

Around the World (in 15 chapters)

Book One

**(Kenya, Egypt, South Africa, India, China, Japan, the U.K.,
Finland, France, Canada, the U.S.A., Brazil, Bolivia, New
Zealand, Australia)**

Teaching Guide

Content-based English: Around the World (book 1) Teacher's Guide

Teacher's Guide

John Spiri, globalstoriespress@gmail.com

Listening Transcripts

The 8 sentences (see following pages) for the 8 pictures in each chapter are an integral aspect of the textbook. Learners listen to them (available on CD and online) while they look at the corresponding pictures, and write each sentence. This teacher's guide provides information about this dictation activity along with several variations on the standard approach.

See the website for audio downloads and more information:

<http://www.globalstoriespress.com/>

In the next section of this guide you will find these same transcript sentences along with additional information written in red. While the red sentences are not part of the dictation activity, you the teacher may want to inform students of these interesting facts, or ask students about them.

Below is a quick synopsis of a typical class:

1. Review 8 dictation sentences from previous week by
 - a) shadow talking (I say and students repeat or partners read/repeat)
 - b) find the mistakes (I say some fun, silly mistakes, students catch mistakes)
 - c) students recite 2-8 sentences with partner (listening partner gives hints)
 - d) if time will allow, individuals recite sentence(s) to the entire class
2. Do vocabulary for new dictation (top of vocab page, first page of chapters)
3. Brainstorm vocabulary for the 8 culture pictures (2nd page of every chapter)
4. Partners make sentences about the pictures, what they see, what's happening, what they imagine the sentence might be about, etc.
5. Dictation
 - a) I read each sentence once; they listen and mark how well they understood.
 - b) I read each sentence 3 times, students do dictation.
 - c) partners help each other, checking and finishing sentences as best they can
 - d) a student reads her sentence, I write on board and we correct it together
6. Do vocabulary for reading (bottom of vocabulary page)
7. Read the famous person article, either together or individually.
8. They answer questions, we check, then they do the short discussion question.
9. Do the geography activity (under the reading, with the map)
 - a) go over the surrounding countries (write on board or students check maps)
 - b) read the sentence and find the location on the country map
 - c) find that country on a world map (back of text)
 - d) do gap activity about population density, life expectancy (back of book)
10. If time allows, students write most impressive facts about famous people and places for that country (back of text)

Mistakes

As a small publisher, we try our best to eliminate mistakes. While we are generally proud of our record in that regard, a few have slipped through.

Listening Transcripts for dictation

- ◇ **Additional information written in red and preceded by “Note” does not appear on the audio and is thus not part of the dictation activity. Either expand the dictation by reading the red sentences yourself, or dazzle your students explaining later.**
- ◇ **Bold words appear in the pre-listening vocabulary activity (the first of three vocabulary activities on the chapter’s first page)**
- ◇ **Underlined words are the missing words (in most chapters, most of two dictation sentences are provided in the textbook).**
- ◇ **The last transcripts, labeled “MISTAKES” are for a review activity that I like to do in a subsequent class (review activities include shadowing, find the mistakes and questioning, all of which are explained later in this manual). To do “Find the Mistakes,” read each sentence and have students catch the mistakes. I like to have the entire class stand. First, the student who tells the incorrect word can sit; next, the student who tells the correct word can sit. I discourage them from looking at transcripts or textbooks. Many of the mistakes are ridiculous, both for humor and to reduce the chance of interference. There is no audio for this activity so teachers read it themselves. Mistakes are in bold font.**

1. Kenya (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. The sunny **climate** is great for growing roses and other flowers.
Note: A half million Kenyans work in the flower industry.
2. The largest animals on Earth include elephants, hippos and lions.
3. A man’s family must pay his wife’s family at least ten cows.
Note: This is the case for marriages of couples in the countryside.
4. Ugali is like bread but made from corn **flour**.
5. Many **citizens** are strong long **distance** runners.
6. Although Mount Kenya is on the **equator** it gets lots of snow.
Note: At 5,199m it is the second highest mountain in Africa (after Kilimanjaro).
7. Rural homes are made with dried **mud** and no toilet.
Note: This kind of small, simple house can be called a hut.
8. Turkana Boy is the nickname of a boy who lived 1.5 million years ago.
Note: Kenya is the birthplace of humanity.

1. Kenya (85) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. The sunny **climate** is great for growing roses and other flowers.
2. The largest animals on Earth include elephants, hippos and lions.
3. A man’s family must pay his wife’s family at least ten cows.
4. Ugali is like bread but made from corn **flour**.
5. Many **citizens** are strong long **distance** runners.
6. Although Mount Kenya is on the **equator** it gets lots of snow.
7. Rural homes are made with dried **mud** and no toilet.
8. Turkana Boy is the nickname of a boy who lived 1.5 million years ago.

1. Kenya (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. The sunny **smile** is great for growing **happiness** and other flowers.
2. The **luckiest** animals on Earth include elephants, hippos and koala.
3. A man’s **farmer** must pay his wife’s family at least ten **poodles**.
4. Ugali is like **broccoli** but made from corn **syrup**.
5. Many citizens are strong long distance **callers**.
6. Although Mount Kenya is on the **corner** it gets lots of **traffic**.
7. Rural homes are made with dried **fruit** and no **heated washlet**.
8. Banana Boy is the nickname of a **fruit** who lived 1.5 million years ago.

2. Egypt (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. 2.3 million heavy **blocks** were cut, **transported** and put together to build Khufu's Great Pyramid.

Note: Each block was 2,200 kg.

2. Common **ancient** foods were bread, beer, onions and dried fish.
3. Egypt is the largest rice producer in the Middle East.
4. The only **subway** on the African **continent** is in Cairo.
5. Rich and powerful Egyptians were wrapped as mummies to enjoy the afterlife.
6. Citizens believed Ra ruled the sky, earth, and underworld.
7. The huge Nile River crocodile can live in both salt and fresh water.
8. Egyptians were one of the first cultures to count time and use sundials.

2. Egypt (92) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. 2.3 million heavy **blocks** were cut, **transported** and put together to build Khufu's Great Pyramid.
2. Common **ancient** foods were bread, beer, onions and dried fish.
3. Egypt is the largest rice producer in the Middle East.
4. The only **subway** on the African **continent** is in Cairo.
5. Rich and powerful Egyptians were wrapped as mummies to enjoy the afterlife.
6. Citizens believed Ra ruled the sky, earth, and underworld.
7. The huge Nile River crocodile can live in both salt and fresh water.
8. Egyptians were one of the first cultures to count time and use sundials.

2. Egypt (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. 2.3 million heavy sandwiches were cut, transported and thrown away to build Khufu's Great Pyramid.
2. Uncommon ancient foods were bread, beer, onions and dried mud.
3. Egypt is the largest rice cracker in the Middle East.
4. The only highway on the African carpet is in Cairo.
5. Rich and powerful Egyptians were wrapped as candies to enjoy the after-taste.
6. Citizens believed Ra ruled the school, home, and underworld.
7. The gentle Nile River crocodile can live in both salt and pepper water.
8. Egyptians were one of the first cultures to count money and use wallets.

3. South Africa (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. To stay dry, African penguins have feathers that keep cold water out.

Note: If students are capable teacher can teach “waterproof.”

2. The Cullinan Diamond weighed 621 grams uncut and now belongs to the British queen.

Note: It was over 3,100 carats.

3. South Africa is the only country to **get rid of** their nuclear weapons.
4. Blyde River is the third largest canyon in the world.
5. Of the 9600 **species** of plants found around the **Cape**, 70% are unique. wild flowers
6. Tugela Falls is the second highest waterfall in the world.
7. TauTona gold**mine** is 3581 meters deep with 800 km of tunnels and 5,600 miners.
8. The baobab is called the tree of life because it **provides shelter**, clothing, food, and water.

3. South Africa (109) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. To stay dry, African penguins have feathers that keep cold water out.
2. The Cullinan Diamond weighed 621 grams uncut and now belongs to the British queen.
3. South Africa is the only country to **get rid of** its nuclear weapons.
4. Blyde River is the third largest canyon in the world.
5. Of the 9600 **species** of plants found around the **Cape**, 70% are unique.
6. Tugela Falls is the second highest waterfall in the world.
7. TauTona is a deep gold**mine** with 800 km of tunnels and 5,600 miners.
8. The baobab is called the tree of life because it **provides shelter**, clothing, food, and water.

3. South Africa (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. To stay **handsome**, African penguins have **haircuts** that keep **dirty** water out.
2. The Cullinan Diamond weighed 621 grams **unharmed** and now belongs to the British **bull**.
3. South Africa is the only country to get **ahold** of its nuclear **umbrella**.
4. Blyde River is the third **tastiest cookie** in the world.
5. Of the 9600 **moons** of **planets** found around the Cape, 70% are unique.
6. Tugela **Drops** is the second highest **jump** in the world.
7. TauTona is a **shallow** goldmine with 800 km of **highways** and 5,600 miners.
8. The **babybub** is called the **spice** of life because it provides shelter, clothing, food, and water.

4. India (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. **Citizens** **pray** and wash in the Ganges River.
2. After Mumtaz Mahal died **giving birth to** her 14th child, her husband built the Taj Mahal.
Note: It was built in 1631.
3. Yoga started 5,000 years ago to make the mind and body healthy.
4. Gandhi taught citizens to make clothes by hand.
5. After eating the banyan's fruit, birds drop seeds that grow on tree branches or buildings.
Note: The banyan's fruit is a kind of fig not eaten by humans. Birds like the myna like it.
6. In *The Opening of the Universe* Brahmagupta explained the movement of planets.
Note: He also defined the mathematical idea of zero, which was unknown at the time.
7. A king paid a mathematician to **invent** chess around the year 500.
Note: This is a popular story that may or may not be true. A minority of historians claim the earliest versions of chess began in China or Afghanistan. Chess took hold in Persia thereafter.
8. One Bollywood movie is about a 16th **century** prince who falls in love with a dancer while fighting his emperor father. (Mughal-E-Azam)

4. India (104) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. A billion Hindus **pray** and wash in the Ganges River despite the fact it's extremely polluted by industry and human waste.
2. After Mumtaz Mahal died **giving birth to** her 14th child, her husband built the Taj Mahal.
3. Yoga started 10,000 years ago to improve physical and mental health.
4. Gandhi taught citizens to make clothes by hand to non-violently protest British control.
5. After eating the banyan's fruit, birds drop seeds on other tree branches or buildings.
6. A science text entitled *The Opening of the Universe* explained the movement of planets in 640.
7. A king paid a mathematician to **invent** chess around the year 500.
8. One Bollywood movie is about a 16th **century** prince who falls in love with a dancer while fighting his father.

4. India (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. Citizens **play** and **work** in the Ganges River.
2. After Mumtaz Mahal died giving **presents** to her 14th child, her husband **took her to** the Taj Mahal.
3. **Yogurt** started 5,000 years ago to make the mind and body **tasty**.
4. Gandhi taught **children** to make **jokes** by hand.
5. After eating the banyan's fruit, birds drop **hints** on other tree **babies** or buildings.
6. Brahmagupta's *The Opening of the* **University** explained the movement of **students** in 640.
7. A king paid a mathematician to **count sheep** around the year 500.
8. One Bollywood movie is about a 16th century **peanut** who falls in love with a **cashew** while fighting his **appetite**.

4. India (104) (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. A billion Hindus **play** and **work** in the Ganges River despite the fact it's extremely polluted by industry and human waste.
2. After Mumtaz Mahal died **giving birth to** her 14th child, her husband built the Taj Mahal.
3. Yoga started 10,000 years ago to improve physical and mental health.
4. Gandhi taught citizens to make clothes by hand to non-violently protest British control.
5. After eating the banyan's fruit, birds drop seeds on other tree branches or buildings.
6. A science text entitled *The Opening of the Universe* explained the movement of planets in 640.
7. A king paid a mathematician to **invent** chess around the year 500.
8. One Bollywood movie is about a 16th **century** prince who falls in love with a dancer while fighting his father.

5. China (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. Fireworks were invented after a cook mixed the wrong **ingredients**.

Note: This may just be a legend.

2. The Great Wall stretched 21,000 km across deserts, mountains and grasslands to defend against foreign **attacks**.
3. In stories, the dragon was a kind creature with powers to bring rain.
4. Chinese ping-pong players practice hard and win most international **competitions**.
5. Using **materials** such as old fishing net, tree skin and cloth, Cai Lun invented paper.

Note: "Skin" is used here instead of "bark."

6. Northerners enjoy **wheat noodles** and dumplings more than rice.
7. The Yangtze is the third longest river flowing 6,418 km from melting ice in Tibet.
8. Lunar New Year celebrations have traditionally **honored** gods and **ancestors**.

5. China (101) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. According to legend, the first fireworks exploded after a cook mixed the wrong **ingredients**.
2. The Great Wall stretched 21,000 km across deserts, mountains and grasslands to defend against foreign **attacks**.
3. In stories, the dragon was a kind creature with the power to bring rain.
4. Chinese ping-pong players practice hard and win most international **competitions**.
5. Using **materials** such as old fishing net, tree skin and cloth, Cai Lun invented paper.
6. Northerners enjoy **wheat noodles** and dumplings, central citizens eat spicy dishes while rice is most common in the south.
7. The Yangtze is the third longest river flowing 6,418 km from melting ice in Tibet.
8. Lunar New Year celebrations have traditionally **honored** gods and **ancestors**.

5. China (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. The first **cheesecake** exploded after a cook mixed the wrong forks.
2. The Great Wall stretched 21,000 km across classrooms, offices and grasslands to defend against **student** attacks.
3. In stories, the Doraemon was a kind creature with the power to bring **laughter**.
4. Chinese ping-pong players practice hard and win most **local comparisons**.
5. Using materials such as old fishing **boots**, tree skin and cloth, Cai Lun invented erasers.
6. Northerners enjoy **wet** noodles and dumplings more than **anything**.
7. The Yangtze is the third longest **statue** flowing 6,418 km from melting **pots** in Tibet.
8. Lunar New Year celebrations have traditionally honored **goats** and **anchovies**.

6. Japan (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. Citizens enjoy **picnics** under **blossoming** cherry trees in late March.
2. Tokyo Skytree, an **observation** tower, has been Japan's tallest building since 2012.
3. Monsters with red faces and long black hair **scare** children.

Note: Namahage festival is on Oga peninsula.

4. Self-defense **techniques** known as karate started in Okinawa.
5. Karaoke, which means "empty orchestra, was invented in Kobe in 1971.
6. The tea ceremony master prepares and serves **powdered** green tea.
7. The largest fish market in the world sells fresh, raw fish.

Note: The name is Tsukiji market.

8. A quarter of a million workers are employed building robots such as ASIMO.

6. Japan (91) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. Citizens enjoy **picnics** under **blossoming** cherry trees from late March until the petals fall a week later.
2. Tokyo Skytree, an **observation** tower, has been Japan's tallest building since 2012.
3. During a festival on Oga Peninsula, monsters with red faces and long black hair **scare** children.
4. While karate might have originated in India, these self-defense **techniques** were developed further in Okinawa.
5. Karaoke, which means "empty orchestra, was invented in Kobe in 1971 for amateurs to enjoy singing with friends.
6. The tea ceremony master prepares and serves **powdered** green tea.
7. The largest fish market in the world, Tsukiji, auctions fresh, raw fish and is a huge tourist attraction.
8. A quarter of a million workers in companies such as Panasonic are employed building robots such as ASIMO.

6. Japan (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. Citizens enjoy **pigeons** under **bloody** cherry trees in late March.
2. Tokyo Skytree, an **empty treehouse**, has been Japan's tallest building since 2012.
3. During a festival on Oga Penisula, **mothers** with red faces and long black hair scare **infants**.
4. Self-defense techniques known as **cucumber** started in **Valor**.
5. Karaoke, which means "**spicy okay**," was invented in Kobe in 1971.
6. The tea **bag** master prepares and serves powdered **herb** tea.
7. The largest **monkey** market in the **neighborhood** sells fresh, raw fish.
8. A quarter of a million **languages** are employed building **letters** such as ASIMO.

7. the U.K. (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. The oldest and most important tennis **tournament** is played on grass.

Note: Wimbledon is one of four “Grand Slam” tennis tournaments.

2. Loch Ness holds more water than all the lakes in England, Scotland and Wales put together.

3. Beatlemania went global when thousands of excited **fans greeted** the Beatles in New York.

4. Big Ben is the nickname of the **bell** over the big clock in London.

5. The reason why huge stones were arranged at Stonehenge is a **mystery**.

Note: The Stonehenge area was first built 10,000 years ago; many changes were made over thousands of years.

6. Princess Diana was involved with many **charities** when she died in a car crash.

Note: She died in 1997.

7. The full breakfast includes bacon, sausages, eggs and beans.

8. There are 150 nature reserves where three million people enjoy birdwatching.

7. the U.K. (101) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. The oldest and most important tennis **tournament** is played on grass.

2. Loch Ness holds more water than all the lakes in England, Scotland and Wales put together.

3. Beatlemania went global after thousands of excited **fans greeted** the Beatles in New York.

4. Big Ben is the nickname of the **bell** over the big clock in London.

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6. Princess Diana was involved with many **charities** when she died in a car crash.

7. The full breakfast includes bacon, sausages, eggs and beans.

8. There are 150 nature reserves where three million people enjoy birdwatching.

7. the U.K. (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. The oldest and most important tennis shoe is played on feet.

2. Loch Ness holds more baloney than all the lies in England, Scotland and Wales put together.

3. Bananamania went global after thousands of excited monkeys greeted the Beatles in New York.

4. Big Ben is the nickname of the moon over the big clock in London.

5. The reason why huge donuts were allowed at Stonehenge is a mystery.

6. Princess Diana was involved with many papparazzi when she died in a stock crash.

7. The full house includes bacon, spades, eggs and clubs.

8. There are 150 nervous reserves where three million people enjoy sunbathing.

8. Finland (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. The positive health **effects** of a sauna include **sweating** and stress **relief**.
2. 65 percent of Finland's land has forests with pine and birch trees.
3. Rabbits are pests that eat garden vegetables and spread **disease**.
4. Helsinki's sandy beaches are popular with locals and European **tourists**.
5. In midsummer, Finns stay in lake cottages and make a big campfires.
6. Even though there's little homework, the education system is one of the best.
7. The Angry Birds games have been **downloaded** over three billion times.

Note: Most games in the Angry Birds series are puzzles.

8. In the far north, the sun does not set at all for 60 days during summer.

Note: A phrase for this phenomenon is "midnight sun."

8. Finland (94) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. The positive health **effects** of a sauna include **sweating** and stress **relief**.
2. 65 percent of Finland's land has forests with pine trees.
3. Rabbits are pests that eat garden vegetables and spread **disease**.
4. Helsinki's sandy beaches are popular with locals and European **tourists**.
5. In midsummer, Finns stay in lake cottages and make big campfires.
6. Even though there's little homework, the education system is one of the best.
7. The Angry Birds games have been **downloaded** over three billion times.
8. In the far north, the sun does not set at all for 60 days during summer.

8. Finland (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. The positive health effects of a sausage include sweating and hunger relief.
2. 65 percent of Finland's land has forests with fine trees.
3. Vegetarians are people that eat garden vegetables and spread ideas.
4. Helsinki's big sandwiches are popular with locals and American tourists.
5. In midnight, Finns stay in lake cottages and make big dreams.
6. Even _____ there's little hope, the education system is one of the best.
7. The Baby Birds games have been downsized over three billion times.
8. In the far north, the teacher does not smile at all for 60 days during class.

9. France (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. Croissant **ingredients** include flour, water, salt, eggs, sugar, milk and yeast.
2. All workers have a right to at least five weeks of **vacation**.
Note: Many enjoy summer days relaxing at cafes or the beach.
3. Throughout the three week race, bikers use over 790 tires.
Note: The name of the race is the Tour de France.
4. Women kiss friends and family on the **cheek** but men only kiss the opposite sex.
5. In 2010, wearing a head scarf, mask or helmet in **public** was **banned**.
6. It takes 35 minutes for Chunnel **passengers** to reach England.
Note: The Chunnel is 50.5 km long.
7. The Eiffel Tower was built in Paris as the entrance to the 1889 World's Fair.
8. With great weather for growing grapes, France produces the most wine.

9. France (97) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. Croissant **ingredients** include flour, water, salt, eggs, sugar, milk and yeast.
 2. All workers have a right to at least five weeks of **vacation**.
 3. Throughout the three week race, bikers use over 790 tires.
 4. Women kiss friends and family on the **cheek** but men only kiss the opposite sex.
 5. In 2010, wearing a head scarf, mask or helmet in **public** was **banned**.
 6. It takes 35 minutes for Chunnel **passengers** to reach England.
 7. The Eiffel Tower was built in Paris as the entrance to the 1889 World's Fair.
 8. With great weather for growing grapes, France produces the most wine.
-
1. Croissant ingredients include flour, water, salt, eggs, sugar, milk and yeast.
 2. All workers have a right to at least five weeks of vacation. Many enjoy summer days relaxing at cafes or the beach.
 3. Throughout the three week Tour de France race, bikers get flats and change tires over 790 times.
 4. Women kiss friends and family on the cheek but men only kiss the opposite sex.
 5. In 2016 the French prime minister was criticized for suggesting headscarves should be banned and for saying the values of Islam are different from France's values.
 6. The 50 kilometer railroad linking France and the U.K. has the longest undersea portion, 38 km, of any tunnel in the world. Note: Trains travel 160 kilometers per hour linking Kent (UK) with Calais.
 7. The Eiffel Tower, which was built in Paris as the entrance to the 1889 World's Fair, was visited by almost seven million people in 2015.
 8. With great weather for growing grapes, France produces the most wine, much of which is exported.

9. France (97) (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. Hi-chu ingredients include flour, water, salt, eggs, sugar, milk and grape.
2. All workers have a duty to at least five weeks of overtime.
3. Throughout the three week climb, hikers use over 790 tires.
4. Women high-five friends and family on the cheek but men only low-five the opposite sex.
5. In 2010, wearing a Halloween costume, mask or helmet in public was banned.
6. It takes 35 minutes for Chunnel pilots to call England.
7. The Vegetable Tower was built in Paris as the entrance to the 1889 World's Farm.
8. With great weather for growing guns, France produces the most violence.

10. Canada (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. Ice hockey is a **contact** sport first developed in Montreal in 1875.

Note: In 1936, a hockey playoff game continued for six overtime periods.

2. Canada holds the **record** for the most Winter Olympics gold **medals**, 14 in 2010.

3. Seals are **valuable** for food and money in northern **communities**.

4. Geese flying in a “V-formation” can cover 2,400 kilometers in just 24 hours.

Note: The “V-formation” is aerodynamic; it makes flying easier. Canadian geese migrate south in winter. Audio of honking is at <http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/birds/canada-goose/>.

5. A female black bear cub named Winnipeg became Winnie the Pooh.

Note: The actual bear cub was brought to Britain during World War One.

6. Many French-speaking citizens would like to make Quebec a **separate** country.

Note: In 1995, Quebec narrowly voted to stay in Canada.

7. Every summer the Hotel de Glace **melts** and every winter it is rebuilt.

8. Churchill is one of the few towns where you can see a polar bear.

9. Syrup is **collected** in cold climates by drilling holes in maple trees.

10. Canada (100) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. Ice hockey is a **contact** sport first developed in Montreal in 1875.

2. Canada holds the **record** for the most Winter Olympics gold **medals**, 14 in 2010.

3. Geese flying in a “V-formation” can cover 2,400 kilometers in just 24 hours.

4. Winnie the Pooh was named after a female bear cub named Winnipeg.

5. Many French-speaking citizens would like to make Quebec a **separate** country.

6. Every summer the Hotel de Glace **melts**, and every winter it is rebuilt.

7. Churchill is one of the few towns where you can see a polar bear.

8. Syrup is **collected** in cold climates by drilling holes in maple trees.

10. Canada (100) (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. Ice cube is a cold sport first developed in Montreal in 1875.

2. Canada holds the record for the most Winter Olympics gold fish, 14 in 2010.

3. Geese flying in a “X-formation” can cover 2,400 kilometers in just 24 years.

4. A fun black bear cub named Hashima became Winnie the Pooh.

5. Many French-studying citizens would like to make Quebec a special country.

6. Every summer the Hotel de Glace melts and any winter it is reviewed.

7. Churchill is one of the few stations where you can see a polar express.

8. Syrup is collected in cold plates by drilling holes in pancakes.

11. USA (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. Millions of **immigrants** arriving on Ellis Island have been welcomed by The Statue of Liberty.

Note: The famous line from an Emma Lazarus poem on the base of the statue reads "...Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free..."

2. Fast food started in 1921 when White Castle started serving hamburgers.
3. While the world watched on TV, Neil Armstrong **stepped** onto the moon on July 20, 1969.
4. Native children were taught to give away their favorite **possessions**.

Note: Algonquians did this; adults gave away possessions during ceremonies. The first Native Americans walked across a land ridge that connected Asia and Alaska.

5. More than 20% of the world's prisoners crowd into over 4,500 prisons.
6. Americans celebrate Super Bowl Sunday with parties while **cheering** for their favorite team.

Note: Note: In North America and a few other regions, this game is called football. In most of the world, "football" is soccer.

7. Tipping is common in **industries** where workers earn very low **wages**.
8. Elvis Presley's first single, Heartbreak Hotel, became a number-one hit in 1956. **Rolling Stone** magazine named this rock and roll favorite one of the "500 Greatest Songs of All Time." It was written by Tommy Durden and Mae Boren Axton.

11. USA (99) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. Millions of **immigrants** arriving on Ellis Island have been welcomed by the Statue of Liberty.
2. Fast food started in 1921 when White Castle started serving hamburgers.
3. While the world watched on TV, Neil Armstrong **stepped** onto the moon on July 20, 1969.
4. Native children were taught to give away their favorite **possessions**.
5. More than 20% of the world's prisoners crowd into over 4,500 prisons.
6. Americans celebrate Super Bowl Sunday with parties while **cheering** for their favorite team.
7. Tipping is common in **industries** where workers earn very low **wages**.
8. Elvis Presley's first single, Heartbreak Hotel, became a number-one hit in 1956.

11. USA (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. Millions of Indians arriving on Ellis Island have been questioned by the Statue of Liberty.
2. Fast food started in 1921 when Black Castle started serving junk.
3. While the world laughed on TV, Neil Armstrong stepped onto dog poop on July 20, 1969.
4. Native children were taught to throw away their favorite textbooks.
5. More than 20% of the world's cream crowd into over 4,500 shucream.
6. Americans celebrate Super _____ Sunday with parties while betting on their favorite team.
7. Tipping is impossible in industries where workers pay very low wages.
8. Elvis Presley's first single, Heartburn Hotel, became a number-one headache in 1956.

12. Brazil (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. Carnival is a colorful festival and parade where people wear costumes and dance.
Note: In Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, huge parades are led by samba schools.
2. The world's best beach has 21 islands where divers see turtles, whales, and sharks.
Note: This beach is Baía de Sancho on an island off the northeast coast.
3. "Favela" are **neighborhoods** where poor people live in crowded conditions.
4. There are still rainforest **tribes** with no knowledge of the **modern** world.
Note: One example is the Kawahiva people, an uncontacted tribe.
5. Coffee beans were brought to Brazil by French immigrants in the 18th century.
6. The arms of the Christ the Redeemer **statue** stretch to 28 meters wide.
7. When preparing for an event, it is better to dress up than appear too **casual**.
8. Anacondas living in **shallow** Amazon water kill goats.

12. Brazil (98) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. Carnival is a colorful festival and parade where people wear costumes and dance.
2. The world's best beach has 21 islands where divers see turtles, whales, and sharks.
3. "Favela" are **neighborhoods** where poor people live in crowded conditions.
4. There are still rainforest **tribes** with no knowledge of the **modern** world.
5. Coffee beans were brought to Brazil by French immigrants in the 18th century.
6. The arms of the Christ the Redeemer **statue** stretch 28 meters wide.
7. When preparing for an event, it is better to dress up than appear too **casual**.
8. Anacondas living in **shallow** Amazon water kill goats.

12. Brazil (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. Carnival is a colorful festival and parade where birds wear feathers and fly.
2. The world's best bar has 21 islands where drinkers see turtles, whales, and sharks.
3. "Favela" are _____hoods where poor people live in careful conditions.
4. There are still rainforest trees with no knowledge of the modern man.
5. Coffee bananas were brought to Brazil by French monkeys in the 18th century.
6. The smile of the Christ the Redeemer statue stretch 28 meters wild.
7. When preparing for an event, it is better to dress __ than appear too cool.
8. Anacondas living in deep Amazon bathtubs kill goats.

13. Bolivia (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. The largest salt flat is thousands of meters above sea level and contains **minerals**.
2. La Paz is the highest **capital** city in the world at 3650 meters.
3. Lake Titicaca is shared with Peru and keeps the air warm in the capital.
4. Irazu is an active **volcano** right in the middle of the country.
5. Unlike other **wild** cats, Jaguars are good swimmers that eat fish and turtles.
6. The Incas were the last ancient Andean **civilization** before Europeans arrived.
7. Eastern Bolivia has over 3,000 species of butterfly.
8. About 250 travelers die every year when their **vehicles** fall off the mountain road outside the capital.

Note: It's name is Yungas Road.

13. Bolivia (102) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. The largest salt flat is thousands of meters above sea level and contains **minerals**.
2. La Paz is the highest **capital** city in the world at 3650 meters.
3. Lake Titicaca is shared with Peru and keeps the air warm in the capital.
4. Irazu is an active **volcano** right in the middle of the country.
5. Unlike other **wild** cats, Jaguars are good swimmers that eat fish and turtles.
6. The Incas were the last ancient Andean **civilization** before Europeans arrived.
7. Eastern Bolivia has over 3,000 species of butterfly.
8. About 250 travelers die every year when their **vehicles** fall off the mountain road outside the capital.

13. Bolivia (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. The largest hospital flat is thousands of meters above sea level and contains medicine.
2. La Paz is the highest capital letter in the world at 3650 meters.
3. Lake Titicaca is shared with Peru and keeps the water warm in the bathtub.
4. Irazu is an active student right in the middle of the classroom.
5. Unlike other wild cats, Jaguars are good fishers that eat swimmers and turtles.
6. The Incas were the last ancient Hollywood movie before Europeans arrived.
7. Easy Bolivia has over 3,000 species of butter___.
8. About 250 travelers die every year when their vacations fall off the mountain village outside the capital.

14. New Zealand (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. To **promote** bungee-jumping in Queenstown, A.J. Hackett jumped off the Eiffel Tower in 1988.
Note: The first bungee jumps were done by members of the Oxford University Dangerous Sports Club in 1979.
2. The Maori name for the country is Aotearoa, “the land of the long white cloud.”
3. In 2013, New Zealand became the 13th country to **legalize** gay marriage.
4. The tuatara is an ancient **reptile** with three eyes.
5. More than 150 **locations** throughout the country were used to film The Lord of the Rings movies.
6. Stewart Island penguins have yellow hair above their eyes.
7. The All-Blacks perform a “war dance” before international rugby **matches**.
Note: They won the first Rugby World Cup in 1987 and the last two in 2011 and 2015.
8. Since the “Dark Sky Reserve” has very little light **pollution**, it is great for viewing aurora.
Note: This is about Aoraki Mackenzie Dark Sky Reserve, a 4,300 square kilometer area.

14. New Zealand (102) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. To **promote** bungee-jumping in Queenstown, A.J. Hackett jumped off the Eiffel Tower in 1988.
2. The Maori name for the country is Aotearoa, “the land of the long white cloud.”
3. In 2013, New Zealand became the 13th country to **legalize** gay marriage.
4. The tuatara is an ancient **reptile** with three eyes.
5. More than 150 **locations** throughout the country were used to film The Lord of the Rings movies.
6. Stewart Island penguins have yellow hair above their eyes.
7. The All-Blacks perform a “war dance” before international rugby **matches**.
8. Because the “Dark Sky Reserve” has very little light **pollution**, it is great for viewing aurora.

14. New Zealand (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. To **quit** bungee-jumping in Queenstown, A.J. Hackett jumped **in** the Eiffel Tower in 1988.
2. The Maori name for the **letter** is Aotearoa, “the land of the long white **zee**.”
3. **On** 2013, New Zealand became the 13th country to **popularize** gay marriage.
4. The tuatara is an **recent** reptile with three **elbows**.
5. More than 150 **actors** throughout the country were used to film The Lord of the **Flies** movies.
6. Stewart Island penguins have yellow **teeth** above their **wings**.
7. The All-**Purples** perform a “**hiphop** dance” before international rugby matches.
8. Because the “Dark Sky Reserve” has very little **noise** pollution, it is great for **painting** aurora.

15. Australia (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. Bicyclists, walkers, trains and cars all can all cross the widest and longest steel bridge.

Note: It is The Sydney Harbour Bridge.

2. It takes three and a half hours to walk ten kilometers around this ancient rock.

Note: Uluru used to be called Ayers Rock.

3. Over 80 percent of Aussie adults gamble and play slot machines.
4. **Transparent** box jellyfish can kill an adult in minutes.
5. In the outback, thousands of stars are **visible** without a **telescope**.
6. Low-fat kangaroo meat that is healthier than beef or pork can be bought in supermarkets.
7. Many Australians have become quite **overweight** due to a poor diet and lack of exercise.
8. The didgeridoo is an aborigine wind **instrument** that **imitates** the sounds of nature.

15. Australia (104) (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. Bicyclists, walkers, trains and cars all can all cross the widest and longest steel bridge.
2. It takes three and a half hours to walk ten kilometers around this ancient rock.
3. Over 80 percent of Aussie adults gamble and play slot machines.
4. **Transparent** box jellyfish can kill an adult in minutes.
5. In the outback, thousands of stars are **visible** without a **telescope**.
6. Low-fat kangaroo meat that is healthier than beef or pork can be bought in supermarkets.
7. Many Australians have become quite **overweight** due to a poor diet and lack of exercise.
8. The didgeridoo is an aborigine wind **instrument** that **imitates** the sounds of nature.

15. Australia (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. Bicyclists, walkers, trains and cows all can all cross the widest and littlest steel street.
2. It takes three and a half hours to walk ten kilometers over this ancient room.
3. Over 80 percent of Aussie adults gamble and play Candy Crush.
4. Transparent box squid can kiss an adult in minutes.
5. In the infront, thousands of stars are visible without a television.
6. Low-fat kangaroo meat that is healthier than salt or pepper can be bought in supermarkets.
7. Many Australians have become quietly overage due to a poor diet and lack of energy.
8. The didgeridoo is an aborigine fire instrument that imitates the smells of burning.

African Continent

Page 4

continent: Africa
population: 1,111,000,000
population density: 87/km²
number of countries: 54 or 55/km² (depends on whether Western Sahara is considered a country. Morocco claims it's part of their territory)
life expectancy: 51 (males), 54 (females)

Kenya

Page 5

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | climate - d | a) a person who lives in a city or country |
| 2. | flour - e | b) dirt and water mixed together |
| 3. | citizen - a | c) a measure of how far away something is |
| 4. | distance - c | d) the weather for a region |
| 5. | equator - f | e) a powder made from food like wheat |
| 6. | mud - b | f) the hottest region on earth near the middle |
-
- | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 1. | village - b | a) to demonstrate against something |
| 2. | rural - e | b) a small town |
| 3. | rights - c | c) things all people should have like food, shelter and safety |
| 4. | protest - a | d) a dangerous disease |
| 5. | justice - e | e) the idea of what's right for society |
| 6. | cancer - d | e) low population areas; countryside |

- » A crowd gathered to protest the new law.
- » He grew up in a mountain village in Nepal.
- » Night and day are always equal for people who live on the equator.
- » The climate is getting warmer every year.
- » The distance is too great so we'll have to take a bus.

Page 8

1. What was surprising about her childhood? She attended school.
2. What inspired her as a university student? Vietnam War protests
3. What was her great achievement as an African woman? earned a Ph.D.
4. In addition to the environment, who or what did her NGO support? women
5. How did she suffer due to her protests? She was beaten and put in prison.

Page 9 - Egypt

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. block - e | a) very old |
| 2. transport - b | b) move people or goods |
| 3. ancient - a | c) an underground train |
| 4. produce - d | d) make |
| 5. subway - c | e) a square shaped building material |
| 6. continent - f | f) a large region of land on earth |
-
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. argue - a | a) to disagree with |
| 2. army - b | b) soldiers together in a group |
| 3. tragic - c | c) a terrible event |
| 4. heartbroken - d | d) to feel sad, usually for lost love |
| 5. bite - e | e) to cut or tear with teeth |

- » Let's take the subway. It's cheaper and more convenient.
- » He was heartbroken after his girlfriend moved far away.
- » In ancient times, humans lived in caves.
- » That husband and wife argue a lot.
- » They will send in the army to fight the war.

Page 11

Grammar and Usage Check

1. Write the three main verbs in sentence 1 below. What are their present and past forms?
What's another verb that means the same as the third verb?
cut (cut), transport (transported), put together (put together) (assembled)

2. Write the adjective in sentence 7 below. What are some words that mean the same or almost the same thing? huge (big, large, gigantic, enormous)

Page 12

1. About how many years ago was Cleopatra born? 2,086
2. Why did she leave Egypt? She argued (with her brother).
3. What did she do abroad? She put together an army.
4. Who were her two husbands? Caesar and Marc Antony
5. Why did Antony kill himself? He thought Cleopatra was dead.
6. Why did Cleopatra kill herself? Marc Antony was dead.

Places in Egypt

- 5 Lake Nasser is one of the largest man-made lakes in the world.
- 2 95% of the population lives along the Nile.
- 1 Ships pass through the Suez Canal.
- 3 In the ancient world, Alexandria had a library with a half million books.
- 4 Near the desert, Siwa Oasis has hot springs and cold springs for relaxing.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. get rid of - d | a) a place safe from rain, wind, etc. |
| 2. species - b | b) kind (of animal) |
| 3. cape - e | c) a place where resources are taken from underground |
| 4. mine - c | d) throw away; reject |
| 5. shelter - a | e) the area where the land ends before the sea |
| 6. provide - f | f) give; offer |
-
- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. software - c | a) you do this to your cell phone to give it up to 100% energy |
| 2. quit - f | b) going somewhere by plane, boat, car, etc. |
| 3. success - e | c) a computer program |
| 4. charge - a | d) power using electricity, oil, the sun, etc. |
| 5. transportation - b | e) getting a positive result; opposite of failure |
| 6. energy - d | f) to stop; the opposite of join |

- » It takes a long time to fully charge my cell phone.
- » We need to find new forms of energy to replace oil.
- » That environmental group is trying to save endangered species.
- » After working there for 25 years he got tired of his job and quit.
- » My new software is difficult to use.

Grammar and Usage Check

1. What is the verb in sentence 2? (weigh) What is the noun for that verb? (Cullinan Diamond)
2. Ordinal numbers: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth

1. What was the first thing Musk created and sold? Software (of a game called Blaster).
2. What did his second business do? It sent a rocket to the International Space Station.
3. What award did his third business get? Car of the Year
4. What is the "Hyperloop?" A new form of transportation.
5. What are his companies' goals? Discover clean and renewable energy.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The most popular drink in Kenya is
c) black tea. | 5. Ships can easily pass through Egypt from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea because of the
a) Suez Canal. |
| 2. Kenyan men can have
c) more than one wife. | 6. A main export of Egypt is
c) oil. |
| 3. Kenyan women traditionally wear
d) brightly colored clothes and lots of jewelry. | 7. The average yearly rainfall in Egypt is about
a) 2-3 cm. |
| 4. The seasons in Kenya are
c) hot season and rainy season. | |

Countries of Asia

East Asia	Central Asia	South Asia	Southeast Asia
China	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Cambodia
North Korea	Kazakhstan	India	Laos
South Korea	Kyrgyzstan	Pakistan	Malaysia
Japan	Tajikistan	Sri Lanka	Thailand
Taiwan	Turkmenistan	Nepal	Vietnam
Mongolia	Uzbekistan	Bhutan	Indonesia
			Singapore
			Myanmar
			the Philippines

Page 18 - Asia Fact Box

continent: Asia

population: 4,164,252,000

population density: 246 / km²

number of countries: 48 (Russia and Turkey are part-Asia, part-Europe)

life expectancy: 76

highest mountain: Mt. Everest (Chomolungma)

Asia map



- | | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | pray - f | a) to make or create something new |
| 2. | emperor - e | b) a 100 year period |
| 3. | memory - d | c) the sun, stars, planets, etc. |
| 4. | universe - c | d) kept in mind; not forgetting |
| 5. | invent - a | e) like a king |
| 6. | century - b | f) to talk to God |

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | medicine - b | a) the person who sees a doctor |
| 2. | weakness - e | b) things we take to treat disease |
| 3. | patient - a | c) wanting |
| 4. | treat - d | d) to give medical care |
| 5. | desire - c | e) the noun for the opposite of strong |

- » Edison invented many useful things.
- » She has a strong desire to travel around the world.
- » Last century had more wars than this one.
- » There are several different ways to treat cancer.
- » The woman went to church every week to pray for good health.

Page 22

1. Where (in which city) was Chopra's first job? Boston
2. Why did he quit? He felt Western medicine had weaknesses.
3. After he quit the hospital job, what did he do? He started a herbal tea company.
4. Who did Chopra treat? Famous people like Michael Jackson.
5. What do his books explain? our desire for money and things is making us unhappy and sick.

- 4 Delhi has the third most trees in India.
- 2 Many citizens wash and pray in the Ganges River which starts in Bangladesh.
- 5 India's film industry, Bollywood, is based in Mumbai.
- 3 Many elderly Indians go to Varanasi to die.
- 1 The "Toy Train" goes up to the tea fields of Darjeeling.

Page 23

1. **ingredient - e** a) a dead relative
 2. **attack - f** b) an event that decides a winner and loser
 3. **competition - b** c) respect
 4. **material - d** d) things used to make something
 5. **honor - c** e) the materials used to cook or make something
 6. **ancestor - a** f) to move towards to do or say something violent
-
1. **martial art - a** a) karate, taekwondo, etc.
 2. **strict - d** b) give money or time to help people or animals
 3. **stunt - c** c) a dangerous trick
 4. **stuntman - e** d) severe
 5. **respect - f** e) a person who does a dangerous trick
 6. **donate - b** f) look up to a person because he or she is excellent

- » That teacher is very strict.
- » We can't build a house if we don't have the materials.
- » Japanese pray to their ancestors during Obon.
- » Many teams arrived at the competition.
- » In Thai society, young people respect their elders.

Page 25

Grammar and Usage Check

sentence no.	verb	past tense	noun form?	adjective form?
1	explode	exploded	explosion	explosive
2	stretch	stretched		stretchable
	defend	defended	defense	defensible
3	to be	was		
4	practice	practiced	practice	
	win	won	winner (person)	winnable
5	invent	invented	invention	inventive
6	enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyment	enjoyable
7	flow	flowed	flow	
8	honor	honored	honor	honorable

Page 26

1. At what age was Chan separated from his parents? 7
2. What did he study in school? martial arts, drama and singing
3. When did his acting career begin? When he was 8.
4. What record did Chan set early in his movie career? The highest fall in Chinese movie history.
5. What are two kinds of movie Chan acted in? Kung fu and comedy

3 The air in Beijing is dangerously polluted.

2 The Dalai Lama lived in Lhasa, Tibet.

5 The most popular place in Shanghai is the Bund Riverfront along Huangpu River.

1 The Yangtze River flows 6,418 km from Tibetan mountain ice. It ends in Shanghai.

4 In 2008, a huge earthquake in Sichuan Province killed 87,000 people.

Page 27

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 1. | picnic - d | a) an ability or skill |
| 2. | observation - c | b) to make someone feel fear; to frighten |
| 3. | scare - b | c) watching |
| 4. | technique - a | d) eating or drinking outside |
| 5. | powder - f | e) uncooked |
| 6. | raw - e | f) something like dust or flour |
| | | |
| 1. | influence - b | a) the person in charge |
| 2. | literature - c | b) move a person to do or feel something |
| 3. | publish - e | c) about books, poems, etc. |
| 4. | director - a | d) to give a prize |
| 5. | award - d | e) to print, often in a book, newspaper or magazine |

- » Americans like to eat raw vegetables.
- » Let's have a picnic under the cherry tree.
- » Her book will be published next month.
- » You'll scare her if you hide in the dark and call her name.
- » That job will become easier once you learn the special technique.

Grammar and Usage Check

Write all the adjectives below from sentence 7. Also write different forms for each. Then choose two from other sentences and other chapters.

sentence no.	adjective	comparative form	superlative form
example	high	higher	highest
7.	large	larger	largest
7.	fresh	fresher	freshest
7.	raw	rawer	rawest
(words will vary)			
(words will vary)			

1. How old was Oe when his father died? 9
2. What was an early influence? Books such as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*
3. What was his major at university? French Literature
4. When did he publish his first story? When he was a university student
5. Who did Oe meet during his life? Yukari Itami, Mao Zedong and the French writer Jean Paul Sartre
6. What are his most famous books? *Hiroshima Notes* and *Teach Us to Outgrow Our Madness*

2 Toyama is famous for delicious sushi.

5 Maple leaves turn bright red and yellow in autumn in Kyoto.

6 The Shinano River flows from Nagano to Niigata.

1 Mt. Fuji is an active volcano.

4 The most expensive bluefin tuna was sold in Oma.

3 Mount Koya in Wakayama is the starting and ending temple of Shikoku's 88 Temple Pilgrimage.

1. When receiving a business card in Asia it is best to
c) accept it with both hands.
2. Indians eat with
a) the right hand.
3. An Indian teacher and religious leader is called a
d) guru.
4. Malaria spreads because
c) of mosquitoes.
5. A traditional Indian instrument is
a) a sitar.
6. An important flower in India is the
c) lotus.
7. When giving a gift in China avoid
b) anything with the number four.

8. The most common surname in China is
b) Wang.

9. A Chinese legend says that 118 lakes were formed
after what was dropped from heaven?
b) a mirror

10. In 2001, the town Zhongdian was renamed
d) Shangri-La.

11. Pandas mostly eat
d) bamboo.

12. Samurai had great skill using
d) swords.

13. To greet people, Japanese
a) bow.

14. A famous product from Hamamatsu is
b) eel.

population: 10,180,000
population density: 188/km²
number of countries: 50
life expectancy: 78
smallest country: Vatican City



1. **tournament - b** a) the person who supports a team or something
2. **a fan - a** b) an event where several players or teams play until one is champion
3. **greet - c** c) say "hello," for example
4. **bell - d** d) a big metal thing that rings
5. **mystery - f** e) NGO; organizations to which people give money
6. **charities - e** f) something unknown; something difficult to understand

1. **performer - f** a) popular
2. **hit (song) - a** b) special clothes
3. **costume - b** c) like a coach to help musicians
4. **makeup - d** d) beauty products put on a person's face
5. **character - e** e) a fictional person
6. **producer - c** f) a singer, dancer, etc. who entertains

- » People in that country greet by shaking hands.
- » She puts on makeup while riding the train.
- » I've been a Giants fan for many years.
- » The tennis tournament lasted the entire weekend.
- » The kids will wear a scary costume on Halloween.

1. What was the title of Bowie's first song? "Space Oddity"
2. Who was "Ziggy Stardust?" an imaginary character
3. Besides recording his own music, what has Bowie done? acting
4. Which movie did Bowie star in? Which play? *The Man Who Fell to Earth* and *The Elephant Man*.
5. What was the cause of Bowie's death? Cancer.

2 Pembroke Castle was originally built with earth and wood but later rebuilt with stone.

1 Glasgow has trees twice as old as dinosaurs (over 330 million years old).

4 Stratford-upon-Avon is the birthplace of William Shakespeare.

5 London's Kew Gardens has the world's largest collection of plants.

3 There's a Titanic museum in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|
| 1. | effect - c | a) a traveler |
| 2. | sweat - b | b) water coming out of a person's skin when hot |
| 3. | relief - d | c) result |
| 4. | disease - e | d) a relaxed feeling that a difficult situation is finished |
| 5. | tourist - a | e) sickness |
| 6. | download - f | f) get something like software from the internet |
-
- | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|
| 1. | fiction - d | a) manga; an illustration with writing of characters talking |
| 2. | comic - a | b) opposite of guilty |
| 3. | series - f | c) a sad feeling that lasts for days or weeks |
| 4. | depressed - c | d) a story that the writer has imagined; a story that's not true |
| 5. | innocent - b | e) outside the country |
| 6. | abroad - e | f) one after another |

- » I have to drink water because I'm sweating a lot in this heat.
- » I'm sure he didn't do anything wrong. He looks so innocent.
- » Many people were hospitalized for that disease.
- » Many tourists have been visiting Kyoto from abroad.
- » Her English is excellent even though she has never been abroad.

Page 39

Grammar and Usage Check

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Even though I hardly slept | e) I'm not tired. |
| 2. Even though it's raining | b) we're going to play the game. |
| 3. Even though we ordered our food an hour ago | d) we're still waiting. |
| 4. Even though my grandfather is 90 | a) he still gets lots of exercise. |
| 5. Even though the sun is so far away | c) it keeps us warm. |

Page 40

1. What foreign language did Jansson hear at home? Swedish.
2. Where did she get the idea for the Moomin books? Scary stories she heard as a child.
3. How many books were in the Moomin series? Nine.
4. What affect did the War have on her? She became depressed.
5. Where did she travel abroad? Paris, Japan, and other places.

Page 41

1. **ingredient - d** a) a period of time away from work
2. **vacation - a** b) opposite of private; outside the home
3. **cheek - f** c) to not allow
4. **public - b** d) a food used to make a dish
5. **ban - c** e) a person who rides a train, plane, boat, etc.
6. **passenger - e** f) a face part between the mouth and ears

1. **magic - b** a) a thick string tied tightly on both ends
2. **juggle - d** b) tricks that look impossible (like pulling a rabbit out of a hat)
3. **tightrope - a** c) the place where criminals are forced to stay
4. **arrest - e** d) throwing and catching 3 or more balls or things at one time
5. **prison - c** e) the police take a person because they think s/he did a crime

- » Her cheeks turned very red because of the cold.
- » They are going on vacation in Paris for two weeks.
- » Cigarette smoking should be banned in all restaurants and trains.
- » He just got out of prison after 20 years.
- » All the passengers looked out the window at the beautiful view.

Page 43

Grammar and Usage Check - Choose *through* or *throughout* for the sentences below.

Through means “go in one side and out the other side.” *Throughout* means from the start to the end.

1. The fans were screaming (~~through~~/throughout) the game.
2. We went (through/~~throughout~~) the museum in 15 minutes.
3. The plane went (through/~~throughout~~) the clouds.
4. The store will stay open 24 hours (~~through~~/throughout) the holiday season.
5. (~~Through~~/Throughout) my life, I tried to help people who needed help.

Page 44

1. What did Petit enjoy doing as a kid? Magic and juggling.
2. How long did it take him to become a highly skilled tightrope walker? One year.
3. What event made Petit well-known? Walking across the Twin Towers
4. How high up was the tightrope between the Twin Towers? 400 meters
5. How long did he perform? 45 minutes
6. What was Petit’s punishment for breaking the law? He had to do a performance in Central Park.

Page 44

- 2 Moulin Rouge in Paris has exciting dance shows.
- 6 Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Corsica.
- 4 Near the west coast, Bordeaux has tours for wine tasting.
- 5 Loire Valley has castles and beautiful scenery.
- 3 Nice is a city on the Riviera Beach about 50 kilometers from the Italian border.
- 1 Many immigrants have arrived in Marseille.

Page 45

1. A food that originally came from Europe is
a) wheat.
2. Europeans who move from place to place with no fixed home are called
c) gypsies.
3. The mountains that separate Europe from Asia are
c) the Ural Mountains.
4. The most visited place in Europe is
d) Paris Disneyland.
5. The United Kingdom is made up of
b) England, Scotland, and Wales.
6. If you go to the "loo" in England you go
d) to the toilet.
7. The traditional Christmas dish in England is
d) turkey.
8. In England a "double decker" is
c) a bus.
9. The French currency (money) that is no longer used is the
b) franc.
10. The surface for the French Open tennis tournament is
b) grass.
11. The man who made milk safe to drink is
a) Louis Pasteur.
12. The two official languages of Finland are
b) Finnish and Swedish.
13. The nickname for Finland is
a) "the land of a thousand lakes."
14. The country that gets the most visitors a year is
a) France.

Page 46

population: 528,700,000

population density: 57/km²

number of countries: 3

main languages: English, Spanish

life expectancy: 79

largest city: Mexico City

The countries are Canada, the U.S.A., and Mexico

Page 47

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|
| 1. | contact - b | a) something like ice becoming water |
| 2. | record - c | b) touch |
| 3. | medal - d | c) the most, longest, etc. of some event |
| 4. | separate - e | d) a round award, usually worn around the neck |
| 5. | melt- a | e) apart from the whole; away from the main group |
| 6. | collect - f | f) gather |
-
- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | effort- e | a) a person who supports a team |
| 2. | championship - c | b) the opposite of proud |
| 3. | record - d | c) the final match or game to decide the best player or team |
| 4. | a fan - a | d) the most or best for something |
| 5. | humble - b | e) the noun for "try" |

- » She won a silver medal at the Olympics.
- » He has the record for holding his breath underwater longest.
- » My friend has thousands of playing cards. He collects them.
- » Thousands of fans gathered at the airport to meet the group.
- » He made great effort to improve his English.

Page 50

1. How did Gretzky improve his hockey skill? Playing with older boys.
 2. For the five seasons between 1984 and 1988, how many times did his team win the championship? Four times.
 3. What was one of his records? He scored over 200 points.
 4. What was Gretzky's nickname? The Great One.
 5. How was his personality? Quiet and humble.
-
- 2 There are many churches with bell towers in Montreal.
 - 4 Vikings arrived around Newfoundland on the east coast in 1000.
 - 1 North America's most popular ski resort, Whistler, is in British Columbia (BC).
 - 5 The first language of most Quebec citizens is French.
 - 3 Many travel to Churchill, Manitoba to see polar bears.

Page 51

1. **immigrant - e** a) hourly pay
2. **step - f** b) support (by clapping); encourage
3. **possession - c** c) things you own; things that are yours
4. **cheer for - b** d) production of goods and services
5. **industry - d** e) a person who moves to another country
6. **wage - a** f) the movement of one foot in front of another

1. **factory - e** a) make better
2. **improve - a** b) special; different from most
3. **relations - d** c) have an affect on
4. **unique - b** d) the way two people or groups get along
5. **influence - c** e) the place where goods are made

- » He lost all his possessions in the fire.
- » Step up here onto the stage.
- » His English improved after going abroad.
- » Japan should raise the minimum wage to 900 yen an hour.
- » Factory workers work ten hours a day earning \$6 an hour.

Page 53

Grammar and Usage Check -

1. *Prepositions: Prepositions are words like with, at, into, during, until, of, to, in, on, by, etc. In sentence 3, what's the preposition before the date? If you remove the number of the day, and just use the month and year, which preposition would you use?*

Preposition with full date: on Preposition with just month and year: in

2. Collocations

1. agree (with), 2. borrow (from), 3. depend (on), 4. pay (for), 5. smile (at)

Page 54

1. What are three jobs Jackson's father did? Factory worker, boxer, guitarist
 2. How many of Jackson's family members were musicians? 6 (his four brothers, his sister, and his father)
 3. In what decade did Jackson become a superstar? 1980s
 4. How did Jackson's music videos help society? They improved relations between blacks and whites.
 5. What were two dances that Jackson became famous for? Robot and moonwalk
-
- 4 Much maple syrup is made in Vermont.
 - 3 Redwood trees, the world's tallest and oldest trees, are in northern California.
 - 5 Niagra Falls is in western New York State near the Canadian border.
 - 1 Gambling is very popular in Las Vegas.
 - 2 Most of world's tornados are around the Great Lakes.
 - 6 There is a statue of the boxer Rocky Balboa in Philadelphia.

Page 55

Canada Quiz: 1. b, 2. d, 3. c (in Celcius), 4. c, 5. a, 6. a, 7. b

USA Quiz: 1. a, 2. b, 3. d, 4. a, 5. a, 6. c, 7. b

p. 56
South America

population: 392,555,000
population density: 57/km²
number of countries: 12
main language: Spanish
life expectancy: 75
longest mountain chain: Andes Mountains



Page 57

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. neighborhood - e | a) nowadays; the opposite of ancient |
| 2. tribe - d | b) informal |
| 3. modern - a | c) opposite of deep |
| 4. statue - f | d) a small group of native people |
| 5. casual - b | e) an area in a town or city |
| 6. shallow - c | f) a large image of someone, usually in stone |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. poor - f | a) material used to make clothes |
| 2. stuffed - e | b) stop working, usually at 65 years old |
| 3. cloth - a | c) like a point a sports team or player gets |
| 4. goal - c | d) a 100 year period |
| 5. retire - b | e) filled |
| 6. century - d | f) opposite of rich |

- » They were too poor to ever buy new clothes.
- » After he retired he traveled around the world.
- » People talking on cell phones while driving is a modern problem.
- » When I lived in Tokyo, I didn't know anyone in my neighborhood.
- » I ate too much. I'm stuffed.

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Grammar and Usage Check

In the first three sentences, *where* means "at the place." Rewrite sentence 4 using *where* in the same way. Hint: a subject (telling who) is needed after *where*.

4. There are still rainforest tribes where native people have no knowledge of the modern world.

Page 60

1. What did Pelé use to practice soccer? A stuffed sock.
2. At what age did Pelé score his first goal? 15 (or younger)
3. After what event did Pelé become famous? The 1958 World Cup
4. Why didn't Pelé play abroad? The Brazilian president didn't let him.
5. What awards did Pelé win? The International Peace Award (for his NGO work) and FIFA's "Co-Player of the Century".

7 Brasilia, the capital...

8 The Amazon Rainforest...

9 The Amazon River...

11 Rio...

10 South of Rio...

12 Many capybara...

Page 61

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | mineral - c | a) for example, a bicycle, car, bus, train, etc. |
| 2. | capital - e | b) humans living together in towns or cities |
| 3. | volcano - f | c) natural things made of chemicals like salt |
| 4. | wild - d | d) not under control |
| 5. | civilization - b | e) the city with a country's government |
| 6. | vehicle - a | f) a mountain that might erupt and spill lava |
-
- | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|
| 1. | native - f | a) a brother or sister |
| 2. | sibling - a | b) a strong animal like a horse (see picture) |
| 3. | llama - b | c) choose in an election |
| 4. | exchange - d | d) trade |
| 5. | elect - c | e) about things bought, sold, and money saved |
| 6. | economic - e | f) original |

- » He lives without any vehicles; he walks everywhere.
- » She comes from a big family with eight siblings.
- » U.S. citizens elected Barack Obama twice.
- » Small Asian countries like Taiwan used to be poor but now are called economic miracles.
- » The company is taking many minerals from that mine.

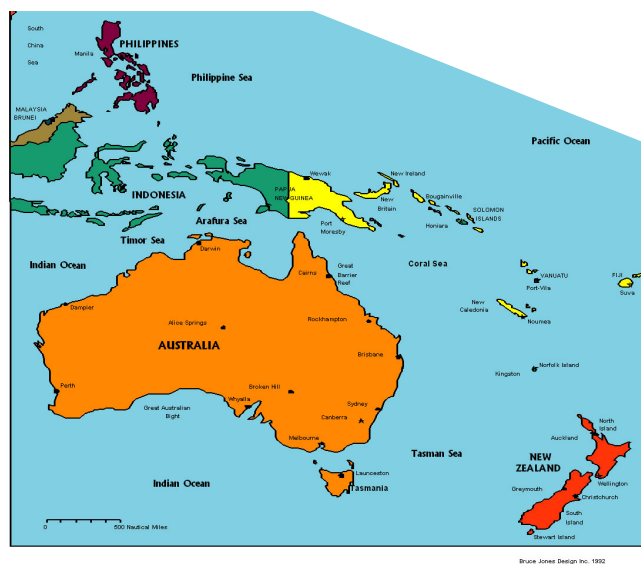
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1. How is Morales different from other Bolivian presidents? He is a native Bolivian.
 2. How did Morales get to markets with his dad? They walked (on foot).
 3. What did they bring to the market? What did they bring back home? They brought salt and potatoes for corn and other foods.
 4. How many times was Morales elected president? Three times.
 5. Which economic group has he tried to help? Poor people.
- 3 Santa Cruz, just southeast of the middle, became independent from Spain in 1811.
- 1 Lake Titicaca keeps the air warm in La Paz.
- 4 La Paz, the capital, is southeast of Lake Titicaca.
- 5 Madidi National Park, north of La Paz, is a paradise for nature lovers.
- 2 99% of the tropical glaciers (ice) are on the Andes Mountains in southwest Bolivia.

Page 65 - Solutions are at the bottom of the page.

Page 66 -

population: 39,771,060 population density: 8.3 number of countries: 25 life expectancy: 77



page 67

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. promote - f | a) to make something okay by law |
| 2. legalize - a | b) place |
| 3. reptile - c | c) a kind of animal with a body temperature that changes with the weather |
| 4. location - b | d) the air, water, etc. becoming dirty |
| 5. match - e | e) a contest; a game |
| 6. pollution - d | f) to tell others about something; to advertise |

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. comedian - c | a) finish school |
| 2. pair - b | b) two |
| 3. raise - d | c) a person whose job is to make people laugh |
| 4. graduation - a | d) bring up |
| 5. capital - e | e) the city with a country's government |

- » We shouldn't go outside because the air pollution is so bad.
- » I was raised by my grandparents.
- » The Komodo Dragon in Indonesia is the world's largest reptile.
- » Some countries are trying to legalize marijuana.
- » Many people attended her graduation party.

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Grammar and Usage Check

memory - memorize
 modern - modernize
 minimum - minimize
 maximum - maximize

hospital - hospitalize
 visual - visualize
 drama - dramatize
 apology - apologize

1. Who is older, Bret or Jemaine? By how many years? Jemaine, by two years.
2. When and where did they first get on television? New Zealand in 2000.
3. What was their radio show about? It was about two musicians in a foreign country trying to get rich.
4. What acting role did McKenzie get? He played Lindir in “The Lord of the Rings”
5. In which city did Clement attend university? Wellington.

6 The capital city Wellington offers *The Lord of the Rings* tours.

5 Milford Sound has beautiful coastal scenery.

1 Farmland outside of Auckland was one setting for *The Lord of the Rings* movies.

3 There are hot springs and hot mud in Rotorua.

4 Lake Taupo, in the center of the North Island, had the largest volcanic eruption in the past 70,000 years.

2 There are many nature walks on Stewart Island.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 1. | transparent - f | a) can be seen |
| 2. | visible - a | b) a tool to see far in the distance |
| 3. | telescope - b | c) for example a piano, guitar, violin, etc. |
| 4. | overweight - e | d) to make the same sound or appearance of something else |
| 5. | instrument - c | e) fat |
| 6. | imitate - d | f) see-through |
-
- | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|
| 1. | honeymoon - a | a) a trip taken by newly married couples |
| 2. | entertain - e | b) a newborn baby |
| 3. | educate - c | c) teach |
| 4. | infant - b | d) a sea creature in the shark family (see picture) |
| 5. | stingray - d | e) a kind of performance for the enjoyment of audience members |

- » She educated herself by reading many books.
- » I will go on a diet because I'm overweight.
- » He carefully picked up the infant and hugged her.
- » My wife and I went to Hawaii on our honeymoon.
- » The comedian did a good job entertaining everyone at the festival.

1. Write two adjectives. (widest, longest)
2. Write the main verb. (walk) What's the noun form? (walk is also the noun)
3. What's the adjective? (Aussie) What's another way to say it? (Australian)
4. What's the conjunction (the connecting word)? (there is no conjunction)
5. What are the three words that would still be a sentence with none of the other words? (stars are visible)
6. What's the comparison phrase? (is healthier than)
7. What's the verb? (have become)
8. Which noun is uncountable? (nature)

1. What was the title Irwin's TV program? The Crocodile Hunter
2. What did his father teach him? How to catch crocodiles.
3. What did his father give him? A python.
4. Where did he meet his wife? At a wildlife park in Australia.
5. Why did people get angry at Irwin? He fed a crocodile while holding his infant son.
6. How was Irwin killed? A stingray stung him.

3 Perth is hot but not humid. It gets cool sea wind from the Indian Ocean.

2 Hundreds of traders and thousands of shoppers go to Queen Victoria Market in Melbourne.

5 Great architecture like the Opera House and the Harbour Bridge are in Sydney.

1 The Great Barrier Reef can be seen from outer space.

4 Tasmanian devils, found only on the island Tasmania, are scary and tough.

page 75 - solutions are at the bottom of the page

Overview of text

Dictation and its derivations such as dictogloss (grammar dictation) is an important listening activity in the text. There are explanations and ideas for various kinds of dictation in this section.

The first page of every chapter contains vocabulary activities (solutions provided in the teachers manual).

The second page of every chapter provides 8 culture pictures with spaces for brainstorming vocabulary.

Students brainstorm more vocabulary about the pictures. Here are a few ways to do the brainstorming:

Option 1: Students write vocabulary directly onto the blanks. In this case, each student's vocabulary will be somewhat different. Teacher can walk around room checking and giving suggestions.

Option 2: Students write vocabulary on scrap paper. After sufficient time is given, draw four large boxes on the board representing each of the four illustrations. Ask students to say a vocabulary word that corresponds to a picture; write the vocab in the appropriate box. When writing the vocab on the board, you may want to reject overly simple words. This short warm-up introduces vocabulary, gets students thinking about the pictures in English, and can review the parts of speech.

Option 3: Teacher writes some relevant, useful and appropriate vocabulary on the board; have students stand up and raise their hands to match the vocab on the board (as well as the vocab written in the text between the picture) with one of the pictures. After each student gives an answer, that student sits down (this is to encourage participation). Depending on the class, having students think of vocab can be a rather weak activity (when they use overly simple words) and time-consuming.

Option 4: Looking at the picture story with students, ask who has taken the Eiken test. Usually a few have. For the speaking part of the Eiken, students are provided a picture and are given one minute to think about the picture. After that minute, they talk about the picture. I explain that I'd like to have partners do a similar activity. That is, take one minute to think about the pictures, then discuss the pictures with a partner. For lower level students in particular, I model forms, and even write some starters on the board such as, "I see a XXX" and "There is a YYY." I also speak other sentence examples with simple vocabulary: 'There are some women. They are carrying something. They look worried...'

Talk about the pictures. Looking at the pictures with students, ask who has taken the Eiken test. Usually a few have. For the speaking part of the Eiken, students are provided a picture and are given one minute to think about the picture. After that minute, they talk about the picture. I explain that I'd like to have partners do a similar activity. That is, take about one minute to think about the pictures, then choose one picture and talk about it to a partner. Their talk can start with a **description**. For lower level English speakers in particular, I model forms, and even write some starters on the board such as, "I see a XXX" and "There is a YYY." I also speak other sentence examples with simple vocabulary: 'There are some women. They are carrying something. They look worried...'

After describing the picture, learners should use their imagination to predict what will happen

next and guess what happened before. Again, you can provide starters such as “Just before this scene... (something happened)” and “Right after this (something happened)”.

They should also use the picture as a springboard to talk about their own ideas and experiences whenever possible. Encourage them to talk as much as possible, providing suggestions and examples. If practiced every chapter, this can become an effective activity.

The third page of every chapter: Students listen to the narrative one time while looking at the pictures. After that, they do the main activity, the dictation listening, explained on the next pages.

Dictation

For the main listening activity, students do dictation. I like to apply elements of dictogloss/ grammar dictation. For a thorough explanation of the dictogloss method, see “Grammar Dictation” by Ruth Wajnryb (Oxford Resource Books for Teachers series). Dictogloss is a kind of cooperative learning where students go through a series of steps to write down and understand what they have heard. Specific instructions follow.

Ask students to listen to the sentences (either play the audio or teacher read the sentences) the first time without writing anything. Students then reflect and do the “First Listening” activity by checking how well they think they understood the sentences. Play the audio or read the narrative a second, third, and perhaps fourth time (the first time, as explained above, they just listen), instructing students to write the narrative (take dictation). The object is not necessarily for students to write the narratives word for word, but rather be challenged, and perhaps only write half or three-quarters of the sentences. Make it clear to students that they won’t be able to write everything. Of course the amount each student writes will vary, but if most students can write the entire narrative, it is being spoken too slowly, and/or it is too easy. If reading (instead of playing the CD), adjust your speed to match the proficiency of students. On the other hand, students should be able to at least write a few key words from each sentence. If not, you may want to play or read the narrative more than once, but it’s recommended to only say the sentences three or four times total. Avoid replaying or restating the sentences until students write them entirely.

Next, students meet with a partner and compare what they have written. This important step in the process should be made clear to students. Instruct pairs of students to finish incomplete sentences checking cooperatively and, if there is a discrepancy between a word or word form between two students, instruct students to discuss why and figure out the correct word or form. At this point, students should be encouraged, first and foremost, to write good sentences that approximate the meaning of the dictation sentences.

When students are ready, choose students to write sentences on the board (or ask students to read sentences while you write them as spoken on board). Make sure students don’t resort to checking the correct answer if you have provided them the transcripts for every chapter—it’s more instructive to have sentences written on the board with some errors. Write the student sentences even if they are incorrect or vary from the original narrative sentences. Tell the class it’s fine if a sentence is correct and/or understandable even though it might vary from the original.

In the end, the sentences that were narrated should be provided to the students. This can be done while correcting sentences on the board. Students should eventually make sure that their narrative sentences are written correctly. It’s important that students have the sentences written correctly, as dictated, because they will practice the narrative later.

Below are some variations on the standard dictogloss method that the teacher can use at her or his discretion.

1. Dictation Negotiation (variation on the standard dictation method)

1) Students may sit with a partner with desks face to face rather than side by side. This encourages discussion. Read or play a single sentence from the narrative at natural, or close to natural, speed. Give students one to three minutes to discuss what they think they heard. Allow no writing for

this discussion period.

Teacher may want to take time to coach students on collaborative learning skills. Encouraging students to speak in the target language, and providing them with useful request words is helpful ("Once more please," "It's your turn," etc.). In this way the process of arriving at a written sentence is more important than the actual sentence. Student's memories are challenged as well as their analytical skills for deciding on a grammatically correct sentence.

Have one partner of each pair write the sentence. Students can decide who writes, but taking turns is best. Encourage good sentences even if what they write is somewhat different from the dictated sentence. Continue this process for each sentence of the narrative. Have sentences written on the board.

2. Student-Controlled Dictation (2nd variation on standard method)

This variation encourages student autonomy; the student negotiation and text re-creation aspects of dictogloss, however, are lost.

Explain that you the teacher will read a narrative as a tape recorder would, complete with stop, rewind and fast-forward buttons. Emphasize that each student is responsible for controlling the teacher by telling her/him to "STOP, go back to...". Proceed to read the sentences at natural speed (in this case, not slowing your normal speaking speed); if no student says "stop" do not stop even if it's clear that students are unable to write it all. Students are responsible to say, "STOP," when they can't keep up, and "Go back to (the last word or phrase they have written)." Encourage students to be persistent; they can "rewind" the teacher as many times as necessary.

This works best with the rule that a student can only say "stop, go back to..." one time. Without this rule, the same few students--invariably the highest level students--will completely control the pace. The lower level students might be lost, but will be too shy to speak. After each member of the class has controlled the teacher once, then anyone can again control one time, until all have taken a turn. Once the class comprehends that everyone can and should control the teacher, and you get nearly full participation, this rule need not be followed absolutely.

By the end each student should have written exactly or close to exactly the original sentence. There is, however, a saturation point where lower level students are embarrassed and perhaps simply unable to comprehend and write what's being spoken. For that reason partner conferencing (step three above under standard dictation) can be done for this variation as well. This dictation variation is fun for students to control the teacher; it encourages autonomy and careful attending to every word.

3. Sentence Ordering (3rd Variation on Standard dictation method)

An option is to, while using the standard method, scramble the order of the sentences (in which case teacher must read the sentences). At the end, students can then decide the correct order of the narrative.

4. Student Dictators (4th variation)

Put students in groups of four. Each of the four students needs to be assigned one sentence (students may be provided a small paper with a sentence).

Thus, student one studies and then reads sentence 1 aloud for partners to write; student two studies and reads sentence 2; and then student three reads sentences 3, etc. The non-readers listen

and write the sentences.

5. **Relay Dictation** (5th variation)

Overview: Print the sentences and tape to the walls of the classroom. Students go to a sentence, memorize as much as they can, then return to teach their partner the sentence. They can take as many trips as necessary to remember the sentence.

Detailed instructions:

1. Partner B waits in his/her seat while Partner A goes to a sentence that is taped to a wall or blackboard.
2. Partner A reads the sentence and memorizes as much as possible.
3. Partner A returns to seat and says whatever s/he can remember to his/her partner (who listens and takes dictation).
4. Partner A goes back to the sentence as many times as necessary and eventually does this for half of the sentences.
5. When dictation for half of the sentences is completed, Partner B goes to a sentence, reads it, memorizes it, then returns to his/her seat to teach partner.
6. Thus, each student will teach half of the sentences and take dictation for the other half of the sentences.
7. Individual students are called to write sentences on the board.

Review Activities

I always begin a subsequent class by reviewing and practicing the sentences that students wrote in the previous class. Below are a series of activities that will help students practice.

Shadowing

One option is to simply read the sentences and have students shadow talk (repeat). Conversely, students can be coached on how to properly read the narrative and read to a partner who shadow talks. The reading partner should slow the pace down and /or speak in smaller chunks if their partner is having trouble repeating or understanding; likewise, if the shadowing partner is repeating and understanding with great ease, the reading partner should increase the speed and /or speak in larger chunks.

Find the Differences (see last transcripts (with mistakes) starting on p. 3 of this guide)

This is a listening activity for which students listen to the narrative sentences which they wrote and checked with partners. One way to do this activity is to read the sentences to the whole class. I like to have everyone stand; when someone catches a mistake, or then says the original (correct) word, they can sit down. Another way to do it is to copy and hand out the transcripts of the sentences with mistakes and have one partner read the mistake sentence, and the other partner try to catch the mistakes and say the correct word. Students should be coached on how to read the mistake sentences; the reader should not identify the error by slowing down or signaling, but read each sentence naturally. Whenever the listener hears something strange, she says “STOP” and each partner circles the discrepancy. It’s the listener’s responsibility to find the errors, not the reader’s.

Questioning

With partner, students take turns making questions for each dictation sentence while their partner answers (without reading). For example, questions for the first four Kenya sentences could be:

1. What flower is grown in Kenya? How is the weather in Kenya?
2. Which large animals are found in Kenya?
3. What might a man’s family pay his wife’s family? Why? (While the sentence doesn’t state why, I will have informed them that the payment is made when couples get married.)
4. What is an ingredient of ugali?

Practice using Pictures

One partner tells the narrative looking at the pictures only (no reading). The listening partner can be reading the full narrative and providing assistance as needed by giving hints, asking questions and telling missing information that the speaker forgets. Depending on the level of students, certain skills can be isolated and practiced: Pronunciation and intonation; speaking volume; eye contact; affectation, etc. Use the good speaker / good listener checklist (photocopiable handout), or supplement with your own exercises (pronunciation, etc.).

Storytelling

Without intentionally try to memorize, students have probably learned one or more of the sentences. You can ask for a volunteer to say a sentence, one picture at a time. Conversely, you can ask a student to say it, or ask two or three partners to recite it together or help each other as they stand and say it for the class to hear. The idea is to have students say the main idea of the sentence without reading. If they know students will be expected to do this they tend to practice the sentences a little more seriously. Having students stand and say sentences is like having them give mini-presentations.

Country Chart Solutions

Listen and fill out the chart for each country you read about in "Country Watch."

country	1. Kenya	2. Egypt	3. South Africa	4. India	5. China	6. Japan	7. the U.K.	8. Finland	9. France	10. Canada	11. the U.S.A.	12. Brazil	13. Bolivia	14. New Zealand	15. Australia
capital	Nairobi	Cairo	Cape Town	New Delhi	Beijing	Tokyo	London	Helsinki	Paris	Ottawa	Washington DC	Brasilia	La Paz	Wellington	Canberra
population	47,251,449	93,383,574	54,978,907	1,326,801,576	1,382,323,332	126,323,715	65,111,143	5,523,904	64,668,129	36,286,378	324,118,787	209,567,920	10,888,402	4,565,185	24,309,330
population density	83/km ²	94/km ²	45/km ²	446/km ²	147/km ²	347/km ²	269/km ²	18/km ²	118/km ²	4/km ²	35/km ²	25/km ²	10/km ²	17/km ²	3/km ²
main exports	tea, oil, flowers	oil, cotton, chemicals	gold, diamonds, metals	precious stones, clothing, leather	electronics, equipment, toys	cars, electronics, machinery	chemicals, foods, tobacco	metals, wood, paper	aircrafts, plastics, medicine	car parts, equipment, wood	cars, supplies, foods	soybeans, shoes, coffee	soybeans, natural gas, gold	dairy, fish, chemicals	coal, meat, wool
life expectancy	61 (63, 60) #164	71 (74, 69) #111	60 (64, 57) #167	66 (68, 65) #141	75 (77, 74) #68 (tie)	84 (87, 80) #1	81 (83, 78) #20 (tie)	81 (84, 78) #20 (tie)	82 (85, 79) #9 (tie)	82 (84, 80) #9 (tie)	79 (81, 76) #34	75 (79, 72) #68 (tie)	68 (70, 65) #131	82 (84, 80) #9 (tie)	83 (85, 80) #2
religion	Christian (85%)	Muslim (95%)	Christian (81%)	Hindu (80%)	none (52%) Buddhist (18%)	none (57%) Buddhist (36%)	Christian (71%) none (21%)	Christian (82%)	Christian (63%) Muslim (8%)	Christian (69%) none (24%)	Christian (78%) none (16%)	Christian (89%)	Christian (94%)	Christian (57%) none (36%)	Christian (67%) none (24%)
languages	English (official), Swahili (national)	Arabic (official), English and French	IsiZulu 24%, English 8%	Hindi 30%, English, Bengali	Chinese (Mandarin), (Cantonese)	Japanese, English	English, Welsh, Gaelic	Finnish 92%, Swedish 6%	French, English	English 59.3%, French 23.2% (both official)	English 82%, Spanish 11%	Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French	Spanish, local languages	English, Maori (both official)	English, aboriginal languages