, Chenda. I feel much better already.

- 1 Why did Dara go to see Dr Chenda ?
- 2 What was wrong with him ?
- 3 Why did Dr Chenda think that Dara had malaria ?
- 4 Why did Dara feel worried when Dr Chenda told him that he could rest in hospital ?
- 5 How could Dara know if he has got malaria or not ?
- 6 What made Dara feel better ?

**B** 1 Look at the table. 2 Use it to make questions. 3 Then ask and answer your questions.

Can	Chenda Dara malaria	help have make recover sleep tell treat	a blood test in Champa ? Chenda about his illness ? Dara ? malaria ? people seriously ill ? quickly from malaria ? well ?
-----	---------------------------	---	---

**C** 1 Write answers to the questions to make a dialogue between Dara and his wife, Thavy. 2 Then act it out.

Thavy : Hello, Dara. How are you feeling now ?

Thavy : Oh dear. Who did you meet at the hospital ?

Thavy : Could she help you ?

Thavy : What did she do then ?

Thavy : What for ?

Thavy : Malaria ! Oh dear. Could that be serious ?

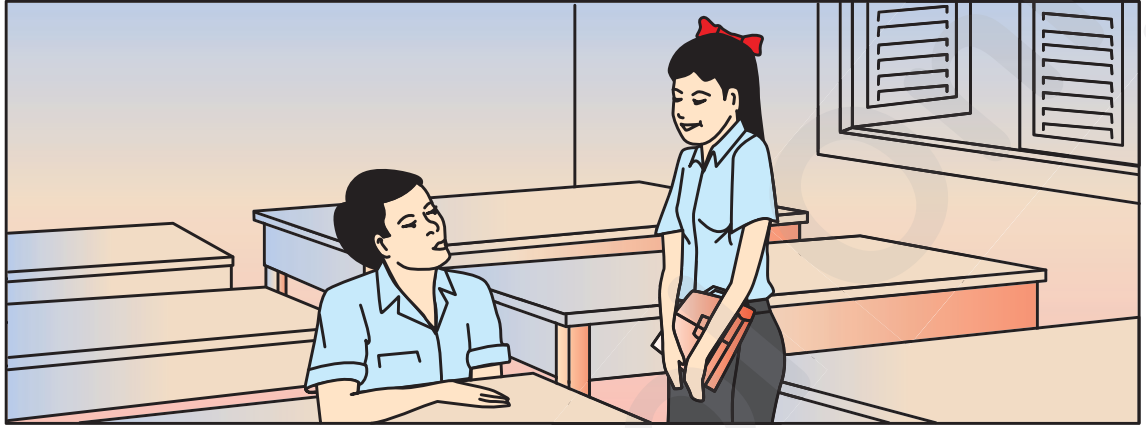
Thavy : That's good, but what about your job ?

Thavy : I see. When will you get the result of the blood test, Dara ?

Thavy : Right. Well, let's see what happens then.

## UNIT TWO : WHAT DID THE DOCTOR SAY ?

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



	T	F
1 Kim Seng said that Bora's father has malaria.		
2 Bora's father saw Dr Chenda yesterday.		
3 She thinks that Bora's father has malaria.		
4 Bora knows the result of his father's blood test.		
5 If Bora's father has malaria, he'll need a course of treatment.		
6 Rathana likes injections.		

- B** 1 Listen to the dialogue again. 2 Then ask and answer the questions.

- 1 How does Rathana know that Bora's father isn't well ?
- 2 How will Bora's father find out if he has malaria or not ?
- 3 What must a careful record be kept of ?
- 4 Who will care for Bora's father in the hospital ?
- 5 What could depress Bora's father ? Do they depress you ?
- 6 Why does depression make people feel worse ?

- C** 1 Read the statements in Tables A and B and fill in the gaps.  
2 Match the statements in Tables A and B.

**A**

- 1) She said, “We don’t need to inject the ... , Dara.”
- 2) He said, “The ... can care for my father.”
- 3) She said, “The cure for ... involves a course of treatment.”
- 4) He said, “ I don’t like ... injecting me.”
- 5) She said, “I think that Dr Chenda is a very kind ... .”

**B**

- a) He said that he didn’t like people ... him.
- b) She said that the ... for malaria involves a course of treatment.
- c) He said that the nurses could ... for his father.
- d) She said that she thought that ... is a very kind person.
- e) She told Dara that they didn’t need to ... the medicine.

- D** 1 Read the story. 2 Use the clues to fill in the gaps.

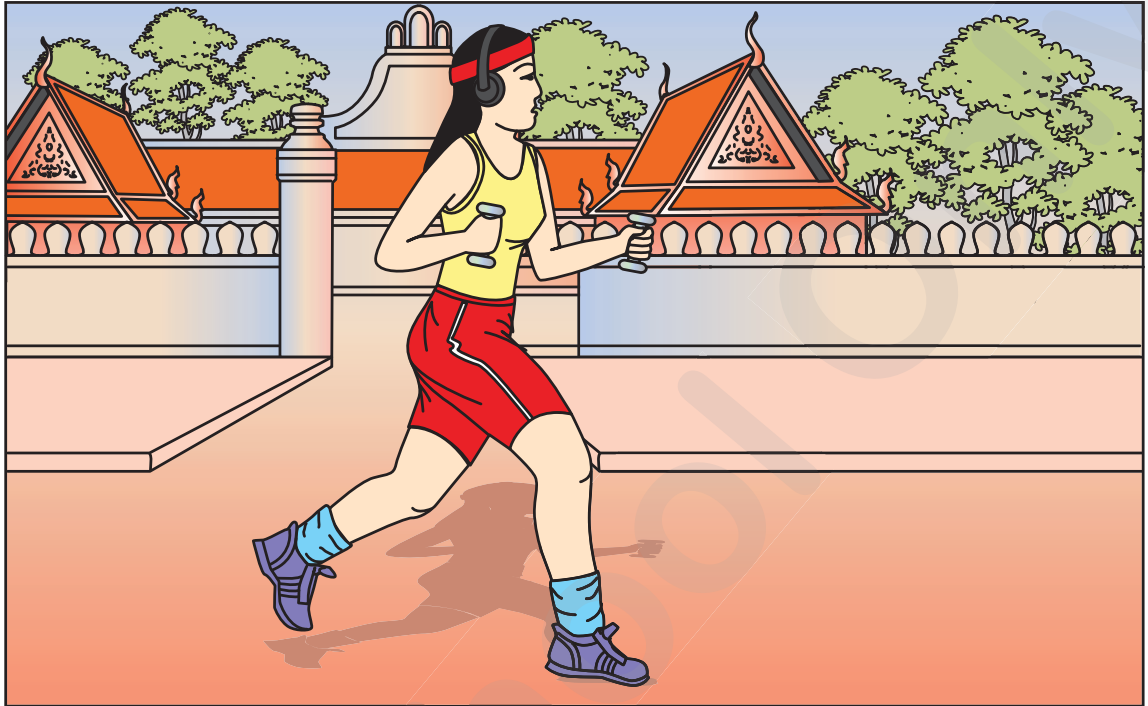
<b>depression</b>	<b>machine</b>	<b>patients</b>
<b>problems</b>	<b>recovery</b>	<b>treatment</b>

Rathana wants to become a nurse when she leaves school. During her free time, she likes helping Dr Chenda at Champa Hospital. She helps with the records and cares for the ... . A serious illness can depress patients, but Rathana knows how to cheer them up when they are suffering from ... . She talks to them about their families and their hobbies. She helps them with their ... . She becomes their friend. She helps them to recover.

Dr Chenda says that this is an important part of ... , because treatment is not just about medicine. “A patient is a person, not a ... . A patient with depression has no hope and hope is as effective as medicine for a successful ... . People like Rathana are necessary, because they give our patients hope.”

## UNIT THREE : WAYS TO AVOID ILLNESS

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



Illness can be serious for us in many ways. It can even cause us to lose all that we have. For example, if we couldn't work because of illness, we would still have to pay for the treatment even if it was expensive. In this way we might easily lose all our money. So it makes sense to try to avoid any serious illness and instead find ways to remain healthy.

If we would like to be healthy, we could take exercise. When we walk, run, play, or even help around the house, our muscles are being used. This use of our muscles is called exercise. A lot of exercise could make our muscles feel tired, but it could also make us feel hungry and help us to sleep well. It could help our blood to flow properly around our body and, therefore, prevent problems with blood pressure. It could also make our heart strong. Many people take exercise in the morning, but we could take exercise in the evening. This would help us to relax after work or study.



If exercise is important, rest is also important. It is like when we recycle an old thing and make something new. When we are tired, we feel old but after sleep, we feel young again. Sleep rests our mind and gives our body time to replace the energy that we have used during work and play.

We couldn't keep healthy, however, if we didn't eat the right food. Good food is also essential for good health. The cells in our body that die every day need to be replaced and food supplies the material to build new cells. It is very important to eat properly and at the right time so that we can build up our immune system. Dirty food, on the other hand, can easily cause serious illness, so we must be careful. When we eat good, clean food, however, we are helping to protect our body against disease.

- 1 How could we lose all that we have because of illness ?
- 2 What is exercise ?
- 3 How could exercise help us if we took some ?
- 4 How can rest be like recycling something old ?
- 5 What must we have if we are to replace the cells in our body that die every day ?
- 6 What is 'good' food do you think ? What food do you like most ? Do you think it is good food ? Why ?

**B** What could Dara do or not do ? Use the clues to make 6 correct statements about Dara (see *Example*).

do much exercise at first    eat well in hospital    have a blood test  
read the news    return home    stay in hospital for long

at the hospital in Champa    because (i) Bora brought him food  
from home (ii) he felt weak (iii) he had a job (iv) he was feeling  
much better    when Rathana brought him a newspaper

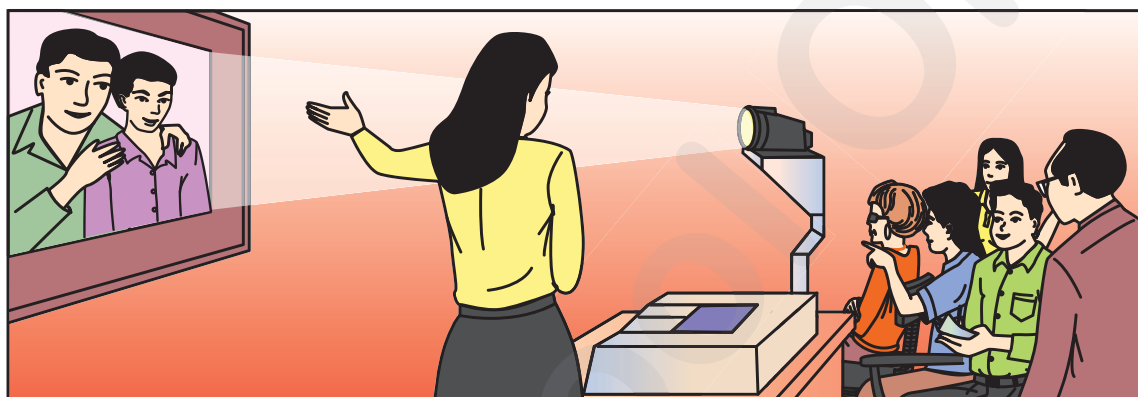
*Example* : 1 Dara couldn't do much exercise at first, because he felt weak.

2 He could .... .

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN : RELATIVES

### UNIT ONE : MONICA'S RELATIVES

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read about Monica's relatives. 3 Ask and answer the questions. 4 Write your answers in your notebook.



Monica is speaking to a group of people in England about her relatives in Cambodia and England.

“In Cambodia there are some important occasions, like the Khmer New Year, the Pchum Ben festival and at weddings, when we meet all our relatives and friends. Personally, I feel that weddings are one of the most important times when relatives and close friends get together. One month before our wedding ceremony in Phnom Penh, Mike and I had a very busy time. We had lots of things to do at home but we also had to invite all our relatives and friends in Cambodia to our wedding.”

“My closest relatives in Cambodia are Dr Sok Chenda, who is my aunt, and her family. I am related to them through my mother. Through them I also know many of the people in Samrong, where they live and work. So when I'm in Samrong, I think of it as my home. The people there, in Champa town or the countryside, help each other when they are busy or have a problem, so it's like one big family.”

“My own family, however, live here in England. Both my parents are working here. My father, who studied in Cambodia before, now works as an engineer. My mother, who trained as a language teacher in Cambodia, now works on a key literacy programme at a college of education. The programme was set up in response to the large number of immigrants who live in that area. I don’t know exactly how many immigrants live there now, but I know for a fact that only a few of them are from Cambodia.”

- 1 What does Monica feel are the most important occasions when relatives and friends meet each other in Cambodia ?
- 2 What example did she give to the people in England ?
- 3 How does she know many people in Samrong ?
- 4 Why does she think of Samrong as her home ?
- 5 Why is Samrong like one big family ?
- 6 Why would immigrants need to have a key literacy programme, do you think ?

**B** **1 Ask and answer the questions. 2 Read about Monica’s relatives again. 3 Now write about some of your relatives.**

- 1 Where does your family live ? What do they do ?
- 2 Do you have any relatives in other parts of Cambodia ?  
Where do they live ? What do they do ?
- 3 Do you have any relatives who live outside Cambodia ?  
Where do they live ? What do they do ?
- 4 Who is your favourite relative ? Where does he/she live ?
- 5 What does he/she do ? Why is he/she your favourite relative ?

## UNIT TWO : MONICA AND MIKE

**A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read the dialogue. 3 Complete the questions. 4 Ask and answer them. 5 Act the dialogue out.

Sophy : Who are the people in this photo, Kim Seng ?

Kim Seng: This is my cousin, Monica, and this is my friend, Mike.

Sophy : Who's that on Monica's left ?

Kim Seng: That's Socheata. She's Bora's sister.

Sophy : Oh, yes. I can see that her features are similar to Bora's. When did Monica and Mike marry ?

Kim Seng: Last July.

Sophy : Have they been living in Cambodia ever since then ?

Kim Seng: No. In August they went to England, where Mike's parents live. Monica's parents live there as well.

Sophy : Really ? How long have they been living there ?

Kim Seng: Since about 1974 or 5.

Sophy : They must be happy there.

Kim Seng: Oh, yes. Without a doubt.

Sophy : But don't you think they'll be even happier when Monica has a baby ? I expect they'd be delighted to have a grandson or granddaughter.

Kim Seng: Yes, but not too early.

Sophy : Oh, I'm surprised. Why not ?

Kim Seng: Children are a responsibility. They need a lot of time and money, so they tend to be a liability.

Sophy : Yes, that's right. I even read about someone who can't tolerate his own children and gets offended when they're noisy or difficult.

Kim Seng: Well, I don't think that's right. Personally, I like children and I think Monica and Mike do too.



- 1 ... ? A photo of Monica and Mike.
- 2 ... ? Because she is his sister.
- 3 ... , do you think ? Because Mike's and Monica's parents live there.
- 4 ... , do you think ? Because they have been living there for a long time.
- 5 ... ? Because they need time and money.

**B** 1 Look at the table. 2 Use it to make five questions with 'Have/Has ... been ... ?'. 3 Ask and answer your questions.

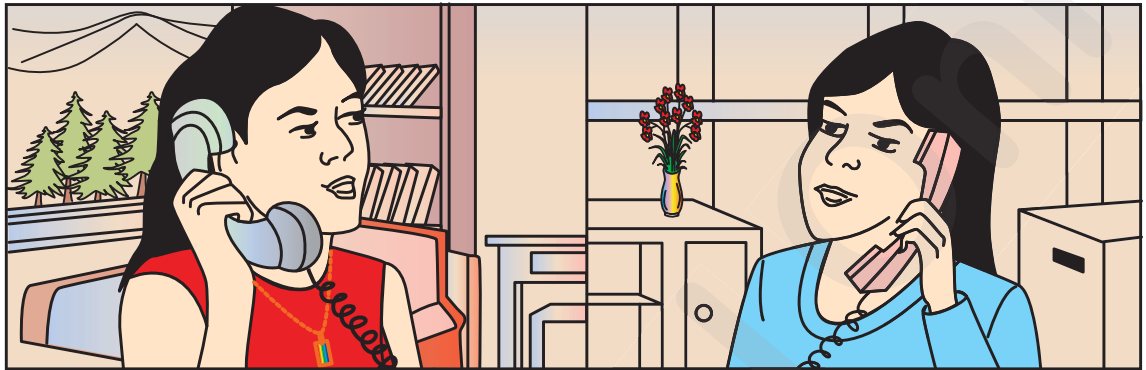
Monica and Mike	<b>live</b> <b>look</b> <b>stand</b>	at a photo with Kim Seng ?
Monica's parents		in Cambodia since they married ?
Socheata		in England since 1974 or 5 ?
Sophy		in England since they married ?
		on Monica's left since last July ?

**C** 1 Read the dialogue. 2 Complete Mike's father's questions to Monica. 3 Then act the dialogue out.

- Mike's father : Where do you teach English, Monica ?  
 Monica : At the Royal University here in Phnom Penh.  
 Mike's father : How ... been ... there ?  
 Monica : Since 1997.  
 Mike's father : Have ... house ... ?  
 Monica : No, I moved here in January, 1998.  
 Mike's father : You have a lovely garden. Who ... gardening ?  
 Monica : I do some, but a boy from Samrong helps. His name's Rathanak.  
 Mike's father : Does ... day ?  
 Monica : No, he only works at weekends. During the week he works in an office.  
 Mike's father : How ... been ... you ?  
 Monica : Ever since I moved in. Before I lived here, I didn't have a garden. Just a few flowers in pots.

## UNIT THREE : MONICA IN ENGLAND

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



	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
1	Monica and Mike are staying with Monica's parents.	
2	Monica went to the school where Mike studied before.	
3	Monica wants to buy some instant coffee for Socheata.	
4	Things in England are expensive.	
5	Monica's job is in England.	
6	The weather in England was very cold.	

After their wedding in Cambodia, Monica and Mike flew to England, where they plan to have another wedding ceremony. Monica phoned Socheata from England.

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

- 1 When did Monica and Mike stay with Monica's parents ?
- 2 When did they go to Mike's old school ?
- 3 Why doesn't Monica want to buy some instant coffee for Socheata ?



- 4 Why does Socheata hope that Monica hasn't been shopping all the time ?
- 5 How do we know that Monica probably has been shopping all the time ?
- 6 How do we know that Socheata wants Monica to return to Cambodia ?

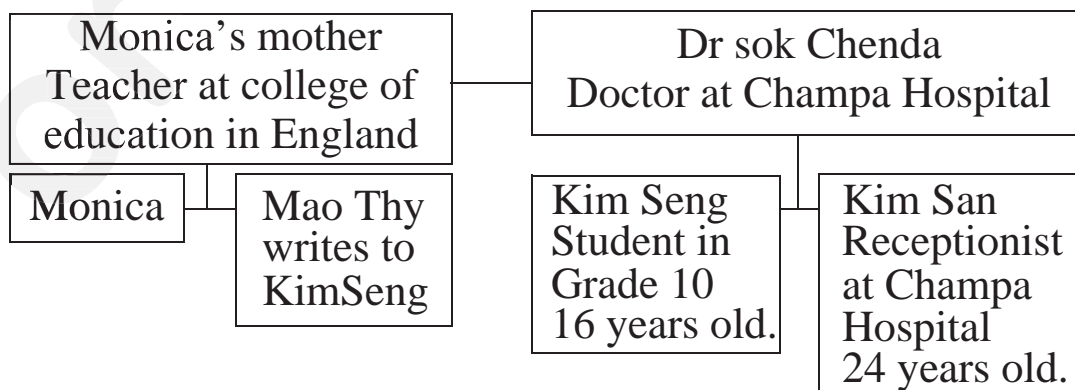
**C** 1 Look at the clues. 2 Use them to join statements a) and b) to make one statement (see *Example*).

where    which    who

- 1 a) Monica phoned her friend, Socheata.  
b) Socheata lives in Phnom Penh.
- 2 a) Mike met Monica's family.  
b) Monica's family lives in England.
- 3 a) Monica visited a secondary school.  
b) Mike studied there when he was young.
- 4 a) Socheata likes drinking instant coffee in the morning.  
b) You can easily find instant coffee in Cambodia.
- 5 a) The shopkeeper showed Monica some lovely things.  
b) The shopkeeper was very friendly.
- 6 a) England is a country.  
b) England usually has good weather in August.

*Example* : 1    Monica phoned her friend, Socheata, who lives in Phnom Penh.

**D** 1 Look at Monica's family tree. 2 Use it to write about her family.



## CHAPTER NINETEEN : FISHING

### UNIT ONE : FISHING IN CAMBODIA

- A** 1 Talk about the picture. 2 Read about fishing. 3 Choose the correct statement.



Cambodia has many naturally occurring lakes as well as rivers. These are good places for many sorts of fish. People in Cambodia can fish both in saltwater and freshwater and at all times, both in the wet season and the dry season. In the wet season, however, fishermen catch fewer fish than in the dry season.

In the wet season, rainwater floods the centre of the country, particularly around the Great Lake. The plants around the edge of the lake are covered by water, which can be quite deep in places. At this time, all sorts of fish start to lay their eggs. It is a good time for the young fish to grow quickly, because they can feed on the various plants and insects in the water.

In October, the dry season starts and the water level falls. This is the best time for fishing. The fishermen use all kinds of tools to catch their fish. Fishing nets, fish traps and instruments made from bamboo are the sort of tools they can use.

The main area where people catch fish are the Great Lake and the Tonle Sap river. Cambodia is famous for its freshwater fishing and every year exports fish to other countries.

- 1 People in Cambodia can fish in ... of the time.  
(a) saltwater all (b) freshwater some (c) saltwater and freshwater all (d) freshwater most
- 2 The plants around the edge of the Great Lake are covered ... .  
(a) in the wet season (b) at all times (c) in the dry season (d) both in the wet season and the dry season
- 3 The wet season is a good time for young fish, because ... .  
(a) the water level falls (b) they grow quickly (c) they start to lay eggs (d) they can feed on plants and insects
- 4 When the ... , it is the best time for fishing.  
(a) water level rises (b) plants are covered by water (c) dry season starts (d) rainwater floods the centre of the country
- 5 Other countries know about Cambodian freshwater fish, because they ... them.  
(a) import (b) export (c) catch (d) have read about

**B** What can our fishermen, the Tonle Sap and young fish do ?  
**1** Use the table to write **5** correct statements. **2** Then ask and answer questions about them.

catch more fish cover its banks feed on plants and insects sell their fish use fishing nets and traps	during the dry season. in the water. with water. to catch their fish. to other countries.
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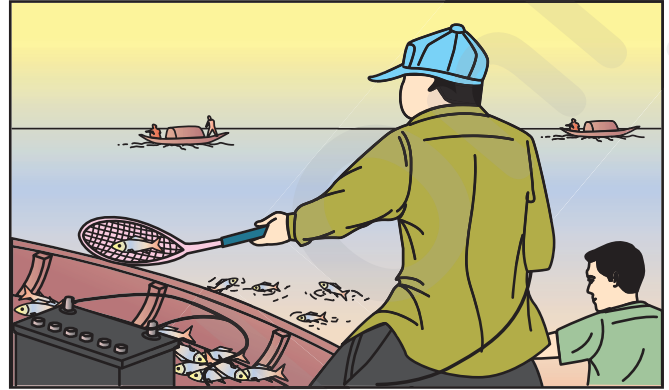
**C** What can Rathanak do ? **1** Use the table to write **5** more correct statements in your notebook. **2** Then ask and answer questions about him.

identify most of the plants work in Monica's garden make his muscles strong mend televisions and radios visit his parents in Samrong	at the weekend. during the Khmer New Year. in Monica's garden. with a lot of exercise. with the right tools.
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## UNIT TWO : PROTECT OUR FISHING

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

More than half of us eat fish almost every day. For hundreds of years, fishing has been practised in Cambodia to meet our families' needs and as a small business to make extra money. Cambodia is richer in fish than other



countries, so at the moment we can catch enough fish to sell some abroad. In this way, fishing has become the main business of many people who live along the Mekong, around the Great Lake, and along the seacoast in Kampong Som, Kampot and Koh Kong provinces.

There are some very simple tools like nets and fish traps, which have been used by our fishermen to catch fish, crabs, and seafood generally. The fish population has never been damaged by the use of these traditional tools. Recently, however, the amount of fish has been decreasing quickly. Why is this ?

Nowadays, some fishermen are using new ways to catch more fish to increase their business. For example, they use big fishing nets with small holes, that catch even the smallest fish, or they use electricity or poison to kill the fish. These modern tricks are harmful to the fish population. Fishermen who have used such methods have not taken notice of the national fishing laws, yet they have been tolerated. Now the situation has become serious. Some kinds of fish have been lost completely and they cannot be replaced. At the same time, the forests that grow along our rivers and around our lakes, particularly around the Great Lake, have

been cut down. This is a scandal and if it continues, our environment will soon be destroyed.

The only way to protect the fish is for our fishermen to understand that the national fishing laws are necessary because the fish population is limited. We must not allow methods of fishing that kill even the smallest fish which nobody needs but, instead, we must make sure our laws are effective.

- 1 How can some people in Cambodia make extra money ?
- 2 Why is Cambodia able to export fish ?
- 3 What are the traditional ways of fishing ?
- 4 Why are the traditional ways of fishing better than some of the new ways of fishing ?
- 5 What is the purpose of the national fishing laws ?

**B** 1 Look at the example below. 2 Use the clues to write 5 more statements like the example in your notebook.

*Example :* 1 Fishing has been practised in Cambodia for many years.

Fishing	<b>cut</b>	by people to catch fish.
Many of our forests	<b>damage</b>	by the use of new tools.
Modern fishing methods	<b>lose</b>	completely.
Some kinds of fish	<b>practise</b>	down.
The fish population	<b>tolerate</b>	for many years here.
Traditional tools	<b>use</b>	recently.

**C** 1 Ask and answer the questions. 2 Then write as much as you can about fishing. (You don't need to use *all* your answers to the questions when you write.)

- 1 Is there any fishing in your area ? If so, what is it like ?
- 2 Have you or your friends ever gone fishing ?
- 3 Why do people go fishing ?
- 4 Do you think fishing is important ? Why ?



## UNIT THREE : SOME FISH ARE DANGEROUS

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

Kim Seng: Hello Rathana. Where have you been ?

Rathana : Champa Hospital.

Kim Seng: What were you doing there ?

Rathana : I was just taking some apples. Rathanak brought a whole sack of them from Phnom Penh yesterday.

Kim Seng: Were you taking them for one of the patients ?

Rathana : No, I gave them to your mother. I expect she'll share them with the nurses and patients.

Kim Seng: Are you certain ? She might eat them all herself.

Rathana : Kim Seng ! How can you speak like that about your mother ? You know she's not like that.

Kim Seng: It was only a joke, Rathana. How about Rathanak ? Is he at home ?

Rathana : Not at the moment. He's gone fishing.

Kim Seng: Wow ! Let's go and join him.

Rathana : You can go, Kim Seng. I don't like fishing.

Kim Seng: Why not ?

Rathana : Well, look at that !

Kim Seng: What's wrong with your hand ?

Rathana : A fish bit it.

Kim Seng: How ? What were you doing ?

Rathana : Rathanak caught quite a large fish and I was trying to put it in the bin, when it bit my thumb.

Kim Seng: Well, I'm not afraid of fish. I'll go and get my fishing things and join your brother. Bye !





- 1 Why did Rathana go to Champa Hospital ?
- 2 Where did the apples come from ?
- 3 Why did Rathana give the apples to Dr Chenda ?
- 4 What does Kim Seng say he isn't certain about ? Why is it a joke ?
- 5 Why doesn't Rathana like fishing ?

**B** 1 Look at the example. 2 Use the clues to write 5 more questions like the example. 3 Then ask and answer your questions.

*Example :* Who was waiting for Rathana ?

- 1 Who/wait/Rathana ? 2 What/Rathana/do/Champa Hospital ?
- 3 Who/she/take/apples ? 4 Who/make/joke/mother ?
- 5 What/Rathana/try/put in/bin ? 6 What/Rathanak/do ?

**C** 1 Copy the table into your notebook. 2 Use it to ask and answer questions with your partner and fill in the table. 3 Use your table to answer questions about your partner.

Time	What your partner was doing yesterday at ... o'clock in the morning/afternoon/evening.
<b>Morning</b>	
7 o'clock	
9 o'clock	
11 o'clock	
<b>Afternoon</b>	
1 o'clock	
3 o'clock	
5 o'clock	
<b>Evening</b>	
7 o'clock	
9 o'clock	
11 o'clock	

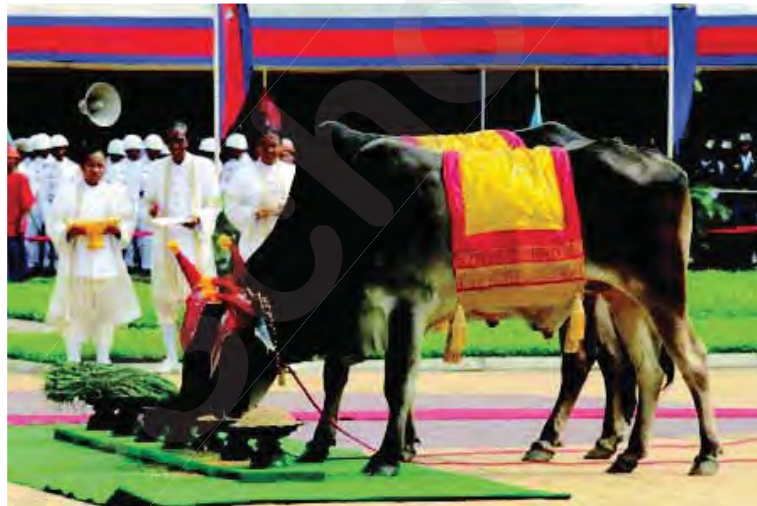
# CHAPTER TWENTY : THE PLOUGHING CEREMONY

## UNIT ONE : THE PLOUGHING CEREMONY (PART 1)

**A** Ask and answer the questions from your own experience and knowledge.

- 1 What is the Ploughing Ceremony ?
- 2 Where is it usually held ?
- 3 Have you ever seen it ? If so, when and where ?

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



	T	F
1 Rathana knows about the Ploughing Ceremony.		
2 Mr Kim Neak wants to know what it is like.		
3 The royal cattle ate and drank from a range of seven things during the ceremony.		
4 Last year the cattle drank some wine.		
5 The Ploughing Ceremony was held in front of the National Museum in Phnom Penh.		
6 Only important people like members of the military were allowed to attend the ceremony.		

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

- 1 Who is Mr Kim Neak talking to ?
- 2 What is he talking to them about ?
- 3 What kind of things were arranged for the royal cattle to eat and drink ?
- 4 Why were the cattle given these things ?
- 5 What did they eat at the ceremony the year before ?
- 6 Where was the ceremony held ?
- 7 Who were allowed to attend the ceremony ?
- 8 What kind of people mixed together in the crowd ?

**D** Read the story and fill in the gaps.

When Rathana woke up the next day, she felt happy because it was a holiday. After breakfast, she ... on her bike and rode to Kim Seng's house. When Dr Chenda ... her coming, she shouted out. "Have you ... to watch the Ploughing Ceremony, Rathana ?" "Yes," Rathana replied. "I've never ... it before. I hope I'm not too late ?" "No, don't worry," Dr Chenda said. "The programme hasn't even ... yet but I think it will soon. Come along in."

Rathana watched the ceremony on the television, but she wished she ... see it in front of the National Museum in Phnom Penh. "I wonder what it's like to be there," she said. "Well, look at that large crowd," said Kim Seng. "We can ... here and watch the ceremony comfortably, but most of those people in the crowd can't see anything clearly." "And it must be very hot there, don't you ... ?" added Dr Chenda. "Yes, I'm sure you're right," said Rathana. "But don't you think it must be exciting to see all those important people and the royal cattle with your own eyes ?"

That night Rathana ... a dream about the Ploughing Ceremony. She was ... between the King and Queen, but they were not in front of the National Museum in Phnom Penh. They were in front of her house in Samrong.

## UNIT TWO : THE PLOUGHING CEREMONY (PART 2)

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

Cambodia is a country that has a lot of ceremonies. Three types of ceremony are held : religious, national and royal. The Ploughing Ceremony is one of the royal ceremonies. Nobody knows when it began but some writing at Angkor Wat describes a similar ceremony, which also links the King with the farmers.



This major festival is held once a year at the beginning of the wet season during May, in the middle of the Khmer month of *Pisak*. At this important time, the King expresses his ideas about the development of the country. The festival is celebrated over four days but the final day is the most important.

The royal cattle that are used in the ceremony are chosen very carefully. Their colour must be black or white and before the ceremony they are decorated in a traditional way so that they look very beautiful.

The person who does the ploughing is also very important. In previous times, the King did the task himself but nowadays he is replaced by a member of the Royal Family or the Royal Palace. This person, who is appointed by the King, is called the 'Sdech Meak'.

- 1 What type of ceremony is the Ploughing Ceremony ?
- 2 How do we know that it might have started a long time ago ?
- 3 Why is the ceremony held at the beginning of the wet season, do you think ?
- 4 How long does the ceremony last ?
- 5 Who is the 'Sdech Meak' ?

**B** **1 Look at the example. 2 Use the clues to make 5 more statements like the example. Write them in your notebook.**

*Example :* 1 A lot of ceremonies are held in Cambodia each year.

- 1 A lot/ceremonies/hold/Cambodia/each year.
- 2 Three types/ceremony/hold/Cambodia.
- 3 Ploughing Ceremony/describe/some writing/Angkor.
- 4 The King/link/the farmer/writing/Angkor.
- 5 Ideas/development/Cambodia/express/King/Ploughing Ceremony.
- 6 Sdech Meak/appoint/King/replace/him/Ploughing Ceremony.

**C** **Write about your partner. 1 Ask and answer the questions. 2 Use your partner's answers to write about your partner and his/her favourite ceremony.**

- 1 There are many ceremonies in Cambodia. Do you know many of them ?
- 2 What is your favourite one ?
- 3 How do you know about it ?
- 4 Why is it your favourite ceremony ?
- 5 What part (or parts) of the ceremony do you like best ?
- 6 Can you describe (from your own experience) the part (or parts) of the ceremony that you like best ?



## UNIT THREE : THE PLOUGHING CEREMONY (PART 3)

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



Last year Kim Seng attended the Ploughing Ceremony with his relatives in Phnom Penh. As usual, it was held in a field near the Royal Palace and was attended by many different kinds of people. At around seven thirty, all the important officials were ready on the stage. None of them looked untidy and even the ordinary people from the local community looked neat for this special occasion. Traditional music was played by the musicians and everyone waited for the royal cattle to make a move. The stage was hung with flowers and the only movement was provided by the colourful flags blowing in the soft morning wind.

At eight o'clock, the King, Queen and other members of the Royal Family arrived and the King gave permission for the Sdech Meak to start the ploughing. The Sdech Meak, a lady called 'Mehour', who threw rice, and other members of the Royal Family went around the field three times. After this, the Sdech Meak watched what the royal cattle ate, because Cambodian literary tradition implies that what happens during the year can be predicted from the specific things eaten by them. Last year the Sdech Meak announced that there would be a lot of rain and a good harvest, so everyone felt happy.



- 1 Who attended the Ploughing Ceremony with Kim Seng last year ?
- 2 What did the people from the local community look like ?
- 3 How was the stage decorated ?
- 4 How many times did the royal cattle go round the field ?
- 5 How is the future year predicted by the Sdech Meak ?

**B Use the clues to complete the statements (see *Example*).**

attend	eat	hang	plough	predict	throw
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*Example :* 1 Last year, the Ploughing Ceremony was attended by many different kinds of people.

- 1 Last year, the Ploughing Ceremony ... by many different kinds of people.
- 2 Colourful flowers and many flags ... on the stage.
- 3 The field ... by the Sdech Meak three times.
- 4 Rice ... by a lady called 'Mehour' as she walked round the field.
- 5 Specific things ... by the royal cattle.
- 6 A good year with a lot of rain and a good harvest ... by the Sdech Meak.

**C Write a letter about your favourite ceremony to a friend.**

**Your friend is not Cambodian and does not know about Cambodian ceremonies. You must, therefore, explain about the ceremony as well as describe it. Also explain why you like this ceremony and what you like about it.**

**Start your letter like this :**

Dear ... (name),  
 I would like to tell you about my favourite ceremony. I attended it last ... (week/month/year). The ceremony is a traditional Cambodian one. It is called .....