

Answers

1.2 How does university differ from high school?

Check your understanding

At high school	At university
<i>Schools are small and your teachers will know you well</i>	<i>Universities are very big and your tutors will not know you well</i>
<i>School decides your timetable</i>	<i>You are responsible for your time</i>
<i>School reminds you of exam dates and deadlines</i>	<i>You are expected to find out exam dates and deadlines yourselves</i>
<i>About 35 hours per week is spent in the classroom</i>	<i>About 13-16 hours per week is spent in the classroom</i>
<i>Less time is spent on homework</i>	<i>A lot of time is spent on homework</i>
<i>Exams involve memorization of information</i>	<i>Exams involve analysis and application</i>
<i>All information is provided by the teachers</i>	<i>Students must find out more information through self study</i>
<i>Students are disciplined for skipping classes</i>	<i>Students are not disciplined for skipping classes</i>

1.4 Why study in Asia?

Check your understanding

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. International sections of universities | can be very different to the West.. |
| 2. It is more difficult to obtain a visa for the West | just as good or better than universities in the West |
| 3. It is easier to get a scholarship to study in Asia because | than for countries in Asia. |
| 4. Economic, political and environmental issues in Asia | tuition fees are much less expensive. |
| 5. High quality Asian universities can be | teach a range of degrees in English |

1.5 University vocabulary

Check your understanding 1

Mi Mi wanted to study at university. She had already completed high school and had worked for one year at a local clinic. She wanted to be a nurse and decided to study for a BNS degree. First she filled in the application form / on-line application and sent it to the university. She was very excited when she received the university acceptance letter telling her she had been accepted to study. Registration took place just before the first semester began and Mi Mi had to choose which classes she would study and pay the fees. She was fortunate to receive a scholarship to help her pay her tuition and living expenses while at university.

During the first week of the semester there was an orientation to show the new students where they would be studying and so they could get to know each other.

Mi Mi studied very hard and was very pleased at the end of the first semester because her GPA was 3.75.

Check your understanding 2

- | | T or F |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. A graduate is someone who is studying for a Bachelor's degree. | ___F___ |
| 2. An orientation helps new students find their way around the university. | ___T___ |
| 3. Someone studying for a BSc would be good at biology and chemistry. | ___T___ |
| 4. High school is an example of tertiary education. | ___F___ |
| 5. A semester is one academic year. | ___F___ |
| 6. Students have to pay a fee to apply to university. | ___T___ |
| 7. Difficult courses are usually worth more credits. | ___T___ |
| 8. You must register at the university before you are accepted | ___F___ |
| 9. Universities may require proof of your English ability. | ___T___ |
| 10. Application forms can be filled in on paper or on-line. | ___T___ |

1.6 Levels of Study

What do you think?

Universities require you to have the necessary qualifications and / or experience because they want to make sure you have the academic ability to cope with the course.

Check your understanding

1. Ko Aung graduated with a bachelors degree in education then worked as a teacher for five years. He would like to study a post graduate diploma or masters in educational psychology.
2. Min Min has completed a masters in Public Health and has spent ten years researching malaria in Burma. She will now study for a PhD.
3. Loi Gyi has just finished high school with excellent grades. Next she will study a bachelor degree in Law.
4. Saw Htoo would like to work as a mechanic but does not want to study for many years. He will study for a diploma.
5. Khaing Win would like to study Biology but did not study science in high school. She needs to complete a foundation course before she can study for a degree.

1.7 Distance Education

What do you think?

Some possible answers:

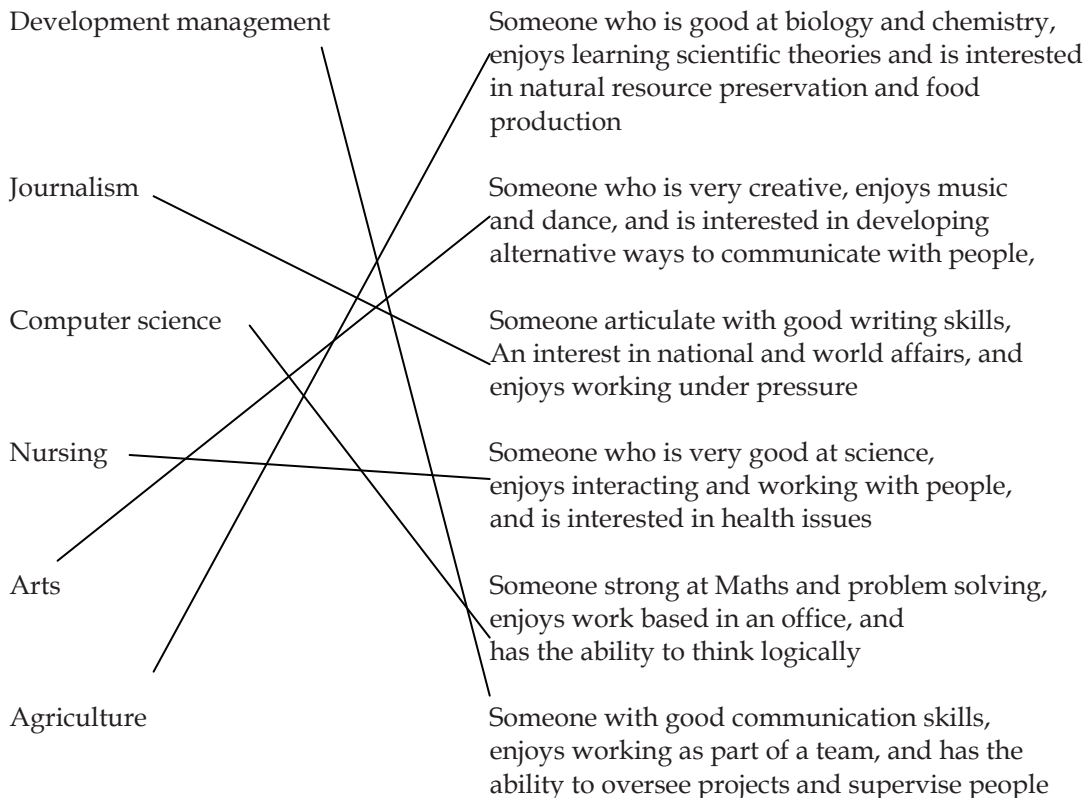
Benefits	Difficulties
Can still study if not able to travel abroad or away from home	Difficult to be self motivated
Cheaper than full time education	Do not have class mates to discuss lessons with
Can work / meet other commitments at the same time	Cannot meet tutors face to face
Can study with a university based in a country where it might be difficult to get a visa	Need to have internet access

1.8 Introduction to University Majors

Check your understanding 1

1. What are elective courses? *Elective courses are course that you can choose to study. They can be on a range of subjects.*
2. Why is it important to choose a major that interests you? *You will have to work hard and study the major for three or four years. This is difficult to do if you are not very interested in the subject.*

Check your understanding 2



Research Practice

1. Write down the required courses for a major in Southeast Asian studies? *Geography, history, religions, political systems, economics and gender relations of the region*
2. What are the two options students can choose between in a Major in International studies? *Global politics (Option 1) or The International Economy (Option 2)*
3. What types of work could this degree lead to? *International business, work in international and non-governmental organizations, journalism and the media, and higher education both in teaching and administration*
4. How much does it cost for a non-resident (non-Thai national) to study Social Sciences per annum (per year)? *Non-resident: 191,000 Thai Baht*
5. What are the admission requirements for Mahidol University?
 - Applicants must possess a secondary school (M.6) certificate or its equivalent.
 - All applicants must take MUIC's entrance examination
 - Applicants with a TOEFL score of at least 550 with TWE 4.5 or an IELTS (academic band) score of at least 6.0 with writing 6.0 are exempt from the English examination.
 - Applicants who pass the written entrance examinations will then be interviewed.

1.11 University bureaucracy

Check your understanding

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. You need to pay your tuition fees. | Administration - finance |
| 2. You are feeling unwell. | Health centre |
| 3. You need to discuss what classes to register for. | Your education dept |
| 4. You need an official copy of your current transcript. | Administration - Academic records |
| 5. You want to find out about scholarships available to you. | Office of financial aid |
| 6. You want to find what clubs are offered. | Student activities |
| 7. Your wallet is stolen. | University police |

What do you think?

Recommendation letter for scholarship
Transcript of grades for scholarship
Renewal of visa
Advice on which subject to study
Withdrawing from a course, or changing a course
A mistake with your grades
Advice on a subject you find difficult
Reference letter for part-time / holiday work
If you have to miss lectures or exams for health or personal reasons
(There are other possible answers.)

1.13 Reading a campus map

Practice

1. Which road are you walking a long? *Science Road*
2. Which three buildings did you pass on your right before you arrived at the library? *Finance department, health centre, Faculty of Social Sciences, book shop*
3. Which building are you in? *Bank*
4. What subject are you studying? *Engineering*
5. Write directions explaining the quickest way to the book shop.
There could be several possible answers such as:

Turn right out of the Faculty of Engineering and walk along Student Avenue. Turn left onto College Road the at the end of College Road turn right and walk along Science Road. The book shop is the second building on your right.

Or

Leave the Faculty of Engineering and walk straight along Uni Street (or through the park). Turn right onto Science Road. Walk past the health centre and past College Road. The book shop is the second building on your right.

2.2 Personality test

Check your understanding

Here are some possible answers:

Politician	High stress situations Assertive Outgoing Enjoy debates Busy situations Talk more than listen Express enthusiasm	Computer analyst	Work best on own Like calm and quiet Stability and pay Interest in numbers Analytical skills
Nurse	High stress situations Busy situations Work as a team Stable job Role of care giver Compassionate Some responsibility	Businessman	Talk more than listen Express enthusiasm Good with numbers Stability and pay Assertive Out going
Teacher	Express enthusiasm Work as a team Role of care giver Stable job Outgoing	Project manager	Like responsibility Assertive Outgoing Analytical skills Work as a team
Counsellor	Listen more than talk Role of care giver Compassionate Calm and quiet	Journalist	Outgoing Assertive Analytical skills Busy situations

2.7 Matching interest areas with careers

Agriculture and Environment	Art and Music	Business and Management
Communication and Media	Computers and IT	Education
Humanities and Social Sciences	Health	Science and Technology
Engineering and Architecture	Law	

Biologist	<i>Agriculture and environment, science and technology</i>
Graphic Designer	<i>Art and music, computers and IT</i>
Information System Manager	<i>Computers and IT</i>
Child Care Worker	<i>Education</i>
Accountant	<i>Business and management</i>
Nurse	<i>Health</i>
Editor	<i>Communication and media</i>
Small Business Owner	<i>Business and management</i>
Computer Graphics Design	<i>Computers and IT</i>
Environmental Scientist	<i>Agriculture and Environment</i>

Physical Therapist	Health
Translator	Communication and media
Legal researcher	Law
Attorney	Law
Fashion Designer	Art and music
Teacher	Education
Natural Resource Analyst	Agriculture and environment
City Planner	Engineering and architecture
Paramedic	Health
Bank Officer	Business and management
Journalist	Communication and media
Politician	Law, humanities and social sciences
Pharmacist	Science and technology, health
Engineer	Engineering and architecture
Chemist	Science and technology

3.1 University Application

Check your understanding

- Decide on a university and a major, and find out the entry requirements
- Find out the application dates and process
- Download the application form
- Fill in the application form
- Photocopy the required documentation
- Submit the application with application fee
- Wait for confirmation that you have been accepted on the course
- Check with the university to see if they have received your application

3.2 Scholarship Application

Check your understanding

- A scholarship is a sum of money will help me pay for my education **True**
- It is very easy to get a scholarship **False**
- Many students apply for a limited number of scholarships**
- A scholarship will include money for me to buy myself a TV and computer **False**
- Scholarships cover course fees and basic day to day living expenses**
- I will have to budget my money from my scholarship carefully **True**
- The scholarship program will want to see my exam grades and a report of my study **True**
- If I run out of money the scholarship program will give me some more **False**
- The amount of money you are given is to last you the duration of your scholarship**
- I have a scholarship I have a responsibility to study hard and complete my course **True**
- I may have to find another source of money to help cover my expenses **True**

What do you think?

List as many ways as you can think of to pay for the rest of the money:

- Personal savings*
- Family contribution*
- A scholarship from another organisation*
- A loan*
- Part time work*
- Holiday work*

3.4 Writing biographies

Check your understanding

The selection panel will read your long biography

You should plan your biography motivation carefully

Don't write background information give on Myanmar

The scholarship panel will have many biographies to read

A badly written biography will suggest this.

so don't make your biography too long.

you don't have the ability or for university study.

to help them decide whether to give you a scholarship.

to make sure it is clear and well organised.

unless you are asked to include this.

3.5 Completing application forms

What do you think?

Imagine you are a professor selecting students for a university course and you receive a form that is difficult to read because of untidy handwriting, plus some of the information is not complete or is incorrect.

What would you think about the person who sent this form?

You would think they didn't take time to fill in the form carefully, so perhaps they are lazy or careless. Maybe their English is not good enough for them to understand what they are supposed to write. Maybe they're not very serious about studying at university.

Would you offer the applicant a place on the course? *Probably not!*

Check your understanding

A fully completed form	<u> √ </u>
Messy hand writing	<u> X </u>
Lots of crossings out	<u> X </u>
A clear education history	<u> √ </u>
Liquid paper	<u> X </u>
Details of the courses applied / accepted to	<u> √ </u>
Questions filled in incorrectly	<u> X </u>
Good grammar and spelling	<u> √ </u>
Poor use of English	<u> X </u>
Work history in chronological order	<u> √ </u>

3.6 Essays and application forms – what to say and what not to say

What do you think?

1. I want to return to my village and work as a midwife in the clinic there.
Good *This is achievable.*
2. I want to be a good leader and help my people.
Bad *Too vague. What kind of leader? How will you help the people? Why do you need to be a leader to help your people?*
3. I am going to change the education system in Myanmar and set up many schools.
Bad *Not realistic. It is a very high goal and is unlikely to be achievable.*
4. I would like to work to promote understanding between the different ethnic groups in Myanmar.
Good *This is realistic and very important.*
5. With an engineering degree I can work toward improving the sanitation in my town.
Good *Achievable and relevant to the degree.*
6. After completing an agriculture degree I will tell the farmers how they must improve their crop yield.
Bad *You can help the farmers and teach them what you have learnt, but don't tell people what to do.*
7. Studying education will help me to be an effective high school teacher when I return to my community.
Good *Achievable and relevant to the degree.*
8. If I get the opportunity to study business I will be able to make lots of money, then I can help my people.
Bad *Scholarships aim to bring benefit to Myanmar as a whole, not to individuals.*
9. The environment is very important. I want to work to protect it by raising people's awareness of the damage being done to the environment in Myanmar.
Good *Achievable, and the topic is clearly important to the student.*
10. When I am an educated person I will share my knowledge.
Bad *Too vague. This person doesn't even seem to know what they want to study!*

3.8 Names and birth dates

Practice

	First name	Middle name	Surname
Myint Myint Aye	Myint	Myint	Aye
Win Aung	Win		Aung
Tin Tin Maung Kyi	TinTin	Maung	Kyi
U Tin Maung Aung	Tin	Maung	Aung
Saw Gay Moo	Gay		Moo
Ma Khin Mi Mi Lay	Khin	MiMi	Lay

3.9 Recommendation letters

What do you think?

The dates shows that the letter is out of date.

Ma Lay's name is spelt wrongly twice.

The writer of the letter gives more information about himself than Ma Lay.

The name of the community project is not given.

There is no information on Ma Lay's skills or abilities, or why she would be good for the job.

There is no information about the type of work Ma Lay did as a volunteer.

The letter is a recommendation for employment not for a scholarship.

3.11 University Application Assistance Scheme

What do you think?

The application cost

University entrance exams

The cost of taking an internationally accredited exam, as required by universities (for example TOEFL, IELTS, GED)

The costs of visas, travel and passports IF required to attend an interview or entrance exam

The cost of obtaining documents or translation of documents required for university applications

The cost of postage, telephone calls, faxes, internet

3.12 Writing a CV

What do you think?

Name	✓	Telephone number	✓	Essays	
Parents names		Contact address	✓	Height	
Birth date	✓	Age		E-mail address	✓
Friends names		Favourite colour		Languages	✓
Photograph		Biography		Weight	
Skills	✓	Job activities	✓	Ethnicity	✓
Parents' address		Parents' employment		Work experience	✓
Gender		Volunteer activities	✓	Hobbies	✓
Work history	✓	Training	✓	References	✓
Objectives	✓	Passport number		Marital status	

Note – Skills and trainings should be related to the job you are applying for.

Check your understanding 1

1. Highly motivated and professional
2. He has a masters in computer networks
3. Programmer, supervisor, assistant manager, and manager
4. Worked part-time for the Northern Supermarket group
5. He is a parent governor and is Vice-chair, he is an active member of the finance and General Purposes Sub-committee and the IT Strategy Committee
6. English, French and German
7. One was his employer so can refer to his work skills, the other knows him academically.

Check your understanding 2

Errors

Personal details

Formatting does not look good

There is a mistake in the date of birth – 1995 would make Ying Kham a very advanced child!

Marital status is not relevant

Nationality should be Burmese (*Shan* is the ethnicity)

Education

Junior school is not relevant

Why did she only study one year at Delhi University? She should briefly explain this? Which course she was studying?

Work history

What were her duties and responsibilities in the hotel?

There are gaps in the work history. What has she been doing between 2004-2005, and what has she been doing since 2006?

Extracurricular activities

What is the name of the organization? Is she an active member? What does she do?

There is a spelling mistake in 'listening'. Watching movies and listening to music are not activities that are likely to impress a potential employer.

General skills

Which languages does she speak and how proficient is she? Can she read or write these languages?

There is a spelling mistake in 'processing', which doesn't show good word processing skills.

Reference

There is a change of font

Is the referee a relative? The address is the same as the one above.

3.14 Interview skills

What is the purpose of an interview?

What do you think?

An interview allows the interviewers to meet candidates and decide which candidates would be most suitable for the course, scholarship or job. The interviewer will have already read your application form and will have decided you are probably a good candidate. The interview will help them reach their final decision.

What are the interviewers looking for?

What do you think?

The interviewers will be assessing your personal qualities, your ability, your motivation and enthusiasm, and how well you express yourself. They will be looking to see whether you 'live up to' the qualities you put on your application form. They will be deciding whether to choose you instead of the other interviewed candidates.

4.2 Attending lectures, tutorials and seminars

Check your understanding

Complete these sentences in your own words:

1. A lecture is a talk on a particular topic. It can be used to provide an overview of the topic, get the students interests, give information, discuss ideas or theories, or explain a difficult point.
2. A seminar is a small group discussion which allows the students to discuss new ideas or difficult parts of the course, and to develop skills such as problem solving and communication. Seminars also give students a chance to get to know members of the department, and to give and receive feedback.
3. To get the most from a lecture I need to prepare by keeping up to date on reading, focus on the topic, and listen actively and think about what the lecturer is saying. I should also read through my notes after the lecture..
4. To get the most from a seminar I need to prepare by keeping up to date with reading and lectures, and participate in discussions.
5. To avoid distractions in a lecture I should sit near the front, avoid talkative friends, and switch off my mobile phone.
6. I must contribute in seminars by raising issues for discussion and points I don't understand.

4.3 What is critical thinking?

Check your understanding 1

Everyday life activities	Involves Critical Thinking	Does NOT involve Critical Thinking
Feeding your family on a low income	✓	
Choosing courses at University	✓	
Brushing your teeth		✓
Moving to a new home	✓	
Deciding between several job offers	✓	
Arranging to travel to another country	✓	
Jogging		✓
Travelling from A to B with time and budget constraints	✓	

4.2 Attending lectures, tutorials and seminars

Check your understanding

Complete these sentences in your own words:

1. A lecture is a talk on a particular topic. It can be used to provide an overview of the topic, get the students interests, give information, discuss ideas or theories, or explain a difficult point.
2. A seminar is a small group discussion which allows the students to discuss new ideas or difficult parts of the course, and to develop skills such as problem solving and communication. Seminars also give students a chance to get to know members of the department, and to give and receive feedback.
3. To get the most from a lecture I need to prepare by keeping up to date on reading, focus on the topic, and listen actively and think about what the lecturer is saying. I should also read through my notes after the lecture..
4. To get the most from a seminar I need to prepare by keeping up to date with reading and lectures, and participate in discussions.
5. To avoid distractions in a lecture I should sit near the front, avoid talkative friends, and switch off my mobile phone.
6. I must contribute in seminars by raising issues for discussion and points I don't understand.

4.3 What is critical thinking?

Check your understanding 1

Everyday life activities	Involves Critical Thinking	Does NOT involve Critical Thinking
Feeding your family on a low income	√	
Choosing courses at University	√	
Brushing your teeth		√
Moving to a new home	√	
Deciding between several job offers	√	
Arranging to travel to another country	√	
Jogging		√
Travelling from A to B with time and budget constraints	√	

Check your understanding 2

Critical thinkers:

- | | <i>True or false</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| • believe everything they are told | <u> F </u> |
| • create their own opinions | <u> T </u> |
| • are not afraid to say they do not understand something | <u> T </u> |
| • always have a strong opinion | <u> F </u> |
| • never change their views | <u> F </u> |
| • look to support their beliefs with facts | <u> T </u> |
| • never question their teacher | <u> F </u> |
| • are in control of their own learning | <u> T </u> |
| • learn through memorisation only | <u> F </u> |
| • are always seeking to understand new things | <u> T </u> |

4.4 General reading skills

Check your understanding

At university, when would you need to use:

1. Scanning? *Looking through indexes, contents or text to find relevant information, looking for names, keywords etc*
2. Skimming? *Reading a text or paragraph to see if it is relevant*
3. Analytical reading? *Reading a text that is relevant*

4.5 Techniques for analytical reading

Practice 2

1. What is the main idea of the passage? *To explain critical thinking*
2. What is the main idea of each paragraph?
 - a) *An explanation of critical thinking*
 - b) *Describes a critical thinker*
 - c) *The uses of critical thinking*
 - d) *The role of critical thinking in society*
3. Imagine you have to write about 'the qualities of a critical thinker'. Note down the important details related to this in the space below:
Can think clearly and rationally; an independent thinker; can understand logical connections between ideas; can identify and evaluate arguments; detect common mistakes in reasoning; solve problems systematically; knows how to make use of information to solve problems.

4.7 Writing essays

Practice 1

1. Despite the global belief that all human beings are equal and deserve a decent standard of living, there are many differences in the lifestyles of rich and poor.
2. One big difference between rich and poor is housing.
Another difference in lifestyle between the wealthy and the poor is diet.
A third difference between the lifestyle of the poor and the wealthy is consumerism.
3. Clearly, the belief that all human beings are equal has yet to become a reality.
4. They are also able to afford nice clothes.
Poor people do not have access to good health care.

Note – paragraph 3 is about diet, and paragraph 4 is about consumerism. If the writer wanted to talk about clothes or health care they would need to include extra paragraphs.

Practice 2

Match the topic sentences to the paragraphs below.

1. Improving sanitation is an important way to reduce many diseases. **b**
2. Primary health care uses preventative rather than curative methods to promote health. **a**
3. Primary Health Care not only improves health, but also reduces the expenses of curative health care. **d**
4. Primary Health Care teaches people in the communities to take control over their health. **c**

Practice 3

Topic sentence	Studying in a foreign country brings many benefits.	An educated population benefits society.	It is important to consider many factors when choosing a university major.	There are many stages to the university application process.
Supporting sentences	b i k n p	c j q r t	e f l m o	a d g h s

Practice 4

Note – These sentences can be written in several ways, so if your sentence has the same meaning, but is phrased differently it would still be correct.

1. *There are several causes of this air pollution.*
2. *Air pollution has many negative effects.*
3. *Air pollution can be reduced in several ways.*

Practice 5

Note – These answers can be written in several ways, this is just one possible set of answers.

1. *Clearly there are many differences between high school and university education.*
4. *High school and university have different aims in the way students learn.*
5. *In high school the responsibility of learning lies very much with the teachers, who provide the students with everything they need to know, supervise their learning and homework, and ensure they are prepared for exams. At university, on the other hand, learning is very much the responsibility of the students. Students need to find out the information they need through self study and research, motivate themselves to do sufficient study, and prepare themselves for exams.*
6. *It can be seen that while both high school and university are valuable in educating students the education they provide is very different. University education expects students to be more responsible in their learning and to develop analytical skills. Clearly, university education raises students' skills and knowledge to a higher level.*

Practice 6

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Living environment | <i>Poorly ventilated living conditions / Pollution
Poor sanitation / Dirty drinking water
Not using mosquito nets</i> |
| 2. | Lack of resources | <i>Lack of health education / Lack of health care
Not enough doctors / Lack of access to medicine</i> |
| 3. | Political | <i>Civil war / Corruption
Mismanagement</i> |
| 4. | Social | <i>Poverty / Marginalisation of women
Lack of education / Corruption</i> |

4.11 Time management

Practice

1. How many hours did Thang Go spend at university? *4 hours*
2. How many hours did he spend in private study? *3 hours*
3. How many hours did he spend relaxing? *About 6 hours – not including
when he went to the shops or cooked*
4. How could Thang Go change his day to have more time to study?
He could spend less time talking to friends or watching TV. He could allocate time in the afternoon and / or more time in the evening to study.

5.1 Planning a budget and budgeting

Practice 1

- 189,500B
- Personal savings and fee waiver
- 264,700B
- Tuition fees - credits
- 72,600B
- 6,050B
- 583B

Practice 2

Try save money elsewhere, for example spend less on food or find cheaper accommodation.

5.2 Real life accounting

Practice 1

- Too much
- Too much
- Travel, books and stationary, uniform. With the other expenses it is hard to tell, because compulsory expenses (such as a field trip) will take pace later in the year.
- Reduce how much he is spending on living expenses and/or housing. One option would be to change to cheaper accommodation.

Practice 2

Complete the balance column of the expenses record below; then complete the monthly expenses table on the next page.

	Date	Item	Debit	Credit	Balance
1	1/6/2008	Scholarship		189,500	189,500
2	1/6/2008	Personal saving		20,000	209,500
3	2/6/2008	Rent 1 month plus deposit	5,600		203,900
4	2/6/2008	Food and living supplies	500		203,400
5	4/6/2008	Tuition fees – 30 credits (inc fee waiver)	43,200		160,200
6	4/6/2008	Lab fees	4,000		156,200
7	4/6/2008	Academic service fees	12,000		144,200
8	4/6/2008	Travel to university and back	40		144,160
9	5/6/2008	Uniform	1,000		143,160
10	6/6/2008	Note books and pens	300		142,860
11	7/6/2008	Vegetables	95		142,765
12	10/6/2008	Food	375		142,390
13	12/6/2008	Text books	2,500		139,890
14	13/6/2008	Vegetables	125		139,765
15	14/6/2008	Food and living supplies	1,500		138,265
16	14/6/2008	Local travel for one week	120		138,145
17	16/6/2008	Text book	560		137,585
18	18/6/2008	Vegetables	100		137,485
19	21/6/2008	Food	700		136,785
20	21/6/2008	Local travel for one week	120		136,665
21	23/6/2008	Stationary	60		136,605
22	25/6/2008	Food	250		136,355
23	28/6/2008	Local travel for one week	140		136,215
24	29/6/2008	Vegetables	50		136,165
25	30/6/2008	Water and electricity	540		135,625

Item	Amount for year	June	Remaining
Credits- 60 @ 2300B	82,800	43,200	39,600
Activity Fees	2,000	0	2,000
Academic Service Fees	12,000	12,000	0
Lab fees	4,000	4,000	0
Housing for one year	33,000	6,140	26,860
Living expenses	39,600	3,695	35,905
Books and stationary	14,000	3,420	10,580
Uniform	2,000	1,000	1,000
Visa	2,100	0	2,100
Local travel	7000	420	6,580
Field trips / research	5,000	0	5,000
Medical	2,000	0	2,000
Academic Activities	4,000	0	4,000
Total	209,500	73,875	135,625

5.3 Passports and visas

Check your understanding

1. *Tourist visa*
2. *Business visa*
3. *Education visa*
4. *Transit visa*
5. *Immigrant visa*

5.4 Applying for a visa

Practice

*Note – The embassies in Myanmar often do not have websites, but it is still possible to find this information on the internet. Try searching for the ‘country name’ and ‘visa’. Then look for government or embassy sites.

The Philippines

Name of visa: *Student visa [9(F)]*

Documents required:

Step 1 - to be submitted to Embassy then educational institution

- *Four (4) original copies of Personal History Statement, each containing a photo and left and right thumbprints of the applicant;*
- *Original and photocopy of the Transcript of Records duly authenticated by the Philippine Embassy in the country of origin;*
- *Affidavit of Support duly notarized and Bank Statement duly authenticated by the Philippine Embassy in the country of origin;*
- *Birth Certificate or photocopy of the passport personal data page duly authenticated by the Philippine Embassy in the country of origin;*
- *Certificate of Good Moral Character from the Principal of School or Head of the Institution last attended by the applicant;*
- *Medical clearance*
- *Payment of visa fee*

Step 2 – to be submitted to embassy after acceptance at educational institution

- Valid passport
- Application form for student visa (completed in triplicate)
- Three photos
- Medical Health Certificate (with chest x-ray)
- Original Notice of Acceptance
- Certificate of Eligibility for Admission
- Police clearance certificate
- Visa fee

Validity of visa *Depends on length of course*
Visa issuing time *Depends on how long step 1 takes. Applicants would need to apply well in advance of course starting*

Hong Kong

Name of visa: *ID (E) 936*

Documents required:

- Application form*
- Photocopy of sponsor's ID card (if applicable)*
- Photocopies of applicant's travel document*
- 1 passport photo*
- Letter of acceptance from the school/ university*
- If applicant is under 18 years of age a parent should authorise the sponsor to be the guardian of the applicant*
- Evidence of sponsor's financial standing*
- Undertaking that sponsor will arrange accommodation for the applicant*

Validity of visa: *Depends on course*
Visa issuing time *4 to 6 weeks*

* Notice that this application requests information from a sponsor. In this case you would need to clarify what is required if you are receiving a scholarship.

5.6 Services provided by embassies

Research Practice

What services are provided by the Embassy for people from Singapore?

Visa Requirements for Singaporeans Travelling Abroad

Application and Extension of Passport

Loss of Passport

Change of Name in Passport

Registration of Births

Extension and Renewal of Exit Permits

Singapore Permanent Residents

Certificate of No Criminal Conviction

Electronic Register for Singaporeans

Notarial Services

Marriage in Singapore

Customs Information

What services are provided by the Embassy for people from Myanmar?

Visa Requirements for Entry into Singapore

Customs Information

What are the operational hours of the Embassy?

Operational Hours:

Monday to Friday

8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. / 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

What are the times for applying for / collecting visas?

Visa Hours:

Monday to Friday

9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. (Visa application)

2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (Visa collection)

5.7 Immigration issues

What do you think?

Contact immigration straight away – the longer you wait the bigger the fine will be.

5.8 International travel

Practice

1. 24th July
2. Ninoy Aquino International
3. Suvarnabhumi International
4. 19.30
5. 3:05
6. Because there is a one hour time difference between the Philippines and Thailand.

Check your understanding

Ko Zaw Min's suitcase is too heavy, and probably his carry on bag is too large. His money and passport are in his suitcase – he will need his passport at the airport, and probably need some money when he reaches his destination. He has sharp objects (nail clippers and a penknife) in his carry-on bag.

5.9 Health insurance

Check your understanding

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Doctor's fee and cost of medicine to treat an ear infection. | yes |
| 2. A check up with a dentist. | no |
| 3. A routine health check. | no |
| 4. A stay in hospital after you break your leg falling down the stairs. | yes |
| 5. A stay in hospital after you break your leg falling off a motorcycle. | no |
| 6. Hospital treatment for Dengue fever. | yes |
| 7. Treatment for a health problem you have had since birth. | probably no |
| 8. An eye test and purchase of a pair of glasses. | no |