

Around the World (in 15 chapters) Beginner Book

**(Germany, Italy, Denmark, Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia,
Mexico, Costa Rica, Argentina, Ghana, Morocco, Iran Tur-
key, Jamaica, Iceland)**

Teaching Guide

Content-based English: Around the World (beginner book)

Teacher's Guide

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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. On the Contents page (p. 2) the chapter numbers for units 5 and 6 are reversed. Thus, it should read: 12. Iran, 13. Turkey, 14. Jamaica, 15. Iceland.

On page 11, number 1, the sentence should end with a full stop (period) rather than a comma.

On p. 22, number 3, Psy's first hit song could be said to be "Champion" released in 2002.

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. Germany (dictation transcripts with notes)

1. Each region has its own beer, bread, sausage, or sauerkraut recipes.
2. To reduce **waste**, there is a **tax** on **packaging**.
3. Half of the Autobahn, the **express** highway, has no speed limit.
4. There are 180 kilometers of waterways and 1600 bridges in Berlin.

Note: “Waterways” includes rivers, streams, canals, etc.

5. The **invention** and spread of the printing press revolutionized communication.
6. East Germany built the Berlin Wall in 1961 because 1,000 **citizens** were escaping every day, .
7. German soccer fans celebrate by chanting, “This is what champions look like, shalalalala...”
8. Oktoberfest is a yearly beer festival held in autumn in Bavaria.

1. Germany (dictation transcripts without notes)

1. **1. Germany (with notes)** Each region has its own beer, bread, sausage, or sauerkraut recipes.
2. To reduce **waste**, there is a **tax** on **packaging**.
3. Half of the Autobahn, the **express** highway, has no speed limit.
4. There are 180 kilometers of waterways and 1600 bridges in Berlin.
5. The **invention** and spread of the printing press revolutionized communication.
6. East Germany built the Berlin Wall in 1961 because 1,000 **citizens** were escaping every day, .
7. German soccer fans celebrate by chanting, “This is what champions look like, shalalalala...”
8. Oktoberfest is a yearly beer festival held in autumn in Bavaria.

1. Germany (transcripts with MISTAKES)

1. Each **religion** has its own favorite beer, bread, sausage or sauerkraut **gods**.
2. To reduce **weight**, there is a tax on **snacking**.
3. **Quarter** of the Autobahn, the **expression** highway, has no **word** limit.
4. There are 180 kilometers of waterways and 1,600 bridges in Berlin.
5. The invention and spread of the **kissing** press revolutionized **romance**.
6. East Germany built the Berlin **Floor** in 1961 because 1,000 citizens were **falling** every day.
7. German soccer fans **pray** by chanting, “This is what **donuts** look like, shalalalala...”
8. Oktoberfest is a yearly **leaf** festival **dropped** in autumn in Bavaria.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

2. Italy (transcripts with notes)

1. **Traditional cuisine** uses **ingredients** such as tomatoes, fish, cheese, and meats.
2. According to tradition, couples riding boats should kiss under bridges to stay forever in love.
3. Concrete was **invented** in Rome and used on buildings such as the Colliseum.
4. Popular street food in Sicily includes rice balls with meat and crushed ice with lemon.
5. Italian designers make high quality and elegant **products**.
6. Pinocchio is about a doll that magically became a boy.

Note: Every time Pinocchio told a lie his nose became longer.

7. The Pisa Tower **leans** because the foundation was built on soft ground.
8. Buyers can choose every aspect of a custom-made Ferrari.

Further Fun Facts:

- One Italian custom is citizens like to go for a walk before dinner.
- Italy introduced ice cream, coffee and fruit pies to the world.
- There are 500 different kinds of pasta.

2. Italy (same as above, but without notes)

1. **Traditional cuisine** uses **ingredients** such as tomatoes, fish, cheese, and meats.
2. According to tradition, couples riding boats should kiss under bridges to stay forever in love.
3. Concrete was **invented** in Rome and used on buildings such as the Colliseum.
4. Popular street food in Sicily includes rice balls with meat and crushed ice with lemon.
5. Italian designers make high quality and elegant **products**.
6. Pinocchio is about a doll that magically became a boy.
7. The Pisa Tower **leans** because the foundation was built on soft ground.
8. Buyers can choose every aspect of a custom-made Ferrari.

2. Italy MISTAKES (see page 3 for instructions)

1. Traditional cuisine uses **garbage** such as tomatoes, fish, cheese, and meats.
2. According to tradition, couples riding boats should **shake hands** under bridges to stay forever in **touch**.
3. **Tatami** was invented in Rome and used on **floors** such as the Colliseum.
4. Popular **sky** food in Sicily includes **cloud** balls with meat and crushed ice with **thunder**.
5. Italian **clowns** make high quality and elegant **jokes**.
6. Pinocchio is about a **bed** that magically became a **pillow**.
7. The **Pizza** Tower leans because the foundation was built on soft **cheese**.
8. **Racers** can choose every aspect of a custom-**crashed** Ferrari.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

3. Denmark (transcripts with notes)

1. Citizens have been ranked happiest in the world.
2. The first Lego toys were made in 1932 in a carpentry workshop.
3. The world's oldest **amusement** park is ten kilometers north of Copenhagen.
4. Danish **architects** have designed famous buildings such as the Sydney Opera House.
5. There are 12,000 kilometers of bike routes with many interesting stops.
6. Shakespeare's **play** is about the **ghost** of Hamlet's father getting **revenge** on Hamlet's uncle.

Note: The setting for Hamlet is Denmark.

7. Addicts can take drugs in safe rooms without fear of getting **arrested**.

Note: Like traffic violations, use of drugs is not a crime. However, possession of drugs may result in a maximum of two years in prison.

8. On average, Danes drink four cups of coffee a day, third highest in the world after other Scandinavian countries Sweden and Finland.

3. Denmark (same as above, but without notes)

1. Citizens have been ranked happiest in the world.
2. The first Lego toys were made in 1932 in a carpentry workshop.
3. The world's oldest **amusement** park is ten kilometers north of Copenhagen.
4. Danish **architects** have designed popular buildings such as the Sydney Opera House.
5. There are 12,000 kilometers of bike routes with many interesting stops.
6. Shakespeare's **play** is about the **ghost** of Hamlet's father getting **revenge** on Hamlet's uncle.
7. Addicts can take drugs in safe rooms without fear of getting **arrested**.
8. On average, Danes drink four cups of coffee a day, third highest in the world after other Scandinavian countries Sweden and Finland.

3. Denmark MISTAKES

1. **Students** have been ranked **stupidest** in the world.
2. The first Lego **schools** were made in 1932 in a carpentry workshop.
3. The world's oldest **horror museum** is ten kilometers north of Copenhagen.
4. Danish **models** have designed famous **styles** such as the Sydney **Rock** House.
5. There are 12,000 kilometers of bike **tires** with many interesting **holes** along the way.
6. Shakespeare's play is about the **pet** of Hamlet's father getting revenge on Hamlet's **cat**.
7. Addicts can take **cigarettes** in safe rooms without fear of getting **cancer**.
8. **At most**, Danes drink four cups of **Calpis** a day, third highest in the world after other Scandinavian countries Sweden and Finland.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

4. Korea (transcripts with notes)

1. Kimchi is **fermented** vegetables and spices. On average, each Korean consumes about 18 kg of kimchi a year.
 2. Shopping malls stay open until 4 a.m. and offer lots of entertainment for shoppers.
 3. K-pop has become popular by mixing foreign musical styles.
 4. Some believe that leaving a **fan** on at night is bad luck.
- Note: This is an example of a superstition (迷信). I ask, 'What are some Japanese superstitions?'
5. No one is allowed in the four kilometer border between North and South Korea.
 6. Parents pray when their children take university entrance exams.
 7. A pansori **performance** features a vocalist and drummer telling stories with music.
 8. Until 2015, having an **affair** outside of marriage was **illegal**.

4. Korea (same as above, but without notes)

1. Kimchi is **fermented** vegetables and spices. On average, each Korean consumes about 18 kg of kimchi a year.
2. Shopping malls stay open until 4 a.m. and offer lots of entertainment for shoppers.
3. K-pop has become popular by mixing foreign musical styles.
4. Some believe that leaving a **fan** on at night is bad luck.
5. No one is allowed in the four kilometer border between North and South Korea.
6. Parents pray when their children take university entrance exams.
7. A pansori **performance** features a vocalist and a drummer telling stories with music.
8. Until 2015, having an **affair** outside of marriage was **illegal**.

4. Korea MISTAKES

1. Kimchee is **fashionable** vegetables and **shoes**. On average, each Korean consumes about 18 kg of kimichi a year.
2. **Public schools** stay open until 4 a.m. and offer lots of **homework** for shoppers.
3. K-pop has become popular by mixing **funny** musical styles.
4. Some believe that leaving a **scarf** on at **dinner** is bad luck.
5. No one is **aboard** in the four kilometer **boat** between North and South Korea.
6. Parents pray when their children take **kindergarten exit** exams.
7. A pansori performance features a vocalist and a drummer **telling** lies with **smiles**.
8. Until 2015, having an **pet** outside of marriage was **incredible**.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

5. Vietnam (transcripts with notes)

1. Roads are **crowded** with many motorbikes which don't always follow laws.

Note: Specifically, motor bike drivers break **traffic laws**.

2. Citizens hang out with friends and do business at coffeeshops. In fact, coffee is more popular than tea.

Note: This is due to **French influence**.

3. Hanoi is one of the top **honeymoon** destinations for **newlyweds**.

4. Tourists enjoy diving, kayaking, or eating delicious seafood on Phu Quoc Island.

5. Americans escaped in helicopters just before Saigon fell, ending the Vietnam War.

6. Rice wine with a pickled snake is a traditional drink.

Note: Vietnamese consider this medicinal.

7. Couples walk around the "Lake of the Returned Sword" holding hands.

Note: The Vietnamese name is **Hoàn Kiếm Lake**

8. It's popular to catch, cook and eat large lizards that live between big rocks.

More Fun Facts: Many Vietnamese keep pet pigs. Most Vietnamese take a nap after lunch.

5. Vietnam (same as above, but without notes)

1. Roads are **crowded** with many motorbikes which don't always follow laws.

2. Citizens hang out with friends and do business at coffeeshops. In fact, coffee is more popular than tea.

3. Hanoi is one of the top **honeymoon** destinations for **newlyweds**.

4. Tourists enjoy diving, kayaking, or eating delicious seafood on Phu Quoc Island.

5. Americans escaped in helicopters just before Saigon fell, ending the Vietnam War.

6. Rice wine with a pickled snake is a traditional drink.

7. Couples walk around the "Lake of the Returned Sword" holding hands.

8. It's popular to catch, cook and eat large lizards that live between big rocks.

5. Vietnam MISTAKES

1. Roads are **crashed** with many motorbikes which don't always follow traffic **accidents**.

2. Citizens **hold** out with friends and do **exercise** at coffeeshops. In fact, coffee is more popular than tea.

3. Hanoi is one of the top **full moon** destinations for **wolves**.

4. Tourists enjoy diving, kayaking, or eating **deep** seafood on Phu Quoc Island.

5. Americans **entertained** in helicopters just before Saigon **stood**, ending the Vietnam **Play**.

6. Rice wine with a **poisonous** snake inside is a **trendy** drink.

7. **Drunks** walk around the "Lake of the Returned Sword" holding **beers**.

8. It's popular to catch, **color** and **draw** large **ladies** that live between big rocks.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

6. Indonesia (transcripts with notes)

1. Indonesians are crazy about badminton, often winning Olympic gold medals.
2. Shoppers can find **handmade** bags and other goods at street markets.
Note: The name of the largest is Ubud Art Market.
3. Shouting or speaking loudly in **public** is **rude**.
4. The world's heaviest flower weighs 7 kilograms and only grows on Sumatra Island.
Notes: When it blooms, the "Rafflesia Arnoldi" has a terrible smell of rotten meat. It grows to two meters. It can be smelled from almost a km away. It is also known as the "devil's tongue".
5. The 3 meter long Komodo dragon is the biggest lizard in the world.
6. Eye **contact** is not polite and might be misunderstood as anger.
7. With Chinese, European, Middle Eastern, and Indian influences, Indonesian cuisine **varies** a lot by region.
8. Scientists think the Lake Toba **eruption** was the largest in the past 25 million years. ("25 million" shares one blank on page 29)
Note: It killed most humans living at that time.

6. Indonesia (same as above, but without notes)

1. Indonesians are crazy about badminton, often winning Olympic gold medals.
2. Shoppers can find **handmade** bags and other goods at street markets.
3. Shouting or speaking loudly in **public** is **rude**.
4. The world's heaviest flower weighs 7 kilograms and only grows on Sumatra Island.
5. The 3 meter long Komodo dragon is the biggest lizard in the world.
6. Eye **contact** is not polite and might be misunderstood as anger.
7. With Chinese, European, Middle Eastern, and Indian influences, Indonesian cuisine **varies** a lot by region.
8. Scientists think the Lake Toba **eruption** was the largest in the past 25 million years. ("25 million" shares one blank on page 29)

6. Indonesia MISTAKES

1. Indonesians are crazy about **karaoke**, often winning Olympic gold **moments**.
2. Shoppers can find **household** bags and other hand-crafted **bads** at street markets.
3. Shouting or speaking **softly** in public is considered **rare**.
4. The world's **lonliest** flower weighs 7 kilograms and only grows on Sumatra **Ice**.
5. The 3 meter long Komodo **mouse** is the biggest **wizard** in the world.
6. Eye **candy** is not polite and might be misunderstood as **happiness**.
7. With Chinese, European, Middle Eastern, and Indian **ice cream**, Indonesian cuisine varies a lot by region.
8. **Robots** think the Lake Toba **computer** was the most powerful in the past 25 million years.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

7. Mexico (transcripts with notes)

1. Native Americans started planting wild corn 7,000 years ago.
 2. Millions of monarch butterflies **migrate** every year from the north.
 3. As the smallest dog **breed** in the world, the Chihuahua is just 20 cm tall.
- Note: It was named for a Mexican state.
4. The capital city **sinks** every year because citizens are using the underground water.
 5. Relationships with **extended family** members like grandparents and cousins are very important.
 6. Children receive presents on January 6 to **celebrate** a holiday 12 days after Christmas.

Note: There is a popular Christmas song called "The 12 Days of Christmas."

7. Local ingredients such as corn, beans and chili peppers are used to make dishes like tacos and burritos.
8. The "Pyramid of the Sun," built by Aztecs 2,000 years ago, is **decorated** with animal images.

7. Mexico (same as above, but without notes)

1. Native Americans started planting wild corn 7,000 years ago.
2. Millions of monarch butterflies **migrate** every year from the north.
3. As the smallest dog **breed** in the world, the Chihuahua is just 20 cm tall.
4. The capital city **sinks** every year because citizens are using the underground water.
5. Relationships with **extended family** members like grandparents and cousins are very important.
6. Children receive presents on January 6 to **celebrate** a holiday 12 days after Christmas.
7. Local ingredients such as corn, beans and chili peppers are used to make dishes like tacos and burritos.
8. The "Pyramid of the Sun," built by Aztecs 2,000 years ago, is **decorated** with animal images.

7. Mexico MISTAKES

1. Native Americans started **dating** wild **women** 7,000 years ago.
2. Millions of monarch **butterfingers slip** every year from the north.
3. As the **smelliest** dog **feet** in the world, the Chihuahua is just 20 cm tall.
4. The capital city **stinks** every year because citizens are using the underground **toilets**.
5. Relationships with extended **company** members like grandparents and **bosses** are very important.
6. Children receive presents on January 6 to **decorate** a holiday 12 days after Christmas.
7. **Expensive** ingredients such as corn, beans and chili peppers are used to make **money** like tacos and burritos.
8. The "Pyramid of the Sun" **bought** by Aztecs 2,000 years ago is decorated with **Egyptian** images.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

8. Costa Rica (transcripts with notes)

1. As **president**, Laura Chinchilla tried to stop crime and domestic violence. She also wanted free trade with foreign countries.
 2. Men might **stare** or whistle at an attractive woman in public and even ask her out on a date.
 3. To **greet**, women kiss on the **cheek** while men shake hands.
 4. Tourists walk on Tortuguero National Park beaches to see sea turtle eggs.
 5. Instead of taking their husband's name, women keep their original name.
 6. Many feel wearing short pants is unfashionable and even **disrespectful**.
- Note:** Even though the climate is hot, men wear long pants instead of shorts. Government buildings won't allow visitors unless they are wearing long pants.
7. There are **weird** ice cream flavors such as coconut, goat cheese, peanut, sour cream, and more.
 8. Costa Rica is a wonderful destination to see World Heritage Sites and wildlife.
- Another Fun Fact:** In 1948, the president abolished the military after winning the civil war.

8. Costa Rica (same as above, but without notes)

1. As **president**, Laura Chinchilla tried to stop crime and domestic violence. She also wanted free trade with foreign countries.
2. Men might **stare** or whistle at an attractive woman in public and even ask her out on a date.
3. To **greet**, women kiss on the **cheek** while men shake hands.
4. Tourists walk on Tortuguero National Park beaches to see sea turtle eggs.
5. Instead of taking their husband's name, women keep their original name.
6. Many feel wearing short pants is unfashionable and even **disrespectful**.
7. There are **weird** ice cream flavors such as coconut, goat cheese, peanut, sour cream, and more.
8. Costa Rica is a wonderful destination to see World Heritage Sites and wildlife.

8. Costa Rica MISTAKES

1. As president, Laura Chinchilla tried to **introduce** crime and **international** violence. She also wanted free trade with foreign countries.
2. Men might **marry** or whistle at an **athletic** woman in **love** and even ask her out on a date.
3. To greet, women kiss other on the **elbow** while men shake **toes**.
4. Tourists **draw** on Tortuguero National Park **papers** to see sea turtle eggs.
5. Instead of taking their husband's **car**, women keep their original **bicycle**.
6. Many feel wearing short pants is **unbelievable** and even **dishonest**.
7. There are **wonderful** ice cream flavors such as **coke**, **koala** cheese, peanut, sour **lemons**, and more.
8. Costa Rica is a wonderful destination to see World Heritage Sites and **puppies**.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

9. Argentina (transcripts with notes)

1. The **revolutionary** Che Guevara has become the symbol of the weak fighting the strong.
2. The tango was the first dance for couples that didn't just have set moves.
3. Giganotosaurus lived 100 million years ago and was taller than the most powerful and most famous dinosaur, T-rex.

Notes: Giganotosaurus had three fingers instead of two. It lived 112 million years ago.

4. **Cosmetic surgery** is common because people are concerned about appearance.

Note: Eating disorders are common too.

5. Months after creating the first fingerprinting system in 1891, a police chief caught a murderer.
6. Iguaza Falls are surrounded by a **subtropical** rainforest with many **species** of rare animals.
7. Pope Francis is known for humility, concern for the poor, and being open-minded.

Note: As a young man, Pope Francis worked as a bouncer in a bar in Buenos Aires.

8. Gnocci, potato dumplings, are traditionally eaten on the 29th of every month.
 - **Further Fun Facts:** When children lose a tooth they put it under their pillow at night. The next morning they find money.
 - On New Year's Eve they light fireworks to celebrate.
 - The first animated film was made here.

9. Argentina (same as above, but without notes)

1. The **revolutionary** Che Guevara has become the symbol of the weak fighting the strong.
2. The tango was the first dance for couples that didn't just have set moves.
3. Giganotosaurus lived 100 million years ago and was taller than the most powerful and most famous dinosaur, T-rex.
4. **Cosmetic surgery** is common because people are concerned about appearance.
5. Months after creating the first fingerprinting system in 1891, a police chief caught a murderer.
6. Iguaza Falls are surrounded by a **subtropical** rainforest with many **species** of rare animals.
7. Pope Francis is known for humility, concern for the poor, and being open-minded.
8. Gnocci, potato dumplings, are traditionally eaten on the 29th of every month.

9. Argentina MISTAKES

1. The **scientist** Che Guevara has become the symbol of the **intelligent** fighting the **stupid**.
2. The tango was the **last laugh** for couples that didn't just have set moves.
3. Giganotosaurus lived 100 million years ago and was taller than the most **skillful** and most famous **musician**, T-rex.
4. **Financial** surgery is common because people are concerned about **wallets**.
5. Months after creating the first **immune** system in 1891, a police chief caught a **cold**.
6. Iguaza Falls are surrounded by a **subway** rainforest with many species of **cute** animals.
7. Pope Francis is known for **humor**, concern for the **laughs**, and being open-minded.
8. Gnocci, **tomato** dumplings, are **deliciously** eaten on the 29th of every month.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

10. Ghana (transcripts with notes)

1. Accra is hot and **humid**, but there are many **stands** where people can buy coconut juice and other tasty snacks.
2. To create the world's largest man-made lake, 740 villages were put underwater.
Note: 78,000 people were forced to move to make the lake.
3. Citizens believe everything in nature—plants, animals and trees—all have a **soul**.
4. Anansi is a god who takes the form of a spider and plays jokes on people.
5. Because of overfishing, fishermen were **banned** from catching shellfish, and had to get licenses.
6. Ashanti **tribe** members are short and powerful people of the forest.
Note: They were also fierce warriors who beat drums before fighting.
7. Suicide is taboo, so families of victims may be treated unkindly.
8. While violent crime is rare, pickpockets steal wallets and con artists lie to get money.

Further Fun Facts:

- **People carry things on their heads—even tables.**
- **A chief can have more than 20 wives!**

10. Ghana (same as above, but without notes)

1. Accra is hot and **humid**, but there are many **stands** where people can buy coconut juice and other tasty snacks.
2. To create the world's largest man-made lake, 740 villages were put underwater.
3. Citizens believe everything in nature—plants, animals and trees—all have a **soul**.
4. Anansi is a god who takes the form of a spider and plays jokes on people.
5. Because of overfishing, fishermen were **banned** from catching shellfish, and had to get licenses.
6. Ashanti **tribe** members are short and powerful people of the forest.
7. Suicide is taboo, so families of victims may be treated unkindly.
8. While violent crime is rare, pickpockets steal wallets and con artists lie to get money.

10. Ghana MISTAKES

1. Accra is hot and **humorous**, but there are many stands where people can buy coconut **jokes** and other **terrible** snacks.
2. To create the world's largest man-made **monster**, 740 **ghosts** were put underwater.
3. **Angels** believe everything in **heaven**—plants, animals and trees—all have a **beard**.
4. Anansi is a god who takes the form of a **cockroach** and plays jokes on people.
5. Because of overfishing, fishermen were banned from catching **goldfish**, and had to get **cash**.
6. Ashanti tribe members are short and powerful people of the **pachinko parlors**.
7. Suicide is **tattoo**, so families of victims may be treated unkindly.
8. While violent crime is rare, **priests** steal **minds** and **devils** lie to get money.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

11. Morocco (transcripts with notes)

1. Casablanca is about an American who meets his **ex-lover** at the start of World War II.
2. When someone dies, people at the **funeral** wear white instead of black.
3. Most country **markets** have **witches** who offer medicine and advice.
4. Traditionally, the liver, not the heart, is the symbol of love.
5. Since private baths are rare, and bodies must be clean to pray, most go to a public bath.

Note: The baths are segretated and are also important for socializing.

6. The standard treatment for a **toothache** is to pull it out.
7. Fortunetellers predict the future by looking at cards or a person's hand.
8. Couscous is a **grain** steamed over a pot filled with a rich meat and vegetable stew.

11. Morocco (same as above, but without notes)

1. Casablanca is about an American who meets his **ex-lover** at the start of World War II.
2. When someone dies, people at the **funeral** wear white instead of black.
3. Most country **markets** have **witches** who offer medicine and advice.
4. Traditionally, the liver, not the heart, is the symbol of love.
5. Since private baths are rare, and bodies must be clean to pray, most go to a public bath.
6. The standard treatment for a **toothache** is to pull it out.
7. Fortunetellers predict the future by looking at cards or a person's hand.
8. Couscous is a **grain** steamed over a pot filled with a rich meat and vegetable stew.

11. Morocco MISTAKES

1. **Toy Story** is about an American who meets his **ex-cowboy** at the start of World War II.
2. When someone **marries**, people at the **wedding** wear white instead of black.
3. Most country **marathons** have witches who offer **water** and advice.
4. Traditionally, the **elbow**, not the heart, is the symbol of **sorrow**.
5. Since private baths are **dirty**, and bodies must be clean to pray, most go to a **bubble** bath. **The baths are segretated and are also important for socializing.**
6. The standard treatment for a **stomachache** is to **clean** it out.
7. **Clowns** predict the future by looking at cards or a person's **nose**.
8. Couscous is a **pillow** steamed over a **futon** filled with a rich meat and vegetable stew.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

12. Iran (transcripts with notes)

1. Rugs made by villages and tribes of Iran use fine wool, bright colors and traditional patterns.
2. Families eat meals together on a cloth on the floor.
3. Backgammon, which began 7,000 years ago, is played by moving pieces around the board after throwing **dice**.
4. On average, 27 people die every day in Tehran due to extreme air **pollution**.
5. Newlyweds attend a class about the importance of birth control.

Note: They are hand-made.

6. The **calm** Persian cat is **ideal** for living in a small house or apartment.
7. Caviar is unfertilized, salted and processed fish eggs.
8. Women must wear a **hajib** to cover the head and hair, and clothing must be **loose**.

Further Fun Facts:

- Half of the country has a desert climate with only 25mm of rain a year.
- Satellite televisions are not allowed in houses.
- Blogging is very popular.

12. Iran (same as above, but without notes)

1. Rugs made by villages and tribes of Iran use fine wool, bright colors and traditional patterns.
2. Families eat meals together on a cloth on the floor.
3. Backgammon, which began 7,000 years ago, is played by moving pieces around the board after throwing **dice**.
4. On average, 27 people die every day in Tehran due to extreme air **pollution**.
5. Newlyweds attend a class about the importance of birth control.
6. The **calm** Persian cat is **ideal** for living in a small house or apartment.
7. Caviar is unfertilized, salted and processed fish eggs.
8. Women must wear a **hajib** to cover the head and hair, and clothing must be **loose**.

For 13, 14, 15, there are no fill-in-the-blank sentences. All are dictation.

12. Iran MISTAKES

1. **Clouds** made by villages and tribes of Iran use fine **cotton**, **white** colors, and traditional patterns.
2. Families eat **udon** together on a **tatami** on the floor.
3. Backgammon, which began 7,000 years ago, is played by moving **puppies** around the **boat** after throwing the dice.
4. On average, 27 people die every day in Tehran due to **gorgeous** air **balloons**.
5. Newlyweds attend a class about the importance of birth **days**.
6. The **evil** nature of a Persian **devil** is ideal for living in a small **hell** or apartment.
7. Caviar is unfertilized, salted, and processed **duck** eggs.
8. Women must wear a **hajib** to cover the **elbows** and **knees**, and clothing must be loose.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

13. Turkey (transcripts with notes)

1. Bosphorus is the borderline that separates the European and Asian **continents**.
 2. Lighthouses guide ships passing through this **narrow** sea.
Note: This sea, the Bosphorus, is a strait connecting the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara.
 3. Shish kebab contains bell peppers **stuffed** with olives, fresh vegetables or fruit on a stick.
 4. Muslim Turks pray five times a day: at sunrise, noon, afternoon, sunset, and evening.
 5. Turkey introduced its method of preparing **unfiltered** coffee to the world.
Note: Coffee beans are roasted and finely ground to make Turkish coffee which is famously strong.
 6. Citizens of Istanbul started planting and **raising** tulips over 1,000 years ago.
 7. With 91 million visitors a year, the Grand Bazaar is the world's most-visited attraction.
Note: Stats are 350,000 tourists a day, 64 streets, 4,000 shops and 25,000 workers.
 8. Journalists who **criticize** the government may be put in prison or even killed.
- More Fun Facts**
- The first Christian church was built in Antioch.
 - Santa Claus, who was originally St. Nicholas, came from Turkey.

For 13, 14, 15, there are no fill-in-the-blank sentences. All are dictation.

13. Turkey (same as above, but without notes)

1. Bosphorus is the borderline that separates the European and Asian **continents**.
2. Lighthouses guide ships passing through this **narrow** sea.
3. Shish kebab contains bell peppers **stuffed** with olives, fresh vegetables or fruit on a stick.
4. Muslim Turks pray five times a day: at sunrise, noon, afternoon, sunset, and evening.
5. Turkey introduced its method of preparing **unfiltered** coffee to the world.
6. Citizens of Istanbul started planting and **raising** tulips over 1,000 years ago.
7. With 91 million visitors a year, the Grand Bazaar is the world's most-visited attraction.
8. Journalists who **criticize** the government may be put in prison or even killed.

13. Turkey MISTAKES

1. Bosphorus is the borderline that **combines** the European and Asian **personalities**.
2. Lighthouses guide ships passing through this **tiny** sea.
3. Shish kebab contains bell peppers stuffed with olives, **rotten** vegetables or fruit on a stick.
4. Muslim Turks **pee** five times a day: at sunrise, noon, afternoon, sunset, and **midnight**.
5. Turkey introduced its method of **teaching** unfiltered **ideas** to the world.
6. Citizens of Istanbul started **cutting hair** over 1,000 years ago.
7. With 91 million **species** a year, the Grand Bazaar is the world's most-visited **zoo**.
8. Journalists who **kiss** the **ground** may be put in prison or even killed.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

14. Jamaica (transcripts with notes)

1. Reggae song **lyrics** are often about problems in society, religion, love, and friendship.
Note: He is the only Olympian to win the 100 meter dash three times.
2. Usain Bolt holds the **record** for the fastest sprint and won a third gold medal in 2016.
Note: He is the only Olympian to win the 100 meter dash three times.
3. Kingston is famous for its natural **harbor** which is protected by a narrow **peninsula**.
4. Rum is made from molasses, a byproduct when making sugar.
5. There are many hot springs which locals call “the **healing** waters.”
6. Rastafaria members smoke marijuana and want to build a more just society.
Note: Rastafaria is a new Jamaican religion.
7. Even though it’s a tiny island country, Jamaica has won 78 summer Olympic medals.
Note: Through the 2016 games.
8. British writer Ian Fleming wrote ten popular James Bond spy **thrillers** in Jamaica.

14. Jamaica (same as above, but without notes)

1. Reggae song **lyrics** are often about problems in society, religion, love, and friendship.
2. Usain Bolt holds the **record** for the fastest sprint and won a third gold medal in 2016.
3. Kingston is famous for its natural **harbor** which is protected by a narrow **peninsula**.
4. Rum is made from molasses, a byproduct when making sugar.
5. There are many hot springs which locals call “the **healing** waters.”
6. Rastafaria members smoke marijuana and want to build a more just society.
7. Even though it’s a tiny island country, Jamaica has won 78 summer Olympic medals.
8. British writer Ian Fleming wrote ten popular James Bond spy **thrillers** in Jamaica.

14. Jamaica MISTAKES

1. Reggae song lyrics are often about problems in **sports**, religion, **chocolate**, and friendship.
2. Usain Bolt **drops** the record for the fastest sprint and won a third **wood** medal in 2016.
3. Kingston is famous for its natural harbor which is **promoted** by a narrow **person**.
4. Rum is made from **hi-chu**, a byproduct when making **candy**.
5. There are many **cool falls** which locals call “the healing waters.”
6. Rastafaria members smoke **tacos** and want to build a more **Justin Bieber**.
7. Even though it’s a **huge excited** country, Jamaica has won 78 summer Olympic medals.
8. British **scientist** Ian Fleming wrote ten popular James Bond **fly** thrillers in Jamaica.

Chapter transcripts with notes, without notes, and with mistakes for review
(see p. 3 for details)

15. Iceland (transcripts with notes)

1. The “Blue Lagoon” is a popular **tourist attraction** that has **mineral** water.
 2. Icelandic sheep, bred for 1,000 years in a harsh environment, are used for milk, meat and cheese.
 3. Puffin couples build high nests over the sea, **breed**, and stay together for life.
- Note: Millions of birds such as puffin breed at the cliffs at Látrabjarg. The cliffs are 440m high.
4. Families enjoy barbeques outside, even during stormy winter weather.
 5. Thanks to many unpolluted places, Northern Lights can be seen in winter when skies are clear.
- Note: Another phrase for Northern Lights is Aurora Borealis. They are Nov to Dec.
6. Elves, described in **myths** and stories, are believed to live in rocks or small hills.
 7. Citizens are not shy about **nudity** and even coworkers swim or bathe together naked.
 8. The cod fishing industry is strong because of measures like limiting the number allowed.

Further Fun Facts:

- Bjork, like the rest of her countrymen and women, has no family name.
- More than 15% of the land is covered in ice and snow.

15. Iceland (same as above, but without notes)

1. The “Blue Lagoon” is a popular **tourist attraction** that has **mineral** water.
2. Icelandic sheep, bred for 1,000 years in a harsh environment, are used for milk, meat and cheese.
3. Puffin couples build high nests over the sea, **breed**, and stay together for life.
4. Families enjoy barbeques outside, even during stormy winter weather.
5. Thanks to many unpolluted places, Northern Lights can be seen in winter when skies are clear.
6. Elves, described in **myths** and stories, are believed to live in rocks or small hills.
7. Citizens are not shy about **nudity** and even coworkers swim or bathe together naked.
8. The cod fishing industry is strong because of measures like limiting the number allowed.

15. Iceland MISTAKES

1. The “Blue Lagoon” is a popular **insect** attraction that has **mosquito** water.
2. Icelandic sheep, bred for 1,000 years in a **handsome** environment, are used for milk, **metal**, and cheese.
3. Puffin couples build high **mansions** over the sea, breed, and stay together for **nights**.
4. Families enjoy **swimming** outside, even during **hot** winter weather.
5. Thanks to many **unpopular** places, Northern Lights can be seen in winter when **highways** are clear.
6. **Elvis**, described in **songs** and stories, are believed to live in **heaven** or small hills.
7. Citizens are not shy about **speaking English** and even **classmates speak** or bathe together naked.
8. The cod **hamburger** industry is strong because of measures like limiting the **cows** allowed.

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.

Solutions

Page 3 Stereotypes

1. i; 2. j; 3. l; 4. b; 5. h; 6. c; 7. p; 8. m; 9. k; 10. f; 11. d; 12. g; 13. a; 14. n; 15. e; 16. o

page 4 - Refer to Google Maps or some other map.

Page 5 -

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

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

inventions, tax, express, waste, citizens

Page 6 - Brainstorming - These words are intended to give students ideas to talk about the pictures. I explain that this speaking is similar to the speaking portion of the Eiken test. Test takers are give a picture, told to think about it for one minute, then talk about it, describing it, explaining it, etc. Students do that with a partner, taking turns talking about any of the eight pictures in any order. Some suggestions for chapter 1 pictures:

recipe, sausage, bar

packaging, wrap, waste

Autobahn, speeding, speed limit

bridge, sunrise, river

Gutenberg, printing press, newspaper

Berlin Wall, separate, divide

(German song), chant, celebrate

Oktoberfest, festival, party

Page 8 -

1. From childhood.

2. Strict and even sometimes cruel.

3. The Austrian composer Joseph Haydn

4. deafness

Around Germany: 1 - France, 2 - Denmark, 3 - Baltic Sea, 4 - Poland, 5 - Czech Republic, 6 - Austria

In Germany:

9 Miniatur Wunderland has a model railway with 12,000 meters of track in Hamburg, a city in the north.

7 Neuschwanstein Castle near the Austrian border is a "fantasy castle."

10 The Black Forest in the southwest near the border with France is the setting for the Hansel and Gretel fairy tale.

8 The Brandenburg Gate in Berlin was built as a symbol of peace. It is in the northeast.

Page 9 -

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

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

observe, curious, ingredients, products, traditional

Page 10 - Brainstorming - These words are intended to give students ideas to talk about the pictures. I explain that this speaking is similar to the speaking portion of the Eiken test. Test takers are given a picture, told to think about it for one minute, then talk about it, describing it, explaining it, etc. Students do that with a partner, taking turns talking about any of the eight pictures in any order. Some suggestions for chapter 2 pictures:

cuisine, pasta, tasty
coliseum, ancient, sightseeing
style, fashion, dummy
leaning tower, design, lean

Venice, canal, romantic
vendor, stand (n), treat
Pinocchio, lie, lonely
Lamborghini, expensive, custom-made

Page 11 -

- 1) It was hot **so** I opened the window.
- 2) She doesn't like him **because** he is unkind.
- 3) He quit his job **so** he has lots of time.
- 4) We didn't swim **because** it was cold.
- 5) It was raining **so** I took a taxi.
- 6) I slept all day **because** I was tired.

Page 12 -

1. He was never a student.
2. Because he could do many things well.
3. The Mona Lisa and The Last Supper
4. By observation and description
5. By cutting open dead bodies

Around Italy: 1 - France, 2 - Switzerland, 3 - Austria, 4 - Slovenia, 5 - Croatia, 6 - the Adriatic Sea

In Italy:

12 The Pantheon in Rome is one of the best preserved ancient Roman buildings.

11 Classical theater is performed in Syracuse, on the island of Sicily.

8 The Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore is part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Florence, north of Rome.

10 The Shroud of Turin in the northwest is a hundreds of years old and is said to have the image of Jesus.

9 Venice, on the Adriatic Sea in the northeast, is actually 115 tiny islands.

Page 13 -

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

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

career, arrested, play, Follow, wealthy

Page 14 - Brainstorming - These words are intended to give students ideas to talk about the pictures. I explain that this speaking is similar to the speaking portion of the Eiken test. Test takers are given a picture, told to think about it for one minute, then talk about it, describing it, explaining it, etc. Students do that with a partner, taking turns talking about any of the eight pictures in any order. Some suggestions for chapter 3 pictures:

happiness, joy, jump

amusement, amusement park, fun

bicycling, race, climb (a hill)

drugs, legal, illegal

Legos, build, twins

architect, design, Sydney Opera House

Hamlet, play (n), acting

coffee, caffeine, beans

Page 15 - Ordinal numbers

first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth

Page 16 -

1. Tennis pro and guitarist/musician

2. Deep Purple

3. Yes

4. He (and others) feel unauthorized downloading is stealing.

Around Denmark: 1 - Germany, 2 - Sweden, 3 - North Sea, 4 - Baltic Sea

In Denmark:

5 Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen in the east inspired Disney theme parks.

8 Kronborg Castle in the northeast is closer to Sweden than anywhere else in Denmark.

6 Hans Christian Anderson, who wrote many fairy tales, was born in Odense, the third largest island between the two larger islands.

7 Skagen watches are made in the northern-most town, Skagen.

page 17 - See page bottom

page 18 - Refer to Google Maps or some other map.

page 19 -

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

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

fan, performance, graduated, appreciate, illegal

page 20 - vocabulary for brainstorming

kimchi, fermented, chili pepper

K-pop, hits, popular

mall, shopping, escalator

fan, blow, cool

DMZ, border, guards
pansori, traditional, performance

entrance exam, pressure, crowd
affair, cheat, unmarried

page 22 -

1. It's a music video with wild dancing
2. In the year 2000
3. Gangnam Style was his first international hit (not explicitly stated in text). Psy's first hit song could be said to be "Champion" released in 2002.
4. He makes money performing at clubs

Around Korea: 1 - China, 2 - North Korea, 3 - East China Sea, 4 - Tsushima (Japan)

In Korea:

- 8 Seongsan Sunrise Peak on Jeju Island was made by volcanos.
- 7 Granny Rock on an east coast peninsula near romantic Ggotji Beach has great sunset views.
- 6 Bukchon Hanok Village in Seoul has many traditional-style wooden homes.
- 5 Jagalchi Fish Market in Busan has an amazing variety of fish.

Page 23 -

1. d; 2. e; 3. c; 4. f; 5. a; 6. b
 1. d; 2. c; 3. f; 4. e; 5. a; 6. b
- crowded, refused, honeymoon, independence, colony

Page 24 - Suggestions for vocabulary related to the pictures

motorbikes, traffic, stoplight

coffeeshop, beans, coffee grounds

honeymoon, newlyweds, wedding

Phu Quoc Island, diving, snorkeling

Fall of Saigon, escape, helicopter

pickled snake, alcohol, medicine

romantic, pond, lake

lizard, rock, space

verb	past tense
7.1. walk	walked
7.2. hold	held
8.1 catch	caught
8.2 cook	cooked
8.3 eat	ate
8.4 live	lived

Page 26 -

1. France
2. The communist party
3. angry
4. not in his lifetime

Around Vietnam: 1 - Cambodia, 2 - Laos, 3 - China, 4 - East China Sea

In Vietnam:

5 Cu Chi Tunnels, used during the Vietnam War, are in the south, 41 kilometers north of Ho Chi Minh City.

7 The body of Ho Chi Minh can be seen at a museum in Hanoi in the north.

6 Native people live in Sapa near the China border.

8 Phu Quoc Island has great beaches and produces delicious fermented fish sauce.

Page 27 -

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

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

rude, quit, contact, public, handmade

Page 28 - Some suggested words for brainstorming vocabulary about the pictures

badminton, net, athlete

market, stand (n), fresh

manners, customs, meal

Rafflesia Arnoldi, giant, petal

komodo dragon, lizard, reptile

eye contact, stare, angry

cuisine, dishes, spicy

volcano, erupt, destruction

Page 29

sentence no.	adjective	comparative form	superlative form
example	high	higher	highest
1.	crazy	crazier	craziest
4.	heavy	heavier	heaviest
5.	big	bigger	biggest
6.	rude	ruder	rudest
8.	large	larger	largest

Page 30

1. She won once and lost twice.

2. One, just Megawati

3. Agriculture, then psychology. She didn't graduate either time.

4. Muslim--but also traditional Javanese beliefs

Around Indonesia: 1 - Thailand, 2 - Malaysia, 3 - Papua New Guinea, 4 - East Timor

In Indonesia:

5 The monkeys in Ubud Forest in Bali are treated like gods.

8 Lake Toba, across from western Malaysia, is the largest volcanic.

6 Tanjung Puting National Park at the very south of the island shared with Malaysia has ecotours where travelers can see orangutans, pythons, etc.

7 The world's largest lizard lives on the islands of Komodo National Park, east of Bali.

Page 31 - Answers are at the bottom of the page

Page 32 - Please refer to Google Maps or other maps as needed

Page 33 -

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

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

celebrate, sink, rural, decorate, drugs

Page 34 - Suggested words for brainstorming about the pictures

corn, grow, grain

butterflies, insect, migrate

Chihuahua, cute, tiny

capital, crowded, pollution

extended family, grandparents, cousins

pinata, celebrate, hit

tacos, salsa, hot

Pyramid of the Sun, native, architecture

Page 36 -

1. He was forced to leave; he was kicked out.

2. U.S. They got there through tunnels.

3. Three times.

4. He is in prison

Around Mexico: 1 - the Pacific Ocean, 2 - the USA, 3 - Guatemala, 4 - Belize

In Mexico:

8 Cancun on the Yucatán Peninsula, the nearest point to Cuba, has great beaches with very clear water. It's a popular tourist destination.

7 Copper Canyon in Chihuahua in the north is larger and deeper than the Grand Canyon. Also, the dog, a Chihuahua, is named after this state.

5a/5b Baja California, and Baja California Sur, are two large Mexican states that make up the peninsula in the west.

6 Mexico City, the capital, has many buildings hundreds of years old.

9 It's easy to cross the U.S.-Mexican border at Tijuana.

Page 37 -

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

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

motivate, success, greet, staring, disrespectful

Page 38 - Suggested words for brainstorming about the pictures

president, female, elected

stare, bikini, beach

hug/handshake, greet, touch

sea turtle, sand, tide

wedding, celebrate, marriage

short pants, fashion, style

ice cream cone, melt, flavors

environment, rainbow, beauty

Page 39 -

1. Instead of taking the train, c) let's walk.
2. Instead of complaining, f) let's try to improve the situation.
3. Instead of buying this expensive computer, a) let's get the cheap one.
4. Instead of taking the express highway, e) let's drive on the back roads.
5. Instead of trying to remove the bee's nest, b) let's call a professional.
6. Instead of turning up the heat, d) let's put on sweaters.

Page 40 -

1. He flew aboard Space Shuttle
2. Rockets
3. Climate change
4. Induction into the Astronaut Hall of Fame

Around Costa Rica: 1 - Nicaragua, 2 - the Caribbean Sea, 3 - Panama, 4 - the Pacific Ocean
In Costa Rica:

7 San Jose in the central region has many fresh food markets selling exotic plants, fruits, and vegetables.

8 Travelers can swim near La Fortuna Waterfall in Arenal Volcano National Park in the north.

5 There are many wild animals in Corcovado National Park on the peninsula in the south.

6 Gandoca Manzanillo National Wildlife Refuge has cacao forests. It is north of Panama in the far east.

Page 41 -

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

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

medicine, surgery, subtropical, species, weak

Page 42 - Suggested words for brainstorming about the pictures

Che Guevara, revolution, famous

tango, dramatic, dance

giganotosaurus, dinosaur, T-rex

cosmetic surgery, appearance, beauty

fingerprint, crime, identify

Iguaza Falls, rainbow, river

Pope Francis, costume, wave

gnocci, flour, dish

Page 43

1. Which of the above sentences shows cause and effect?

1) I studied all weekend (CAUSE) so I passed the test (EFFECT).

2) I got upset (CAUSE) so I listened to my favorite song (EFFECT).

3) I can communicate with people all over the world (EFFECT) because I learned English (CAUSE).

- 4) Traffic is heavy (CAUSE) so I'm taking the train (EFFECT).
 5) I woke up late (EFFECT) because my alarm didn't go off (CAUSE).

Page 44 -

1. Medicine. He worked as a doctor.
2. It made him want to help poor people
3. Karl Marx
4. They were trying to become independent.

Around Argentina: 1 - Chile, 2 - Bolivia, 3 - Paraguay, 4 - Brazil, 5 - Uruguay, 6 - the South Atlantic Ocean

In Argentina:

7 In Buenos Aires, the stylish city on the east coast near the border with Uruguay, there's a beautiful cemetery, Cemetery de la Recoleta, that contains the graves of famous dead people.

9 Tierra del Fuego in the far south, is extremely windy.

8 Cerro Aconcagua, near the border with Chile, is the highest peak of the Andes Mountains.

10 Maipu, near Mendoza and a little south of Cerro Aconcagua, has many wineries.

Page 45 - Answers are at the bottom of the page.

Page 47 -

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

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

praised, stand, fluent, humid, accomplishment

Page 48 - Suggested words for brainstorming about the pictures

street vendor, stand (n), coconuts

soul, grass, field

fish market, sell, bargain

funeral, ceremony, death

Lake Volta, unnatural, dam

Anansi the Spider, legend, trick (joke)

Ashanti, natives, tribe

pickpocket, wallet, criminal

Page 50 -

1. tribal chief

2. gained independence from Great Britain

3. worked in UN World Health Organization

4. an accomplishment was starting the "Global AIDS and Health Fund." He was co-awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001 for working for a more peaceful world.

Around Ghana: 1 - Cote I'Voire, 2 - Burkina Faso, 3 - Togo, 4 - the South Atlantic Ocean

In Ghana:

8 Kumasi in the south (but north of Accra) is known as "Garden City" of the Ashanti people because of its many beautiful species of flowers and plants.

5 The Cape Coast Castle west of Accra is a large white castle overlooking the sea.

6 Independence Square in Accra is a large, outdoor public area built to honor Queen Elizabeth II.

9 There are entire forests just under the surface of Lake Volta, the world's biggest man-made lake.

7 Mole National Park in the northwest covers 4,577 square kilometers.

Page 51

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

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

toothache, ex-, grains, character, market

Page 52 - Suggested words for brainstorming about the pictures

Casablanca, classic, film

funeral, custom, die

witch, forest, scary

liver, organ, heart

public bath, bucket, wash

dentist, pain, pull

fortune teller, future, mysterious

couscous, grain, dish

Page 53 -

happy: unhappy

president: ex-president

wife: ex-wife

drinkable: undrinkable

boyfriend: ex-boyfriend

paid: unpaid

possible: impossible

teacher: ex-teacher

Page 54 -

1. His parents moved there (to find work).

2. At a drama school in France.

3. He must have been heavy.

4. romance, comedy, action

Around Morocco: 1 - the North Atlantic Ocean, 2 - Spain, 3 - Algeria

In Morocco:

4 To the south, Western Sahara is a huge area claimed by three countries, including Morocco.

8 Marrakesh Medina, a little southwest of the central region, is an old city with street vendors, musicians, snake charmers and acrobats.

- 6 Tangerines—fruit like Japanese *mikan*— were named after Tangier at the northwestern tip.
 7 Hassan II Mosque is a gorgeous symbol of Casablanca down the west coast from Tangier.
 8 The Sahara Desert starts in the far south.

Page 55 - Answers are at the bottom of the page.

Page 56 - Refer to a map as needed.

Page 57 -

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

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

banned, siblings, calm, wool, loose

Page 58 - Suggested words for brainstorming about the pictures

rug, carpet, handmade

meal, floor, kneel

backgammon, dice, compete

pollution, grey, dirty

birth control, condom, family planning

Persian cat, meow

caviar, eggs, delicious

hajib, cover, scarf

Page 59

sentence no.	adjective	comparative form	superlative form
example	powerful	more powerful	most powerful
1.	fine	finer	finest
1.	bright	brighter	brightest
1.	traditional	more traditional	most traditional
4.	extreme	extremer	extremest
6.	calm	calmer	calmest
8.	loose	looser	loosest

Page 60 -

1. The new name.

2. Yes

3. Israel and the U.S.

4. He banned Western music / He encouraged them to participate in sports

Around Iran: 1 - Iraq, 2 - Turkey, 3 - Armenia, 4 - Azerbaijan, 5 - Turkmenistan, 6 - Afghanistan, 7 - Pakistan

In Iran:

8 Persepolis, a palace built under Darius the Great in 518 B.C., is in southern Iran.

9 Tehran, the capital in the north, is famous for having many art galleries.

10 There is a spice bazaar selling herbal medicine at Tabriz Bazaar in the northwest.

11 An office in northeastern Iran assists Islamic pilgrims.

Page 61 -

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

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

continent, facts, behave, raise, innocent

Page 62 - Suggested words for brainstorming about the pictures:

Bosphorus, border, continent

lighthouse, guide, ships

shish kebab, stick, grill

Muslim, prayer, religious

Turkish coffee, strong (taste), bitter

tulips, field, colorful

bazaar, bargain, market

journalists, arrest, prison

Page 64 -

1. They opposed it (it was very unpopular).

2. A Turkish officer is the hero; U.S. soldiers are the bad guys

3. U.S. soldiers attacking Turkish soldiers during the Iraq War

4. They didn't recognize the Turkish soldiers because they were out of uniform.

Page 64 - Answers are at the bottom of the page.

Around Turkey: 1 - Greece, 2 - Bulgaria, 3 - Black Sea, 4 - Georgia, 5 - Armenia, 6 - Iran, 7 - Syria, 8 - Cypress

In Turkey:

13 Bosphorus is the river that separates Europe and Asia.

10 The Hagia Sophia in Istanbul (in Europe) is one of the best ancient buildings in the world.

14 Ankara, a little northwest of the center, has designer shops, outdoor markets, and stylish restaurants and nightclubs.

12 Cappadocia in central Turkey has underground cities.

11 "The Kordon" is a great coastal walk in Izmir, on the Aegean Sea in the far west.

Page 66 - The ten largest islands are:

8 Cuba

9 Iceland

1 Indonesia

4 Japan

2 Madagascar

5 Malaysia

7 New Zealand

6 Philippines

3 Papua New Guinea

10 Sri Lanka

Page 67 -

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

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

healed, contract, thriller, cancer, record

Page 68 - Suggested words for brainstorming about the pictures:

reggae, cool, Bob Marley

Usain Bolt, sprint, champion

harbor, ships, dock

rum, sugarcane, molasses

hot springs, heal, healthy

Rastafari, religion, marijuana

Olympics, medal, gold

007, spy, thrill(er)

Page 69 -

sentence no. / position	verb	regular past tense	irregular past tense
example	go	x	went
1.	is	X	was
2.	hold	X	held
3.	is	X	was
4.	made	X	make
5.	call	called	X
6.	smoke/seek	smoked / X	X / sought
7.	win	X	won
8.	write	X	wrote

Page 70 -

1. His mother; his father was older

2. He inspired Bob to play guitar

3. Island Records

4. Four men tried to kill Marley in Jamaica

Around Jamaica: 1 - Mexico, 2 - Cuba, 3 - Haiti, 4 - Dominican Republic

In Jamaica:

6 Seven Mile Beach in Negril in the far west has beautiful white sand.

9 The Bob Marley Museum is at his former home in Kingston on the coast in the south.

7 Bobsledding through a rainforest is a popular activity at Mystic Mountain in the north.

8 The Blue Mountains in the east has mountains, waterfalls, rainforests, and exotic plants and animals.

Page 71 -

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

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

prize, nudity, breeding, minerals, myth

Page 72 - Suggested words for brainstorming about the pictures:

tourists, popular, relax

wool, sheep, scissors

puffin, cute, cliff

barbecue, wood, coal

northern lights, aurora borealis, nature

elf, myth, character

nudity, modest, naked

cod, fishing, catch

Page 73 -

1. I can't believe you slept **during** the entire class.
2. She was really happy **during** summer vacation.
3. We had a party **while** the kids slept.
4. We were studying **while** they were exercising.
5. I used the toilet three times **during** the night.

Page 74 -

1. In her youth
2. punk rock
3. she starred in a film
4. I've Seen It All (the text does not explicitly state this)

In Iceland:

2 Citizens enjoy many festivals in Reykjavik the capital. It is on the southwest coast.

3 Skaftafell in the southeast has unique scenery that includes Svartifoss Waterfall (Black Falls), large rivers, and Arctic foxes.

4 Asbyrgi Canyon in the northeast is shaped like a horseshoe.

1 Þingvellir National Park just 45 minutes east of Reykjavik is a popular place to go fishing for large fish and go scuba diving.

Page 75 - Quiz answers are at the bottom of the page.

Pages 77, 79 - To fill out the country chart, students work with a partner. Partner A reads the country information on page 77 while B listens and fills in the page 78 chart, then B reads from page 78 chart and A fills out page 77. Mexico is not listed on either chart. The teacher can read that information. It's a good chance to review large numbers. The teacher will also have to provide the names of the capital cities as they are not written on either chart in the textbook. Also have students find each country on the page 76 map. Tell them they can refer back to the shape of the country map that is shown in the chapter.

Pages 80, 81 - This basically gives students a chance to review the readings and dictations and write what most impressed them.

Page 84 - After students write their rank and travel plan, they can share and discuss with a partner.

Country Chart (all information)

Listen and check the facts for Kenya. For each unit, listen and fill out the country facts for the country with missing information, then teach your partner your country facts.

country	1. Germany	2. Italy	3. Denmark	4. Korea	5. Laos	6. Indonesia	7. Mexico	8. Costa Rica	9. Argentina	10. Ghana	11. Nigeria	12. Iran	13. Turkey	14. Jamaica	15. Iceland
capital	Berlin	Rome	Copenhagen	Seoul	Hanoi	Jakarta	Mexico City	San Jose	Buenos Aires	Accra	Abuja	Tehran	Ankara	Kingston	Reykjavik
population	81,770,900	60,665,551	5,717,014	50,801,405	92,700,000	258,705,000	122,273,473	4,890,379	43,590,400	27,670,174	186,988,000	79,446,000	78,741,053	2,723,246	336,060
population density	229/km ²	200/km ²	128/km ²	487/km ²	259/km ²	121/km ²	57/km ²	90/km ²	14/km ²	100/km ²	167/km ²	45/km ²	93/km ²	247/km ²	3/km ²
main exports	Machinery, vehicles, chemicals, metals	Clothing, motor vehicles, transport equipment	Instruments, meats, dairy products	electronics, steel, ships	rice, coffee, rubber	gas, electrical appliances, rubber	oil, silver, fruits, vegetables	bananas, sugar, pineapple	cooking oils, fuel, cereals	gold, cacao, wood, tuna	cacao, rubber, oil	carpets, nuts, iron, steel	clothing, foods, metals	sugar, bananas, rum	fish & animal products, aluminum
life expectancy	81 ♀ 83.4 ♂ 78.7 24th	82.7 ♀ 84.8 ♂ 80.5 6th	80.6 ♀ 82.5 ♂ 78.6 27th	82.3 ♀ 85.5 ♂ 78.8 11th	76 ♀ 80.7 ♂ 71.3 56th	69.1 ♀ 71.2 ♂ 67.1 120th	76.7 ♀ 79.5 ♂ 73.9 46th	79.6 ♀ 82.2 ♂ 77.1 30th	76.3 ♀ 79.9 ♂ 72.7 50th	62.4 ♀ 63.9 ♂ 61 153rd	54.5 ♀ 55.6 ♂ 53.4 177th	75.5 ♀ 76.6 ♂ 74.5 62nd	75.8 ♀ 78.9 ♂ 72.6 58th	76.2 ♀ 78.6 ♂ 73.9 51st	82.7 ♀ 84.1 ♂ 81.2 6th
religion	Christian The two largest churches-Catholic & Protestant have lost many followers.	Christian 90% are Catholic.	Christian Lutheran is state religion but church attendance is low.	Christian (29.2%) Buddhist (22.8) original religion is shamanism	Buddhist, Taoist Vietnam is one of the least religious countries in the world.	Muslim (87%) The constitution guarantees religious freedom.	Christian (Catholic 83%) Mormonism has been increasing lately	Christian Catholicism is state religion.	Christian Catholic Over 10% are atheist.	Christian (58%) Muslim (25%) Many religions are freely practiced.	Christian (45%) Muslim (45%)	Muslim Shi'a Islam is the state religion; Shiite is 5-10%.	Muslim Turkey says 99.8% of Turks are Muslim.	Christian (62%) Rastafaria is a mix of Christianity and Ethiopian culture	Christian Originally Norse Paganism. Now a top ten atheist country.
languages	German, English (56%) French (15%) Russian (5%)	Italian, English (34%) French (16%) Spanish (11%) German (5%)	Danish, German, Faroese & Greenlandic; English	Korean, English	Vietnamese, French	Indonesian (and 700 other languages)	Most are monolingual Spanish speakers	Spanish & Maléku, Cabécar, Bribrí, Guaymí, & Buglere.	Spanish, English, Portuguese, Italian, French & German	English (official), 80 others. Akan is most common	English (official), 520 other languages	Persian (60%), Turkish dialects	Turkish (90%), Kurdish	Jamaican Creole (based on English)	Icelandic, a Germanic language from Old Norse. Also English