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ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS



READING

Before You Read

a) *Work in pairs. Match the pictures with the words or phrases listed below.*



A



B



C



D



E



F

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Symbol of ASEAN | 2. One-Pillar Pagoda |
| 3. Angkor Wat | 4. Palace of the King of Thailand |
| 5. Petronas Twin Towers | 6. Symbol of Singapore |

b) *Work with a partner and answer the following questions.*

1. What does the acronym "ASEAN" mean?
2. What countries are the present members of ASEAN?

Reading Text

Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

ASEAN Youth Camp

The ASEAN Youth Camp project involves the youth from ASEAN member countries in a variety of youth-oriented cultural activities through which young people can understand and learn how to appreciate the region's history and culture. The ASEAN Youth Camp is a key project of the ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information. It began as the ASEAN Youth Friend Program, held in the Philippines in 1998 and Thailand in 1999. Since its establishment, the ASEAN Youth Camp has been exposing young people to the arts, crafts, and culture of ASEAN and contributing to the development of future cultural leadership in the region.

The first ASEAN Youth Camp took place in Thailand in 2000 with the theme "Cultural Heritage." Since then, the Camp has been held regularly in different member countries. The 2001 Camp in Malaysia took up the theme "Trail of Unity." With the theme "Honoring Kindness Through the Arts" in the Myanmar Youth Camp in 2002, the fifty young people picked out to attend the Camp in twelve days had the opportunity to take part in workshops and activities ranging from painting, creative writing, singing, and dancing. The 2004 and 2005 Camps in Laos and Cambodia had the themes "Culture for Peace and Development" and "The Role of Youth in the Culture Heritage," respectively. In each Camp, participants immersed themselves in the traditional cultural activities of the host country and paid visits to some of the cultural sites such as museums and temples.

The theme of the sixth ASEAN Youth Camp in January 2006 was "Water and the Arts," chosen by the host country – Brunei Darussalam. It brought out the important role of the water in shaping the civilizations and cultures of the ASEAN member countries. All the presentations and activities at the Camp echoed that theme. With its various activities, the Camp has set up a stronger regional identity by raising youth's awareness of Southeast Asia's history and heritage. Over the years, the aims of the Camp have also expanded to keep ASEAN's cultures and heritage alive.

a) Match each word / phrase in A with its definition or synonym in B.

A	B
1. take place	a. make (something) continue to exist
2. take up	b. make (something) appear or easily understood
3. pick out	c. be held
4. take part	d. choose
5. immerse	e. become completely involved in
6. bring out	f. start to do something, especially for pleasure
7. set up	g. build
8. keep alive	h. participate

b) Complete the table below with information from the text.

Year	Country	Theme of Youth Camp
2000	Thailand	
2001		
		Honoring Kindness Through the Arts
2004	Laos	
	Cambodia	
2006		

c) Answer the following questions.

1. Who can take part in ASEAN Youth Camps?
2. What are the participants' main activities in each Camp?
3. What did the youth do in the 2002 Youth Camp?
4. Why did Brunei Darussalam choose "Water and the Arts" as the theme of the 2006 Youth Camp?
5. What is the main aim of ASEAN Youth Camps?

d) Work in groups and discuss a youth activity in your school.

LISTENING



- a) Work in pairs. Look at the picture and figure out what "Visit ASEAN Pass" (VAP) offers.
- b) Work in pairs. Circle the letter (A, B, C, or D) corresponding to the correct meaning of the word in *italics*.
1. You should show your *boarding pass* to the flight attendant when you get on the plane.
A. airplane ticket
B. official paper that allows you to enter a plane
C. certificate showing that you have passed an exam
D. small book for writing notes in
 2. ASEAN ministerial meetings held annually are aimed at *promoting* the products and services of the region.
A. stressing the importance of
B. giving more care to
C. helping to sell or develop
D. reducing the price of
 3. The new product was *launched* last month.
A. set up
B. put to good use
C. introduced
D. put away

4. The promotional *packages* have been advertised by the tourism industry.
 - A. sets of related programs
 - B. sets of rules
 - C. large boxes
 - D. campaigns
 5. Airlines have issued flight *coupons* with minimum charges.
 - A. very thin books containing information about a particular subject
 - B. handbooks for travelers
 - C. small bags that travelers can keep with them on an airplane
 - D. printed pieces of paper that can be used instead of money
- c) *Members of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League are having a panel discussion with some representatives of the ASEAN Tourism Association (ASEANTA). The main topic is about the "Visit ASEAN Pass" or "VAP." Listen to a part of the discussion and choose the correct answers.*
1. The "Visit ASEAN Pass" was launched in _____.
 - A. July 1996
 - B. January 1996
 - C. June 2006
 - D. January 2006
 2. ASEANTA issues "VAP" with the aim of _____.
 - A. helping develop commerce in the ASEAN region
 - B. boosting the tourism industry in Asia
 - C. attracting investors to Asia
 - D. developing more tourist attractions in ASEAN countries
 3. Which of the following services is not offered by "VAP"?
 - A. Low rate airplane tickets.
 - B. Reductions on hotel rates.
 - C. Reduced educational expenses.
 - D. Inexpensive tours.
 4. The "Visit ASEAN Pass" offers low air fares to passengers who travel _____.
 - A. to all places around the world
 - B. into and within the ASEAN member countries
 - C. into and within Asia
 - D. on business and for pleasure only

5. Visitors can pay _____ to go to two places within ASEAN.
 A. US\$ 299
 B. around US\$ 200
 C. US\$ 499
 D. around US\$ 400
6. Tickets are sold at _____ all over the world.
 A. hotels and tourist information centers
 B. tourism and ASEAN airlines offices
 C. ASEAN Tourism Association
 D. all airlines offices

d) *Work in pairs. Discuss the advantages we can have when Viet Nam Airlines offers low rate tickets.*



SPEAKING

Asking for and Giving Information About ASEAN Member Countries

a) *Match the names of capital cities with countries.*

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. |  | Brunei Darussalam | a. Bandar Seri Begawan |
| 2. |  | Cambodia | b. Bangkok |
| 3. |  | East Timor | c. Dili |
| 4. |  | Indonesia | d. Ha Noi |
| 5. |  | Laos | e. Jakarta |
| 6. |  | Malaysia | f. Kuala Lumpur |
| 7. |  | Myanmar | g. Manila |
| 8. |  | Philippines | h. Naypyidaw |
| 9. |  | Singapore | i. Phnom Penh |
| 10. |  | Thailand | j. Singapore City |
| 11. |  | Viet Nam | k. Vientiane |

b) Work in pairs. Role-play the following dialogue.

S1: What is the capital city of Malaysia?

S2: Kuala Lumpur.

S1: What is the population of this country?

S2: About 25,000,000.

S1: Could you tell me about Malaysia's main exports and imports?

S2: It mainly exports oil, rubber, and electronic equipment. Its main imports are farm produce, chemicals, and auto parts.

S1: What are its main cultural and tourist attractions?

S2: In Malaysia, you can visit the Malay mosques, see Petronas Twin Towers, or enjoy yourself on its beautiful beaches.

Asking for and Giving Information About Facts

Useful Expressions

What is the capital city of ...?

Its capital city is ...

What is the population of ...?

It has about ... inhabitants.

Could you tell me about its main exports?

It mainly exports ...

What does this country mainly import?

Its main imports are ...

What are its main tourist attractions?

You can visit ...

What can we do and see in ...?

You can enjoy yourself at / on ...

Country	Population (estimated, 2007)	Main Exports	Main Imports	Cultural and Tourist Attractions
1. Cambodia	14,000,000	timber and garments	manufactured goods, oil, jewelry	Angkor Wat
2. Laos	6,500,000	farm produce, copper, garments	manufactured goods, oil, transportation equipment	old royal capital, historic temples, Pak Ou Caves
3. Malaysia	25,000,000	petroleum, rubber, electronic equipment	farm produce, electronic equipment	Malay mosques, Petronas Twin Towers, beaches
4. Singapore	4,500,000	electronic and information technology products, chemicals, refined oil	raw materials to make electronic components, crude oil, jewelry, groceries	Chinatown, Singapore Crocodilarium Sentosa Island, Jurong Bird Park
5. Thailand	65,000,000	rice, gems, electrical products	chemicals, auto parts, rubber	Grand Palace, temples, national parks, beaches

- c) Work in groups. Ask for and give information about some ASEAN member countries, based on the useful tips and the facts in the table above.
- d) Work in groups. Find more information about one or two other ASEAN countries and give answers to relevant questions.

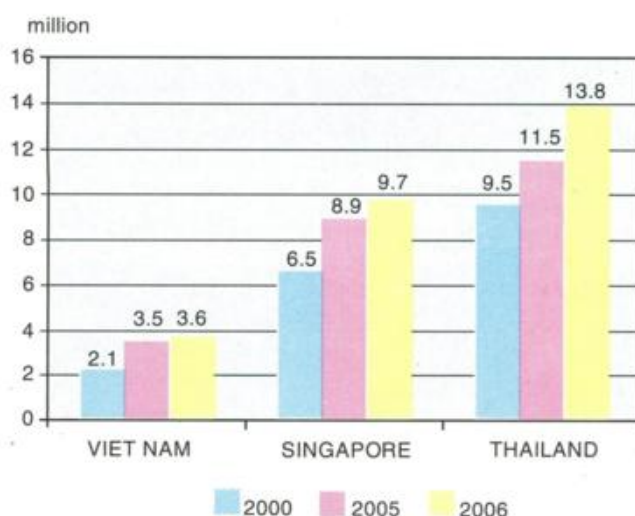


WRITING

Describing Charts

- a) *Work in pairs. Look at the chart below to find some information about tourist arrivals in Viet Nam, Singapore, and Thailand in the years 2000, 2005, and 2006. Then answer the following questions.*

Tourist Arrivals in Viet Nam, Singapore, and Thailand



1. What is the trend of tourists' coming to these ASEAN countries?
 2. Compare the number of visitors to Viet Nam in 2005 and that in 2000.
 3. How did the number of visitors to Viet Nam increase between 2005 and 2006?
- b) *Work in pairs. Read the following paragraph, which describes part of the chart.*
- Between 2000 and 2006, the number of tourists arriving in Viet Nam, Singapore, and Thailand rose every year. The number of visitors to Viet Nam in 2005 was much higher than that in 2000 (3.5 million and 2.1 million, respectively). However, there was a slight rise between 2005 and 2006.
- c) *Work individually. Write the description of the number of visitors to Singapore or Thailand based on the information shown on the chart.*



LANGUAGE FOCUS

Word Study

a) Phrasal Verbs with Take

Replace the underlined verbs with the phrasal verbs with **take** from the box.

take after	take away	take in	take out	take over
take place	take up	take on	take off	take part

1. Both Ann and her sister look like her mother.
2. As its sales have increased, that computer company is going to employ more staff.
3. He wants to start playing tennis next summer.
4. Due to the bad weather condition, the plane won't leave until 5:00 p.m.
5. While talking with native English speakers, we can learn a lot of new words and structures.
6. They often participate in school panel discussions.
7. Could I have four pizzas to eat at home, please?
8. His parents are going to obtain a loan from the bank to buy a new house.
9. The president of the company has resigned, and the vice president is going to replace him in that post.
10. ASEAN ministerial meetings are held every year in different countries.

b) Phrasal Verbs: Bring vs. Take

Write the correct form of **take** or **bring** in the following sentences.

1. Inexpensive air fares _____ about by the "Visit ASEAN Pass" have facilitated traveling in ASEAN countries.
2. ASEAN countries _____ part in promoting the role of the youth in the region.
3. She has to _____ her children to school in the morning and bring them back in the evening.
4. This bus can _____ about 60 passengers.

5. The photographs you showed me _____ back many pleasant memories.
6. ASEAN's tourism industry _____ in more business recently.
7. We should _____ advantage of our position in ASEAN to develop our commerce.
8. His parents died when he was very young, and he was _____ up by his aunt.
9. It's too far to walk. I _____ you on my motorcycle.
10. We should not _____ his threat seriously.

Grammar

Review of Adverbial Clauses

a) Put the clause markers from the box into appropriate blanks.

because	although	so that	in case
no matter how	when	only if	if

1. Those young people met at the ASEAN Youth Camp _____ they could learn to appreciate the region's history and culture.
2. ASEAN member countries encourage traveling within the region _____ they want to promote commerce.
3. That city can't attract many tourists _____ its hotels offer very good facilities.
4. _____ we visited Jurong Bird Park in Singapore last year, we saw the spectacular exhibit of a two-hectare free-flight aviary.
5. You should take a sweater _____ it is cold on the plane.
6. We're sorry we can't give you a reduced price. You can get a reduction at our hotel _____ you get the "Hotel VAP."
7. I'm not sure whether I'll go to Cambodia next month or not, but _____ I am there, I will certainly visit Angkor Wat.
8. _____ hard he tried, he couldn't get a job as a flight attendant.

b) *Join each pair of sentences using the appropriate clause markers in exercise a).*

1. Singapore imports a large amount of farm produce. They do not have enough land for farming.
2. I will have the news. I will let you know.
3. You can get a job in an ASEAN country with this condition. You speak English well.
4. You should get a visa to Japan. You may want to visit Tokyo for a few days when your plane stops there.
5. Since Viet Nam is a member of ASEAN, we don't need to apply for a visa. We want to go to Bangkok.
6. Viet Nam has gone through difficult situations after the war. Its economy has improved greatly in the past ten years.
7. Singapore imports a lot of raw materials. It can produce computer parts for export.
8. Brunei is a very small country. It exports a great amount of oil every year.