

Unit 5

BEING PART OF ASEAN

GETTING STARTED

ASEAN and the ASEAN Charter



This unit includes:

LANGUAGE

Vocabulary

Words and phrases related to ASEAN, its aims, member states and activities

Pronunciation

Falling and rising intonation

Grammar

- Gerunds
- State verbs in continuous forms

SKILLS

- Reading for general ideas and specific information about ASEAN
- Talking about ASEAN member states
- Listening for general ideas and specific information about the ASEAN Schools Games
- Writing a short brochure introducing an ASEAN member state

COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE

- Singapore Scholarship and ASEAN Scholarships
- *Lamvong* – a traditional Lao dance



OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, Ss can

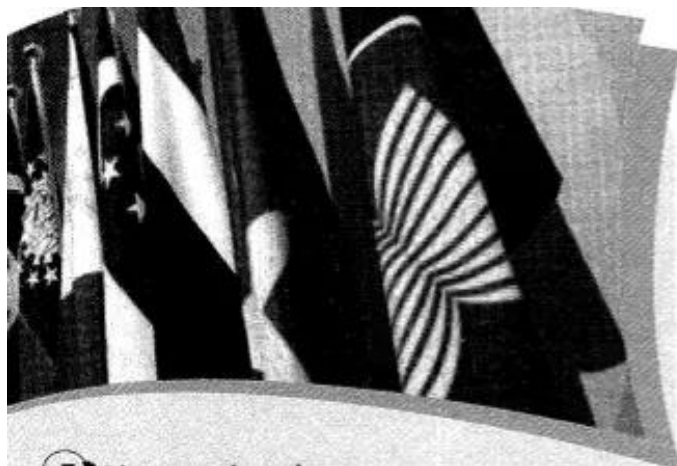
- use words and phrases related to ASEAN, its aims, member states and activities
- say statements and yes / no questions with appropriate intonation
- understand and use gerunds after some verbs, verbs and prepositions, and phrases; understand and use state verbs in continuous forms
- read for general ideas and specific information about ASEAN
- talk about ASEAN members states
- listen for general ideas and specific information in a sports instructor's talk about the ASEAN Schools Games
- write a short brochure introducing an ASEAN member state
- understand and talk about Singapore-sponsored scholarships and *Lamvong* – a traditional Lao dance

GETTING STARTED

ASEAN and the ASEAN Charter

Lead-in: Inform the class of the lesson objectives: getting to know the topic, some vocabulary related to ASEAN – its aims, member states and activities, the use of gerunds, and state verbs in continuous forms.

- Begin by asking Ss if they know what ASEAN stands for. Ask Ss to look at the pictures and talk about what they think the people are doing.



1 Listen and read.

Bao Thy: Dad, I'm thinking of participating in a competition on ASEAN and the ASEAN Charter. I can see that my classmates have practised answering the questions. They know a lot more and are more confident than me.

Mr Lam: Oh, is that why you look worried? I can help you. First, what is ASEAN?

Bao Thy: Well, I know that ASEAN stands for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and it was formed on August 8th 1967.

Mr Lam: Correct. How many members does it have?

Bao Thy: As of 2010, it consists of ten member states, but may get bigger because other countries have applied to join the bloc.

Mr Lam: Well done. Do you know its aims and purposes?

Bao Thy: I know that it focuses on improving member states' economies and maintaining regional peace and stability. But Dad, how do ASEAN members help each other?

Mr Lam: Well, they do what they can. Singapore, for example, offers the Singapore Scholarship and the ASEAN Scholarships to students from other ASEAN countries.

Bao Thy: Thanks, Dad. I'll try to remember that. I think that ASEAN also holds sports activities like the Southeast Asian Games, the ASEAN Para Games for athletes with disabilities and the ASEAN Schools Games.

Mr Lam: Good job. How about the ASEAN Charter? Do you remember its main principles?

Bao Thy: Hold on a minute. Mmm ... is that the 'Right to live without external interference'?

Mr Lam: Yes, but there are still other principles. I suggest reading through the Charter again. I'll continue quizzing you tonight after work.

Bao Thy: Great! Thanks, Dad. I'm now hoping to win a prize!

2 What is the conversation about? Choose the best answer.

- Preparation for a competition on ASEAN and the ASEAN Charter
- Discussion about the ASEAN Scholarships
- The importance of ASEAN and its Charter

3 Match each word with its definition. Then practise reading the words aloud.

1. stability

a keep (something) in a particular condition; enable something to continue

2. maintain

b an organised group of people who have common interests, activities or purposes

3. charter

c the written description of the fundamental principles and aims of an organisation

4. association

d a group of countries or parties with similar political interests

5. bloc

e the quality of being steady and not changing

4 Read the conversation again and answer the questions.

- Why does Bao Thy look worried?
- How many members does ASEAN have?
- What are its aims and purposes?
- How does Singapore help other ASEAN countries?
- What does Mr Lam want Bao Thy to tell him about the ASEAN Charter?
- When will Mr Lam continue quizzing his daughter?

5 Underline the phrases with the -ing form in the conversation. Compare the answers with your partner's.

- 1 Have Ss answer some questions about the pictures. Elicit Ss' answers.

Who are the people in the picture? What are they doing? What symbol do you see in the photos above them? What does the symbol represent? What competition are the students participating in?

- Tell Ss that they are going to listen to a conversation between a girl and her father. Have Ss make predictions about the topic of their conversation.
- Play the recording. Have Ss listen and read at the same time.

Notes

The ASEAN Symbol represents a stable, peaceful, united and dynamic ASEAN. The four colours of the emblem – blue, red, white and yellow – are the main colours of all the ASEAN countries' flags. Blue represents peace and stability. Red depicts courage and dynamism. White shows purity and yellow symbolises prosperity. The ten stalks of padi represent the hope for an ASEAN comprising all the ten countries in Southeast Asia bound together in friendship and solidarity. The circle represents the unity of ASEAN.

(For more information about the themes, visit <http://www.asean.org/asean/about-asean/asean-flag>)

- 2 This activity focuses on understanding general ideas. Ask Ss to work first individually, then in pairs to decide on the correct answer. Check the answer as a class and give an explanation, if necessary.

Key

- a. Preparation for a competition on ASEAN and the ASEAN Charter

- 3 This activity focuses on the meaning of the key vocabulary in the conversation. Ask Ss to work first individually, then in pairs.

- Encourage Ss to use the word context in the conversation when choosing the correct definition for each word.
- Check Ss' answers as a class, and give explanations or translations, if necessary.

Key 1. e 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. d

- 4 This activity focuses on understanding specific information. Ask Ss to work in pairs, taking turns reading the questions and giving the answers. Encourage Ss to refer back to the conversation, if necessary. Check Ss' answers as a class.

Key

1. She looks worried because her classmates know a lot more about ASEAN and the ASEAN Charter, and are more confident than her.
2. As of 2010, it consists of ten member states, but may get bigger because other countries have applied to join the bloc.
3. ASEAN focuses on improving member states' economies, and maintaining regional peace and stability.
4. It offers the Singapore Scholarship and the ASEAN Scholarships to students from other ASEAN countries.
5. He wants her to tell him the main principles of the ASEAN Charter.
6. He'll continue quizzing her tonight after work.

- 5 This activity focuses on the *-ing* form of the verbs. Ask Ss to refer back to the conversation and find all the phrases with the *-ing* form. Have them compare their answers. Check answers as a class.

Key

1. have practised answering, suggest reading, continue quizzing (gerunds as objects after some verbs)
2. thinking of participating, focuses on improving ... maintaining (gerunds as objects after verbs and prepositions)
3. I'm thinking, I'm hoping (state verbs in continuous forms)

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences (1-6), using the words in the box.

solidarity	cooperation	dominate
constitution	principle	scholarship

- A _____ is the system of basic laws by which a country or an organisation is governed.
- A payment awarded to a student because of his or her academic or other achievements is called a _____.
- When a group of people show _____, they support each other or another group.
- A _____ is a basic truth, rule or theory that something is based on.
- The process of working or acting together for a common goal or benefit is _____.
- To _____ means to be more successful or powerful than others in a game or competition.

2 Use the words in 1 to complete the sentences.

- As the _____ of ASEAN, the Charter sets out the rules for closer cooperation among the member states.
- Bao Thy's father asked her about the main _____ of the ASEAN Charter.
- ASEAN started a programme of economic _____ in the late 1970s.
- I hope that Vietnamese athletes will _____ the next ASEAN Schools Games.
- ASEAN follows the _____ of democracy and the rule of law.
- Several talented students have been awarded the Singapore _____ and will have a chance to study at universities in Singapore.

Pronunciation

1 Listen and repeat.

- Noy is a boy from Laos.
- Is Noon a girl from Thailand?
- Ha Noi is Viet Nam's capital city.
- Is Ho Chi Minh City the largest city in Viet Nam?
- Viet Nam gained its independence in 1945.
- Was ASEAN formed on 8 August 1967?



DO YOU KNOW...?

Intonation is the rise and fall of a speaker's voice, and is important in communication.

- Speakers usually use **falling intonation** at the end of statements. Falling intonation communicates certainty and finality.

Example: *Nam lives in Ha Noi.*

- Speakers often use **rising intonation** at the end of yes / no questions. Rising intonation can signal uncertainty and doubt.

Example: *Does Nam live in Ha Noi?*

2 Listen and repeat with the correct intonation.

Then practise saying the sentences with a partner.

- Mai applied for the Singapore Scholarship.
- Is Tom looking for information about ASEAN?
- Jane was invited to stay with a local family in Laos.
- Does Kevin want to take a trip to Bali, Indonesia?
- Quang took many pictures of beautiful coral reefs in the Philippines.
- Brunei joined ASEAN as its sixth member in 1984.

Grammar

Gerunds

1 Choose the correct gerund (the -ing form) to fill each gap.

playing	becoming	sharing
building	volunteering	promoting

- _____ at the local hospital was one of the activities suggested by the School Youth Union.
- The main goal of the ASEAN Youth Volunteer Programme (AYVP) is _____ youth volunteer work and community development.
- _____ responsibilities keeps the other volunteers in the group motivated.
- Our government is committed to _____ friendly relations with the other ASEAN countries.
- Since my cousin Sang started university in Malaysia, _____ *Sepak takraw* has become his passion.
- My sister dreams of _____ Miss ASEAN.

LANGUAGE

Vocabulary

- 1 Ask Ss to work individually, read the words, and then match them with the definitions (1-6).
- Check Ss' answers as a class.

Key

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. constitution | 2. scholarship | 3. solidarity |
| 4. principle | 5. cooperation | 6. dominate |

- 2 This activity extends the use of vocabulary in 1. Have Ss work first individually, then with a partner.
- Monitor the activity and offer support, if necessary.
 - Check answers as a class.

Key

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. constitution | 2. principles |
| 3. cooperation | 4. dominate |
| 5. principles | 6. Scholarship |

LESSON OUTCOME

- Ask Ss: *What have you learnt today?*
What can you do now?
- Elicit answers: *I have learnt about ASEAN. I can use words and phrases to talk about ASEAN, its aims, principles and activities.*

Pronunciation

Activity 1 and 2 focus on falling and rising intonation.

- 1 Play the recording and let Ss listen. Play it again for Ss to repeat each sentence chorally.
- Ask Ss to focus on falling intonation on statements, and rising intonation on yes / no questions. Alternatively, have Ss tell the difference between the two types of intonation patterns before asking them to read through the *Do you know ...?* box.
- 2 Play the recording. Ask Ss to repeat each sentence without any pauses. To show falling intonation, their voice should go down at the end of a statement. To show rising intonation, their voice should go up at the end of a yes / no question.
- Have Ss work in pairs to take turns reading the sentences. Invite some Ss to read them out loud in front of the class, and have other Ss make comments on their intonation.

Grammar

Gerunds

- 1 Ask Ss to follow the instruction and complete the sentences. Then have them compare their answers. Check answers as a class.

Key

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Volunteering | 2. promoting | 3. Sharing |
| 4. building | 5. playing | 6. becoming |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- All ASEAN member states have agreed _____ (take) part in the conference.
- My father's work involves _____ (travel) to the member states of ASEAN.
- Lan can't wait _____ (go) to the airport to meet her pen pal from Malaysia.
- Students from Viet Nam who want _____ (apply) for the ASEAN Scholarships must be approved by the Ministry of Education and Training.
- Would you mind _____ (prepare) the quiz questions on ASEAN and the ASEAN Charter?
- I really enjoy _____ (participate) in the activities organised by the ASEAN Youth Volunteer Programme.



DO YOU KNOW...?

A **gerund** is the *-ing* form of a **verb** that functions as a **noun**.

- It can be used as the **subject** of a sentence:

Example:

Applying for the ASEAN Scholarships is difficult.

- It can be used as an **object** after some verbs, verbs and prepositions, and phrases:

Verbs: avoid, consider, dislike, enjoy, finish, forgive, imagine, involve, practise, suggest, mind, encourage, permit, risk, recommend, regret

Example:

My father's work involves travelling around the region.

Verbs and prepositions: agree with, apologise for, concentrate on, depend on, dream of, insist on, rely on, succeed in, focus on, carry on

Example:

ASEAN focuses on improving member states' economies.

Phrases: can't help, can't stand, feel like, be worth, no use / good

Example:

It's worth visiting Hoi An Ancient Town in Viet Nam.

State verbs

3 Choose the correct answers in brackets to complete the sentences.

- I (regret / am regretting) missing the first event of the ASEAN Para Games last night.
- ASEAN is an organisation which (consists / is consisting) of ten countries located in Southeast Asia.

- He (didn't realise / wasn't realising) that it was so late because he was busy surfing the Internet for information about ASEAN.
- (Do you know / Are you knowing) when Viet Nam became an official member of ASEAN?
- My brother (likes / is liking) travelling to Thailand very much because he made many friends during his studies there.
- He (sees / is seeing) his classmates in an hour to discuss their brochure about the ASEAN member states.

4 Use the simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

- Viet Nam _____ (be) the first Indochinese country to join ASEAN.
- The chef _____ (taste) the Pho broth when I entered the kitchen.
- I _____ (hope) to spend my holiday scuba-diving in the Philippines.
- Why _____ you _____ (smell) the roses, Linh? They're plastic.
- Tomorrow we _____ (have) a discussion on Viet Nam and ASEAN during one of our English classes.
- Most of the time you're clever, but you _____ (be) silly today!



DO YOU KNOW...?

- State verbs** describe a **state** or **condition** which is **unchanging** and lasts for some time. State verbs are **not** normally used in continuous tenses.

Example:

I know that ASEAN stands for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

- Common state verbs:**

- Connected with thinking and opinions: believe, think, know, remember, doubt, guess, regret, realise, understand
- Connected with feelings and emotions: like, hope, love, prefer, want, wish, desire, seem, feel
- Used to describe senses: see, smell, hear, taste, sound
- Others: be, have, consist, belong, concern, depend, deserve, include, matter, own, owe

- However, some state verbs are sometimes used in the **continuous** form to describe a **temporary** situation or something happening for a period of time round the present.

Example:

I'm thinking of participating in a competition on ASEAN and the ASEAN Charter.

- 2 Ask Ss to work in pairs to take turns giving the answers. Ask some pairs to read their completed sentences to check answers and give feedback.

Key 1. to take 2. travelling 3. to go
4. to apply 5. preparing 6. participating

Notes

Sepak Takraw (pronounced seh-PAHK TAHK-row) is Malaysia's national sport. It uses a hollow ball made of rattan (woven palm stems). Players may use their heads, legs and feet, but not their hands, to hit the ball. Some players can perform amazing acrobatics with the ball.

(For more information about the themes, visit <http://www.vtaide.com/ASEAN/Malaysia/recreation.html>)

- Have Ss read the explanations in the *Do you know ...?* box and check if they understand them. Offer help, if necessary.

Notes

- Explain to Ss that some verbs are used with both **gerunds** and **infinitives**:
begin to talk / talking, continue working / to work
- Some verbs such as *advise, allow, encourage, permit* can be used with the infinitive after an object:
They do not permit us to use mobile phones.
They do not permit using mobile phones.
- Here are more verbs used with the gerund:
admit, appreciate, delay, deny, escape, mention, miss, postpone, put off, report, understand
- Like nouns, the gerund can be the subject, object (of the sentence) or complement (of the verb *be*):
– **Smoking** is harmful.
– He likes **reading**.
– Her hobby is **writing**.
- Like verbs, the gerund can have an object. The structure *gerund + object* can be the subject, object (of the sentence) or complement (of the verb *be*):
– **Smoking** cigarettes is harmful.
– He likes **reading** novels.
– Her hobby is **writing** poems.

State verbs

- 3 Have Ss discuss their answers with a partner first, and then circle the correct answers.
- Monitor the activity, and offer help, if necessary. Check Ss' answers by asking some of them to read out their answers.

Key 1. regret 2. consists 3. didn't realise
4. Do you know 5. likes 6. is seeing

- 4 Ask Ss to work first individually, then with a partner. Check answers as a class.

- Have Ss read the explanations in the *Do you know ...?* box and check if they understand them. Give further explanations, if necessary.

Key 1. was 2. was tasting
3. hope 4. are ... smelling
5. are having 6. are being

Notes

- There are two types of verbs: **state** and **dynamic**. Dynamic verbs (or *action verbs*) usually describe actions, and can be used in both simple and continuous forms; state verbs (or *non-action verbs*) usually refer to a state or condition, and cannot normally be used in the continuous (progressive) forms.
- When state verbs are used in the continuous forms, they perform a dynamic function.

Examples:

HAVE: – *She has a car.*

(= possess, stative function)

– *She's having lunch.*

(= eating, dynamic function)

THINK: – *I think you're right.*

(= believe, stative function)

– *I'm thinking about buying a car.*

(= consider, dynamic function).

- Some of the state verbs are also linking verbs, i.e., they take adjectives, not adverbs, depending on their meaning.

Examples:

– *He looks happy.* (Linking verb + adjective)

– *She is looking out of the window.* (Action verb + adverb)

- State verbs such as *be, have, see* or *smell* can be used in the continuous form when they have a different meaning or are part of an expression:

Examples:

– *You are being stupid.* (You behave in a stupid way.)

– *We're having a party / a picnic / a good time.*

– *I'm seeing my boyfriend tomorrow.* (I'm going out on a date with my boyfriend tomorrow.)

LESSON OUTCOME

- Ask Ss: *What have you learnt today?*
What can you do now?
- Elicit answers: *I can say statements with falling intonation and yes / no questions with rising intonation. I understand and can use gerunds after some verbs, verbs and prepositions, and phrases, and state verbs in continuous forms.*

READING

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations

1 Match the countries with their national flags.

Check the answers with a partner.

a 	1. Brunei Darussalam	f 
b 	2. Cambodia	g 
c 	3. Indonesia	h 
d 	4. Laos	i 
e 	5. Malaysia	j 
	6. Myanmar	
	7. The Philippines	
	8. Singapore	
	9. Thailand	
	10. Viet Nam	

2 The following text has five paragraphs.

Read it first, and then match the headings (1-5) with the paragraphs (A-E).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Cultural and sports activities | Paragraph A |
| 2. Aims and motto | Paragraph B |
| 3. Charter | Paragraph C |
| 4. Area, population and economies | Paragraph D |
| 5. History and membership | Paragraph E |

- A.** ASEAN stands for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which was formed on August 8th 1967, in Bangkok, Thailand by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam became the sixth member in 1984, right after its independence. In 1995, Viet Nam became the seventh member. Laos and Myanmar joined the bloc in 1997, and Cambodia joined two years later.
- B.** The bloc has a land area of 4.46 million km² and a population of about 600 million people. Its sea area is about three times larger than its land area. ASEAN would rank as the eighth largest economy in the world if it were a single country. Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Viet Nam are called the six majors. These countries are the six largest economies in the region.
- C.** ASEAN aims at promoting economic growth, social progress and cultural development. At the same time, it focuses on protecting regional peace and stability, and providing opportunities for its

member states to discuss differences peacefully. The bloc's motto is: 'One Vision, One Identity, One Community'.

- D.** The ASEAN Charter came into force on 15 December 2008. It is the Constitution of ASEAN and the ten member states must act in accordance with it. After entering into force on December 15th 2008, the Charter has become a legal agreement among the ten ASEAN member states. Its main principles include respect for the member states' independence and non-interference in their internal affairs.
- E.** ASEAN organises different projects and activities to integrate its members. These include educational awards, and various cultural and sports activities. Examples of these are the Singapore-sponsored ASEAN Scholarships, the Southeast Asian Games, the ASEAN Para Games, the ASEAN Schools Games and the ASEAN Football Championship.

3 Find the words or expressions in the text that have the following meanings. Write them in the correct space.

1	the Constitution of ASEAN	
2	a policy of not getting involved in other countries' disputes	
3	a short sentence or phrase used to express a principle, goal, or ideal of a person or an organisation	
4	an act of showing proper acceptance, consideration or appreciation	

4 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- Which were the first five members of ASEAN?
- When did the other states join the bloc?
- How big is ASEAN?
- What are the six majors?
- What is ASEAN's motto?
- What are the main principles of the ASEAN Charter?
- How does the bloc integrate its state members?

5 Work in groups of five. Each student in the group focuses on one paragraph and tries to remember as many details as possible. Then close your book and quiz each other to see how much you have remembered.

SKILLS

READING

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Lead-in: Inform the class of the lesson objectives: skimming and scanning a text for general ideas and specific details.

- Draw Ss' intention to the heading of the section *The Association of Southeast Asian Nations*. Ask them to guess the possible content of the reading text.

- 1 Have Ss do the matching first individually, and then check with a partner.

Key

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. f | 2. j | 3. c | 4. d | 5. g |
| 6. e | 7. i | 8. b | 9. a | 10. h |

- 2 Inform Ss that the activity is for skimming only (reading quickly for general ideas). Set a time limit for the class.

- Have Ss work first individually, and then compare their answers with a partner. Ask some Ss to read their answers out loud to make sure they have matched them correctly.

Key 1. E 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A

- 3 Give Ss enough time to work first individually, then have some Ss read their answers out loud to check as a class.

Key

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. the ASEAN Charter | 2. non-interference |
| 3. motto | 4. respect |

- 4 Ask Ss to scan (look only for specific facts or details without reading everything) the text to find the answers to the questions.

- Have them highlight the key words in the questions first, and then try to find the same words in the text. After that, Ss can take turns asking and answering the questions in pairs. T checks answers as a class.

Key

1. They were Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.
2. Brunei became the sixth member in 1984 and Viet Nam became the seventh member in 1995. Laos and Myanmar joined the bloc in 1997 and Cambodia joined two years later.
3. It has a land area of 4.46 million km² and a population of about 600 million people. (ASEAN would rank as the eighth largest economy in the world if it were a single country.)
4. They are Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Viet Nam.
5. It is: 'One Vision, One Identity, One Community'.
6. They are respect for the member states' independence and non-interference in their internal affairs.
7. It organises different projects and activities, including educational awards, and various cultural and sports activities.

- 5 This is a post-reading activity that gives Ss an opportunity to consolidate the language and new information from the reading and use it in speaking.

- Arrange Ss into groups and set a time limit. T walks round to monitor the class and offers help, if necessary. Allow enough time for one or two groups to demonstrate the activity in front of the class.

LESSON OUTCOME

- Ask Ss: *What have you learnt today? What can you do now?*
- Elicit answers: *I've read about the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Besides reading quickly for general ideas, I can read carefully to find specific details about ASEAN. I can also use words and phrases related to ASEAN.*

SPEAKING

ASEAN member states

- 1 Match each country with its capital city and listen to check your answers.

ASEAN countries

1. Brunei Darussalam
2. Cambodia
3. Indonesia
4. Laos
5. Malaysia
6. Myanmar
7. Philippines
8. Singapore
9. Thailand
10. Viet Nam

Capital cities

- a Kuala Lumpur
- b Singapore
- c Manila
- d Bandar Seri Begawan
- e Bangkok
- f Ha Noi
- g Nay Pyi Taw
- h Phnom Penh
- i Vientiane
- j Jakarta

- 2 Listen to a brief introduction to an ASEAN member state and complete the text with the correct numbers.

Indonesia is a country in Southeast Asia with an area of one million, nine hundred and four thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine square kilometres (1,904,569 km²). It has a population of two hundred and (1)_____, four hundred and (2)_____, three hundred and (3)_____ people (2____, 4____, 3____).



- 3 Work in pairs. Student A uses the table below and student B uses the table on page 69. Ask each other questions to fill the gaps in your table.

Example:

Student A: Can you tell me what the population of Laos is?

Student B: It's six million, four hundred and seven thousand, two hundred and eleven people. And what is the area of Laos?

Student A: It's two hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred square kilometres.

Student A

Countries	Area (km ²)	Population	Currency	Official language
Laos	236,800	(1)_____	Lao kip	Lao
Malaysia	(2)_____	27,565,821	Malaysian ringgit	Malaysian
Philippines	300,000	92,337,852	Philippine peso	Filipino, (3)_____
Thailand	(4)_____	66,720,153	baht	Thai
Singapore	(5)_____	5,076,700	Singapore dollar	Malay, (6)_____ English, Tamil



- 4 Work in groups. Use the information in 1, 2, and in READING to talk about one ASEAN country. Report to the class.

Example:

Student A: Laos is a country in Southeast Asia. It has an area of 236,800 square kilometres.

Student B: Its population is 6,477,211. Vientiane is its capital city.

Student C: The currency unit in Laos is the Lao kip; its official language is Lao.

SPEAKING

ASEAN member states

Lead-in: Inform the class of the lesson objectives: talking about some ASEAN member states. Introduce the topic by asking questions such as *Do you remember the number of ASEAN member states? What are the names of their capital cities? Are the capitals also the biggest cities of the countries?*

- 1 Write ASEAN member states on the board. Give Ss enough time to do the matching individually. Play the recording for them to check their answers. Ask Ss to focus on the pronunciation of the countries and their capitals.

Key

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. h | 3. j | 4. i | 5. a |
| 6. g | 7. c | 8. b | 9. e | 10. f |

Audio script

1. Bandar Seri Begawan is the capital of Brunei Darussalam.
2. The capital of Cambodia is Phnom Penh.
3. The name of Indonesia's capital is Jakarta.
4. Vientiane is the capital of Laos.
5. The capital of Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur.
6. Nay Pyi Taw is the capital of Myanmar.
7. The name of the Philippines' capital is Manila.
8. Singapore is a country as well as a capital city.
9. Bangkok is the capital of Thailand.
10. The capital of Viet Nam is Ha Noi.

- 2 Ask Ss to read through the text about Indonesia before they listen to the recording. Focus their attention on how to say long numbers. Play the recording more than once, if necessary.

Key

1. thirty-seven million
2. twenty-four thousand
3. sixty-three
(237,424,363)

Audio script

Indonesia is a country in Southeast Asia with an area of one million, nine hundred and four thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine square kilometres (1,904,569 km²). It has a population of two hundred and thirty-seven million, four hundred and twenty-four thousand, three hundred and sixty-three people (237,424,363).

- 3 Focus Ss' attention on the instructions. Tell Ss that this is an information gap activity.
- In information gap activities, each student has information that his / her partner doesn't have. The objective is for Ss to ask questions to find out the missing information.

Key

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student A: | 1) 6,477,211 | 2) 329,847 |
| | 3) English | 4) 513,115 |
| | 5) 707.1 | 6) Mandarin |
| Student B: | 1) 236,800 | 2) 27,565,821 |
| | 3) 300,000 | 4) Peso |
| | 5) 66,720,153 | 6) 5,076,700 |

- 4 Divide Ss into groups of three or four. Ask them to choose one ASEAN country to talk about. Set a time limit. Walk round to monitor and provide help. Invite some groups to report back to the class.

LESSON OUTCOME

- Ask Ss: *What have you learnt today? What can you do now?*
- Elicit answers: *I can talk about some ASEAN member states. I can also read long numbers and pronounce the names of ASEAN countries and their capitals.*

LISTENING

ASEAN Schools Games

1 Match the words (1-6) with the words and phrases (a-f) to form compounds or meaningful phrases. Compare with a partner.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. host (n) | a council |
| 2. host (v) | b on top of the medal table |
| 3. sports (n) | c home empty-handed |
| 4. finish (v) | d solidarity and mutual understanding |
| 5. go (v) | e the ASEAN School Games |
| 6. promote (v) | f country |

2 Listen to a sports instructor's talk. What is he talking about? Tick the correct box.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. The rules of the ASEAN Schools Games | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. The countries that hosted ASEAN Schools Games | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Five ASEAN Schools Games | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Records set at the ASEAN Schools Games | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Listen again and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

		T	F
1	ASG stands for ASEAN Schools Games, an event that is organised every two years in one of the ASEAN member states.		
2	The organisation that supports the ASG is the ASEAN Schools Sports Council (ASSC).		
3	The ASG aims to establish and promote friendship among ASEAN students.		
4	The ASG offers the ASEAN youth a chance to discuss current issues in the region.		
5	Some of the teams went home empty-handed.		



4 Listen again and complete the following ASG medal table.

Year	ASG	Host country	First (Gold medals)	Second (Gold medals)
2009	I	Thailand	Thailand (72)	1
2010	II	Malaysia	2	Thailand (32)
2011	III	Singapore	Thailand (29)	3
2012	IV	Indonesia	Thailand (38)	4
2013	V	Viet Nam	5	Malaysia (25)

5 Find out information about a sports activity held at your school or in your community. Share your information with a partner.

WRITING

ASEAN member states: brief introductions

1 Read the following information about Viet Nam. Fill the gaps with the correct words or phrases in the box.

family values Heritage Sites *Voivnam*
land area income

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

- shape of elongated S, (1) _____: 331,212 km²; population: about 93,000,000, most speak Vietnamese; capital: Ha Noi
- economy: develops rapidly; leading agricultural exporter; main export products _____, crude oil, marine products, rice and coffee; lower-middle (2) _____ country
- sports: football, cycling, boxing, swimming, badminton, tennis, aerobics, (3) _____; athletes compete regionally, internationally, hold high ranks in many sports
- one of the oldest cultures, known for ancestor worship; appreciate (4) _____ and education; home to 54 ethnic groups with their own languages, lifestyles, customs
- visitors from around the world; attractions: World (5) _____ (Ha Long Bay, Hoi An); beautiful sights: Sa Pa, Mui Ne, Ha Noi, contribute to country's magic charm



LISTENING

ASEAN Schools Games

Lead-in: Inform Ss of the lesson objectives: listening for gist and specific information in a sports instructor's talk about the ASEAN School Games.

- Write *ASEAN School Games* on the board and ask Ss to work in pairs to make guesses about the content of the listening text.
- Write their ideas on the board to avoid repeating the same information.
- 1 Give Ss enough time to read both columns and do the matching. Let them work with a partner if they need more help. Check Ss' answers as a class.

Key 1. f 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. d

- 2 Ask Ss to read through the four choices. Check Ss' comprehension. Play the recording non-stop for them to get the gist of the talk. Have Ss work in pairs before checking the answer as a class.

Key c. Five ASEAN Schools Games

- 3 Check Ss' comprehension of sentences (1-5), before playing the recording.
- Have Ss work in pairs first, and then check their answers as a class.

Key 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

Audio script

Hello, everybody. Today I'd like to talk about one of the ASEAN sports activities.

ASG stands for ASEAN Schools Games. This event is organised every year by an ASEAN member state. The organisation that supports the ASG is the ASEAN Schools Sports Council (ASSC). ASSC promotes sports activities for school students in ASEAN member states.

The ASG aims to establish and strengthen friendship among ASEAN students. When participating in ASG sports events and cultural exchanges, the ASEAN youth have a chance to learn more about the culture and history of ASEAN and its member states. They also share information and experience, which promotes solidarity and mutual understanding among young people.

The first ASG took place in 2009 in Thailand. Thailand finished on top of the medal table with 72 gold medals. Viet Nam was second with 18 gold medals. The second ASG was organised in 2010 in Malaysia. Malaysia was first with 45 gold medals, followed by Thailand with 32. Singapore hosted the third ASG in 2011. Thailand won the Games with 29 gold medals. Singapore was second with 26. The fourth ASG was held in 2012 in Indonesia. Thailand dominated the Games again and won 38 gold medals. Indonesia was second with 33 gold medals.

The fifth ASG took place in Viet Nam in 2013. The host dominated the Games and finished on top of the medal table with 50 gold medals. Malaysia was second with 25. None of the teams went home empty-handed.

I have more detailed information about each ASG. Just come and talk to me if you are interested.

- 4 Ask Ss to read the instruction and the table. Check their comprehension.

- Play the recording once or twice again (depending on Ss' level) for Ss to fill the gaps.
- Ask Ss to work with a partner to compare their answers.
- Invite representatives from some pairs to report their answers to the class. Give feedback and correct any wrong answers, if necessary.

Key 1. Viet Nam (18) 2. Malaysia (45)
3. Singapore (26) 4. Indonesia (33)
5. Viet Nam (50)

- 5 Inform Ss that this is a post-listening activity.

- Ask Ss to work in groups of three or four. Ss note down their group members' ideas and get ready to prepare a brief talk. Have some Ss present their talks to the class.

LESSON OUTCOME

- Ask Ss: *What have you learnt today? What can you do now?*
- Elicit answers: *I've learnt about the ASEAN School Games. I've practised listening for gist and specific information. Now I can talk about sports activities held at my school or in my community.*

WRITING

ASEAN member states: brief introductions

Lead-in: Inform Ss of the lesson objective: writing a short brochure introducing an ASEAN member state.

- Write the phrase *ASEAN Member States: Brief Introductions* on the board.
- Ask questions such as *How big is Viet Nam? How many people live in the country? What does Viet Nam export? What is typical of the Vietnamese culture? What are some tourist attractions in Viet Nam?*
- 1 The focus of this activity is to learn useful language for describing a country.
- Give Ss some time to do the gap-filling. Have Ss compare their answers with a partner first. Then ask some pairs to read different paragraphs out loud to check answers as a class.

Key 1. land area 2. income 3. Vovinam
4. family values 5. Heritage Sites

Notes

Vovinam (Việt Võ Đạo / Martial Arts of Viet Nam) is a Vietnamese martial art.

- 2 Read the extract from a short brochure introducing Viet Nam. Match the subheadings (1-5) with the paragraphs (a-e).**

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

a. Shaped like an elongated S, Viet Nam covers a land area of 331,212 km ² . Its population is about 93,000,000 million people, most of whom speak Vietnamese. The capital is Ha Noi.	1. Tourist attractions
b. Viet Nam's economy has developed rapidly. Becoming a leading agricultural exporter , its main export products include crude oil, marine products, rice, and coffee. Currently, Viet Nam is a lower-middle income country.	2. Sports
c. Popular sports in Viet Nam are football, cycling, boxing, swimming, badminton, tennis, aerobics and <i>Vovinam</i> . Vietnamese athletes compete regionally and internationally and hold high ranks in many sports.	3. Culture
d. Being one of the oldest cultures in the region, Viet Nam is known for ancestor worship. The Vietnamese appreciate family values and education. Viet Nam is home to 54 ethnic groups with their own languages, lifestyles, and customs.	4. Area and Population
e. Viet Nam attracts millions of visitors from around the world. Tourist attractions include not only World Heritage Sites like Ha Long Bay and Hoi An Ancient Town. The beautiful sights in Sa Pa, Mui Ne and Ha Noi all contribute to the country's magic charm.	5. Economy

- 3 Brochures are often used to inform people and include information texts. Read some features of an information text and the brochure above. Work with a partner and find examples of each feature.**

- An information text consists of several paragraphs.
- It uses impersonal language and present tenses to describe precise facts and figures.
- Each paragraph has a subheading and deals with a different aspect of the topic.
- Important information is highlighted to attract the readers' attention.

- 4 Write a short brochure (160-180 words) introducing an ASEAN country. Use the information about Indonesia below or a different ASEAN country of your choice.**

The Republic of Indonesia

- islands: about 17,508; land area: 1,904,569 km²; population: over 237 million: world's fourth **most populous** country; capital: Jakarta, official language: Indonesian
- the **largest economy** in Southeast Asia; tourism: big role in economy; 2013: tourist sector contributed about US\$9 billion; Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, China, Japan: top five sources of visitors
- sports: generally **male-orientated**; most popular: badminton, football; traditional sports: *Sepak Takraw, Pencak Silat*
- diverse** culture: over 300 ethnic groups; influenced by Chinese, European, Indian, and Malay cultures; Western cultures' influences: seen in science, technology, modern entertainment.
- tourist attractions: **islands**, beautiful views; popular destinations: beaches of Bali, Lombok, wonderful islands of Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan; museums, monuments, gardens in capital



- 2** Ask Ss to read through the paragraphs of the brochure introducing Viet Nam. Focus their attention on how the points in **1** have been developed into sentences and paragraphs, and the informative language used in a brochure. Have Ss do the matching first individually, and then compare their answers with a partner. Check Ss' answers as a class. Give explanations, if necessary.

Key

a. 4 b. 5 c. 2 d. 3 e. 1

- 3** Set a time limit for Ss to read the instructions, the brochure and find examples of each point.

Sample answers:

- The extract in **2** consists of five paragraphs.
- Examples of impersonal language and present tenses: *covers a land area, is about, is Ha Noi, speak Vietnamese, export products include, are football, is known for, is home*
- There are five paragraphs and each one focuses on a different topic and has a heading summarising the topic.
- Important information is highlighted: **land area, population, agricultural exporter, high ranks, oldest, 54, World Heritage Sites**

Notes

Impersonal language avoids using characteristics of personal language such as (i) personal pronouns (*I, we, you, our, us*), (ii) judgemental words that indicate the writer's feelings (*love, hate, dislike*), and (iii) emotive words (*horrible, shocking*).

- 4** Ask Ss to read the sample brochure in **2** and the information text features in **3** again. Then have them go through the points about Indonesia in pairs. Discuss any unfamiliar words or phrases.
- Have Ss write a short text, using the given information in class. When they finish their drafts, ask them to exchange them with a partner for peer review. T walks round and offers help when necessary.
 - Alternatively, Ss can write the text for the brochure at home. They can also add some photos to illustrate each paragraph and make their brochures look attractive. T collects Ss' brochures the next class. Give feedback and comments or invite Ss to show the best brochures and present the information in class.

Suggested writing

The Republic of Indonesia

- Area and Population:** **Indonesia** comprises about 17,508 islands. It covers a land area of 1,904,569 km². With a population of over 237 million people, Indonesia is the world's fourth **most populous** country. The capital city is Jakarta and the official language is Indonesian.
- Economy:** The country has the **largest economy** in Southeast Asia. Tourism plays a big role in its economy. In 2013 the tourist sector contributed about US\$9 billion. Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, China and Japan are the top five sources of visitors to Indonesia.
- Sports:** Sports in Indonesia are generally **male-orientated**. The most popular sports are badminton and football. Traditional sports include *Sepak Takraw* and *Pencak Silat*.
- Culture:** Indonesia is a **widely diverse** nation with over 300 ethnic groups. Indonesians are influenced by Chinese, European, Indian, and Malay cultures. The influence of Western culture is mainly seen in science, technology, and modern entertainment.
- Tourist attractions:** Indonesia is famous for its **islands** and beautiful views. The beaches of Bali and Lombok, and the wonderful islands of Java, Sumatra and Kalimantan are popular destinations. Tourist attractions also include museums, monuments and gardens in the capital city.

LESSON OUTCOME

- Ask Ss: *What have you learnt today? What can you do now?*
- Elicit answers: *I've learnt how to write an information text for a short brochure based on given information. I can write a short introduction to an ASEAN member state.*

COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE

Communication

Singapore Scholarships and ASEAN Scholarships

1 Read the school notice about the **Singapore Scholarship** and the **ASEAN Scholarships**. Use the words or phrases to fill the gaps. Check with a partner.

- a. air ticket
- b. bad behaviour
- c. or four years
- d. English skills
- e. academic results
- f. renewed annually



The Republic of Indonesia

The school board would like to inform students that applications for the Singapore Scholarship and the ASEAN Scholarships for Viet Nam are now open.

The Scholarships are offered by the Singapore Government to students from nine ASEAN member countries (except Singapore). The length of the Scholarship is three (1) _____ depending on the programmes.

SINGAPORE SCHOLARSHIP

Scholarship winners will study in selected universities in Singapore. Applicants are chosen based on their (2) _____ and performance in school activities. In addition, candidates must have excellent English skills. The scholarship is renewed every year and may be stopped if the students have poor academic records or (3) _____.



The ASEAN Scholarships provide opportunities for studies in selected Singapore schools and are (4) _____. Scholarship holders who have satisfactory academic performance are awarded the Singapore-Cambridge General Certificate of Education 'Advanced' (GCE A-Level) certificate. Applicants for the scholarship must have very good grades and excellent (5) _____.

ASEAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The scholarships cover full tuition fees, living expenses and accommodation fees. The students are provided with one return (6) _____ from their home country to Singapore for the duration of studies.

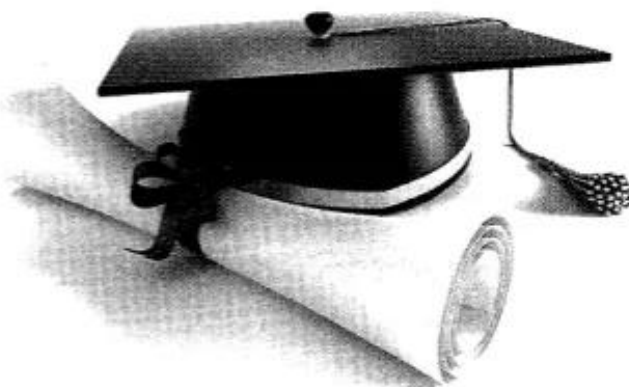
Please contact Ms Van Anh, Rm. 314, Building B during office hours for more information.

2 Create a list of FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions) about the Singapore Scholarship and the ASEAN Scholarships in 1. Work with a partner to think of as many questions as you can. Then ask each other the questions.

Example:

Student A: When is the Singapore Scholarship open for application?

Student B: How are applicants for the Singapore Scholarship chosen?



COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE

Lead-in: Inform the class of the lesson objectives: further skill development.

Communication

Singapore Scholarships and ASEAN Scholarships

1 This section provides further opportunities for Ss to practise speaking. Explain to Ss that they need to read the information about two kinds of Singapore-sponsored scholarships.

• Ask them to distinguish between the *Singapore Scholarship* (for 12th graders to study at Singapore universities) and the *ASEAN Scholarships* (for 10th and 11th graders to study at Singapore schools).

• Have Ss work first individually, and then check their answers as a class.

Key

1. c 2. e 3. b 4. f 5. d 6. a

2 Tell Ss to read the instructions carefully. Ask a pair of Ss to model the example. Have Ss work in pairs. If they have access to the Internet, they can also use additional information to formulate further questions.

• Have some pairs ask and answer their questions in front of the class. Ask the rest of the class to comment on how useful or detailed the answer to each question is.

Talk with a partner about one of the popular folk dances of Viet Nam or any other ASEAN country. Ask the following questions.

How popular is the dance? How do people practise the dance? What makes the dance special?

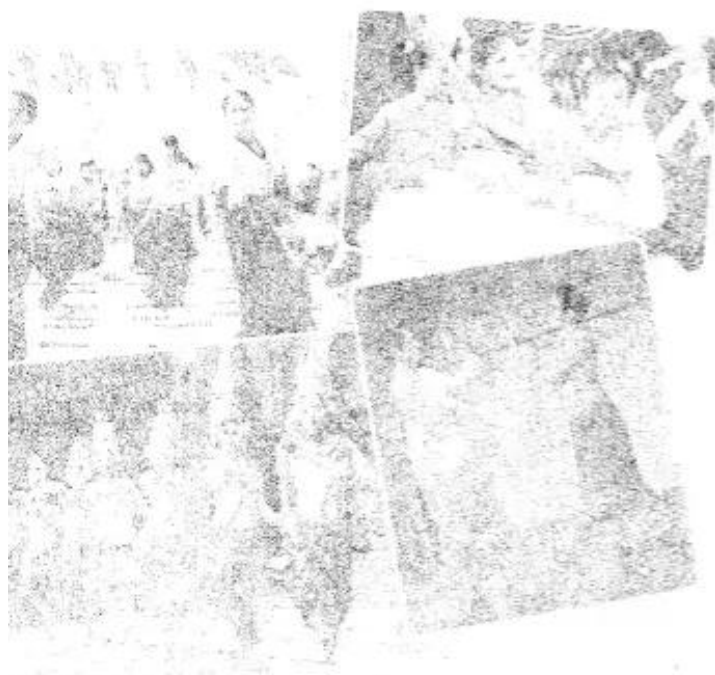
Read the text about Lamvong and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG). Tick the correct box.

Lamvong – a traditional Lao dance
Lao People's Democratic Republic of Laos has a long tradition of folk dance. The most popular folk dance is Lamvong, which means 'circle dance'.

Lamvong involves many people dancing continuously in a circle, slowly moving their arms and legs and placing their fingers to the music. Dancers move their hands in opposite directions, one to the left and one to the right.

Lamvong is a slow and graceful social dance with men forming an inner circle and women an outer circle. Couples dance around each other, while moving in their own circles and being linked to others in the group.

Dancers usually invite any foreign visitor to join in Lamvong to make them feel welcome. Guests may find Lamvong difficult at first, but they learn to get used to the pace and movements. Lamvong is the slowest and most graceful of the Lao dances.



Culture

- 1 Look at the pictures. Do you know anything about this dance? Tell your partner.



- 2 Read the text about *Lamvong* and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG). Tick the correct box.

Lamvong – a traditional Lao dance

Lao People's Democratic Republic, or Laos, has a long tradition of folk dancing. The most popular folk dance is *Lamvong* ([lám wóng]), which means 'circle dance'.

Lamvong involves many people dancing continuously in a circle, slowly moving their arms and legs and bending their fingers to the music. Dancers move their hands in opposite directions, one to the left and one to the right.

Lamvong is a slow and graceful social dance with men forming an inner circle and women an outer circle. Couples dance around each other while moving in their own circles and being circled by others in the group.

Dancers usually invite any foreign visitors to join in *Lamvong* to make them feel welcome. Guests may find *Lamvong* difficult at first, but they quickly get used to the hand and foot movements of the dance. It is the slow and delicate gestures that make *Lamvong* so special.

		T	F	NG
1	<i>Lamvong</i> , which means 'circle dance', is a modern dance.			
2	To dance <i>Lamvong</i> you move continuously in a circle, slowly moving arms and legs, and bending fingers to the music.			
3	<i>Lamvong</i> dancers stand on one leg and move their hands in opposite directions, one to the left and one to the right.			
4	It is believed that after a heavy meal, dancing <i>Lamvong</i> will help you to digest the food.			
5	<i>Lamvong</i> is a fast moving, but graceful social dance, with men forming an inner circle and women an outer circle.			
6	Foreigners quickly get used to the hand and foot movements of <i>Lamvong</i> .			

- 3 Talk with a partner about one of the popular folk dances of Viet Nam or any other ASEAN country. Use the following questions.

How popular is the dance? How do people practise the dance? What makes the dance special?



Culture

- 1 Ask Ss to look at the pictures and read the instructions. Elicit their answers.

Suggested answers

They are dancing *Lamvong*. This is a traditional Lao folk dance.

- 2 Ask Ss to work first individually, then in pairs to decide if the statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG).
- Encourage Ss to provide reasons for their answers. Check Ss' answers as a class and give explanations, if necessary.

Key 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. NG 5. F 6. T

- 3 This is a post-reading activity. Have Ss work in groups of four or five, and talk about one popular folk dance. Invite representatives of different groups to show their dance to the class.

Suggested answers

Trong Com, which literally means *Rice Drum*, is a Vietnamese traditional dance. It is very popular in Viet Nam, especially in the north of the country. It symbolises people's wishes for a peaceful, enjoyable and comfortable life. *Trong Com* has a boisterous, joyful and lively rhythm. It is also a charming dance especially when accompanied by the folk song *Trong Com*. The beautiful lyrics and melody of the song greatly contribute to the popularity of the dance.

LESSON OUTCOME

- Ask Ss: *What have you learnt today?*
What can you do now?
- Elicit answers: *I've learnt about Singapore-sponsored scholarships and Lamvong – a traditional Lao folk dance. Now I can speak about the Singapore Scholarship and the ASEAN Scholarships. I can also speak about some folk dances.*

LOOKING BACK

Pronunciation

- 1 Listen and practise saying the following sentences. Mark the intonation: rising ↗ or falling ↘.

1. The Constitution of ASEAN is the ASEAN Charter.
2. Did the Charter come into force on December 15th, 2008?
3. The Charter is a legal agreement among the ten ASEAN member states.
4. Does the Charter set out the basic guiding principles for its member states?
5. One of the Charter's principles is the 'Right to live without external interference'.

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words (a-f).

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. charter | b. bloc | c. member |
| d. association | e. stability | f. maintain |

1. ASEAN aims to promote peace, security and _____ in the region.
2. We try our best to attract new members to our _____ every year.
3. An agreement between China and ASEAN created the third largest trading _____ in the world.
4. An ASEAN Scholarship holder has to _____ good academic performance to keep the scholarship.
5. Viet Nam received assistance from ASEAN _____ states even before the country joined the bloc.
6. The ASEAN _____ entered into force after the ten members signed it.

Grammar

1 Choose the correct verb form in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. Nam expects (to win / winning / win) in the coming competition on ASEAN and the ASEAN Charter.
2. The authorities in Cambodia do not permit (to enter / entering / enter) the country's eco-regions without an official guide.
3. Doctors and nurses risk (to catch / catching / catch) infectious diseases from patients.
4. My parents promised (to take / taking / take) us to Angkor Wat.
5. I recommend (to visit / visiting / visit) the Royal Regalia Museum in the capital city of Brunei.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the correct forms.

complete speak find dance swim

1. Tim dreams of _____ in the beautiful waters of Ha Long Bay in Viet Nam.
2. I suggest _____ *Lamvong* if you are in Laos because it is a good way to relax and make friends.
3. Our English teacher encourages _____ about places of interest in ASEAN countries.
4. Quang practised _____ in front of his parents so he can prepare for his presentation on ASEAN sports activities.
5. Tuan concentrated on _____ his project on ASEAN last week and was able to submit it on time.

3 Choose the correct verb form to complete each of the sentences.

1. I (feel / am feeling) I should go to Ha Long Bay to relax. I'm too stressed.
2. Can you hear the music? His class (has / is having) a rehearsal for tomorrow's meeting with the ASEAN Youth Delegation.
3. I (look / am looking) out of the window, but can't see him in the street.
4. I can see him at the market. He (smells / is smelling) the fish now.
5. The doctor (feels / is feeling) the boy's leg to see if it is broken.

4 Use the simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Many Vietnamese parents believe that their children study English because they _____ (recognise) its importance.
2. I _____ (know) that the beaches in Bali, Indonesia, are always full of tourists who are attracted by their beauty.
3. Ven Keo, my pen pal in Laos, changed his mind again. Now he _____ (think) of studying at a university in Viet Nam, not in Singapore.
4. _____ you _____ (remember) visiting the Chocolate Hills, one of the top tourist attractions in the Philippines?
5. 'How _____ you _____ (feel) now, Mai?'
'Oh, much better. Thanks a lot, Dr Lam.'

LOOKING BACK

Lead-in: Inform the class of the lesson objectives: reviewing pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar.

Pronunciation

- Play the recording and ask Ss to listen. Remind them to use falling intonation on statements and rising intonation on yes / no questions.
- Play the recording again for Ss to repeat.

Key

Falling intonation: 1, 3, 5 ; Rising intonation: 2, 4

Vocabulary

- Inform Ss that the words in the box are among the most frequently used in the unit. Ss decide which words best complete the sentences.
- T may extend this activity by asking Ss to make their own sentences with each of the words.

Key 1. e 2. d 3. b 4. f 5. c 6. a

Grammar

- 1 Give Ss time to read the sentences. Set a time limit and get Ss to do the activity individually.
- Ask some Ss to read their answers. Write the correct ones on the board, if necessary.

Key 1. to win
2. entering
3. catching
4. to take
5. visiting

- 2 Set a time limit and tell Ss to do the activity individually. Invite five Ss to write their answers on the board. Underline any mistakes and ask other Ss to correct them. Provide help, if necessary.

Key 1. swimming
2. dancing
3. finding
4. speaking
5. completing

- 3 Have Ss work in pairs by taking turns reading each sentence and providing the right verb forms. Then check their answers as a class.

Key 1. feel
2. is having
3. am looking
4. is smelling
5. is feeling

- 4 Ask five Ss to write their answers on the board while having the rest of the class do this activity in pairs. Give feedback on Ss' answers and correct any mistakes.

Key 1. recognise
2. know
3. is thinking
4. Do ... remember
5. are ... feeling

LESSON OUTCOME

- Ask Ss: *What have you learnt today? What can you do now?*
- Elicit answers: *I have revised falling intonation on statements and rising intonation on yes / no questions. I have reviewed the use of gerunds after some verbs and phrases, and continuous forms of state verbs. I can say statements and yes / no questions with appropriate intonation, use gerunds after some verbs and phrases, and state verbs in continuous forms.*

PROJECT

1 Work in two groups. Each group should choose a different set of questions. Do some research and find out the following:

Set A: Which ASEAN member state

- is landlocked?
- has the largest / smallest population?
- uses the dollar as the currency unit?
- has the largest number of islands?

Set B: Which ASEAN member state

- uses English as one of their official languages?
- is called 'the land of golden pagodas'?
- is known as 'the land of smiles'?
- has the largest / smallest area?



2 Present your findings to the whole class.

NOW YOU CAN

- ▶ Use words and phrases related to ASEAN, its aims, member states and activities
- ▶ Say statements and *yes / no* questions with appropriate intonation
- ▶ Use gerunds after verbs and phrases, and state verbs in continuous forms
- ▶ Talk about ASEAN member states
- ▶ Write a short brochure introducing an ASEAN member state

SPEAKING

3 Work in pairs. Student B uses the table below and student A uses the table on page 63. Ask questions to fill the gaps.

Example:

Student A: Can you tell me what the population of Laos is?

Student B: It's six million, four hundred and seventy-seven thousand, two hundred and eleven people. And what is the area of Laos?

Student A: It's two hundred and thirty-six thousand, eight hundred square kilometres.

Student B

Countries	Area (km ²)	Population	Currency	Official languages
Laos	(1)_____	6,477,211	Lao kip	Lao
Malaysia	329,847	(2)_____	Malaysian ringgit	Malaysian
Philippines	(3)_____	92,337,852	Philippine (4)_____	Filipino, English
Thailand	513,115	(5)_____	baht	Thai
Singapore	707.1	(6)_____	Singapore dollar	Malay, Mandarin, English, Tamil

PROJECT

- 1 Introduce the project objectives: preparing a class report on ASEAN member states.
- Divide the class into two groups. Have Ss find out the answers to the questions and take notes. Provide help, if necessary.
- 2 Allow enough time for representatives of each group to present their reports to the class.
- Encourage Ss from the same group to provide support by giving explanations or additional information. Ss from the other group should listen and ask extra questions.

Key

Set A:

1. Laos
2. Indonesia (largest: 237,424,363 – 2011 Census); Singapore (smallest: 5,076,700 people – 2010 Census)
3. Brunei (Brunei dollar) and Singapore (Singapore dollar)
4. Indonesia (It has about 17,508 islands.)

Set B:

1. The Philippines and Singapore
2. Myanmar
3. Thailand
4. Indonesia (largest: 1,904,569 km²); Singapore (smallest: 707.1 km²)

Country	Capital	Land Area (km ²)	Population	Currency	Official languages
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	5,765	401,890 (2011 Estimated) 415,717 (2013 Estimated)	Brunei dollar	Malay
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	181,035	13,388,910 (2008 Census) 14,860,000 (2012, World Bank)	Cambodian riel	Khmer
Indonesia	Jakarta	1,904,569	237,424,363 (2011 Census)	Indonesian rupiah	Indonesian
Laos	Vientiane	236,800	6,477,211 (2011 Estimated)	Lao kip	Lao
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	329,847	27,565,821 (2010 Census)	Malaysian ringgit	Malay
Myanmar	Nay Pyi Taw	676,578	58,840,000 (2010 Estimated) 61,120,000 (2012 Estimated)	Myanmar kyat	Burmese
Philippines	Manila	300,000	92,337,852 (2010 Census)	Philippine peso	Filipino, English
Singapore	Singapore	707.1	5,076,700 (2010 Census)	Singapore dollar	Malay, Mandarin, English, Tamil
Thailand	Bangkok	513,120	65,479,453 (2010 Census) 66,720,153 (2011 Estimated)	baht	Thai
Viet Nam	Ha Noi	331,212	90,549,390 (2011 Estimated) 93,000,000 (2013 Estimated)	đồng	Vietnamese
ASEAN		4,479,210	602,658,000 (2011 Estimated)		

LESSON OUTCOME

- Ask Ss: *What have you learnt today?*
What can you do now?
- Elicit answers: *I can find information for a report on ASEAN countries and present it to the class.*