

Class Book



Tamzin Thompson

		Words	Grammar	Skills		
Performing arts	1	You can build it!				
		Tools Working with words: subject verb object adjectives and adverbs Words in context: My tree house	Present perfect: ever / never Have you ever cleaned a kitchen? I've never made a cake. Present perfect: for / since Ben has had woodwork lessons since he was eight. He's worked on this wooden table for two weeks.	Reading: A poem: My tree house (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening and ordering objects Speaking: Asking and answering questions about making things	Writing focus: Rhythm in poetry (counting syllables and stresses) Writing outcome: Writing a poer using syllable counts and stresse (Workbook)	
	2	It's show time! page 10				
		Putting on a play Working with words: Silent letters: gh and k Words in context: The Crown Diamond	Past simple and present perfect It was great! I've tidied up all the leaves. already / yet / before / just I've already built the set. I haven't learnt the script yet. I haven't been in a play before. Karen has just finished the costumes.	Reading: A play script: The Crown Diamond (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening and ordering events Speaking: Predicting the ending to a play	Writing focus: Features of a play script Writing outcome: Completing a play script (Workbook)	
•	3	The best party ever! page 2				
		Household items Working with words: Suffix -ion Words in context: Lost at the carnival	Comparatives and superlatives as as It's as colourful as the carnival in Rio. not as as It's not as big as the carnival in Rio. too / enough It's too dark now. There's not enough light in here.	Reading: A story: Lost at the Carnival Listening: Predicting and listening for descriptions Speaking: Asking and answering questions about wearing costumes	Writing focus: Beginnings and endings of stories Writing outcome: Ending a story (Workbook)	
		Extensive readin	page 3			
		Extensive reading		page 3		
	4	Our planet page 3				
==	4	The environment Working with words: Compound nouns Words in context: An eco home	Past simple and past continuous: interrupted actions Some children were playing when we arrived. Used to There used to be lots of litter here.	Reading: An information text: An eco home (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Identifying details of a lifestyle Speaking: Asking and answering questions about the environment	Writing focus: Making writing more fluent Writing outcome: Writing an information text (Workbook)	
	3	Reuse and recycle page 4				
The environment	Ð	Recycling Working with words: Prefix re- Words in context: As good as new	Will / won't Now Chip will know how to do everything and he won't make mistakes. Present continuous with future meaning We're leaving at two o'clock.	Reading: A magazine article: As good as new (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening and ordering events Speaking: Asking and answering questions about recycling	Writing focus: Making suggestions Writing outcome: Writing a leaflet (Workbook)	
	6	Crazy about wildlife! page !				
	0	At the wildlife park Working with words: Suffixes -er / -or Words in context: Gorilla Kingdom	Going to: future plans and intentions My class is going to adopt a tiger. Going to: predictions It's going to fall.	Reading: An article: Gorilla Kingdom (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening and completing fact files Speaking: Asking and answering	Writing focus: Topic sentences and paragraphs Writing outcome: Writing an article (Workbook)	

		Words	Grammar	Skills		
	7	Call an ambulance! page 6				
fitness		First aid Working with words: Phrasal verbs Words in context: A day in the life of a firefighter	Reported speech He said he needed some bandages. said / told Our teacher told us she had got a surprise for us. She said we were going to learn first aid. Reported speech: time markers "A doctor is coming to the school tomorrow." She told us a doctor was coming to the school the next day.	Reading: An account: A day in the life of a firefighter (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening for detail in a phone call to the emergency services Speaking: An emergency services phone call roleplay.	Writing focus: Features of a newspaper report Writing outcome: Writing a newspaper report (Workbook)	
1	8	Let's eat healthily page 7				
Health and fi		Food Working with words: Phrasal verbs with get Words in context: The healthy eating pyramid	First conditional If I press this button, the machine will make a pizza. First conditional questions Will I get ill if I don't eat fruit and vegetables?	Reading: An information poster: The healthy eating pyramid (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening and summarising Speaking: Asking and answering questions about diet	Writing focus: Concluding a personal account Writing outcome: Writing a personal account (Workbook)	
	9	The big match page 8				
		Sport Working with words: Antonyms Words in context: Just breathe	Modal verbs: may, might and could I might need to do more work on those boots. have to / had to statements and questions Do you have to exercise every day? We had to tidy our bedrooms before we could go out to play yesterday.	Reading: A process text: Just breathe (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening for detail in an interview Speaking: Asking and answering questions about exercise	Writing focus: Writing up notes into full sentences Writing outcome: Writing up ar interview from notes (Workbook	
		page 8				
		Extensive reading	: fiction Clara's Visit		page 9	
	10	Ancient buildings page 9				
		Archaeology Working with words: Suffix -ful Words in context: The lost city	Indefinite pronouns There are machines everywhere. There is something wrong with all my inventions. Is there anything wrong? Question tags These necklaces are beautiful, aren't they?	Reading: An article: The lost city (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening for details about ancient sites Speaking: Asking and answering questions about museums	Writing focus: Making writing more interesting Writing outcome: Writing a descriptive account (Workbook)	
	111	A message for the future page 10				
History		A time capsule Working with words: Homonyms Words in context: A Kid in King Arthur's Court	The passive (present simple) English is spoken in many different countries. Passive and active People in costumes greet visitors. Visitors are greeted by people in costumes.	Reading: A film review: A Kid in King Arthur's Court Listening: Listening and identifying descriptions Speaking: Asking and answering questions about films	Writing focus: Features of a film review Writing outcome: Writing a filr review (Workbook)	
	12	Be a part of history! page 10				
		The news Working with words: Adjectives with -ing Words in context:	The passive (past simple) You were invented to cook and clean. Passive questions Is English spoken in the USA? Who was the telephone invented by?	Reading: An internet forum: Who deserves a high salary? (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening and identifying opinions	Writing focus: Expressing opini Writing outcome: Writing an opinion text (Workbook)	

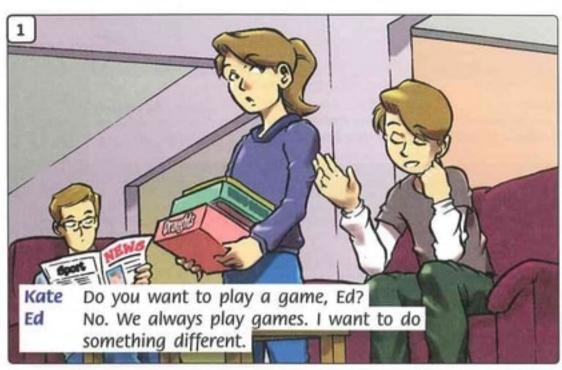
page 118

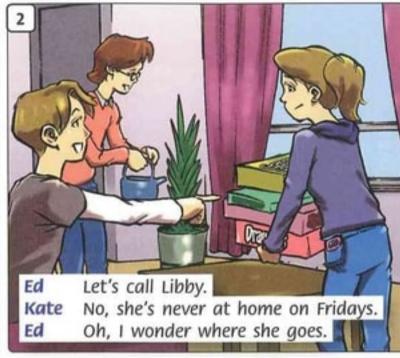
Extensive reading: fiction Treasure Island

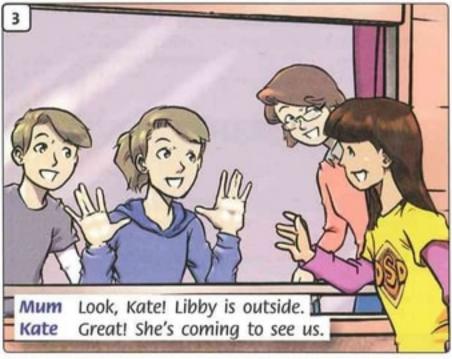
Starter Do something different!

Lesson One Story

student's answer 1 Listen and read. Who comes to visit? 🚳 👊





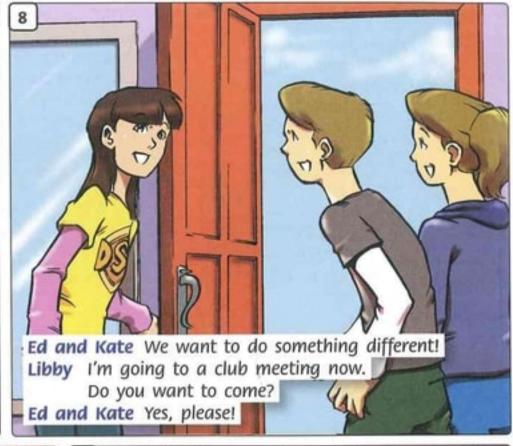


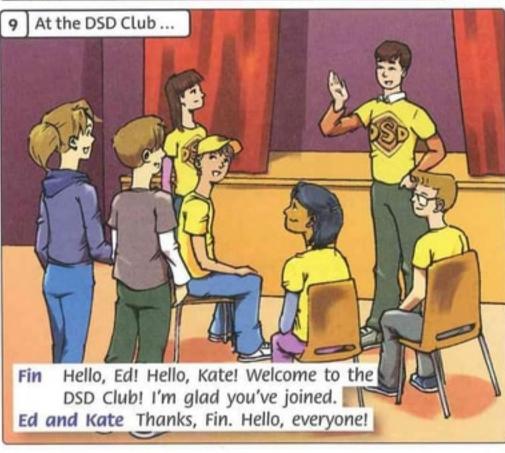


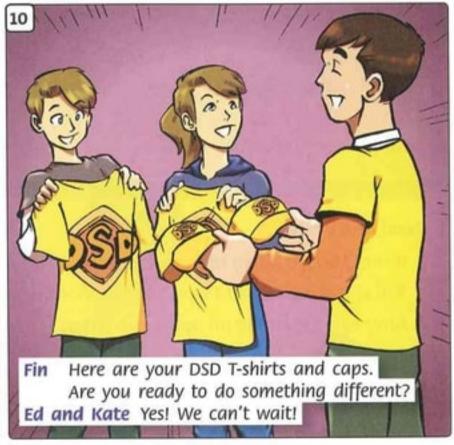












- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and write True or False.

1 Ed wants to play a game.

False

2 Libby is Ed and Kate's sister.

False

3 Libby is in a club.

True

4 Libby's brother is the club leader.

True

5 Ed and Kate want to go to the club meeting. True

6 Fin gives Ed and Kate T-shirts and bags.

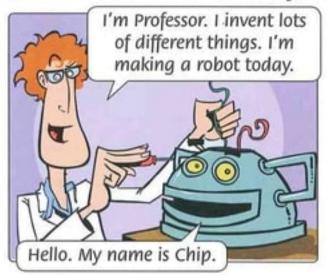
False

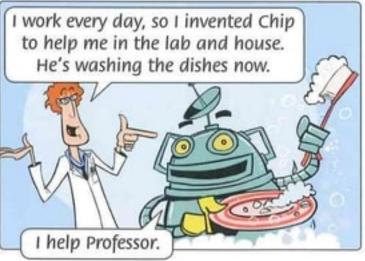
1 Listen and read. What is Professor making? 🚳 👊





A robot.







2 Read and learn.

Present simple and present continuous

Use the present simple to talk about habits and routines.

I work every day.

Use the present continuous to talk about actions happening now.

I'm making a robot today. He's washing the dishes now.

· Past simple

Use the past simple to talk about actions which started and finished in the past.

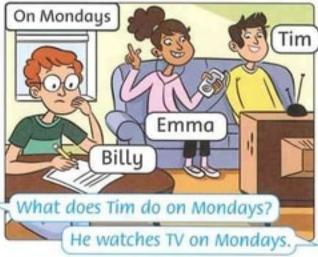
I invented Chip to help me in the house. You broke all the dishes!

3 Read and circle.

- 1 Annagoes / is going to the park every weekend.
- 3 You (watch) / watched TV on Sunday mornings.
- 5 Amy(eats) is eating an apple every day.
- 2 We(played)/ are playing football last Saturday.
- 4 Mum and Dad work / are working now.
- 6 I listen / (istened) to my new CD yesterday.

Speaking Ask and answer.

read / a book do / homework paint / pictures watch / TV play / basketball listen to / music water / the flowers wash / the car







Punctuation

We use capital letters for:

the beginning of a new sentence

This is Lucy.

names Lucy is eight.

nationalities She is British.

• proper nouns She is from London.

London is in the UK.

My birthday is in May.

We use . at the end of a sentence.

My name is Kate.

We use? at the end of a question.

How old are you?

We use ! after commands and to express surprise.

Come here!

We use : before lists.

Shopping list: bread, milk, eggs

We use, in a list of more than two things.

I like apples, oranges and cherries.

We use, and "" for direct speech.

"I'm cold," he said.

1 Rewrite the sentences with the correct punctuation.

1 mario is from madrid Mario is from Madrid.

2 my name is helen she said "My name is Helen," she said.

3 my favourite sports are football tennis and basketball My favourite sports are football, tennis and basketball.

4 is carla from italy <u>Is Carla from Italy?</u>

5 open the door Open the door!

6 are lee dan and amy from the usa Are Lee, Dan and Amy from the USA?

2 Listen and write. Sing. 🚳 03

different place Learn new fun food sport Watch Make many

Do something different!



Try a new ¹ <u>sport</u>, Learn a new fact,

Find a fun ² <u>new</u> game to play.

Learn a new skill,

³ make a new friend, Do something ⁴ different today! Chorus:

Do something different,

Have lots of 5 <u>fun</u>.

It's amazing to try something new.

Do something different,

Have lots of fun.

There are so 6 many new things to do!

Try a new ⁷ food
Read a new book,

8 <u>learn</u> some great new words to say.

⁹ <u>Watch</u> a new film,

See a new 10 place

Do something different today!

You can build it!

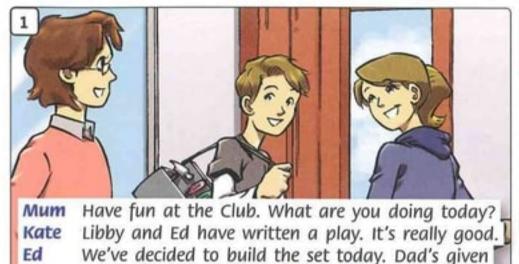
Lesson One Story

us his tools.

1 Listen and read. What is the DSD Club doing today? 🌑 04

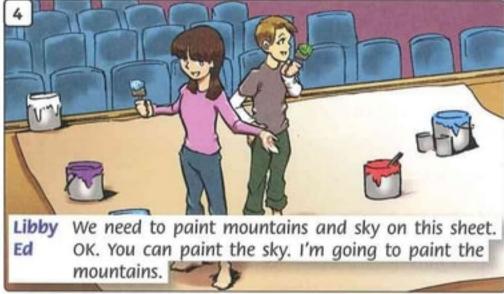


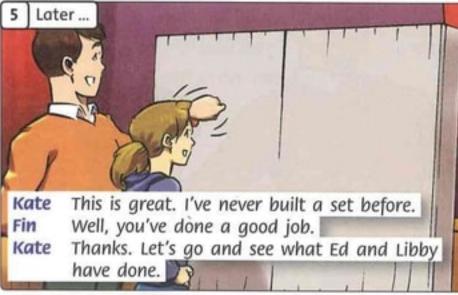
They are building a set for a play.













- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and write True or False.

1 Ed and Libby have written a story. False

3 Fin asks Kate for a sheet.

5 Kate is good at building.

False

False

2 Dad has given the children his tools.

True

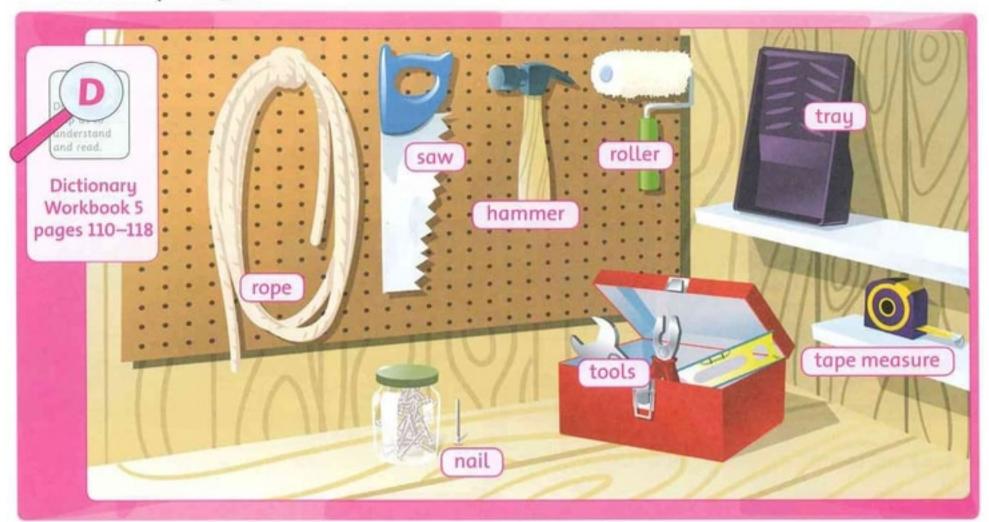
4 Libby paints the mountains.

False

6 Libby and Ed can't move.

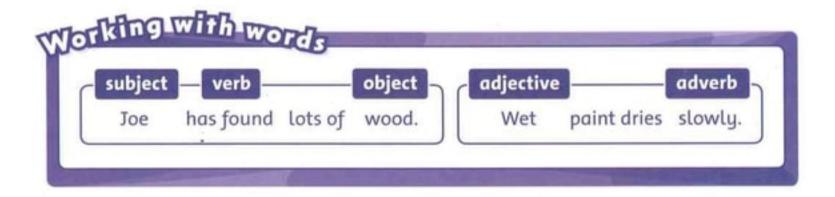
True

1 Listen and repeat. 🕙 05



2 Write the words.

- 1 Dad keeps his <u>tools</u> in a box in the garage.
- 2 You can use <u>rope</u> to pull things or to tie things together.
- 3 We used a tape measure to see how long the piece of wood was.
- 4 A nail is a small, sharp piece of metal.
- 5 You can use a hammer to hit nails.
- 6 You can use a <u>roller</u> or a paintbrush to paint walls.



3 Look at the words in bold. Write.

verb adverb object	subject
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- 1 I've written a story.
- subject
- 2 Mum made a pizza.
- _object_

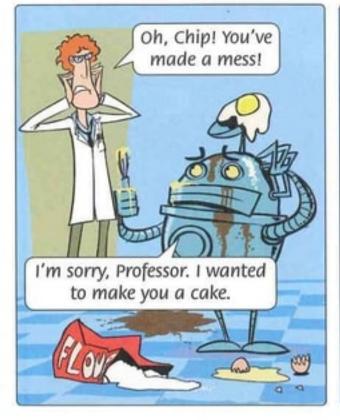
- 3 He's playing tennis.
- verb
- 4 My sister talks fast.
- adverb

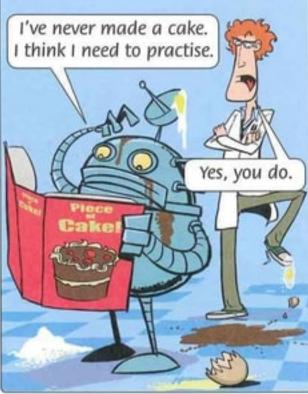
Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Listen and read. Is Chip good at cooking? No of











2 Read and learn.

No, he isn't.

Present perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about actions in the past that are still true now.

You've made a mess.

Present perfect = have / has + past participle

ever / never

Use ever to ask about what someone has done in their life up to now.

Have you ever cleaned a kitchen?

Use never to talk about what someone has not done in their life up to now.

I've never made a cake.

3 Complete the sentences. Use ever or never and the past participle. V Irregular verb list Workbook 5 page 119

(see) a giraffe? 2 Have you ever seen

1 We've never written (write) a play. 3 Carl has <u>never visited</u> (visit) Italy.

(play) volleyball? 4 Has Emma ever played

5 The children have <u>never heard</u> (hear) this story. 6 Has your dad <u>ever flown</u>

(fly) a plane?

Speaking Ask and answer.

ride / a horse climb / a mountain be / in a play swim / in the sea write / a song make / a cake

Have you ever ridden a horse?

No, I haven't. I've never ridden a horse.

1 Listen and read. What is Ben's hobby? No 07 Woodwork.

Ben has had woodwork lessons since he was eight. He goes to lessons every Tuesday and Thursday after school. He's very good at woodwork now. He's worked on this wooden table for two weeks. He's decided to give it to his mum as a present.



2 Read and learn.

since

Use the present perfect and since to talk about past actions after a certain time or date, e.g. January, last Tuesday, 2006, 4 o'clock.

Ben has had woodwork lessons since he was eight.

Use the present perfect and for to talk about past actions in a period of time, e.g. a week, 3 years, 5 hours, a month.

He's worked on this wooden table for two weeks.

3 Write since or for.

- 1 We've lived in this house for five years.
- 3 You've been here for an hour.
- 5 The children have been in the park since ten o'clock this morning.
- 2007. 2 Lisa has been at this school since
- last Monday. 4 Tony has been on holiday since
- 6 I've known my best friend for three years.

4 Write sentences about Steve. V Irregular verb list



Student's answer



- 1 (ride / a bike) Steve has ridden a bike for five years.
- 3 (use / a computer)
- 5 (live / in London)

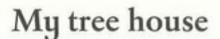
- 2 (have / English lessons)
- 4 (play / the drums)
- 6 (collect / comics)

Skills Time!

Reading

1 Look at the poem and the pictures. What do you think happens in the poem? student's answer





I've always wanted a tree house.

I think they're great places to play. My dad drew the plans for a tree house And we started to build it one day.

Dad got some boards and a tool box, Some nails and a hammer and saw. He said, "You'll need help with your tree house Because you've never built one before."

We started working together.

He watched as I hammered and sawed. He tried not to <u>laugh</u> very loudly When I nailed my coat to a board.

Soon my new tree house was ready.

It looked wonderful there on the grass. Four walls and a door and a carpet

And two windows, both with real glass.

The windows were two different sizes And the door wasn't perfectly straight. The walls were a little bit crooked

But Dad thought my tree house was great.

Dad got some rope and a ladder. He pulled the house into the tree.

My tree house looks crazy and funny But I think it is perfect for me.

Bill Robbins



3 Read again and circle.

1 Bill's dad drew the plans | boards for the tree house.

3 Dad thought the tree house was great)/ crooked.

5 The walls / (windows) were two different sizes.

2 Bill nailed his coat to a hammer /(board)

4 There was real(glass) / carpet in the windows.

6 Dad pulled the house into a(tree)/ ladder.

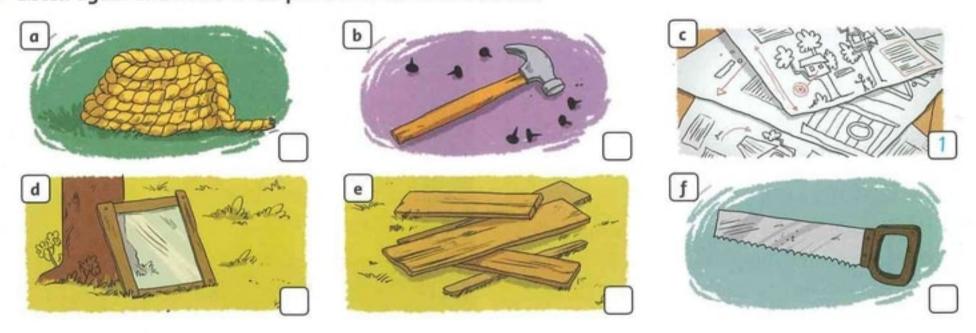
Words in context

1 Find the words in the poem to match the pictures.



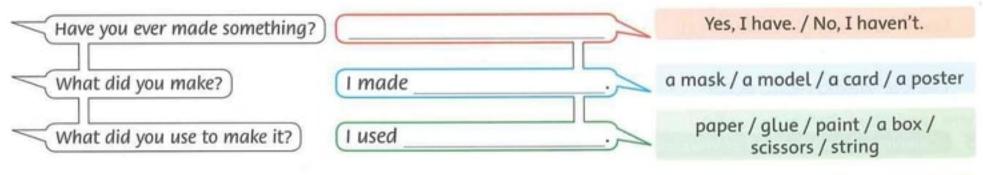
Listening

- 2 Listen. Who is talking? 🚳 👓
- 3 Listen again and number the pictures in the correct order.



Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.



13

Skills Time!

Writing

1 Look at the text. Who do you think wrote it?

2 Read.





- 1 What did the children use to make their kite?
- 2 When do they want to fly their kite?

A poem: pattern and rhythm

When we write a poem we follow a pattern: sullables

Last week we made a big kite. = 7

We had a lot of fun. = 6

My brother drew some great plans = 7

The kite looked like the sun. = 6

The syllables in red are stressed. We say the stressed syllables more strongly than the others. This gives our poem a rhythm.

4 Count the syllables. Underline the syllables that are stressed.

We found some string and paper,

Some <u>nails</u> and <u>glue</u> and <u>wood</u>. <u>5</u>

We <u>sawed</u> and <u>glued</u> and <u>ham</u>mered. 7

The kite looked really good.



Complete writing page 12 of Workbook 5.

Our kite Last week we made a big kite. We had a lot of fun. My brother drew some great plans. The kite looked like the sun. We found some string and paper, Some nails and glue and wood. We sawed and glued and hammered. The kite looked really good. We painted the kite yellow Then we left it out to dry. And soon the kite was ready. It was time for it to fly! We held on to the kite string And the kite flew, fast and high. It really looked amazing As it flew across the sky. And now, when it is windy, We can't wait to go and play. We want to fly our kite On every windy day. by Jenny Bell

String, paper, glue, nails, wood, a saw, a hammer, yellow paint.
 On every windy day.

Unit 1 Review

1 Complete the quiz.

- What is the word? saw
- Who paints the mountains on the sheet in the story? Ed
- 3 Circle the adjective and underline the adverb in this sentence. The happy children laughed loudly.

- 4 Correct the sentence. I've ever written a play. I've never written a play.
- 5
 - I've lived in this town for five years.

9

Correct the sentence. She's had piano lessons for last January.

6

- She's had piano lessons since last January.
- Who drew the plans for the tree house?

8

(noun) a large, flat piece of wood What is the word? board

- How many syllables? We held on to the kite string.
- 10 Underline the stressed syllables. We want to fly our kite.

- 2 Listen and write. Sing. 🚳 10

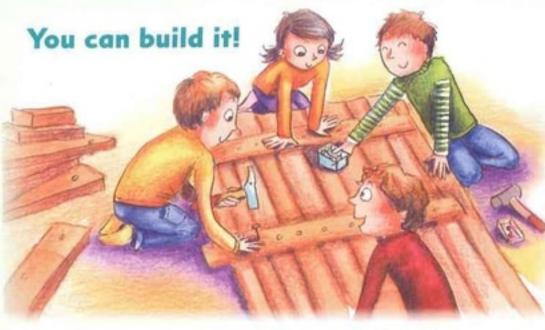
plan hammer built

Build saw

new

nails

ever





Have you 'ever built a boat? ² Build it, sail it, watch it float. Take some 3 nails and take some wood. Building new things feels so good!

Chorus:

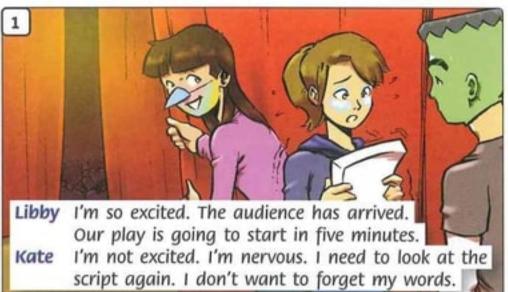
You can build it, you know how. Make a 4 plan and build it now! Building things is fun to do! Let's try building something 5 new Have you ever 6 built a kite? Take some string and tie it tight. Take a *hammer, take a * saw . It's such fun, let's build some more!

It's show time!

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. Who are the children waiting for? Why?

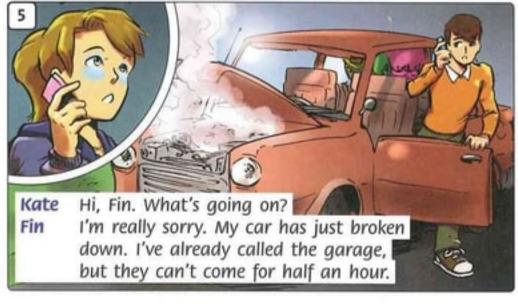
1 They are waiting for Fin. He has their costumes.













- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and write the names.

Ed Kate Libby Fin

- Libby is excited.
- 3 Ed looks really scary.
- 5 Kate talks to Fin on the phone.
- 2 Kate needs to look at the script again.
- 4 Fin has got all the costumes.
- 6 <u>Fin</u> has called the garage.

1 Listen and repeat. 🚳 12



2 Write the words.

- 1 Actors need to learn a script before they can be in a play.
- 2 I was nervous before I walked on to the stage .
- 3 Helen was a queen in the play and she had a beautiful costume.
- 4 We used a lot of <u>make-up</u> to make Ben's face look scary for the play.
- 5 Who was your favourite <u>character</u> in the play?
- 6 The audience laughed when the clown came on to the stage.

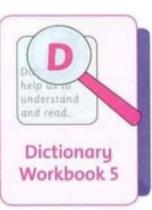
Working with words

Some words have silent letters.

We don't pronounce these letters when we say the words.

lights night straight

know knee knife



3 Listen and repeat. 🚳 13

4 Circle the silent letters.

- 1 I already know my words.
- 3 The audience sat up very straight in the scary parts!
- We saw the play last night.
- 4 Pass me aknife and fork, please.

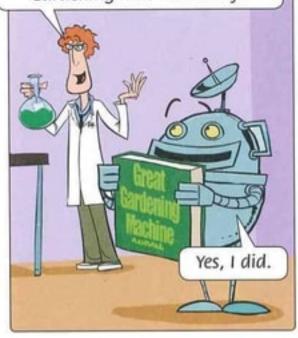
Lesson Three Grammar 1

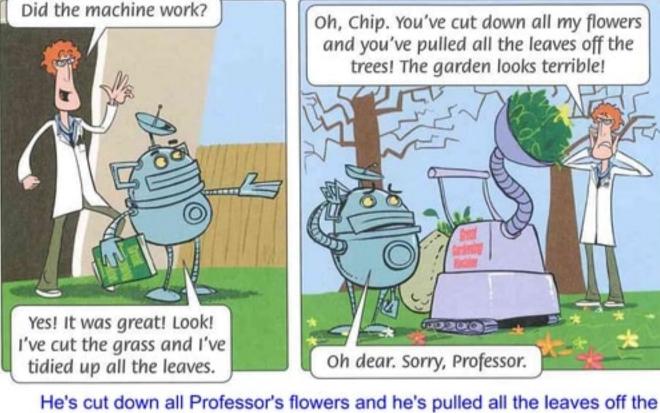
1 Listen and read. What has Chip done? N 14

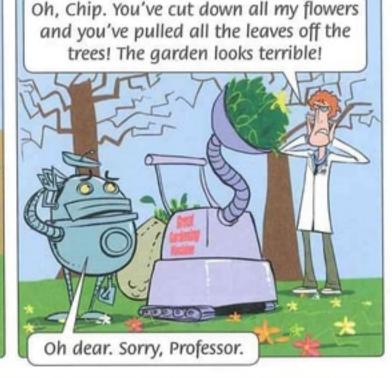




Hello, Chip. Did you use my Great Gardening Machine today?







2 Read and learn.

trees. Present perfect

Use the past simple to talk about actions that started and finished in the past.

It was great!

Past simple

Use the present perfect to talk about actions in the past that are still true now.

I've cut the grass and I've tidied up all the leaves.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect or past simple. W Irregular verb list

- 1 I haven't finished (not finish) my homework.
- 3 Lucy went
- 5 The boys played (play) football in the park yesterday.
- (live) in this house for ten years. 2 You 've lived
- (go) to the cinema three days ago. 4 We have been (be) best friends since we were six.
 - 6 Jim didn't eat (not eat) his dinner last night.

Speaking Ask and answer.

Has Lisa tidied her bedroom?

Yes, she has. She tidied her bedroom yesterday.

To do:

- tidy my bedroom
- ✓ (yesterday)
- visit my grandma
- ✓ (last Sunday)
- · do my homework
- √ (two hours ago)
- buy a new schoolbag
- · call my friend
- √ (an hour ago)
- · make my mum a birthday card
- √ (yesterday)



student's answer

1 Listen and read. What is she talking about? 🚳 15





My friends and I have written a play. We've decided to perform it for our school. I'm a good builder, so I've already built the set. Karen has just finished the costumes. I haven't learnt the script yet, so I'm a bit nervous, but I'm excited, too. I haven't been in a play before. I can't wait!

2 Read and learn.

already / yet / before / just

Use these time words with the present perfect:

I haven't learnt the script yet. I've already built the set.

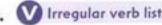
I haven't been in a play before. Karen has just finished the costumes.

Look! These time words are used in different places in the sentence.

3 Read and circle.

- 1 We've already / before seen this film.
- 3 You haven't eaten your breakfast already / (yet)
- 5 Amy hasn't met a famous person before / just.
- 2 Carl hasn't travelled by plane just / before
- 4 I've just / yet heard some exciting news.
- 6 Billy and I have already / yet washed the car.

4 Write sentences about Mike. W Irregular verb list



- 1 Mike has just made lunch.
- 2- Mike hasn't travelled to Spain before.
- 3- Mike has just gone into the garden.
- 4- Mike has already finished his homework.
- 5- Mike hasn't ridden a horse before.
- 6- Mike hasn't watered the plants yet.
- 7- Mike has already done the washing up.
- 8- Mike hasn't practiced the guitar yet.

just / make lunch travel to Spain / before just / go into the garden already / finish homework ride a horse / before water the plants / yet already / do the washing up practise the guitar / yet



Skills Time!

Reading

- 1 Look at the pictures. Who do you think the characters are? student's
- 2 Listen and read. No 16



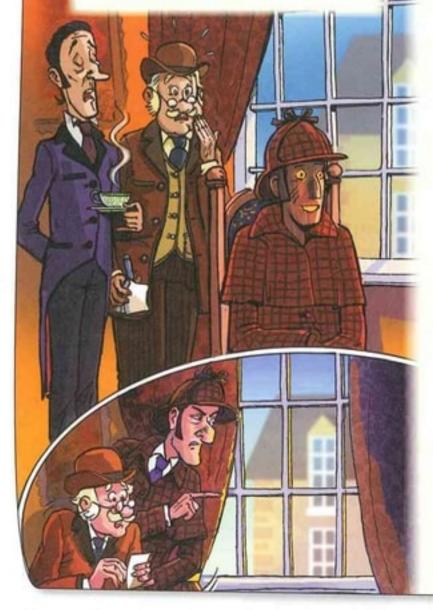
answer

The Crown Diamond

by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Characters:

Sherlock Holmes – a detective Dr Watson - Holmes's friend Billy - Holmes's servant Sebastian Moran – a criminal Sam Merton - Moran's friend



Scene 1 A room with a large window. There is a curtain across the window.

(Enter Watson and Billy.)

Watson When will Holmes be back, Billy?

Billy I don't know, sir. He's very busy. He's trying to find the Crown Diamond.

Watson Oh, yes. It was stolen in the robbery last week.

Billy That's right, sir.

(Watson pulls back the curtain. A model of Holmes is in a chair by the window.)

Watson What's this?

Billy Holmes wants people to think he is at home when he isn't.

Watson Why?

(Enter Holmes.)

Holmes Because a man is trying to attack me, Watson.

Watson Who?

Holmes Sebastian Moran. Write it down, Watson!

(A doorbell rings. Billy exits.)

Watson (Writing in his notebook) Why don't you tell the police?

Holmes Because I haven't found out where the diamond is yet. Moran stole it and a man called Sam Merton helped him.

(Enter Billy.)

True

False

Billy Sebastian Moran is here, sir.

Holmes Good! (Looks out of the window.) And Sam Merton is outside.

Watson This is dangerous. I'll stay with you, Holmes.

Holmes No, Watson. (Writes a note.) Take this note to the police. They will come and arrest Moran. But before they get here, I will find out where

the diamond is.

3 Read again and write True or False.

Holmes is looking for a diamond.

3 A man is trying to attack Watson.

5 Moran is in the street outside Holmes's house. False

2 There is a model of Watson by the window. False

True

4 Moran stole the diamond.

6 Holmes wants Watson to go to the police.

True

Words in context

1 Find the words in the play script to match the pictures.



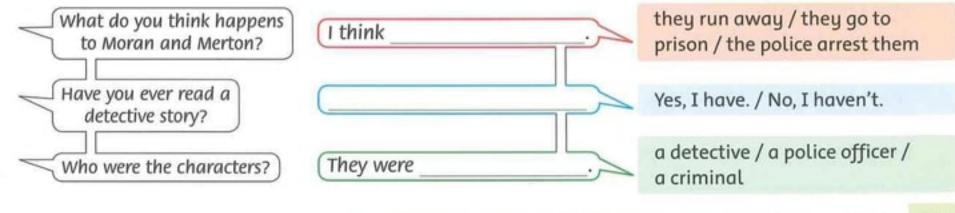
Listening

- 2 Read the play script on page 20 again. What do you think happens next?
- 3 Listen to what happens next. Were you right? 🚳 17
- 4 Listen again and number the events in the correct order.
 - Holmes shows Moran a book. Holmes takes the diamond. The police arrive. Moran enters. Holmes goes into the bedroom. Billy brings Merton in.



Speaking

5 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.



21

Skills Time!

Writing

- 1 Look at the play script. Who wrote it?
- 2 Read.

Emily Collins

The surprise party

by Emily Collins

Characters:

Katie - a 12-year-old girl Mum - Katie's mum

Dad - Katie's dad

Robbie - Katie's brother

Children - Katie's friends



3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Whose birthday is it? Katie's.
- 2 Who was in the kitchen? Katie's friends.

A play script

When we write a play script:

· we give a list of characters

Katie - a 12-year-old girl

Mum - Katie's mum

Dad - Katie's dad

Robbie - Katie's brother

Children – Katie's friends

· we describe where the scene happens

Katie's living room.

· we write stage directions in brackets

(Mum enters from the kitchen. She is talking to someone in the kitchen. She sees Katie and stops.) Scene 1 Katie's living room.

(Enter Katie.)

Where is everyone? Katie

(Dad enters, carrying shopping bags.)

Hello, Dad. What's in those bags? Katie

Dad Nothing!

Katie You've just been shopping.

No, I haven't. Dad

(Dad exits quickly. Robbie enters, holding a present.)

Katie Hello, Robbie.

(Robbie sees Katie and hides the present behind his back.)

Katie What's that?

Robbie Nothing!

(Robbie exits, quickly.)

My family is keeping a secret from me.

But what is it?

(Mum enters from the kitchen. She is talking to someone in the kitchen. She sees Katie and stops.)

Hello, Mum. Who's in the kitchen? Katie

Mum It's Robbie.

No, it isn't. I've just seen Robbie. Katie

Oh, OK. Come out, everyone. Mum

(Children enter, holding presents.)

SURPRISE! HAPPY BIRTHDAY, KATIE!

4 Match.

- 1 (Enter Mr Harris.) a
- 2 The street outside Fred and Julie's house. c

3 (Takes a photo from his pocket and shows it to Fred and Julie.) a

4 Mr Harris - a policeman Fred - a 13-year-old boy Julie – Fred's sister | b

- a Stage directions
- **b** Characters
- c Scene

Complete writing page 20 of Workbook 5.



Complete the quiz.

- What is the word? audience
- 2 Who has got the costumes in the story? Fin
- 3 Circle the two silent letters in know all the (haracters in the play.

4 Correct the sentence. I've watched a play yesterday.

5 Correct the sentence. Have you had your lunch just?

Correct the sentence. We've never been to a surprise party already. 7 Who stole the Crown Diamond?

6

Sebastian Moran.

I watched a play yesterday.

Have you just had your lunch?

We've never been to a surprise party before.

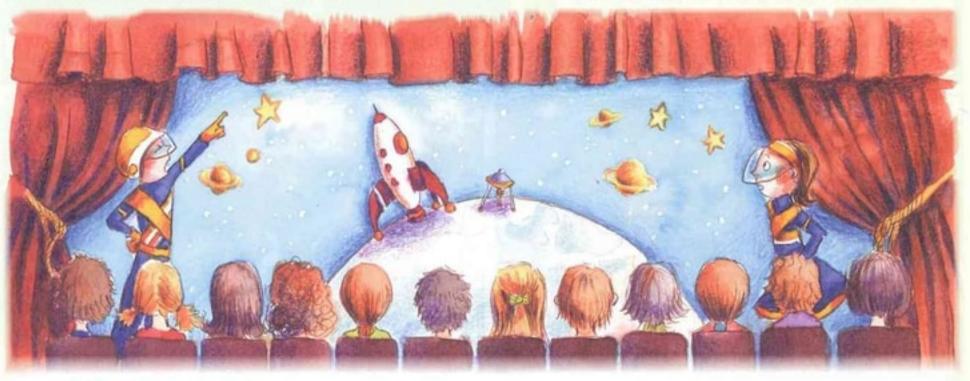
10

8

(verb) to come into a room or building What is the word? enter window) I don't know

Underline the stage direction. Amy: What are we going to do? (Sits down on the sofa.)

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing. <a>§ 18



It's show time!

- We've put on our costumes.
 - We're ready for our play.
- So we know what to say.
- We've learnt all our words now

Chorus:

- It's show time! It's show time!
- Let's all be stars tonight.
- The stage lights are so bright.
- It's show time! It's show time!
- We've put on our make-up,
 - In front of all the school!
- We're out on the stage now

Review

23

The best party ever!

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. Who designs the new costumes? 6 19



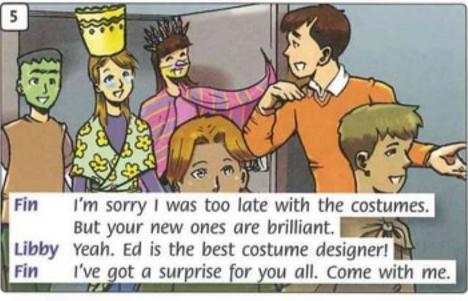
Ed designs the new costumes.













- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Do the children make new costumes? Yes

No

Yes

- 3 Is Ed's costume a sheet?
- 5 Does the audience enjoy the play?
- 2 Is Kate's crown made from a lampshade?
- 4 Are the new costumes prettier than the old ones?
- 6 Does Fin have a surprise for the children?

Yes No

Yes

1 Listen and repeat. 🚳 20



2 Read and circle.

- 1 You can use a broom/ lampshade to sweep the floor.
- 2 We used a big sack / sponge to wash the car.
- 3 Can you hang the clean clothes on the broom (washing line) please?
- 4 Mum uses a feather duster washing line to dust the furniture.
- 5 Grandma bought a colourful (ampshade) rubber gloves for the light in my bedroom.
- 6 I always wear washing lines Krubber gloves when I do the washing up.

Working with word When the verb ends in -e, remove We use the suffix -ion to change some verbs into nouns. the -e and add -ion. congratulation invention congratulate invent Dictionary decoration action decorate act Workbook 5 celebrate celebration direct direction

3 Listen and repeat. 🚳 21

4 Read and circle.

- 1 We made this banner to congratulate congratulation you on winning the race.
- 2 He got lost because he walked in the wrong direct (direction)
- 3 Let's decorate decoration the room with these balloons and streamers.
- 4 The scientist was very pleased with his new invent /(invention)

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Listen and read. What is happening in the photos?

People are wearing costumes and dancing in the street.

The Notting Hill Carnival is not as big as the carnival in Rio, but it is the largest street festival in the UK. It's as colourful as the carnival in Rio and it's the most exciting event in London every year. This year the carnival will be better than ever. There will be a competition for the best costume and there will be lots of wonderful music. Don't miss it!



2 Read and learn.

Comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives:

This year, the carnival will be better than ever.

Superlatives:

It's the largest street festival in the UK.

It's the most exciting event in London every year.

Use <u>as</u> ... <u>as</u> to show that there is no difference between two people or things.

It's as colourful as the carnival in Rio.

Use *not as* ... *as* to show that there is a difference between two people or things.

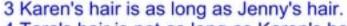
The Notting Hill Carnival is not as big as the carnival in Rio.

3 Read and circle.

- 1 Ollie is the funnier / funniest boy in the class.
- 3 My bag is big / bigger) than your bag.
- 5 Katie is *friendlier* / *friendliest* than her sister.
- 2 I think football is the better / best sport in the world.
- 4 CDs are more expensive / most expensive than books.
- 6 I think history was the more interesting (most interesting) lesson today.

4 Write sentences about the girls. Use (not) as ... as.

- 1 Jenny / old / Tara Jenny is not as old as Tara.
- 2 Jenny / old / Karen Jenny is not as old as Karen.
- 3 Karen's hair / long / Jenny's hair
- 4 Tara's hair / long / Karen's hair
- 5 Jenny / tall / Karen Jenny is not as tall as Karen.
- 6 Tara / tall / Jenny Tara is as tall as Jenny.



4 Tara's hair is not as long as Karen's hair.





1 Listen and read. Does Chip help Professor? 🚳 23



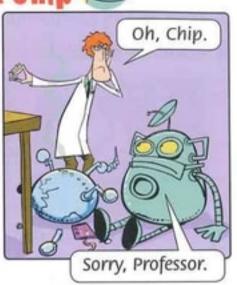
No, he doesn't.











2 Read and learn.

too / enough

Use too before adjectives to say that something is more than we need or want.

It's too dark now.

Use enough after adjectives or before nouns to say that something is as much as we need or want.

Is it bright enough now, Professor?

There isn't enough light in here.

3 Write too or enough.

- 1 I'm too tired to play tennis.
- 3 This soup is too hot for me to eat.
- 5 Katie is too young to drive a car.
- 2 We haven't got enough washing line to hang out the clothes.
- 4 This sack isn't big enough to put all the rubbish in.
- 6 We've got enough people to make a basketball team.

Speaking Talk about the pictures.

dress skirt hat trousers shoes

big small long short





Lucy's skirt is too big.

It's Picture A. Ryan's trousers are long enough.

It's Picture B.

Skills Time!

Reading

- 1 Look at the story and the pictures. What do you think happens in the story? student's answer
- 2 Listen and read. 🚳 24

Lost at the carnival

It was the sunniest day of the year. Harry and Emily were very excited because they were at the carnival with their mum and dad. Harry had a superhero costume with a long, red cape. Emily was dressed up as a pop star, with a sparkly dress and sunglasses.

Harry and Emily loved the <u>parade</u>. They waved at the floats and they looked at all the wonderful costumes and <u>masks</u>. They danced to music from the band. Just then, a crowd of <u>dancers</u> and people on <u>stilts</u> came down the street. The dancers moved between Harry and his family. Harry tried to push through the <u>crowd</u>, but the dancers moved too fast. Harry couldn't get away, so he moved down the street with the dancers.

Suddenly, Harry thought he saw a stage. He climbed onto it and looked around for his parents. But then Harry started to move. He wasn't on a stage. He was on a <u>float</u> with a lot of dancers on it. Harry picked up a <u>microphone</u>.

"Hello," he said, and his voice came through all the speakers in the street. "I'm Harry. Mum, Dad, Emily, can you hear me?"

Harry saw his mum and dad running through the crowd. "Where have you been?" they said. "And where's Emilu?"

"I don't know," said Harry. "I thought Emily was with you! ..."







3 Read again and write the words.

costumes cape stage dress float crowd

- 1 Harry's costume had a long, red cape .
- 3 Harry and Emily looked at the wonderful costumes .
- 5 Harry thought he saw a stage

- 2 Emily had a sparkly <u>dress</u>
- 4 Harry couldn't push through the crowd
- 6 Harry was on a float

Words in context

1 Find the words in the story to match the pictures.



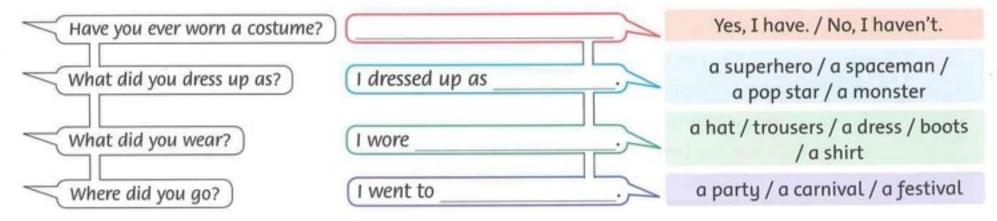
Listening

- 2 Read the story on page 28 again. What do you think happened to Emily?
- 3 Listen to what happens next. Were you right? 🚳 25
- 4 Listen again and match.
 - 1 The dancers C
 - 2 The people on stilts
 - 3 Harry
 - 4 Emily
 - 5 Emily's parents

- a were a lot taller than Emily.
- b laughed when they saw Emily.
- c were in front of Emily.
- d called Emily through the speakers.
- e shouted Harry's name.

Speaking

5 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.



29



Writing

- 1 Look at the story and the picture. What do you think happens in the story? student's answer
- 2 Read.

The costume by Robbie Turner

It was the day before the carnival. Liam was outside the costume shop. There was a wonderful firefighter costume in the window. Liam wanted the costume, but it was too late. A label on the costume said 'SOLD'.

At home, Liam made a carnival costume, but his costume wasn't as good as the costume in the shop. He hung his costume on his bedroom door and went to bed.

The next morning, Liam woke up early. He looked at his bedroom door and saw the firefighter costume from the shop. There was a note on the costume. It said 'To Liam, from Mum and Dad'.

Liam was very excited. He put on the costume and ran downstairs. He hugged his mum and dad. "You're the best parents in the world," he said.



3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Liam at the beginning of the story?
- 2 What does Liam want to buy?

1 He is outside a costume shop. 2 He wants to buy a firefighter costume.

A story: beginnings and endings

When we write the beginning of a story, we write:

- when the story takes place It was the day before the carnival.
- who / where the characters are Liam was outside the costume shop.
- what the characters are doing / thinking / feeling Liam wanted the costume, but it was too late.

When we write the ending of a story, we write:

- · what happens in the end He put on the costume and ran downstairs.
- how the characters feel Liam was very excited.

Write B (beginning) or E (ending).

- 1 Lucy was very happy. She ran home to tell her parents all about her exciting day.
- 3 It was a rainy Saturday afternoon and Billy and Kate were sitting in the living room.
- 2 Danny and his brother felt very pleased, but they decided to be more careful in future.
- 4 It was a lovely warm day. Julie was reading a book in the garden when she suddenly heard someone call her name. B

Complete writing page 28 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

(noun) a rope you hang wet clothes on for them to get dry What is the word? washing line

Who has got a surprise for the children in the story?

Circle the correct word.

The telephone was a very important invent / invention.

Correct the sentence.
The carnival is best than last year.

Correct the sentence.
London is not as big
than Rio.

Correct the sentence. These shoes are enough small for me to wear.

Those shoes are to small

for me to wear.

Who climbed on to a float? Harry

The carnival is better than last year.

(noun) special boxes that
loud music comes out of
What is the word?
speakers

London is not as big as Rio.

Write B (beginning) or E (ending).

Take was tired, but he was very pleased. The party was a big success after all.

6

Write B (beginning) or E (ending).

It was a sunny day and Claire was walking in the park. B

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing.

§ 26

Come to the carnival

Come to the carnival, join the parade.

See the princesses with beautiful crowns.

See all the children in costumes they've made.

See scary monsters and see funny clowns.

Chorus:

1 Come to the carnival, join us today.

Carnival time is the best time of year!

Everyone's happy now carnival's here.

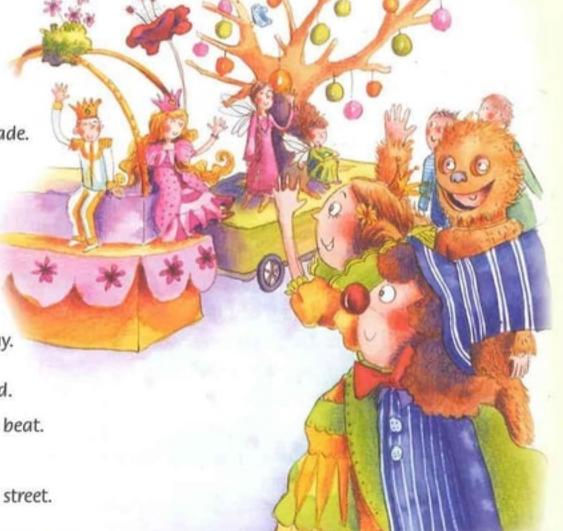
Come to the carnival, sing, dance and play.

1 Come to the carnival, move with the crowd.

Hear the bands playing and dance to the beat.

It's always busy and it's always loud.

Wave to the floats as they move down the street.



Unit 3



Extensive reading: non-fiction

- 1 Look at the pictures. What are the people doing? student's answer
- 2 Read.



national youth theatre







What is the National Youth Theatre?

The National Youth Theatre (NYT) is an organization for young people who are interested in the theatre. The organization is in London. It started in 1956. It gives young people the chance to do something exciting in their school holidays and to make great new friends from all over the UK.

How did the National Youth Theatre start?

A man called Michael Croft started the organization. Michael Croft worked at a boys' school and he organized a lot of school plays. When he left the school, a lot of the students asked him to help them to perform plays in the school holidays. Michael decided to start the National Youth Theatre so that other children in the UK could have fun in their school holidays, too.

The National Youth Theatre's first play was Shakespeare's Henry V. In those days, it was very unusual for young actors to perform Shakespeare's plays. Lots of people were interested in the idea, so there were large audiences at the performances. Soon, lots of people knew about the National Youth Theatre and the organization grew very quickly. Young people from all over the country wanted to join.

The National Youth Theatre was a big success because it gave young people the chance to show their thoughts and feelings through acting. It also helped young people to learn to work as a team, to feel confident and to communicate well with other people.

Who can join the National Youth Theatre?

All young British people, from the age of thirteen to twenty-one, can join the National Youth Theatre. About 4,500 young people apply to join the organization every year. A lot of famous British people started their careers in the National Youth Theatre.

What can you learn at the National Youth Theatre?

The National Youth Theatre teaches young people how to act. But the organization is not just for people who want to be famous actors. You can also learn to write and direct plays, work stage lights, build sets and design costumes. You can meet some of the best writers, directors and designers in the UK. The National Youth Theatre offers lessons in lots of different subjects every summer, so young people can learn new things and have fun in their school holidays. You can find out what you are good at and learn a lot of great skills to help you in the future.

000

What does the National Youth Theatre do?

The National Youth Theatre organizes lots of exciting events.

In 2006, the organization celebrated its 50th birthday. On the 10th of September, 2006, the members of the National Youth Theatre performed a show in Trafalgar Square, London. The show was on the same date as the National Youth Theatre's first play, fifty years before. The show started at midday, with a parade through the city to Trafalgar Square. Then about 1,500 young actors filled the square with lots of colourful and exciting performances. The smaller performances lasted until 8pm and then there was a final, special performance with amazing music and lights. The show was a great success.

In 2007, the NYT started a special season called *Generation ID Season*. The members of the NYT worked on plays, films and even computer programs to show what life is like for young people today.

The NYT does not only perform plays in the UK. The organization often travels to major cities in other countries to perform. The NYT has been to New York, Moscow, Paris, Berlin, Madrid and to lots of places in Holland and Norway. In 2008, the National Youth Theatre travelled to China and 25 members of the organization sang the British National Anthem to an audience of 91,000 at the Beijing Olympics. People all around the world watched their performance on television. This was a special performance because London will be the next city to hold the Olympic Games.

Members of the NYT also performed Shakespeare's play, *The Merchant of Venice*, in Beijing.



3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who can join the National Youth Theatre? All young British people aged between thirteen and twenty-one.
- 2 When did the National Youth Theatre start? In 1956.
- 3 Why did Michael Croft start the National Youth Theatre? He wanted students to have fun in their school holidays.
- 4 Why did the National Youth Theatre celebrate in 2006? It was their 50th birthday.

4 Discuss.

- 1 Do you think the National Youth Theatre is a good organization? Why (not)?
- 2 Would you like to join an organization like the National Youth Theatre? Why (not)?



Extensive reading: fiction

1 Look at the pictures. What are the people doing? How do you think they feel? student's answer



My name is Huckleberry Finn. I've had lots of exciting adventures. Interesting things happen to me all the time. This is a story about how my friend Jim and I escaped on a raft and sailed down the Mississippi river.

My friend Jim and I had to get away from some bad men. We ran away together and went to live on the island. We were happy on the island and we felt safe because no one knew we were there.

One day, I went to the town to get a few things. I wore different clothes and pretended to be someone else. Nobody knew I was Huckleberry Finn. But while I was in the town, I heard some terrible news. The bad men knew where we were hiding. They planned to come to the island and catch us that night!

I hurried back to the island to tell Jim the awful news. We needed to leave the island and we needed to leave fast. That night, when it was dark, we quickly put our things on our raft. Jim didn't say a word while we worked, but I knew he was scared.

When everything was ready, we started to sail around the island and out onto the Mississippi river. By one o'clock that morning, the island was behind us and we were out on the main river. The raft moved slowly, but we didn't see any boats behind us, so we felt safe. We forgot the fishing rod and we didn't have any food. We were in such a hurry to leave the island that we couldn't think about all these things.

We didn't want to travel during the day because people might see us. We decided to rest during the day and travel at night. When the sun started to come up, we found a good place to stop. We tied the raft up to a tree on the river bank and covered it with branches so nobody could see it. There were mountains on one side of the river and a forest on the other side. We weren't near a town, so we didn't worry about anybody finding us. We sat under a group of trees on the river bank all day and watched the rafts and the steamboats moving up and down the huge river.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 3 Why did they want to travel at night?
- 1 Why do the boys need to leave the island? 2 What did they forget to take with them on the raft?
 - 4 How did Jim make the raft better?

4 Discuss.

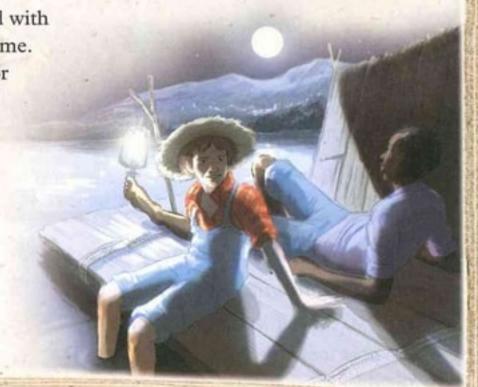
- 1 Do you think Huckleberry and Jim will stay safe?
- 2 What do you think will happen next?
- 3 Have you ever sailed on a river? Describe the experience.
- They have to get away from some bad men.
- 2- Their fishing rod.
- 3- So that people couldn't see them.
- 4- He built a little hut on the raft.

When it started to get dark, we came out from under the trees and looked around. There were no boats or rafts on the river and we couldn't see any people around. Jim decided to make our raft better, so that we could have a more comfortable journey. He took some wood from the top of the raft and he built a little hut on the raft. Now we had shelter from the sun and rain and we could keep all our things dry. Jim made a floor for the hut, too. The floor was higher than the deck of the raft, so our hut was safe from the waves. The steamboats made big waves when they passed. Jim and I built a wooden frame in the middle of our hut and filled it with ten or twelve centimetres of dirt. Now we had a safe place to build a fire when it was cold. Nobody could see the fire, because it was inside the hut.

Next, we made an extra oar, in case one of the others broke. We wanted to be ready for every emergency. Finally, we found a short stick with a fork at the top and fixed it to the deck of the raft. We could hang our lantern on the stick when we saw a steamboat coming down the river to stop the steamboat from hitting us. The rest of the time, we planned to keep our lantern in the hut, so nobody could see the light from it. We didn't want the wrong people to notice us.

At last, our raft was ready. We were very pleased with our work. It was a great raft and a cosy little home. We set sail again and travelled down the river for seven or eight hours. We made new fishing rods and caught fish for our dinner. We swam in the river to get clean and to help us to stay awake. It was strange to be out on the river at night, lying on our backs on the raft and looking up at the stars. We didn't talk much. It was quiet and peaceful. The weather was fine and the river was calm. Jim and I were safe at last.

Based on a story by Mark Twain



Our planet

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. Why do they go to the wildlife park? 6 27



They want to be on TV.

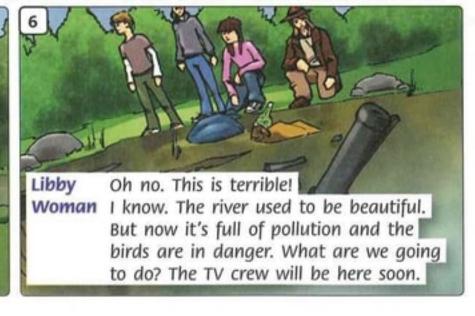












- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and write True or False.

1 The DSD Club visits a wildlife park. True

3 The park looks pretty today.

5 The river is beautiful.

False

False

2 The children don't want to be on TV.

False

4 Someone has dumped litter in the park.

True

6 The birds are in danger.

True

1 Listen and repeat. 6 28

clean up verb to make a place clean and without litter and pollution damage verb to hurt something or do something bad to it the environment noun the world around us litter noun paper and other rubbish on the ground planet noun a very large, round rock in space that goes around the sun, for example Earth or Mars pollution noun something that makes water, air or land dirty rubbish dump noun a place for people to leave rubbish wildlife noun the animals and birds living in a place

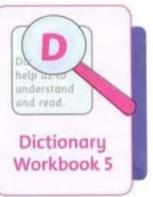
2 Write the words.

- 1 Litter and pollution can damage the environment.
- 2 The school decided to clean up the playground and make it beautiful again.
- 3 Cars and motorbikes make air pollution
- 4 You can see lots of animals and birds at the wildlife park.
- in the bin. 5 Please put your litter
- planet we live on. 6 Earth is the



Norking with words

Sometimes we put two words together to make compound nouns: wildlife park rubbish dump swimming pool police station computer room post office



- 3 Listen and repeat. 🚳 29
- Write the words. office dump park room
 - 1 We saw some amazing animals at the wildlife park.
 - 2 I sometimes do my homework in the computer
 - 3 Can you take these letters to the post office , please?
 - 4 Don't drop litter in the park. It isn't a rubbish dump

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Listen and read. Where did they go? <a> 30



Professor & Chip







2 Read and learn.

They went to the park.

• Past simple

Use the past simple to talk about actions that interrupted other actions in the past.

Some children were playing when we arrived.

• Past continuous

Use the past continuous to talk about the actions that were interrupted.

Some children were playing when we arrived.

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or the past continuous.
 - 1 We were watching (watch) TV when Dad came home.
 - 2 Steve was eating dinner when his friend called (call).
 - 3 I was sleeping (sleep) when the doorbell rang.
 - 4 The children were playing football when they broke (break) the window.
 - 5 You were talking (talk) to your friend when I met you in town.
 - 6 Emma was walking in the park when she saw (see) some boys drop some litter.

4 Speaking Ask and answer.

climb / a tree take / a photo pick up / litter buy / an ice cream

feed / the ducks

What was Emily doing when it started to rain?

She was feeding the ducks.



1 Listen and read. Has the park always looked great? <a> 31

No, it hasn't. There used to be lots of litter.

Emma Wow! The park looks great!

I know. There used to be lots of litter here, but it's Mike

all gone now.

Yes, the park used to look horrible, but the local Toby

people worked together all last weekend. They've

made it clean and beautiful again.

That's great. Now the local children have got a Mike

lovely place to play.



2 Read and learn.



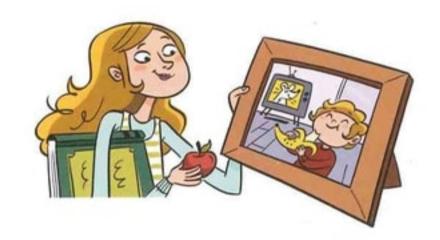
Use used to to talk about habits and situations in the past that are not true now.

There used to be lots of litter here.

The park used to look horrible.

3 Read and circle.

- 1 Clare has / used to have long hair.
- 2 She(likes)/ used to like apples.
- 3 She watches (used to)watch cartoons.
- 4 She has / (used to have short hair.
- 5 She(reads) used to read books.
- 6 She likes / used to like bananas.



4 Write sentences about Jack. Use used to.

1 (ride a bike)

Jack used to ride a bike.

2 (be short)

Jack used to be short.

3 (live in a small house)

Jack used to live in a small house.

4 (play the piano)

Jack used to play the piano.

5 (read comics)

Jack used to read comics.

6 (wear glasses)

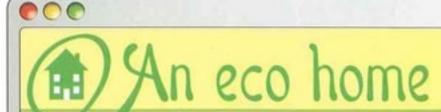
Jack used to wear glasses.



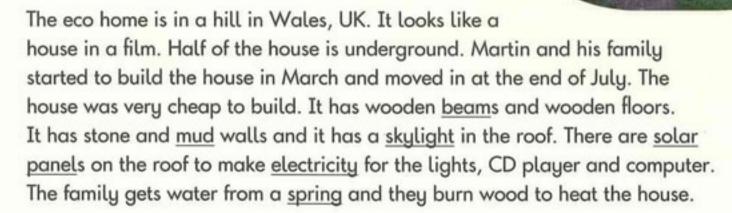
Skills Time!

Reading

- 1 Look at the pictures and the title. Who do you think lives in this house? student's answer
- 2 Listen and read. 6 32



Martin Harris and his family live in an interesting house. It's an eco home. Eco homes don't harm the environment. They use <u>alternative energy</u>. They don't use <u>fossil fuels</u> like coal or oil, so they don't use up the planet's resources or produce dangerous gases.



Martin and his wife, Lara, were working in a forest when they decided to build their eco home. They wanted somewhere to live while they were working and they wanted to save energy. They thought their old house in the town was boring because it was the same as everyone else's house. They wanted to live somewhere different and they liked the idea of living close to nature. Now they don't want to live anywhere else. Martin's family loves their home because it helps the planet and it looks amazing.

They think that eco homes are a great idea for everyone.

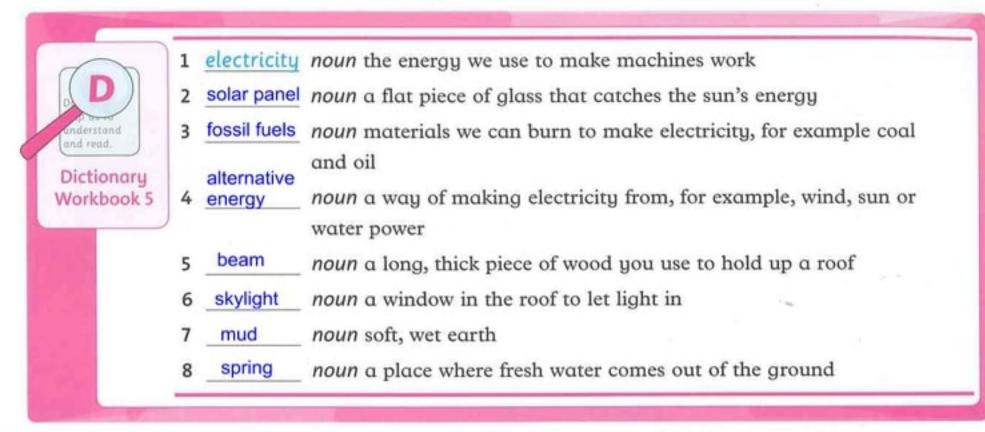


3 Read again and correct the words in bold.

- 1 Eco homes don't produce dangerous chemicals.
- Eco homes don't produce dangerous gases.
- 2 Eco homes don't use alternative fuels.
- Eco homes don't use fossil fuels.
- 3 Martin's home is in a forest in Wales.
- Martin's home is in a hill in Wales.
- 4 The house was expensive to build.
- The house was cheap to build.
- 5 The eco home has stone floors.
- The eco home has wooden floors.
- 6 The family gets wood from a spring.
- The family get water from a spring.

Words in context

1 Find the words in the text to match the definitions.



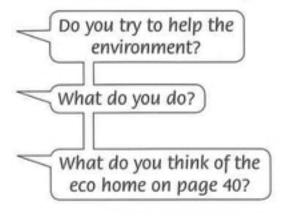
Listening

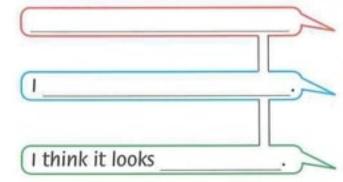
- 2 Listen. Who is talking? 6 33
- 3 Listen again and write True or False.
 - 1 Tim's friends like his house.
 - 2 Tim and his sister go out to get wood every day.
 - 3 Tim cuts wood from trees.
 - 4 Tim goes to the spring every day to get water.
 - 5 Tim's family saves rain water.
 - 6 Tim's family uses rain water to clean the house.



Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.





Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

save water / save electricity / travel by bus / pick up litter

cool / beautiful / funny / interesting / ugly

Skills Time!

Writing

- 1 Look at the text. Where do you think it is from? A web page.
- 2 Read.

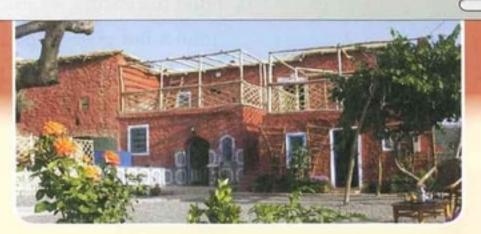




Getting back to nature

Do you want to enjoy an amazing holiday and help to protect the environment at the same time? Why not book a holiday at the Little Morocco eco hotel in Morocco?

The Little Morocco is a beautiful building. Builders used stone and mud to build the hotel. There are skylights in the roof so we save electricity. The skylights give us light in the day, so we don't use electric lights. We don't use chemicals to clean the rooms because we don't want to damage the environment.



You can walk in the mountains near the hotel and see lots of local wildlife. Enjoy a boat trip on the lake and see the amazing waterfalls, or visit the beautiful caves. Years ago, people used to live in the caves. You can still see some of the cave homes today.

At the Little Morocco hotel, you can have a great holiday and enjoy nature. Come and visit us soon.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

1 What did builders use to build the hotel?

2 What can you do on your holiday?

Making writing more fluent

We can make our writing more fluent by using compound sentences. We can make a compound sentence by using and, or, so and because to join simple sentences together.

Simple sentences: There are skylights in the roof. We save electricity.

Compound sentence: There are skylights in the roof so we save electricity.

1- Stone and mud. 2- You can walk in the mountains and see wildlife. You can enjoy a boat trip on the lake and see the waterfalls. or visit the caves.

4 Match to make compound sentences.

- 1 There was a lot of litter in the park d
- 2 It's good to use alternative energy | f
- 3 He rides his bike to work a
- 4 We grow our own vegetables C
- 5 There is a skylight in the roof | b
- 6 I love animals | e |

- a because cars pollute the environment.
- b so the house is very light in the daytime.
- c because it's healthy and cheap.
- d so we decided to pick it up.
- e so I often go to the wildlife park.
- f because it doesn't damage the environment.

1 Complete the quiz.

(noun) paper and other rubbish on the ground What is the word? litter

Why are the people worried in the story?

> Because someone has dumped litter in the wildlife park.

Circle the correct word in this sentence. You can see lots of animals and birds at the wildlife pool (park)

Correct the sentence. We was watching TV when Dad came home.

We were watching TV when Dad came home.

> (noun) a place where fresh water comes out of the ground What is the word? spring

5 Correct the sentence. I was walking to school when it was

I was walking to school when it started to rain.

9

Correct the sentence. Our street used be very quiet.

3

Our street used to be very quiet.

7 How does the Harris family heat

They burn wood in a fire.

Make a compound sentence. We took our umbrellas. It was raining.

Make a compound sentence. I was tired. I went to bed early.

We took our umbrellas because it was raining.

I was tired, so I went to bed early.

2 Listen and write. Sing. 🚳 34

wind

electricity sun

fuels planet

work

10

school

solar



Reuse and recycle

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. How do the children help? 🌑 35

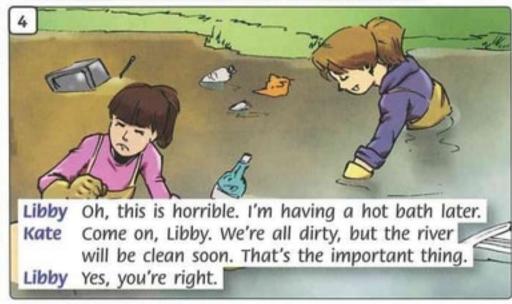


They pick up all the litter and clean up the river.













- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and write the words.

kill holds calls pick film trap

- 1 Kate calls their friends and families.
- 3 Carrier bags can trap birds.
- 5 Ed holds the bird still.

- They will pick up the litter and recycle it.
- Chemicals can kill birds and fish.
- The TV crew can't film yet.

1 Listen and repeat. 🚳 36



2 Write the words.

- 1 Dad got oil on his clothes when he was fixing the car.
- 2 My torch isn't working. I think it needs a new battery
- 3 We take all our rubbish to the recycling centre every week.
- 4 Batteries have got <u>chemicals</u> in them.
- 5 Can you take these bottles and jars to the bottle bank , please?
- 6 We put all the shopping in a <u>carrier bag</u>.

Working with words

We add the prefix re- to some verbs to make a new verb:

remove

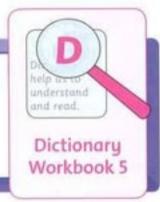
return

recycle

reuse

retell

rewrite



3 Listen and repeat. 🚳 37

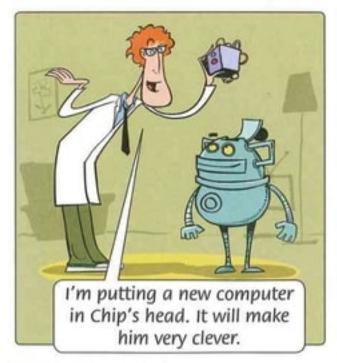
4 Read and circle.

- 1 We try to rewrite / recycle all our rubbish.
- 2 You need to return / reuse this book to the library.
- 3 Don't throw your carrier bag away. You can(reuse)/ remove it.
- 4 I want to rewrite remove my story with a new ending.

1 Listen and read. Does Professor's new computer work? 🚱 🕦











No. it doesn't.

2 Read and learn.

will / won't

Use will and won't to make predictions about the future.

Now Chip will know how to do everything and he won't make mistakes.

Look! 'll = will won't = will not

3 Complete the sentences. Use will or won't.

- 1 We will take (take) our rubbish to the recycling centre next Thursday.
- won't come (not come) to the party because he is on holiday. 2 Jake
- 3 More people will live (live) in eco homes in 50 years.
- 4 Dad won't talk (not walk) to work today because it's raining.
- 5 I will visit (visit) Paris one day.
- 6 The children won't drop (not drop) litter in the park.

4 Speaking Ask and answer.

drive a car ride a bike work in a shop work in a school read comics read books play the piano play the guitar

Will Karen drive a car when she's 24?

No, she won't. She'll ride a bike.



1 Listen and read. Where are they going? <a> 39



Jack What are you doing this afternoon?

Ellie Dad and I are taking all our rubbish to the recycling centre.

Jack Can my sister and I come with you? We've got lots of rubbish, too.

Ellie Sure. We're leaving at two o'clock. Let's meet outside your house.



They are going to the recycling centre.

2 Read and learn.



Use the present continuous to talk about future plans and arrangements.

Dad and I are taking all our rubbish to the recycling centre.

We're leaving at two o'clock.

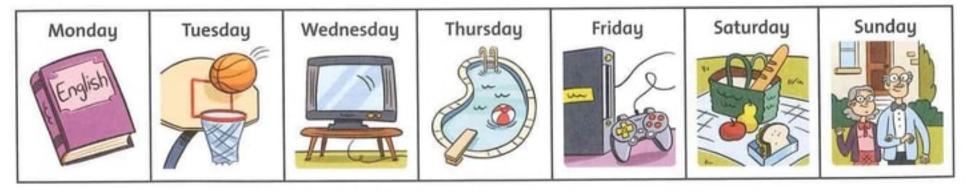
3 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous.

- 1 Harry isn't visiting (not visit) his grandparents on Monday. He's having (have) a guitar lesson.
- 2 Harry isn't doing (not do) his homework on Tuesday. (play) tennis with Gary. He 's playing
- 3 Harry isn't cooking (not cook) dinner on Wednesday. He 's cleaning (clean) his room.
- 4 Harry isn't having (not have) a guitar lesson on Thursday. (cook) dinner. He 's cooking

Monday	have a guitar lesson
Tuesday	play tennis with Gary
Wednesday	clean my room
Thursday	cook dinner
Friday	
Saturday	

4 Write about Sally's plans for next week. Use the present continuous.

have / an English lesson play / basketball have / a picnic visit / her grandparents play / computer games go / swimming watch / TV



- 1 She's having an English lesson on Monday.
- 2 She's playing basketball on Tuesday.
- 3 She's watching TV on Wednesday.
- 4 She's going swimming on Thursday.
- 5 She's playing computer games on Friday.
- 6 She's having a picnic on Saturday.
- 7 She's visiting her grandparents on Sunday.

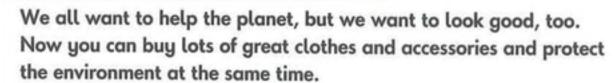
Skills Time!

Reading

- 1 Look at the article. What do you think it is about? student's answer
 - a) how to recycle
- b) making new products from recycled rubbish
- c) collecting rubbish

2 Listen and read. 6 40

As good as new



Would you like some new shoes? They're colourful, fashionable and guess what! They used to be <u>car tyres!</u> It's easy for scientists to recycle car tyres and use the rubber to make new things.

Do you like this fun bag? It's bright and trendy, but can you guess what people made it with? Have a look .

this bag used to be old juice cartons!

This colourful T-shirt used to be plastic bottles. It takes five large plastic bottles to make one large T-shirt. You can buy baseball caps that used to be plastic bottles too!

Guess what! These beautiful <u>bracelet</u>s used to be old newspapers, comics and bus tickets.

Next time you are out shopping, see how many recycled items you can find. Or why not try making something new from your old rubbish? You can make greetings cards from old paper, magazines or paper bags. You can make book covers from old carrier bags, posters, maps or even clothes. You can save wrapping paper, gift boxes and ribbons and use them again.

We want to hear about your ideas too, so we're having a competition. What can you make with your rubbish? Send us an email with a photo. We'll send a cool As good as new T-shirt to the ten readers with the best ideas and we'll print your photos in our next magazine.



3 Read again and write True or False.

1 The shoes used to be car tyres.2 It's difficult for scientists to recycle car tyres.

3 The bag used to be milk cartons.

4 It takes one large bottle to make five large T-shirts.

5 You can make greetings cards from magazines.

6 The prize for the competition is a T-shirt.

True

False False

False

True

True

Words in context

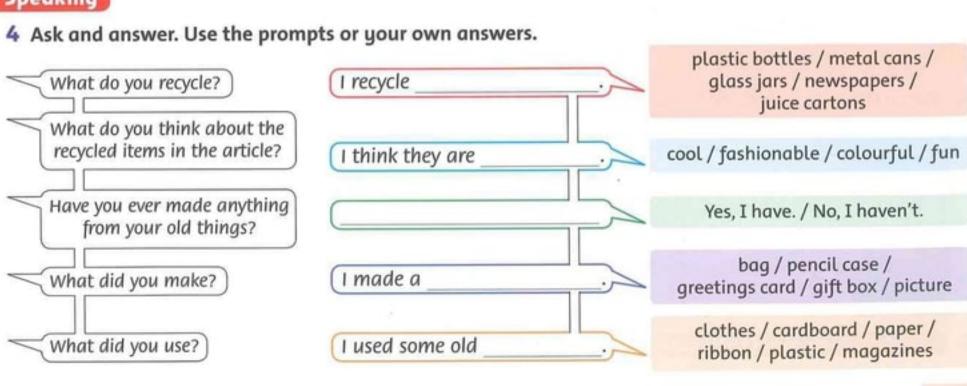
1 Find the words in the article to match the pictures.



Listening

- 2 Listen. What did the children make? 🚳 41
- 3 Listen again and number the events in the correct order.
 - The children sold pencil cases to their friends.
 - The children sent their pencil cases to the magazine.
 - The magazine sent the children two T-shirts.
 - 1 The children read about the competition in a magazine.
 - The children made pencil cases from old jeans.

Speaking



Skills Time!

Writing

- 1 Look at the text. Where do you think it is from? A leaflet about recycling.
- 2 Read.





Give your rubbish a new home



Recycling is a great idea, but before you throw your rubbish into a recycling bin, stop and think. There are lots of other things you can do with your rubbish.

- How about giving your old books, toys or clothes to a charity? The charity will sell your old things to make money, or will give them to children who need them.
- Why not take old boxes, plastic bags, wrapping paper, greetings cards and ribbons to a local school? Teachers will use them for art and craft lessons.
- What about taking old boxes and newspapers to pet shops? They will use them to make beds for the animals.
- Why not take old magazines to a local doctor's surgery? They will put the magazines in the waiting room for patients to read.
- Some supermarkets recycle plastic bags, so you can return your carrier bags to them.

Your rubbish is useful to other people. Find a new home for your old things and help your town.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where can you take your old toys? To a charity.
- 2 Where can you take your old newspapers? To pet shops.

Suggestions and reasons

We use these phrases to make suggestions:

Why not ...? How about ...? What about ...?

When we make a suggestion, we give a reason for the suggestion. Why not take old magazines to a local doctor's surgery? They will put the magazines in the waiting room for patients to read.

4 Match the suggestions and reasons.

- 1 How about using rain water to clean the house? | b |
- 2 Why not visit the wildlife park? C
- 3 What about making book covers from old posters? d
- 4 Why not put solar panels on the roof? | e |
- 5 How about growing your own food? a

- a It will save you a lot of money at the supermarket.
- b You will save lots of water.
- c You will see lots of amazing animals.
- d They will look great and they will keep your books clean.
- e They will catch the sun's energy.

Complete writing page 44 of Workbook 5



1 Complete the quiz.

(noun) a thin plastic bag you use to carry shopping What is the word? carrier bag

Why can't the bird fly in the story?

Circle the correct word in this sentence.
I've forgotten my bag, so I need to
return remove home to get it.

It's trapped.

2

Correct the sentence.

I think lots of people are living in eco homes in

Correct the sentence. Liam will meeting his friend at two o'clock.

at two o'clock.

iam is meeting his friend

Do you think it will rain tomorrow?

Do you think it is

raining tomorrow?

Correct the sentence.

6

What is the prize for the As good as new competition?

I think lots of people will live in eco homes in the future.

4

(noun) a long, thin piece of shiny material that you can tie around a present What is the word?

Write 5 (suggestion)
or R (reason).
This will help save the planet.

Write 5 (suggestion)
or R (reason).

A t-shirt.

Why not recycle your rubbish?

ribbon

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing. <a>§ 42

Reuse and recycle

1 Bottles and boxes and ribbons and jars.

Recycle your rubbish and make something new.

Old books and magazines, tyres from cars.

There are so many great things you can do.

Chorus:

Reuse and recycle, it's easy to do.

You'll help save the planet and have lots of fun!

Reuse and recycle, come on everyone!

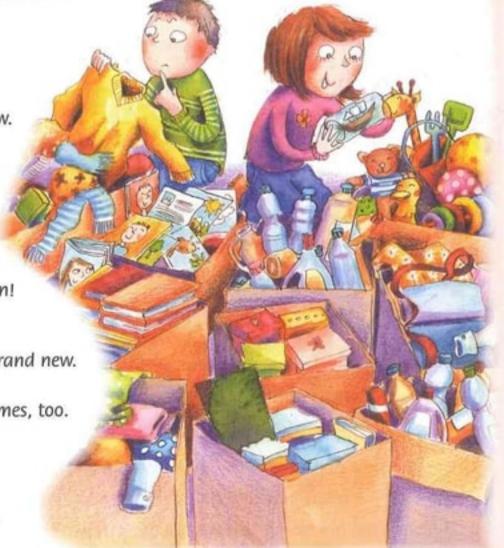
Let's use something old to make something brand new.

1 Keep your old clothes and your books and games, too.

Recycle your rubbish, don't throw it away.

Perhaps you can use it a different way.

Friends will be happy to swap them with you.



Crazy about wildlife!

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What is the TV programme about? <a> 43



It's about how the children helped clean up the wildlife park.













- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and circle.
 - 1 The children don't want the TV crew to film the river aquarium yet.
 - 2 The TV crew are going to make a different clean up (programme.)
 - 3 The children are going to take all the litter to the reptile house (recycling centre.)
 - 4 Ed is going to visit the park next month / (weekend.)

1 Listen and repeat. 🚳 44



Write the words.

1 You can see lots of birds here.

3 You can have lunch here.

5 There are lots of fish here.

aviary

picnic area

aguarium

2 Penguins swim in this.

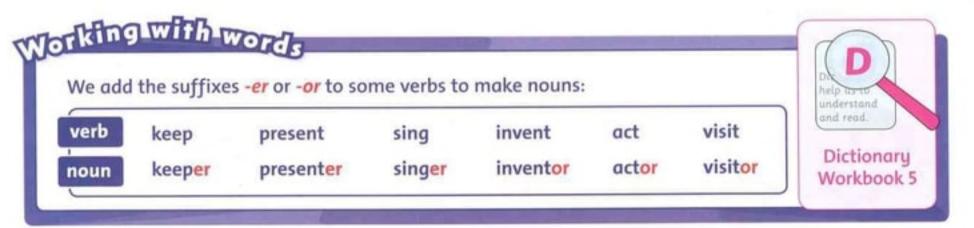
4 You can see snakes and lizards here.

6 You can buy postcards and T-shirts here.

aquarium

reptile house

gift shop



3 Listen and repeat. 🚳 45

4 Write.

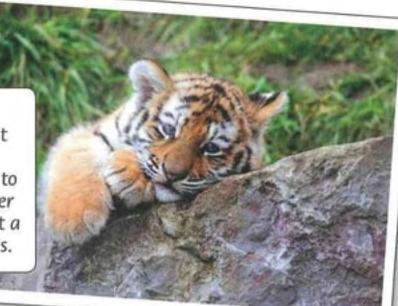
- 1 Let's help the park keeper (keep) to clean up the litter.
- 2 I'm going to invent (invent) a recycling machine.
- 3 Welcome to the wildlife park. You're our first visitor (visit) today.
- 4 I want to present (present) a TV show when I'm older.

1 Listen and read. What are they going to do? 6 46





The classes in my school are going to adopt wild animals. The animals aren't going to live in our houses. They are going to stay in the zoo. We are going to give some money to the zoo to look after the animals. My class is going to adopt a tiger, because they're beautiful animals.



2 Read and learn.

The classes are going to adopt wild animals. The boy's class is going to adopt a tiger.

going to

Use going to to talk about future plans or intentions.

My class is going to adopt a tiger. The animals aren't going to live in our houses.

3 Complete the sentences. Use going to.

- 1 We are going to visit (visit) our cousins this weekend.
- 2 Harry isn't going to watch (not watch) a film tonight.
- 3 Mum and Dad <u>aren't going to take</u> (not take) us to the zoo on Saturday.
- 4 I 'm going to buy (buy) a new CD tomorrow.
- 5 Katie isn't going to clean (not clean) her room this evening.
- 6 You are going to have (have) lots of fun at the party tomorrow.

Write sentences about Ellie and Carl. Use going to.

help their mum have a piano lesson

send some emails visit a wildlife park

watch a film play basketball



Saturday



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



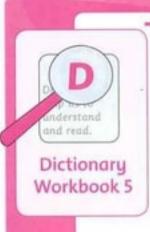
Friday

1 Ellie and Carl are going to visit a wildlife park on Saturday.

- 2 Ellie is going to have a piano lesson on Monday.
- 3 Ellie and Carl are going to help their mum on Tuesday.
- 4 Carl is going to play basketball on Wednesday.
- 5 Ellie and Carl are going to watch a film on Thursday.
- 6 Ellie is going to send some emails on Friday.

Words in context

1 Find the words in the article to match the definitions.



- 1 extinct adj If a type of animal becomes this, all the animals die so there are no more.
- 2 species noun a type of animal, bird or plant

3endangeredadj If a type of animal, bird or plant is this, it is disappearing and in danger of becoming extinct.

- 4 prevent verb to stop something from happening
- 5 wild adj If an animal is this, it lives in nature, not in a zoo or a wildlife park.
- 6 population noun how many of a type of animal there are in the world
- 7 <u>circus</u> noun a show that a group of people does in a big tent, sometimes with animals
- 8 threat noun a danger to something, for example to a type of animal

Listening

- 2 Listen. What are the men talking about? 🚳 49
- 3 Listen again and complete.



Name: Giant Panda

Type of animal: mammal

Size: 150-1180 centimetres long

Weight: 80-151 kilograms

Lives: hills and 2

Threat: loss of habitat



Name: Great Green Macaw

Tupe of animal: 3

Size: 85–90 centimetres long

Weight: 4 kilogram

Lives: rainforests

Threat: loss of habitat



Name: Southern Bluefin Tuna

Type of animal: fish

Size: up to 5 centimetres

long

Weight: up to 910 kilograms

Lives: 6

Threat: fishing

Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.

What's your favourite animal?

What does your favourite animal look like?

Where does it live?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
gorilla / parrot / panda

big / small / (black and white) / four legs / a (big) (body) / wings

rainforests / mountains / the jungle

1 Complete the quiz.

(noun) a building in a zoo where you can see fish and other water animals What is the word?

Where do the children take all the litter in the story?

To the recycling centre.

2

aquarium

4 Complete the sentence with going to.

Mum is at the supermarket. She (buy) some food.

is going to buy

(noun) a type of animal, bird or plant What is the word?

species

5 Complete the sentence with going to. The boys are in the garden. They (play) tennis.

are going to play

- 2 They can do tricks and
- 1 Dolphins are very clever

Complete the sentence with going to. You are very tired. You

(fall) asleep.

are going to fall

6

When did Bobby arrive at London Zoo?

2003

10

Order the sentences.

- Penguins are very large birds.
- 2 Some penguins are over 100 centimetres tall.

2 Listen and write. Sing. So



pandas sing

take

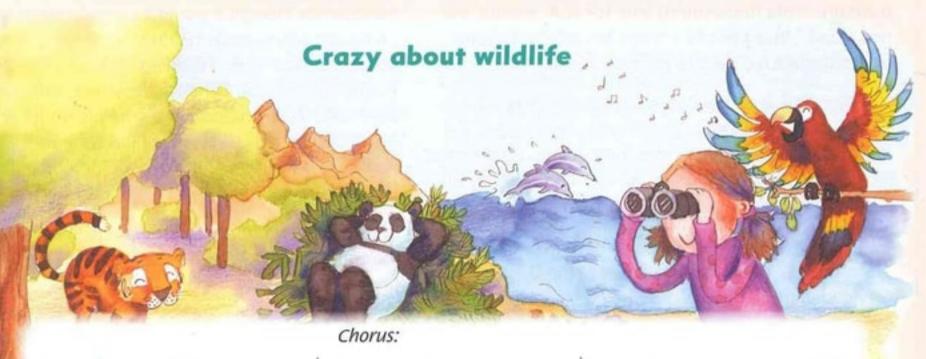
going

jungle

wildlife

I'll

species



I'm 'going to visit forests

To see tigers hunt and run.

Then 2 go to the mountains

To see 3 in the sun. I'm crazy about 4 !

All 5 , big and small.

I think they're just amazing

And I want to see them all!

I'm going to 6 a boat trip

To see dolphins swim and play

And when I'm in the 7

I'll hear parrots 8 all day.

Review Unit 6



Extensive reading: non-fiction

1 Look at the pictures and the title. Where are the Trash People?

student's answer

2 Read.



They say that one man's trash is another man's treasure. This is certainly true for H.A. Schult. He has used other people's trash to make a famous art sculpture for people all over the world to enjoy.

H.A. Schult is a German artist. He is 63 years old. Schult always wanted to be an artist. He started drawing pictures when he was very young. By the time he was six years old, he was an excellent painter. His parents found an art teacher for him so that he could learn more about different kinds of art.

From 1958 to 1961, Schult studied at the Düsseldorf Art Academy. He became interested in making art from rubbish. In 1969, he covered a street in Munich with rubbish and paper to make a huge work of art. In 1976, he filled St. Mark's Square in Venice with old newspapers during the night. When people saw the newspapers in the morning, they were very surprised. Some people thought Schult was making a mess, but other people realized that he was using rubbish to make something different and wonderful.

Schult moved to New York, USA in the 1970s because he thought it would be a good place to work on his art. Many modern artists have started their careers in New York, including Jackson Pollock. Pollock was one of Schult's favourite artists. Schult continued to use rubbish to create his works of art. In 1983, he used old copies of the New York Times newspaper to create a paper river through part of the city.

Later, Schult returned to Germany to live and work in Cologne. In the 1990s, he began to work on a huge project. He visited a rubbish dump in Cologne and paid €41,000 for lots of old cans, computer parts, used plastic and all kinds of other rubbish. Next, Schult worked with 30 assistants to clean all the rubbish. Then, they used the rubbish to create 1,000 life-size sculptures of people. It took them six months to complete the project. Schult called the sculptures *Trash People*.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 When did Schult make the Trash People?
- 3 Where did the Trash People stand last?

4 Discuss.

- 1 Do you like the Trash People? Why (not)?
- 2 Have you ever used rubbish to make something?
- 3 Have you ever seen a famous work of art? How did it make you feel?

- 2 What did Schult use to make his sculptures?
- 4 What does Schult want people to do?
 - 3) 1- In the 1990's
 - 2- Rubbish, such as computer parts, used plastic and old
 - 3- He wants people to think about how much rubbish they create.



The Trash People attracted lots of visitors in every country. For example, when they visited Brussels, one million people came to see them. During their eight-day stay in Rome, in March 2007, two million visitors came to walk along the lines of Trash People. A visit from the Trash People brought a lot of money to a city, because tourists travelled to see the

and shops.

The Trash People made their last journey in 2008. They visited the Antarctic and stood in the ice and snow. Then, their long tour of the world was finally over. Schult divided up the sculptures and gave them to three different cities in Germany.

sculptures and they spent money in the city's hotels

Schult hopes that the Trash People will send an important message to the world. He wants people to think about how much rubbish we create. "We live in trash times," he says. It's important to remember that not all rubbish becomes art. Most rubbish ends up in rubbish dumps or landfills and it damages our environment. Schult wants people to create less rubbish and help protect the environment.

Schult showed his sculptures in Germany first. He placed them at the Amphitheatre of Xanten. The Trash People stood in rows, like an army of soldiers. The sculptures were very popular and Schult wanted to give more people the chance to see them. He decided to send the Trash People on a tour around the world. Between 1996 and 2008, the Trash People stood in parks in New York City, in front of the Pyramids at Giza and along the Great Wall of China. They visited Moscow's Red Square, Rome's Piazza del Popolo and La Grande Arche de la Défense in Paris. The Trash People don't look like rubbish. They are actually wonderful to look at and it is amazing to see them standing in front of ancient buildings, or next to world landmarks.

Over the years, Schult sold half of the Trash People and replaced them with new ones. The sculptures sold for €6,000 each. "Doctors and dentists like to put them in their waiting rooms," Schult said. The money from the sculptures paid for the Trash People's journey around the world. Their journey lasted for twelve years. Luckily the figures are very strong, so they could survive lots of journeys and they could stand outside in all kinds of weather. They stood in very hot, dry temperatures in the desert during their visit to Egypt in 2002. They stood in very salty air in the underground salt mines in Gorleben, Germany. In 2008, the Trash People visited the Antarctic, so they experienced very cold temperatures, too. Of course, Schult sometimes had to repair the Trash People. He often had to clean the sculptures, too. "You should have seen them when they got back from the desert," Schult says. "There was sand all over them!"

Call an ambulance!

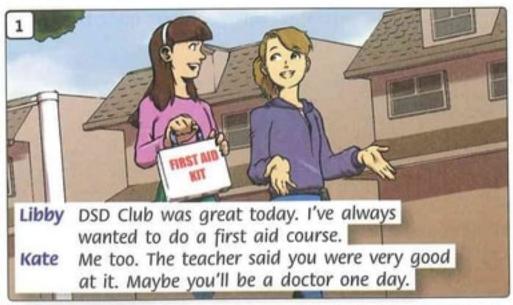
Lesson One Story

Libby is helping a man. Kate is calling an

1 Listen and read. What are the children doing in picture 5? 🚳 51



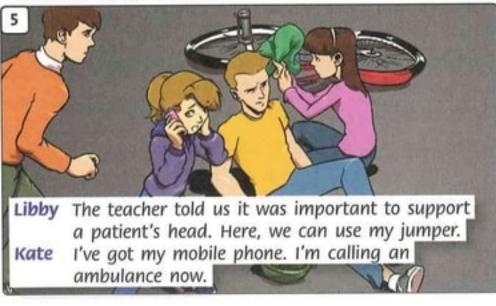
ambulance.

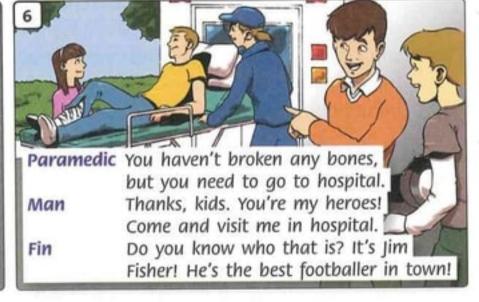












- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and write the words.

ambulance Libby hospital course

- 1 The children have just done a first aid course.
- 3 Kate calls an ambulance .

- Libby was very good at first aid.
- 4 The man is going to hospital

1 Listen and repeat. 🚳 52





Write the words.

noun a hole in your skin, where you have hurt yourself cut noun a place where your skin is purple, blue or green, where you have hurt yourself 2 bruise noun a box with plasters and bandages in it, to help you when you hurt yourself first aid kit 3 burn noun a place where fire or heat has hurt your skin sling noun a piece of material you tie around your neck to hold your arm when you hurt it 5 patient



3 Listen and repeat. 🚳 53

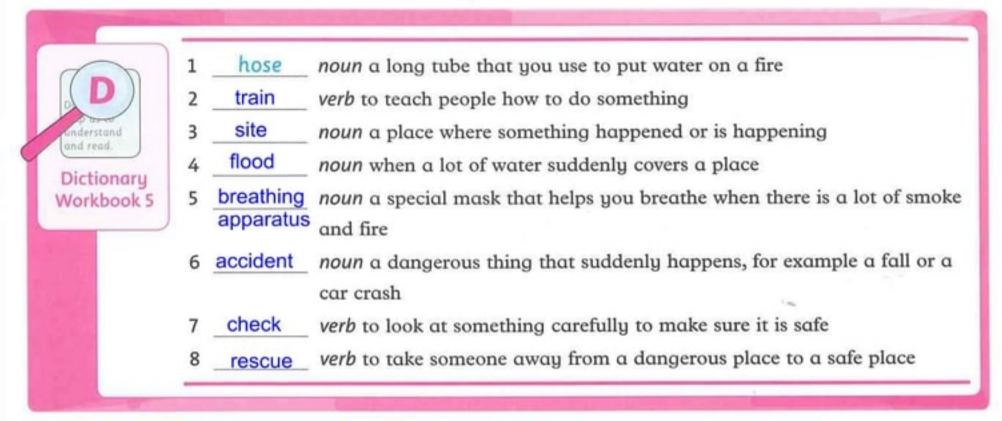


4 Read and circle.

- 1 Please pick on /up your clothes from the floor. 2 He put down / up the box because it was very heavy.
- 3 Please put on /(away)your toys now.
- 4 We put(on) / down sun cream so we don't get sunburn.

Words in context

1 Find the words in the website to match the definitions.



Listening

2 Listen. Why has the lady made the phone call? <a>§ 57

3 Listen again and complete.

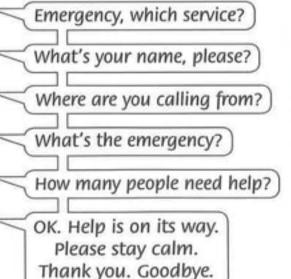


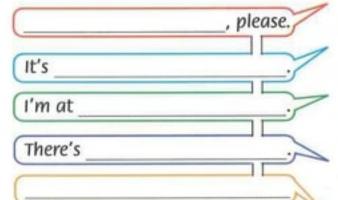
Emergency service needed: 1 ambulance Caller's name: Address of emergency: Type of emergency: Vehicles: Number of people:

Roberts 51.3 Street accident two 5 , one motorbike

Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.





Police / Fire / Ambulance

(your name)

(your home address / your school address)

a fire / a flood / an accident / a robbery

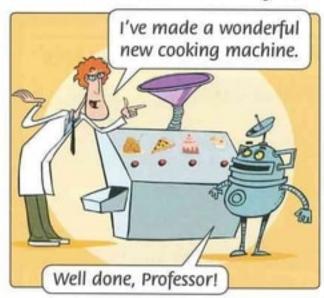
One. / Two. / Three. / Four. / I don't know. / I'm not sure.

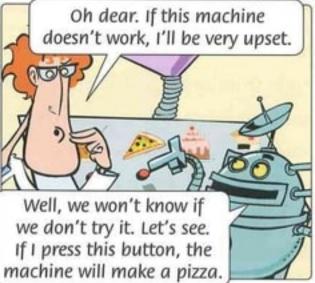
Lesson Three Grammar 1

Listen and read. Does Professor's machine work? 60 62











2 Read and learn.

No, it doesn't.

First conditional

Use the first conditional to talk about things that might happen in the future.

If I press this button, the machine will make a pizza.

Look!

If this machine doesn't work, I'll be very upset. I'll be very upset if this machine doesn't work.

3 Read and tick.

- 1 If you don't do your homework, your teacher is angry. your teacher will be angry.
- 3 If the team practise a lot, they win the football match. they'll win the football match.
- 5 If Billy has enough money, he buys a new CD. he'll buy a new CD.

- 2 Mum will be happy if we cook dinner. we'll cook dinner.
- 4 We will be late for school if we don't hurry. we won't hurry.
- 6 You won't be healthy if you don't eat lots of vegetables. you won't eat lots of vegetables.







Speaking Match. Ask and answer.

get up early tomorrow morning it's sunny next weekend have lots of homework tonight Mum goes to the supermarket tomorrow Grandma visits on Sunday

What will Emily do tomorrow morning?



make her a cake help her with the shopping make breakfast for Mum and Dad not watch TV go to the beach with friends

If Emily gets up early tomorrow morning, she'll make breakfast for her mum and dad. Complete the quiz.

(noun) the different foods you cook together to make a dish What is the word?

ingredients

2 children buy for Jim

Circle the correct word in this sentence. What time do you usually get on /(up) in the morning?

Grapes and a book.

(be) cold.

Complete the sentence. If you don't wear a jacket, you will be

Complete the sentence. Mum will be angry if we don't tidy (not tidy) our bedrooms.

Complete the sentence. The boys won't play(not play) football if it rains.

Why do we need to eat dairy products?

Because they're full of calcium, which is good for our bones and teeth.

8 (noun) the types of food that you eat most often What is the word?

diet

Tick the sentence that describes how the person felt.

9

I was very glad that my family enjoyed the meal.

> We had dinner very late that night because I made so many mistakes!

10

Tick the sentence that describes what the person learnt.

Now I know the difference

It tasted horrible. I felt so silly!

2 Listen and write. Sing. <a>§ 66



eating vegetables sweet

6

Fruit

energy

vitamins

will



Unit 8

Skills-Time!

Reading

- 1 Look at the text. Where do you think it is from? student's answer
- 2 Listen and read. N 72

Just breathe

The movement of your blood through your heart and around your body is called circulation. The <u>process</u> of circulation is fast! It takes less than a minute to pump blood to every part of your body.

- When you breathe in, oxygen goes into your lungs.
- Blood from your lungs fills with oxygen and moves into the left side of your heart.
- 3 The left side of your <u>heart</u> pumps the blood with oxygen in it out through tubes called arteries. Arteries carry blood away from your heart to your body.
- Your body takes the oxygen out of the blood and uses it to stay healthy and strong. We need oxygen for everything we do: moving, growing, speaking and thinking. If we do not have oxygen, we cannot live.
- When your body uses the oxygen from your blood, it makes carbon dioxide. Your body doesn't need this carbon dioxide, so the blood takes it away. Other tubes, called veins, carry the blood with carbon dioxide in it back to your heart.
- The blood from your body goes into the right side of your heart.
- The right side of your heart pumps this blood into your lungs. Your lungs remove the carbon dioxide from the blood.
- When you breathe out, the carbon dioxide goes back into the air.

Remember, all this happens in about a minute, and all you have to do is breathe!

3 Read again and write the answers.

- 1 Is circulation slow?
- 2 Does blood from your lungs go into the right side of your heart?
- 3 Do arteries carry blood away from your heart?
- 4 Do veins carry blood back to your heart?
- 5 Do your lungs remove carbon dioxide from your blood?
- 6 Does oxygen go into the air when you breathe out?

No, it isn't.

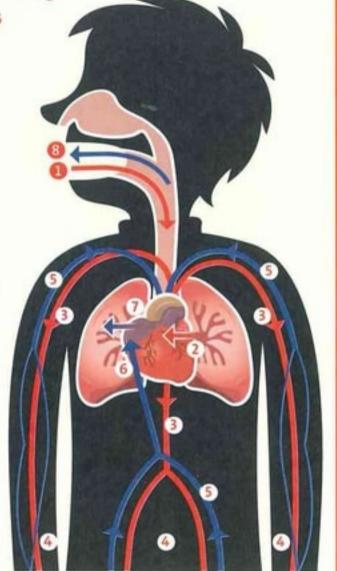
No, it doesn't.

Yes, they do.

Yes, they do.

Yes, they do.

No, it doesn't.



Skills-Time!

Writing

1 Look at the text. Who is the interview with? A sportswoman / runner called Katie Barrett.

2 Read.

Katie Barrett is 20, and she has won two world medals for running. I went to see her in training to find out more ...

Katie, when did you start running?

When I was five, I used to race my brother in the garden. He always won!

When did you win your first race?

When I was seven I won a race at school. I was very proud!

Do you have to do a lot of training?

I run for three hours every day. I swim four days a week, too. Swimming is great exercise for every part of the body.

Do you have a special diet?

When I'm training, I eat plenty of fish or chicken with brown rice and vegetables.

Katie, we think you're an amazing sportswoman. We look forward to seeing you win another medal very soon.



3 Read again and answer the questions.

1 When did Katie win her first race?

2 What does Katie eat when she's training?

An interview: notes

1- When she was seven. 2- She eats fish or chicken with brown rice and vegetables.

When we interview a person, we ask them questions and make notes of their answers.

Note: Training?

run – 3 hours a day

When we write the interview, we use our notes to write full answers to our questions.

Sentence: Do you have to do a lot of training?

I run for three hours every day.

4 Match the notes to the questions and answers.

- 1 diet?
 eat healthy food, drink plenty of water d
- 2 start playing tennis?
 8 a
- 3 training?
 practise 2 hours a day
 go to gym 5 days a week c
- 4 win first match?

 10 b

- a When did you start playing tennis? When I was eight years old.
- b How old were you when you won your first match? I was ten years old.
- c Do you have to do a lot of training? I practise for two hours every day and I go to the gym five days a week.
- d Do you have a special diet?
 I eat healthy food and I drink plenty of water.

Complete writing page 76 of Workbook 5



Complete the quiz.

1 (noun) a person whose job is to train athletes What is the word?

a coach

4

2 What do the children

Circle the correct word in this sentence. My brother is going to give / take me

a trophy

Circle the correct answer. I(might)/ will go swimming tomorrow. I haven't decided yet.

5 Circle the correct answer. Mum had to / has to go to the supermarket today.

9

Circle the correct answer. Did / Do you have to do lots of homework last night?

7 out blood?

The left side.

top half of your body that you use to breathe What is the word?

lungs

Match the notes to the questions and answers.

6

- swim every day go to gym every day
- 2 start swimming?
- a When did you start swimming?
- b Do you have to do a lot of I swim every day and I go to the gym every day, too.

2 Listen and write. Sing. 🚳 74



heart oxygen

blood Breathe

b

a

Take lungs body

pumps



1 Breathe in, breathe out. Fill up your 2 You do it every day. Breathe in, breathe out. in fresh air To help you work and play!

Chorus: Breathe in, breathe out. With every breath The 4 moves round and round. Breathe in, breathe out. Your 5 6 fast! Just listen to the sound!

Breathe in, breathe out. It isn't hard. You do it all day long. Breathe in, breathe out. The 7 Will keep your 8 strong!

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 How old was Ming when she first climbed Mount Everest? Fifteen.
- 3 How many gold medals has Eleanor won? Two. 4 How often does Eleanor train? Six times a week.
- 2 Why is it difficult to breathe near the top of Mount Everest? There isn't a lot of oxygen.

4 Discuss.

- 1 What are you good at?
- 3 What do you want to be when you grow up?
- 2 Have you ever won an award?

Eleanor Simmonds 贪贪贪贪贪

Eleanor Simmonds is 15 years old, but she has already won two Paralympic gold medals. The Paralympic Games are a sports event for athletes with disabilities. Eleanor has a disability that stops her bones from growing normally. But her disability hasn't stopped her from becoming a sports star.

Eleanor is a swimmer in the British Paralympic team. In 2008, she was the youngest British athlete at the Paralympic Games in Beijing, China. She was only 13 years old. Eleanor swam in lots of races and she won her gold medals for the 100 metre and 400 metre swimming races. That year, she also won an award for being the Young Sports Personality of the Year. In 2009, Eleanor became the youngest person ever to get an award from the Queen.

Eleanor lives in Wales, UK. She has been a swimmer since she was five. She decided to become a Paralympic athlete when she watched Nyree Lewis win a gold medal for swimming at the 2004 Paralympics in Athens. "I just told myself that I would like to do that," she said.

Eleanor trains with her coach six times a week and her swimming is getting better and better. She is already faster than her hero, Nyree Lewis.

Eleanor is looking forward to swimming in the next Paralympics and she hopes she will be in the British team for more Paralympic Games in the future. Eleanor's coach says, "Ellie is a very talented swimmer. She should get many more awards."



3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is it difficult for Clara to visit Heidi?
- 3 Where does Heidi take Clara?

- 2 Why does Clara eat more in the mountains?
- 4 Why is Grandmother delighted at the end of the story?

4 Discuss.

- 1 Why does Clara get healthler in the mountains?
- 2 Do you like to spend time outside?
- 3 Have you ever been ill? How did you get better?
- 3) 1- She is ill and she can't walk.
- 2- Because of the mountain air.
- 3- To the fir trees, to the goat shed, and to the flower meadow.
- 4- Because Clara is so healthy and happy.

"You can see everything," said Heidi. "Let's go!" and she used all her strength to push Clara's wheelchair all over the mountain. She showed Clara the tall, strong fir trees that grew behind the hut. She took her to the goat shed and showed her all of Peter's goats. And she took Clara to her favourite place of all, the flower meadow where beautiful red flowers danced in the grass. Clara had never seen such things or had such fun adventures before.

Grandfather prepared delicious meals and Clara ate more every day. Soon Clara's face didn't look pale anymore. "I feel so much better than I did in Frankfurt," said Clara. "I eat more and I sleep more when I am here." "It's because you are outside all the time," said Heidi. "You need fresh air to be healthy." One day, Heidi, Clara and Grandfather were getting ready to go for a walk. Heidi went to fetch Clara's wheelchair, but she couldn't see it anywhere.

"I think the wind has blown Clara's chair down the mountain," said Heidi. "What are we going to do?" "I will have to go home," said Clara sadly. "I can't move around without my chair." "Don't worry," said Grandfather. "We will think of something."

Just then, Heidi saw Peter and she had an idea.

"Peter, come and help me," she said. "You can take Clara's right arm and I will take her left arm." Peter and Heidi lifted Clara and held her, but Clara was too heavy for them to carry. "Can you put your feet on the ground?" Heidi asked Clara. Clara put one foot on the ground and then the other. "It doesn't hurt!" she said.

She put one foot in front of the other again and again. "Look, Heidi!" she laughed. "I can do it! I can walk!" "Oh, Clara, this is wonderful!" said Heidi. "Now we can walk in the mountains every day and you will get healthy and strong. You will never need a wheelchair again!"

Clara practised walking every day, and when Grandmother came to visit, Clara walked down the path to meet her. Grandmother was delighted when she saw Clara looking so healthy and happy.

"The mountain is the best hospital in the world!" she said.

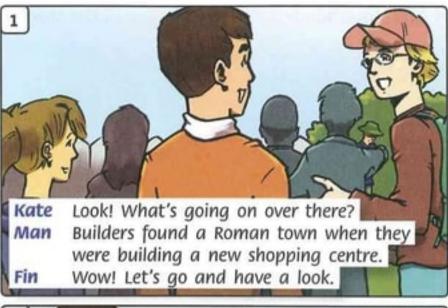
Based on a story by Johanna Spyri

10

Ancient buildings

Lesson One Story

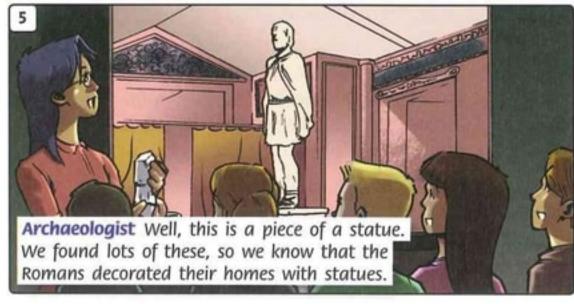
1 Listen and read. What did the builders find? (9) 75 A Roman town.













- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and write the names.

Libby Fin Builders Ed

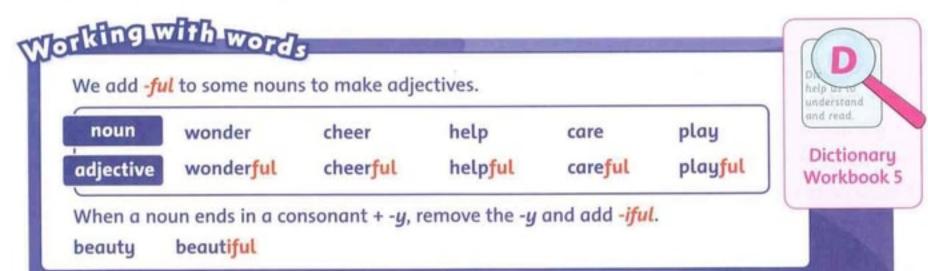
- 1 <u>Builders</u> were building a shopping centre.
- 3 <u>Libby</u> thinks the jewellery is beautiful.
- 2 Fin wants to look at the Roman town.
- 4 Ed has an idea.

1 Listen and repeat. No 76



2 Write the word.

- 1 column noun a tall, round thing made of stone, that holds up a roof
- 2 block noun a large piece of stone used for building
- 3 steps noun blocks of stone that get higher and higher, that you walk up or down
- 4 archaeologist noun a person who learns about the past from old things they dig up from the ground
- 5 statue noun the shape of a person or animal made from stone or wood
- 6 carving noun a shape, picture or pattern made in stone or wood with a knife



3 Listen and repeat. 🚳 77

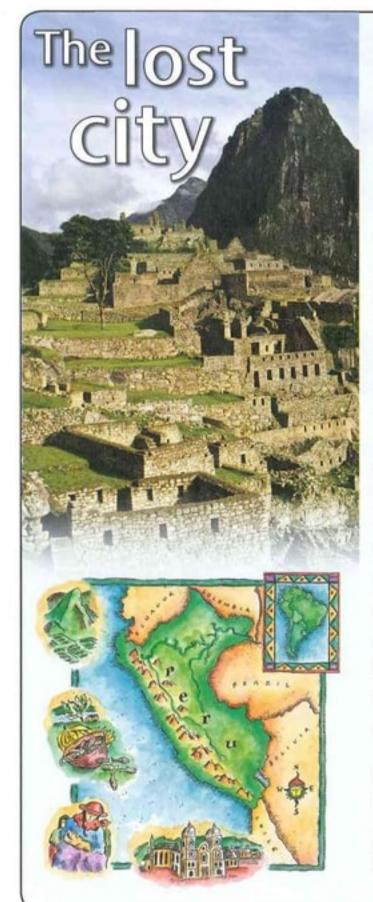
4 Write.

- 1 Would you like some <u>help</u> (help)?
- 2 There's water on the floor. Be careful (care)!
- 3 Work and play (play) are both important for school children.
- 4 Look at the colours in that painting. They're beautiful (beauty).

Skills Time!

Reading

- 1 Look at the article. What do you think it is about? student's answer
- 2 Listen and read. 🗞 80



The Inca people lived in the Andes mountains in South America over 500 years ago. The Inca used stone to build wonderful buildings with <u>slanted</u> doorways, windows and roofs. Most Inca cities did not have walls around them, but they were very safe. There were large stone <u>fortress</u>es near each city. When there was danger, the people could hide in the fortresses.

The most famous Inca city is Machu Picchu. Machu Picchu is high in the Andes mountains in Peru. Only local people knew it was there until 1911, when Hiram Bingham, an American archaeologist, visited Peru and saw the ruins of this ancient city. When he returned to America he wrote an article about Machu Picchu in National Geographic magazine. Soon the rest of the world knew about this wonderful place.

Explorers went to Machu Picchu and found <u>palaces</u>, fortresses and the remains of stone <u>aqueducts</u>. The aqueducts brought water from rivers to the city. Today, the streets and the walls of the city are like a stone <u>maze</u> for people to walk through. There are still some things that we don't know about Machu Picchu today. For example, no one knows why the Inca stopped living there. Some people think there was an illness that made the Inca run away from the city. It is difficult to find out if they are right because there are no records to tell us. The Inca didn't write but they were excellent builders.

It has been nearly 100 years since the rest of the world first heard about Machu Picchu. Today, Machu Picchu is Peru's most famous tourist attraction. If you travel to Peru, you should definitely visit the amazing lost city of the Inca.

3 Read again and write True or False.

- 1 The Inca were from South America.
- 3 Machu Picchu is in Peru.
- 5 The Inca wrote about their lives.

True

False

2 All Inca cities had walls around them.

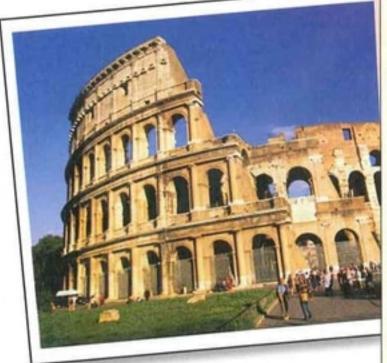
False

- True
- 4 Explorers found fortresses at Machu Picchu.
- True
- 6 Not many people know about Machu Picchu. False

Skills-Time!

Writing

- 1 Look at the text. What is it about?
- A visit to the Colosseum 2 Read. in Rome.



A visit to the Colosseum by Ben Sanders

Have you ever wondered what life was like in ancient Rome? A visit to the Colosseum is a wonderful way to find out something about life in Roman times.

I visited the Colosseum on a cold morning last February. I could smell fresh bread from the bakeries as I walked through the noisy streets. Suddenly I saw the Colosseum in front of me.

Sadly, the Colosseum is in ruins now. The stone seats have gone and the floor has gone, too. But I imagined excited Romans sitting in the seats and watching a fantastic show. I explored the rooms under the Colosseum, where the Romans kept things for the shows. I felt scared, because the rooms were small and dark.

As I was leaving, I saw a man wearing a Roman costume. "Come back soon," he said. I hope I will visit the Colosseum again soon. It's an amazing place.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

1 What could Ben smell when he walked to the Colosseum? 2 Why did Ben feel scared?

1- Fresh bread. 2- Because when he explored the rooms under the Colosseum they were small and dark.

Making writing more interesting

We can make a piece of writing more interesting by:

- asking a question Have you ever wondered what life was like in ancient Rome?
- using the senses (what we could hear / see / smell / taste / touch)

I could smell fresh bread from the bakeries as I walked through the noisy streets.

- using a variety of adjectives But I imagined excited Romans sitting in the seats and watching a fantastic show.
- describing people's thoughts and feelings I felt scared, because the rooms were small and dark.
- using direct speech "Come back soon," he said.

4 Match.

- 1 Do you ever wonder how people built ancient buildings?
- 2 I could feel the sun on my face and the wind in my hair as we drove up the hill. a
- 3 The old stone walls were covered in beautiful paintings. | e
- 4 I felt excited as I walked through the doors of the castle. | b |
- 5 "I hope you enjoyed your visit," she said to me. d

- a using the senses
- b describing people's thoughts and feelings
- c a question
- d direct speech
- e a variety of adjectives

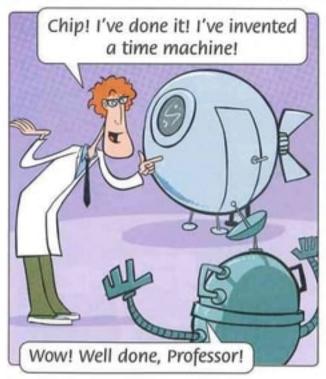
Complete writing page 84 of Workbook 5



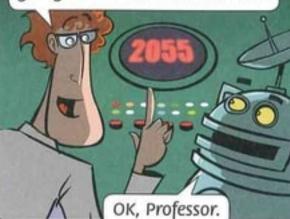
Listen and read. Does the time machine work? <a> 86

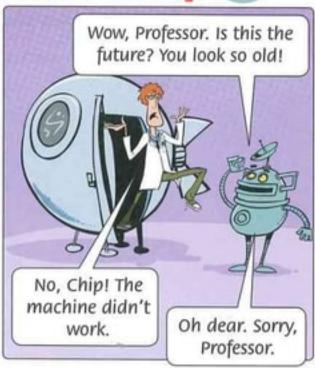






The date you want to travel to is shown on this screen. When this button is pressed, the doors are closed and you are taken to a different time! I'm going to test the machine now!





2 Read and learn.

No. it doesn't.

The passive (present simple)

Use the passive when you don't know the subject of a sentence (who does an action).

Present simple passive = is / are + past participle

You are taken to a different time.

Also use the present simple passive to talk about things that are generally true.

English is spoken in many different countries.

3 Write A (active) or P (passive).

- 1 Computers are used all over the world.
- 3 The film starts at eight o'clock.
- 5 A lot of ancient things are kept in museums.
- 4 A lot of films are made in Hollywood.

2 I do all my homework on my computer.

6 We often visit our local museum.

Speaking Make passive sentences. W Irregular verb list



kangaroos / found French / spoken rice / grown coffee / made American football / played the Pyramids / seen

Kangaroos are found in the USA.

No! Kangaroos are found in Australia.





Reading

- 1 Look at the text. What do you think it is about? student's answer
- 2 Listen and read. 🚳 88



A Kid in King Arthur's Court is directed by Michael Gottlieb. The main character in the film is a teenager called Calvin Fuller. Calvin is played by Thomas Ian Nicholas.

This film is a modern retelling of Mark Twain's classic book Connecticut Yankee.

Calvin lives in California, USA. He is a very shy boy and he is not very good at sport. At the beginning of the film, Calvin is playing baseball when there is a terrible <u>earthquake</u>. A hole opens in the ground and Calvin falls through it. He lands in the past, in the time of King Arthur.

Calvin meets King Arthur and Merlin, the wizard. King Arthur is played by Joss Ackland and Merlin is played by Ron Moody. They think that Calvin is amazing because he plays them modern music on his CD player and he shows them how to make rollerblades and a mountain

bike. Calvin is trained to be a knight and he becomes more confident. Calvin helps King Arthur to beat his enemy, Lord Belasco, and then Merlin sends Calvin back to the future. Calvin finds himself back in the baseball game, but this time he wins the game.

The special effects in A Kid in King Arthur's

Court are very good. Michael Gottlieb is a
great director and the actors' performances
are brilliant. Thomas Ian Nicholas was in the
competition for a Young Artist Award for his
performance. The film is funny and exciting. It's
a comedy, a drama and an action film all in one.

Don't miss the chance to watch A Kid in King Arthur's Court. It made my grandpa, my younger sister and me laugh a lot. It's great fun for all the family.

Jon Wilson, Class 5B

3 Read again and circle.

- 1 Calvin Fuller is the main character / director in the film.
- 3 Merlin is a king /wizard)
- 5 Calvin wins loses the baseball game at the end of the film.
- 2 Calvin goes back to the past / future and meets King Arthur.
- 4 Calvin trains to be a knight / king.
- 6 Michael Gottlieb is a great actor / director.

1 Complete the quiz.

(noun) a small thing that you use for saving information from a computer, and that you carry with you What is the word?

memory stick

Complete the sentence with the passive.

Our rubbish is recycled

Where are the children going to bury their time capsule?

In the park

What is a homonym for note (n) paper money?

note (n) a written message

Complete the sentence with the passive.

We are taken(take) to school by my dad every

Complete the sentence with the passive.
Special effects are made (make) with computers.

Who does Calvin meet in the past?

King Arthur and Merlin

(noun) the person who tells actors what to do in a play or film What is the word?

director

Name two things that you would write about in a film review.
The characters

The script

9

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing. <a>§

Leave a message for the future

1 You can make your own time capsule,

____ What will people find inside it It's so easy, you know how.

When it's dug up years from now?

___ when it's dug up years from i

Chorus:

1__ Leave a message for the future,

____ How we work and how we play.

Tell them how we think and feel now,

Tell them how life is today.

1 Like a message in a bottle,

When your capsule is discovered,

Who will read the things you wrote?

You don't know who'll find your note.





Be a part of history!

Lesson One Story

They're being interviewed for the newspaper in picture 3. In picture 6 they're being given an award.

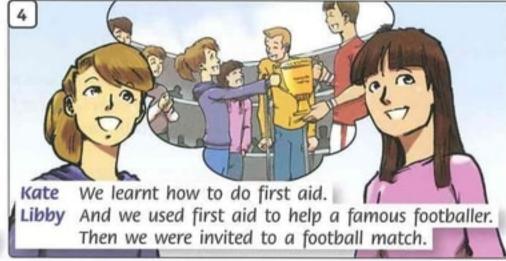
1 Listen and read. What are the children doing in pictures 3 and 6? 🚳 🖭

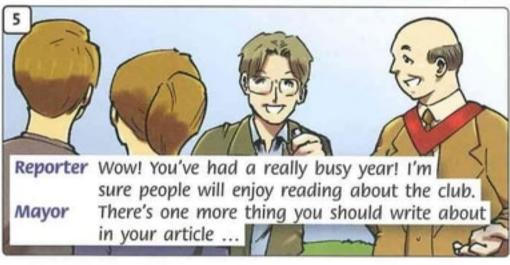














- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and circle.
 - 1 The reporter / photographer wants to interview the DSD Club.
 - 2 The children have done a lot of boring (interesting) things.
 - 3 The river in the wildlife park was cleaned /(filled with litter.
 - 4 The river is horrible / beautiful again now.
 - 5 The children have had a(busy)/ boring year.
 - 6 People in the past (future) will know about the DSD Club.

1 Listen and read. What has Chip done? 🚳 94











By my new machine. I used your time machine to make it and it works! I'm an inventor now!

2 Read and learn.

The passive (past simple)

Past simple passive = was / were + past participle

You were invented to cook and clean.

Active: My new machine did the shopping.

Passive: The shopping was done by my new machine.

3 Read and circle.

- 1 This photo took / was taken by my dad.
- 2 I(invited) was invited all my friends to my birthday party.
- 3 This picture painted / was painted by a famous artist.
- 4 Jenny (sent) / was sent her cousin an email yesterday.
- 5 The children gave / were given lots of homework last week.
- 6 Mike(scored) was scored a goal in the football match.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple passive. W Irregular verb list



- 1 Emma was given (give) a watch for her birthday.
- 2 Two statues were stolen (steal) from the museum last night.
- 3 The Eiffel Tower was built (build) in 1889.
- 4 Our house was decorated (decorate) last year.
- 5 These books <u>were written</u> (write) a hundred years ago.
- 6 I was taught (teach) to ride a bike when I was five.

Unit 12

1 Listen and read. What is the text about? <a> 95

Q Who was the telephone invented by?

A It was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

Q When was the first telephone call made?

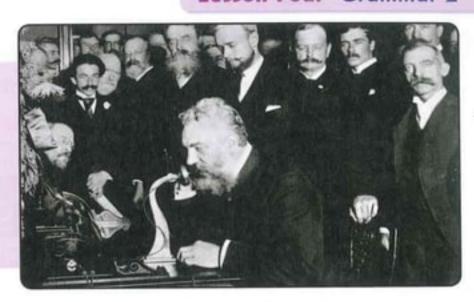
A It was made in 1876.

What was said?

A "Mr Watson. Come here. I want to see you."

2 Read and learn.

The first telephone call.



Passive questions

English is spoken in the USA. Is English spoken in the USA?

You were given a present. Were you given a present?

This picture was painted by my sister. Who was this picture painted by?

Who was the telephone invented by? When was the first telephone call made? Where was the first mobile phone used? What was invented in the 20th century?

3 Read and choose.

- 1 b your new TV delivered yesterday?
 - a Is b Was c Were
- 3 C coffee grown in Brazil?

 - a Are b Were c Is
- 5 b were the Pyramids built?
 - a What b When c Who

- 2 a was the Mona Lisa painted by?
- a Who b Where c What
- 4 b was this film made?
 - a Who b Where c What
- 6 c pandas found in China?
 - a Is
- b Was c Are

4 Speaking Ask and answer.

television

plane

electric light

car

camera



Johann Zahn 1685



Thomas Edison 1879



Karl Benz 1885



The Wright brothers 1903



John Logie Baird 1925

Who was the camera invented by?

It was invented by Johann Zahn.

When was it invented?

It was invented in 1685.



Reading

- 1 Look at the text. Where do you think it is from?
- student's answer

2 Listen and read. 96



000

Who deserves a high salary?

Bright star

Posted at 14:56 on 12/4

Should anyone earn more than £1 million a year? I read in the newspaper that a famous footballer was paid the same in one week as 150 factory workers. Factory workers work 40 hours a week. Footballers just kick a ball around. I think they are paid more than they deserve.

Sports fan

Posted at 17:23 on 12/4

Football stars need a lot of training from a young age. They train five days a week and have strict diets. Also, athletes entertain people, so they are giving something to the public. I think they deserve their money.

London girl

Posted at 18:06 on 12/4

I don't think that a footballer or any other celebrity should be paid so much money. They don't help anyone. Scientists and doctors train for years, too. They improve people's lives, but they are not paid as much as pop stars. That's silly!



Book worm

Posted at 18:42 on 12/4

I agree with London girl. Surgeons, firefighters and the police deserve to be paid a lot more. They help people every day and they work in difficult and dangerous situations. They are heroes and they should be the real celebrities.

Sports fan

Posted at 19:18 on 12/4

Tickets to football games and concerts are expensive. So are CDs and DVDs. Celebrities were paid a lot less years ago, but these days we pay more for entertainment, so they earn more. It's simple.

Bright star

Posted at 19:56 on 12/4

Thanks for all your interesting replies. I think the emergency services, scientists and engineers deserve more money than celebrities. But if people are happy to pay lots of money for entertainment, then the celebrities will be rich.



- 3 Read again. Match the people and ideas.
 - 1 Footballers just kick a ball. a
 - 2 Football stars train from a young age. c
 - 3 Doctors improve people's lives. b
 - 4 The police should be celebrities. d
 - 5 Celebrities were paid less in the past. c
 - 6 Firefighters are heroes. d

- a Bright star
- b London girl
- c Sports fan
- d Book worm



Extensive reading: fiction

1 Look at the story and the pictures. What do you think happens in the story?

student's answer

2 Read.

Treasure sland

My name is Jim Hawkins. When I was a boy, my father had a small hotel in England, near the sea. One day, an old sailor arrived at the hotel. He said his name was Billy Bones. He went to the beach every day and he looked out at the sea. Billy had a wooden box in his room. Nobody knew what was inside it.

After a few months, Billy Bones became very ill. When I visited Billy, he pointed at his wooden box. "There is treasure in that box," he said. "If you help me, I will share the treasure with you." But that night, Billy Bones died. I was very sad. I decided to open the wooden box. Inside, I found some papers wrapped in a cloth. I took the papers to Doctor Livesey's house. Doctor Livesey was having dinner with the Squire. They unwrapped the papers and looked at them carefully.

"This is a list of treasure and a map!" said the Squire. "The treasure is on an island. We must get a ship and go to find it." So the Squire found a ship. He also met a ship's cook called Long John Silver who only had one leg. Long John Silver told me wonderful stories about the sea and about his adventures. I liked talking to him, but I didn't like his pet parrot. It was always shouting.

Soon we were ready to leave. I said goodbye to my parents and we sailed away to look for treasure. One day, I was tired and hungry. I wanted to rest for a few minutes, but I soon fell asleep. When I woke up, I heard men talking. They didn't see me. One of the men was Long John Silver. "When we find the treasure and get it onto the ship, we'll steal the ship from Jim and his friends," he said. The other men agreed. "We'll leave Jim and his men on the island and we'll all be rich!" they said.

Suddenly, there was a shout. We were near Treasure Island. I found Doctor Livesey and the Squire and I told them about Long John Silver's terrible plan.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Jim find in Billy Bones's box?
- 3 Where did Long John Silver run away?
- 2 Who found the treasure?
- 4 What does Jim sometimes hear in his dreams?

4 Discuss.

- 1 Did you enjoy the story? Why (not)?
- 2 Do you think Jim was brave? Why (not)?
- 3 Do you think Long John Silver is a bad man? Why (not)?
- 3) 1- Some papers wrapped in a cloth (a list of treasure and map).
- 2- Doctor Livesey and the Squire.
- 3- In South America.
- 4- He hears Long John Silver's parrot shouting.

When we arrived at Treasure Island, we all left the ship and went to explore the island. We found a wooden house and we stayed there for the night. When I woke up the next morning my friends were gone! I was very scared. But when the other men left the house, Long John Silver told me his new plan.

"I'm not going to steal the ship or the treasure," he said. "I'm going to help you and your friends. But the other men think I am going to share the treasure with them. We mustn't tell them our secret."

That afternoon, we went to look for the treasure. But when we found the right place, we saw a large hole in the ground. The treasure was gone! The men were very angry with Long John Silver. "You tricked us!" they said. But then my friends jumped out from behind the trees.

"The treasure is safe," said Doctor Livesey. "We found it last night. We're taking it back to England and Long John Silver is going to come with us. The rest of you must stay here, on Treasure Island."

I was glad to sail away from Treasure Island.
We stopped in South America and Long John
Silver ran away. He took some of the
treasure with him and we never saw
him again. When we arrived home, we
shared the treasure and lived happily.
But sometimes in my dreams I still hear
Long John Silver's parrot shouting.

Based on a story by Robert Louis Stevenson

1 Listen and read. Does Chip try to help? 6 47 Yes, he does.







2 Read and learn.

going to

Also use going to to make predictions about things we can see.

He's going to climb the tree. It's going to fall.

3 Match the sentences and pictures.

- 1 It's going to rain.
- 2 They're going to play football.
- 3 She's going to water the plants.
- 4 He's going to watch a film.





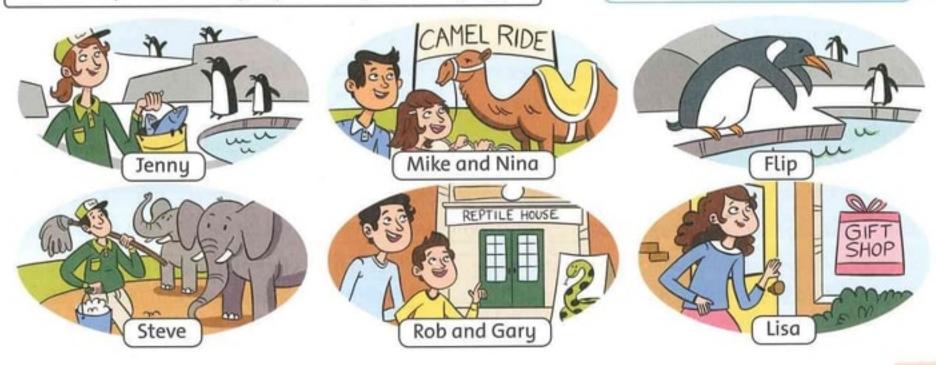




4 Speaking Ask and answer.

feed the penguins wash the elephants ride a camel jump into the pool visit the reptile house buy a gift

What is Jenny going to do? She's going to feed the penguins.



Skills Time!

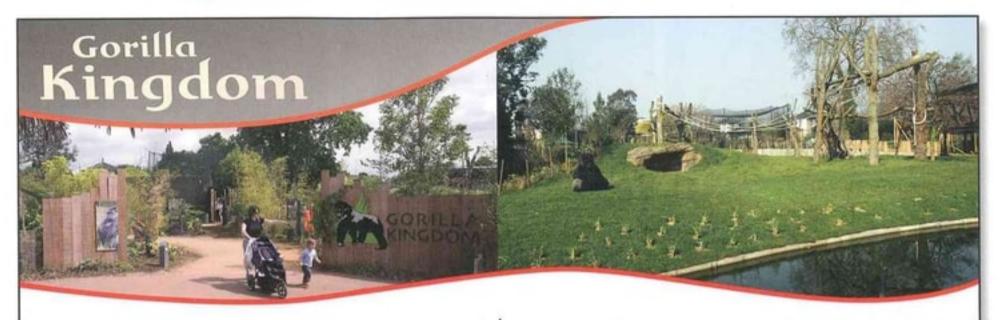
Reading

1 Look at the article and the photos. Where do you think the gorillas are?

student's answer

2 Listen and read. 🚳 48





The Zoological Society of London (ZSL) tries to breed endangered species and prevent animals from becoming extinct. This is important work because we can learn a lot from animals but when they are extinct they are gone forever.

In 2007, the ZSL opened Gorilla Kingdom, a wonderful new gorilla enclosure at London Zoo, with waterfalls, warm rocks, hills, plants and birds. Today, four gorillas live in Gorilla Kingdom.

Bobby is 26 years old. He came to London Zoo from Rome Zoo in 2003. Bobby was a wild animal when he was a baby, but he performed in a circus until the late 1980s. It takes time for Bobby to get to know new people, but he always makes friends in the end!

Zaire is 34. She has been at London Zoo since 1984. She is very playful, but she is sometimes naughty, too.

Effie is 16. She used to live in Germany, but she arrived at London Zoo in 2007. Effie loves small children and she always greets them when they come and visit.

Jookie is the youngest gorilla at London Zoo. She's only ten years old. Jookie is very funny. She often steals Bobby's food, but Bobby doesn't mind. He thinks Jookie is wonderful.

In the wild the main threat to gorillas is loss of habitat. The ZSL hopes that the new enclosure will make the gorillas feel happy and safe. They are hoping to have a baby gorilla at Gorilla Kingdom soon. It will be the first step to increasing the

gorilla population.

3 Read again and write True or False.

1 The ZSL tries to breed endangered species. True

3 Bobby used to perform in a circus.

5 Jookie often steals Bobby's food.

True

True

2 Three gorillas live at Gorilla Kingdom.

False

False

4 Effie is the youngest gorilla at London Zoo. False

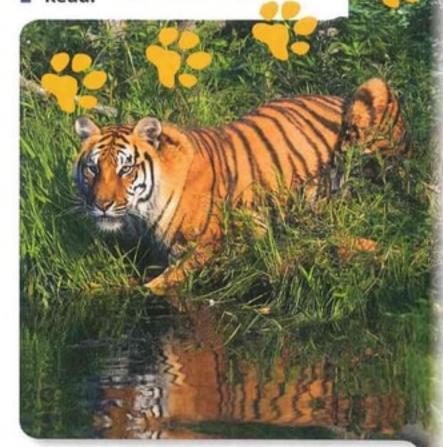
6 There is already a baby gorilla at Gorilla Kingdom.

Skills Time!

Writing

 Look at the text. Where do you think it is from?

A wildlife magazine. 2 Read.



3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many tigers are left in the world?
- 2 Why are tigers endangered?

Topic sentences and paragraphs

Look at the highlighted sentences in the text. These are topic sentences. We use a topic sentence at the beginning of a paragraph. It tells us what the paragraph is going to be about.

Tigers are large, beautiful animals. They are wild cats ...

Save the tiger



They are wild cats, with orange and black stripes. Tigers live in forests. They eat meat and they hunt other animals for food.

Tigers are an endangered species. 100 years ago, there were 100,000 tigers in the world. Today, there are only about 5,000 tigers left. They live in India, China, Indonesia, Russia and some other countries in Asia.

Sadly, there are many threats to the tiger population. People hunt tigers for their beautiful fur. Another threat to tigers is loss of habitat, because people cut down trees in the forests and the tigers have nowhere to live.

Organizations all over the world are trying to increase the tiger population. An organization called Save China's Tigers is going to take Chinese tiger cubs from zoos and teach them how to hunt. Then they are going to release the tigers into the wild.

3) 1- About 5,000.

2- People hunt them, and people cut down trees in the forests and the tigers have nowhere to live.

- 4 Match the topic sentences and paragraphs.
 - 1 The Black Rhino is a very large animal. [b]
 - 2 Sadly, Black Rhinos are endangered. d
 - 3 The main threat to the Black Rhino is hunting. a
 - 4 The World Wildlife Fund is working hard to save the Black Rhino. C
- a People kill the Black Rhino for its horn. Rhino horn is very expensive.
- b It is dark grey, with a large body and thick legs.
- c They are going to breed Black Rhinos and release them into the wild.
- d 30 years ago, there were 65,000 Black Rhinos in the world. Today, there are only about 4,000.

Complete writing page 52 of Workbook 5





Extensive reading: fiction

1 Look at the picture. Where are the animals? At the river.

2 Read.

The Elephant's Child

A long time ago, elephants did not have trunks. They had short, grey noses. There was a young elephant, the elephant's child, who was very curious. He was always asking questions. He lived in Africa and every time he met a new animal, he asked that animal a question. He asked the ostrich why her neck was so long. He asked the hippo why her eyes were red and he asked the baboon why his face was hairy. He asked questions about everything and he made all his friends and family very angry. They didn't like answering questions all the time.

One morning, the elephant's child asked a new question. "What does the crocodile have for dinner?" he asked. His family looked scared. "Be quiet!" they said. The elephant's child went for a walk. Soon, he met a parrot. "I want to know what the crocodile has for dinner," said the elephant's child. The parrot looked at him. "Go to the river and find out," it said.

The elephant's child walked and walked. At last, he came to the river. The elephant's child did not know what a crocodile looked like. The first thing he saw was a snake. The snake was sleeping on a rock, but it opened one eye and looked at the elephant's child. "Excuse me," said the elephant's child. Is there a crocodile near here?" "What a silly question," said the snake.

"Excuse me," said the elephant's child. "But can you tell me what the crocodile has for dinner?" The snake shook its head slowly. "That is a very dangerous question," it said. "Go home to your family." So the elephant's child said goodbye to the snake, but he did not go home. He walked along the banks of the river until he saw what he thought was a large piece of wood lying in the mud. But it was not a piece of wood. It was the crocodile. The crocodile opened one eye and winked at the elephant's child.

"Excuse me," said the elephant's child. Is there a crocodile near here?" The crocodile opened its other eye. "I am a crocodile," it said. The elephant's child sat down in the mud next to the crocodile. "I am so pleased to meet you," he said. "I want to know what you have for dinner." "Come here," said the crocodile, "and I will whisper the answer."

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did the elephant's child want to find the crocodile?
- 3 Did the snake help the elephant's child?

4 Discuss.

- 1 Do you think this is really how elephants got long noses?
- 2 Have you ever seen an elephant? Where?
- 3 Have you read any other stories about animals?

- 2 What did the crocodile want for dinner?
- 4 Why did all the elephants go to the river?
 - 1- He wanted to know what crocodiles have for dinner.
 - 2- He wanted the elephant's child for dinner.
 - 3- Yes, it did.
 - 4- To get new noses from the crocodile.

The elephant's child moved closer to the crocodile and put his head next to the crocodile's mouth. But the crocodile caught the elephant's nose in its mouth. "I think I will have elephant's child for dinner today," it said.

The elephant's child was angry. "You're hurting me!" he said. He tried to pull his nose from the crocodile's mouth, but the crocodile held on tight. The crocodile pulled and the elephant's child pulled and the elephant's nose grew longer and longer.

The snake heard the fight and came down from its rock. It wrapped its tail around the elephant's child's legs. The crocodile pulled and the elephant's child pulled and the snake pulled and the elephant's nose grew and grew. But the elephant's child and the snake were strong and suddenly the crocodile let go of the elephant's child and fell back into the river with a loud splash!

The elephant's child fell backwards into the mud. He thanked the snake. "My nose is the wrong shape now," he said. It was a long trunk, like the noses that all elephants have today. A fly landed on the elephant's back. The elephant's child lifted his trunk and hit the fly with it. "Your new nose is very useful," said the snake. "Try and eat something now." The elephant's child pulled up some grass with his trunk and pushed it into his mouth. "You are lucky to have a nose like that," said the snake. "Now, go home to your family."

So the elephant's child walked home. When he was hungry he pulled fruit down from a tree with his trunk and he picked grass up from the ground with his trunk. When he felt lonely he sang through his trunk, and the noise was loud and wonderful.

When the elephant's child got home, his family was very pleased to see him. "Where did you go?" they asked, "and where did you get that wonderful nose?" "The crocodile gave it to me," said the elephant's child.

So all the elephants went to the river to get new noses from the crocodile. That is why all the elephants in the world today have long, useful noses like the elephant's child.

Based on a fable by Rudyard Kipling

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Listen and read. What does Chip do wrong? <a> 54











2 Read and learn.

He brings Professor some sandwiches, but Professor needs bandages.

Reported speech

Use reported speech to report what somebody else said.

Direct speech:

Reported speech:

"I need some bandages."

He said he needed some bandages.

In reported speech, we change the present to the past.

"I need some bandages."

He said he needed some bandages.

"We're making some sandwiches."

They said they were making some sandwiches.

3 Read and circle.

Julie is my best friend.

Karen said Julie is / was her best friend.

I'm watching TV.

Helen said she was watching watched TV.

We want to stay at home.

The children said they want / wanted to stay at home.

We're going to a party.

The boys said they are / were going to a party.

4 Speaking What did they say? Ask and answer.

I'm calling an ambulance.

My arm hurts.

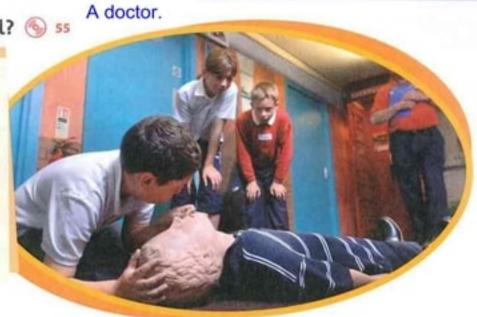
We know first aid.

I don't know what happened.



1 Listen and read. Who was coming to visit the school? <a>§

Last Monday, our teacher told us she had got a surprise for us. She told us a doctor was coming to the school the next day. She said we were going to learn first aid. We were all very excited. Our teacher said that it was important to know first aid so that we could help in an emergency.



2 Read and learn.

said / told

Use said and told with reported speech.

Our teacher told us she had got a surprise for us.

She said we were going to learn first aid.

When we use reported speech, we sometimes change the time words.

"A doctor is coming to the school tomorrow."

She told us a doctor was coming to the school the next day.

Direct speech:

tonight, today

this week / month / year

now

tomorrow

next week / month / year

Reported speech:

that night, that day

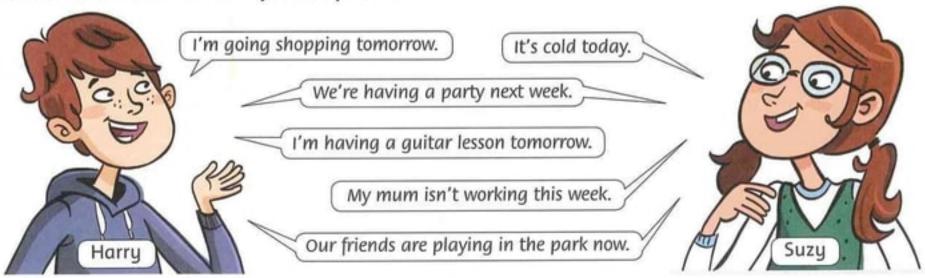
that week / month / year

the next day

the next week / month / year

3 Read and circle.

- 1 Tim said / told me he felt ill.
- 3 Mum(said)/ told it was raining.
- 2 Our teacher said /(told)us we were going on a school trip.
- 4 Carla said / told her friend she was going to the party.
- 5 Ben(said) told he wanted to learn first aid. 6 The boys(said) told they were playing football.
- 4 Rewrite the sentences. Use reported speech.



1 Harry said he was going shopping the next day.

2 Suzy said it was cold that day.

5 Suzy said her mum wasn't working that week.

3 Harry and Suzy said that they were having a party the next week. 6 Harry said their friends were playing in the park then. 4 Harry said he was having a guitar lesson the next day.



Reading

- 1 Look at the website. Who do you think the text is about? student's answer
- 2 Listen and read. 🚳 56



A day in the life of a firefighter

Rob Elliot has worked as a firefighter for eight years and he loves his job. Rob's day starts at 9 a.m. Rob and the rest of his crew meet in front of the fire station to get their instructions for the day. "Every day is different," says Rob. "On some days, I drive the fire engine. On other days, I wear the <u>breathing apparatus</u>. I enjoy every part of my job."

Rob has rescued people from all kinds of situations. "We get called to road accidents, <u>floods</u>, rail and air crashes or chemical spills," says Rob.

But firefighters do more than <u>rescue</u> people. They give first aid and they clean up and <u>check sites</u> after an <u>accident</u> or disaster. They often work together with the police and paramedics. They also <u>train</u> people in fire safety.

Today, Rob and Jenny, another firefighter, were busy checking the equipment. But suddenly, there was a call. A house was on fire and there were two people trapped in an upstairs bedroom. The firefighters jumped into the fire engines and raced to the house. Rob and Jenny ran upstairs while the rest of the team used https://doi.org/10.25/ and Jenny found a mother and daughter in one of the bedrooms. They opened a window and helped the mother and her little girl to climb down a ladder. Soon the fire was out and everyone was safe. "And it's still only eleven o'clock!," said Rob.







3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Does Rob always drive the fire engine?
- 2 Does Rob enjoy his job?
- 3 Do firefighters give first aid?
- 4 Were the people trapped downstairs?
- 5 Did Rob and Jenny use hoses to put out the fire?
- 6 Did Rob and Jenny help the mother and daughter?

No, he doesn't.

Yes, he does.

Yes, they do.

No, they weren't.

No, they didn't.

Yes, they did.

skills-Time!

Writing

- 1 Look at the text. Where do you think it is from? A newspaper.
- 2 Read.



- 3 Read again and answer the questions.
 - 1 How did the fire start?
 - 2 Who called the fire brigade?

Basketball star saves family

School basketball star Jake Parry, aged 12, is in hospital after a fire at his home in Park Road last night.

The fire started when an electric heater in the Parrys' living room caught fire. The family were all asleep in bed, but the smoke alarm woke Jake up. He called the emergency services and then woke up his parents and his sister, Jenny, aged eight.

The fire brigade rescued the family from the house and paramedics took Jake and his family to hospital. Jake's parents and sister have already gone home and Jake will be out of hospital later today.

Firefighter Bill Sanders said Jake was very brave. "He thought quickly and he saved his family." Jake told reporters he was looking forward to going back to school to play in an important basketball match on Friday.

A newspaper report

1- An electric heater caught fire. 2- Jake.

When we write a newspaper report, we include:

- A headline (the title of the report) This tells us what the report is about. Basketball star saves family
- · A short introduction This tells us the most important parts of the story, but not all the details. School basketball star Jake Parry, aged 12, is in hospital after a fire at his home in Park Road last night.
- · A main body This tells us all the details.
- A conclusion This tells us what happened in the end and what people said about the event. Firefighter Bill Sanders said Jake was very brave. "He thought quickly and he saved his family."

- 4 Number the parts of the newspaper report in the correct order.
- 2 Two children and their parents are safe after a flood trapped them in their home yesterday.
- 4 Emma said that the firefighters were amazing. "They arrived so quickly," she said. Mr and Mrs Hicks told reporters they were very glad that the emergency services were so organized.
- Family Trapped in Flood
- 3 Emma Hicks, aged 11, and her brother Tim, aged nine, were at home with their parents when the river near their house flooded and filled their street with water. The water started to come into the house and flood the downstairs rooms. The family quickly moved upstairs and called the emergency services. Firefighters arrived in a boat and rescued the family. The family is now staying with relatives.
- Complete writing page 60 of Workbook 5



Complete the quiz.

(noun) a place where fire or heat has hurt your skin What is the word?

Who do the children help in the story?

2

Circle the correct word in this sentence. Please put on off your jacket. It's cold today.

burn

9

A man called Jim Fisher.

He has fallen off his bicycle.

Complete the sentence. "We're going to the park tomorrow," said the children. The children said they Were to the park the next day.going

3

7 Who did Rob and Jenny rescue?

> A mother and her daughter.

4 Complete the sentence. "We don't like playing basketball," said the boys. The boys said they didn't like

Complete the sentence. Carl said his dad was working

8 (verb) to teach people how to do something What is the word? train

playing basketball.

Write I (introduction) or C (conclusion). was a very brave boy, "He's the kind of person we need in the police force," he said. C

A 12-year-old boy stopped a man from yesterday.

10 Write I (introduction) or C (conclusion). Ten-year-old student Karen Willis saved a little boy's life when he fell into the river. Karen said she was glad the boy was safe. "I hope he won't play near the river again," she said. C

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing. <a>§



Sometimes there are disasters, But when you are in trouble They can happen to us all.

There are people you can call.

Police and paramedics, Whenever you're in danger They will come to rescue you. Brave firefighters, too.

So accidents can happen There's help around the corner, But you're never on your own. Just pick up your telephone.

Let's eat healthily

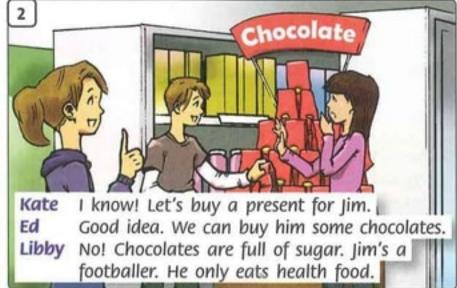
Lesson One Story

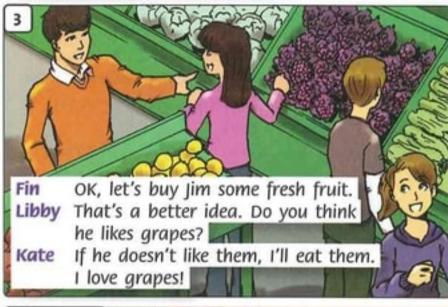
1 Listen and read. Where are the children in pictures 2 and 5? 6 59



They're in a supermarket in picture 2. They're in a hospital in picture 5.













- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and write True or False.
 - 1 The children are going to visit Jim in the supermarket. False
 - 3 Kate loves grapes.
 - 5 The big match is on Sunday.

True

- 2 Jim doesn't eat health food.
- 4 The children buy Jim a book.
- False
 - 6 Jim will play in the big match. False

False

True

1 Listen and repeat. 🚳 🚳

additives noun things we add to a food to make it taste or look better, or to help it stay fresh dairy products noun foods made from milk, for example cheese and yogurt health food noun food that you eat because it is good for you home-made adj If food is home-made, it is made at home, not bought in a shop. ingredients noun the different foods you cook together to make a dish junk food noun food that you buy that is not good for you ready-made adj If food is ready-made, it is cooked or ready to cook when you buy it. sugar noun a very sweet food that is in cakes, chocolate and sweets

2 Write the words.

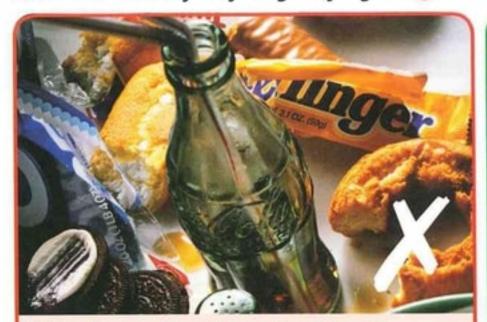
ingredients junk food ready-made additives dairy products home-made

- 1 I don't eat <u>junk food</u> because it's bad for me.
- 2 Supermarkets sell a lot of <u>ready-made</u> foods because they're quick and easy to cook.
- 3 Milk, cheese and yogurt are dairy products .
- 4 Mum makes delicious home-made cakes. They're much better than cakes from the bakery.
- 5 Have we got all the <u>ingredients</u> we need to make biscuits?
- 6 Junk food has a lot of <u>additives</u> in it to make it look and taste better.



- 3 Listen and repeat. 🚳 61
- 4 Read and circle.
 - 1 My parents were waiting for me at the station when I got on with / off the train.
 - 2 We get(up)/ on early in the morning to get to school on time.
 - 3 I get(on with)/ on my brother and my sister very well.
 - 4 I was very excited when I got(on) up the plane to fly to London.

1 Listen and read. Is junk food good for you? 🚳 63



Will I be healthy if I eat junk food?

No, you won't. Junk food has a lot of additives and sugar in it. You can eat some junk food, but you mustn't eat a lot. You need healthy food, too.



Will I get ill if I don't eat fruit and vegetables?

No, it isn't.

Yes, you will. Fruit and vegetables are health foods. We need to eat them because they help our bodies to work properly.

2 Read and learn.



Will I get ill if I don't eat fruit and vegetables? Yes, you will. No, you won't.

3 Match.

- 1 Will we be warm enough [c]
- 2 Will you walk to school e
- 3 Will the boys play football a
- 4 Will Jenny stay at home tomorrow b
- 5 Will Joe wash the dishes f
- 6 Will Mum be angry d

- a if they find their ball?
- b if she doesn't feel well?
- c if we wear our jackets?
- d if we don't tidy our bedrooms?
- e if the bus doesn't come soon?
- f if he makes the dinner?

4 Complete the sentences. Use the first conditional.

- 1 You'll be tired tomorrow if you don't go (you / not go) to bed early.
- 2 Will the boys wear (the boys / wear) their new T-shirts tomorrow if it's sunny?
- 3 The cake will burn if I don't turn (I / not turn) off the oven.
- 4 We won't go to the beach tomorrow if it rains (it / rain).
- Will Lisa visit (Lisa / visit) us tomorrow if she has time?
- (come) to the party if you invite him. 6 Jack will come

Skills Time!

Reading

- 1 Look at the poster. Which foods should you eat most of? Fruit and vegetables.
- 2 Listen and read. 6 64



The healthy eating pyramid

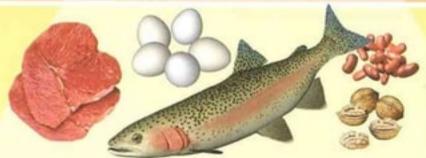
Healthy eating is not about being thin, or about giving up the foods you love. It's about feeling great and having more energy. If you choose the right foods, your healthy diet will be a tasty diet, too.



You can still enjoy your favourite sweet and salty foods, but too much sugar and salt is bad for your body. These foods should only be occasional treats.

Dairy products like milk, cheese and bones healthy. Tip: Choose low-fat dairy products.





Meat, fish, eggs, beans and nuts are important, too. They keep our bodies healthy and they give us energy to work and play. Tip: Avoid salted or sugary nuts.

Whole grains are an important part of every meal. If you eat lots of whole grains, you will have a healthy heart. Whole grain: are in bread, cereal, pasta and rice. Tip: Dark bread and brown rice are great sources of whole grains.



Fruit and vegetables are the most important part of a healthy diet. They are low in calories and full of vitamins. Eat lots of fruit and vegetables with every meal, and as snacks during the day. Tip: Fruit and vegetables with brighter or darker colours have more vitamins.

Healthy eating is easy and fun. Just take one step at a time towards a healthier diet!

- 3 Read again and write the answers.
 - 1 Is it important to eat fruit and vegetables? Yes, it is.
 - 2 Is fruit full of calories?

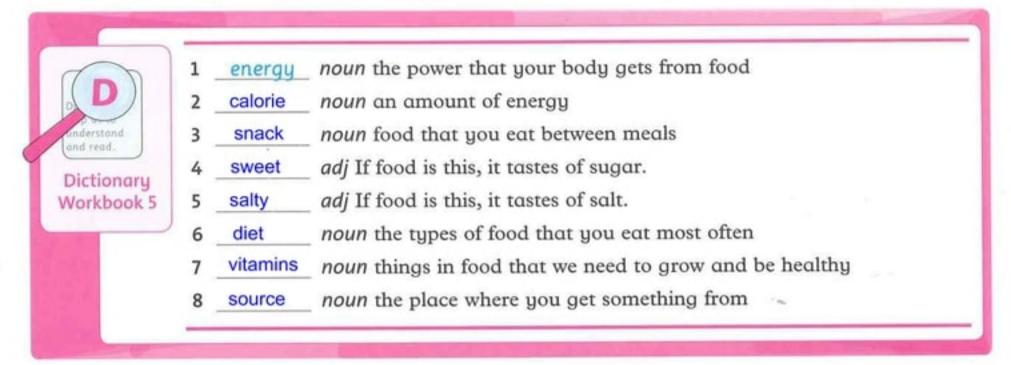
No, it isn't. No, it isn't.

- 3 Are whole grains good for your heart?
- Yes, they are. 4 Is meat bad for you?

- 5 Is cheese good for your bones?
- Yes, it is.
- 6 Can you still eat sweets sometimes? Yes, you can.

Words in context

1 Find words in the poster to match the definitions.



Listening

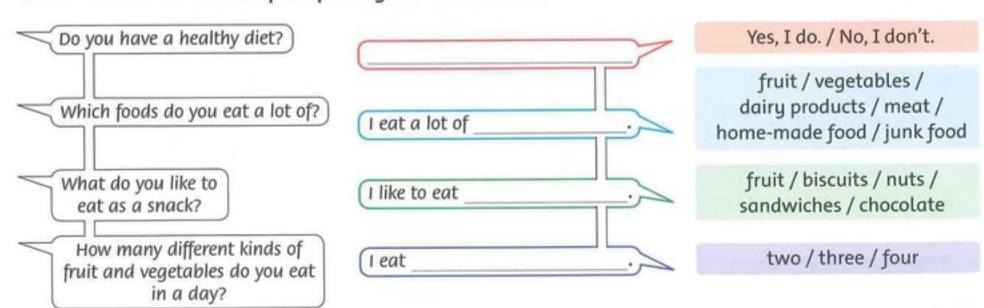
- 2 Listen. What is the same about these stories? 6 65

- 3 Listen again and match.
 - Speaker 1 c
- a This person fell asleep and burnt something.
- Speaker 2
- b This person used the wrong ingredient.
- Speaker 3
- c This person forgot to buy something.
- Speaker 4
- d This person forgot to remove something.



Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.



Skills-Time!

Writing

- 1 Look at the text. What is it about?
- 2 Read.

A cooking disaster.



Monday, April 14

Pizza problems

If you're a terrible cook, you'll love this story! Last month, my mum bought me a recipe book. The recipes looked easy, so I decided to make pizza for dinner one evening.

I bought the ingredients and then I started to make the bread for the pizza. I mixed flour, salt and water in a bowl. I was listening to music on the radio. It was very loud, so I didn't hear my brother come into the kitchen. He shouted my name and scared me. I dropped the bowl. The flour and water went all over the table, the floor and my trousers.

Luckily, my family thought my cooking disaster was very funny. We went to a pizza restaurant for dinner. I haven't cooked again since then! If I cook again, I won't listen to music in the kitchen!

Posted by Tina at 3:33 p.m.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Tina want to make? A pizza.
- 2 Why didn't Tina hear her brother come into the kitchen? She was listening to the radio.

A personal account: endings

We can end a personal account by writing:

- how people felt Luckily, my family thought my cooking disaster was very funny.
- what happened in the end We went to a pizza restaurant for dinner.
- the writer's comments about what happened and what they have learnt

I haven't cooked again since then! If I cook again, I won't listen to music in the kitchen!

4 Match.

- 1 how people felt c
- 2 what happened in the end | b |
- 3 the writer's comments on the story
- a If I decide to surprise Mum again, I'll make her a card. It's a lot safer!
- b I bought Mum a birthday cake from the bakery and we all enjoyed her birthday party.
- c My mum laughed when she heard about my adventures in the kitchen, but I felt very silly.

Complete writing page 68 of Workbook 5



9

The big match

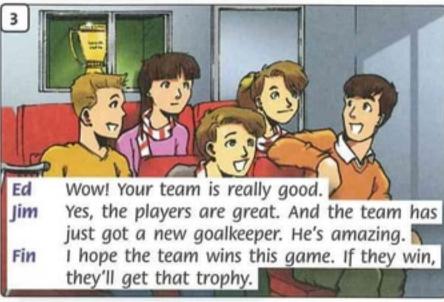
Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What are the children doing in pictures 4 and 6? 🚳 🚳

They are watching a football match in picture 4. They are giving the trophy to the captain of the team in picture 6.













- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and circle.
 - 1 Jim has got tickets / players for the big match.
 - 3 The children might meet the players / trophy later.
 - 5 Jim has got a (ob) / game for the children.
- 2 The children have got the best team / (seats)
- 4 The team has got a new captain / goalkeeper
- 6 The children give the team /(trophy) to the captain.

1 Listen and repeat. 🚳 🚳



2 Write the words.

- 1 Football players do a lot of training before they play in a match.
- 2 A trophy is a special prize for a winning team or athlete.
- 3 A football <u>coach</u> trains the players.
- 4 The <u>captain</u> is the leader of a football team.
- 5 An athlete is a person who plays a sport or runs races.
- 6 A football fan supports a team and watches their matches.

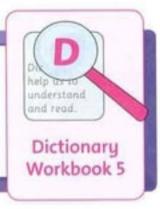
Working with words

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

best worst

win lose

give take



3 Listen and repeat. 69 69

4 Read and circle.

- 1 I forgot to give / take my bag with me when I got off the bus.
- 2 Jenny's a fan of the local team. She hopes they are going to win lose on Saturday.
- 3 It was so nice of you to give / take me your extra ticket.
- 4 That was the best / (worst) film I've ever seen. It was so boring!

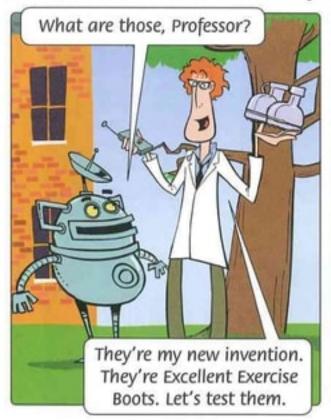
Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Listen and read. What has Professor invented? <a> 70













2 Read and learn.

He has invented some exercise boots.

Modal verbs

Use may, might and could to talk about present and future possibilities.

I might need to do more work on those boots!

Use will and won't to talk about future definites.

They'll be a big success.

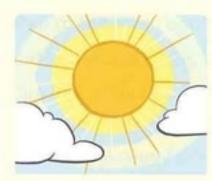
3 Read and circle.

- 1 If it's sunny tomorrow, we could / won't have a picnic.
- 2 We might)/ will go to a restaurant. We'll decide tomorrow.
- 3 The children won't /may play outside if it doesn't rain.
- 4 If you eat a lot of junk food, you could won't get health problems.
- 5 If I'm very tired, I won't / might)go to bed early tonight.
- 6 Julie(will) may be happy if her team wins the match.

4 Speaking Ask and answer.

What are you doing on Saturday?

If it's sunny, I might play basketball.



play basketball ✓/X go to the park ✓ watch TV X



stay at home /
play in the garden X
listen to music //X

1 Listen and read. Who could be giving the advice about exercise?

Do you have to exercise every day?

Yes, you do. It's very important to do some exercise every day. You don't have to go to the gym or do a sport every day, but it's a good idea to go for a walk or a run. You have to use your body to keep it healthy.



2 Read and learn.

A health professional; a sports teacher

have to / had to

Use have to / had to to talk about something that is / was necessary.

You have to use your body to keep it healthy. Do you have to exercise every day? Yes, you do.

Use don't have to / didn't have to to talk about something that is not / was not necessary. You don't have to go to the gym or do a sport every day.

3 Read and choose.

- 1 a you have to do lots of homework tonight?
 - a Do b Have c Does
- 3 Karen b get up at eight o'clock last Monday. a doesn't have to b had to c have to
- 5 We b tidy our bedrooms before we could go out to play yesterday.
 - a doesn't have to b had to c have to

- 2 I c help my mum clean the house today.
 - a doesn't have to b has to c have to
- 4 a Billy have to practise his guitar yesterday?
 - a Did
 - b Has c Does
- 6 The boys a wash the dishes last night because their mum had already washed them.
 - a didn't have to b had to c don't have to





1 Does Anna have to feed the fish today?

Yes, she does.

2 Does Anna have to clean the floors today? No, she doesn't. 3 Does Anna have to do a first aid course today? No, she doesn't.

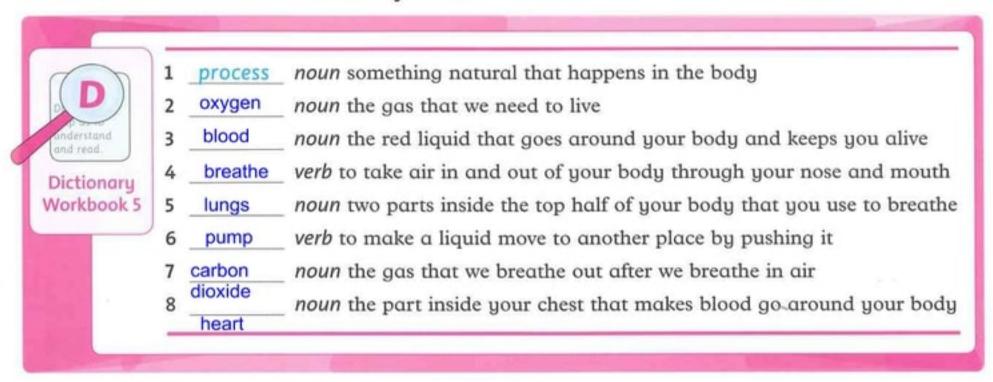
4 Does Anna have to send an email today? Yes, she does.

5 Does Anna have to go to the recycling centre today? Yes, she does.

6 Does Anna have to cook dinner today? No, she doesn't.

Words in context

1 Find words in the text to match the definitions.



Listening

2 Listen. What sport does Joe do?



3 Listen again and complete.



Interview with

Joe Willis

5 years old

· win first race?

years old

· training?

cycle every day

run 3 days a week

go to gym 4 days a week

· diet?

eat fruit, vegetables, whole grains, 5

drink water every 6 minutes when training

Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.





Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

run / swim / play football / walk / ride my bike / go to the gym

football / tennis / basketball / volleyball / hockey / baseball / sailing / gumnastics / surfing / swimming / athletics / skiing



Extensive reading: non-fiction

1 Look at the title and the pictures. Why do you think the girls are famous? student's answer

2 Read.

Young stars

Ming Kipa 含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含含

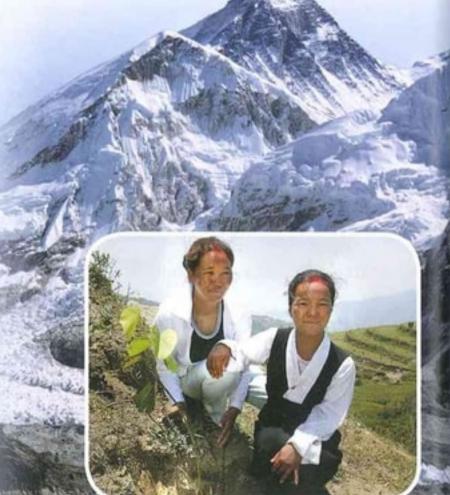
Ming Kipa is from Nepal. In May 2003, she became the youngest person to climb to the top of Mount Everest. Everest is the highest mountain in the world. Ming climbed the mountain when she was only 15 years old. Her older brother and sister climbed the mountain with her. They reached the top of the mountain exactly 50 years after Edmund Hillary became the first person to climb Everest in 1953. Since then, a lot of people have climbed Everest to try and set new world records. Ming's sister, Lhakpa, also broke a world record in 2003. She became the first woman to climb Everest three times.

Mount Everest is in two countries. One side of the mountain is in Nepal. People under the age of 16 are not allowed to climb the mountain in Nepal, because it is very dangerous. Ming didn't want to wait until she was 16, so she decided to climb the mountain from the other side. It was a long and difficult climb. Mount Everest is 8,848 metres high. It is very cold near the top of the mountain. There is a lot of snow and ice, so it is difficult to climb. Also, there isn't a lot of oxygen, so it is difficult to breathe. Climbers have to be very fit.

Ming's brother and sister were good at climbing mountains.

They were older and they had a lot of experience. Ming didn't have any climbing experience at all, but she was very strong and fit and she didn't give up.

Since 2003, Ming has spent a lot of time on Mount Everest. She works as a Sherpa, like her sister, Lhakpa. Sherpas are special guides who help people to climb Mount Everest. They know the mountain very well, so they know the best ways to go and they know which parts of the mountain are dangerous. A lot of people in Nepal work as Sherpas, because people come to Nepal from all over the world to try to climb Mount Everest. Ming likes her exciting job and she also enjoys studying. She wants to learn English so that she can help more people to climb the world's highest mountain.





Extensive reading: fiction

1 Look at the pictures. What are the people doing? How do you think they feel? student's answer



Heidi was very excited. Her friend Clara was coming to visit. Clara was ill and she couldn't walk, so it wasn't easy for her to visit Heidi on the mountain. Heidi couldn't wait for her friend to arrive.

Heidi ran down the mountain to tell her friend Peter about Clara's visit. Peter looked after Grandfather's goats and Heidi liked to help him. Heidi and Peter were usually good friends, but today Peter was worried. Maybe Heidi wouldn't want to be his friend anymore when her new friend arrived.

A few days later, Clara finally arrived. Heidi was playing outside when she saw two men carrying a chair up the mountain. A young girl was sitting in the chair. It was Clara. She was wrapped in shawls and she looked very pale and ill. There was an old lady on a horse behind Clara. She was Clara's grandmother. Beside Grandmother, there was a man pushing Clara's wheelchair and another man carrying Clara's luggage. Heidi and Grandfather greeted Clara and her grandmother and soon they were all chatting like old friends.

Grandfather brought the table and chairs outside so that they could eat lunch in the sunshine. Clara looked around and laughed happily. "It's so beautiful here," she said. "I want to stay here forever." Heidi was very pleased. The lunch was delicious and Clara ate a lot. Grandmother was very surprised. "You never eat a lot in Frankfurt," she said. "I am never hungry at home," said Clara. "Everything tastes better here."

"It's because of the mountain air," said Grandfather. "It makes people hungry.

Perhaps Clara should stay here for a few weeks." Everyone thought this was a
wonderful idea. Heidi was very excited and she couldn't stop jumping up and down.

Clara and Heidi were delighted to have lots of time together. Peter was not very friendly to Clara at first. He was still worried. But Heidi and Clara were always friendly to Peter and soon he forgot his worries. Perhaps Clara could be his new friend, too.

Heidi wanted to show Clara all her favourite places but Clara looked sad. "Oh Heidi", she said. I want to see all the beautiful things that you wrote to me about in your letters, but I can't."

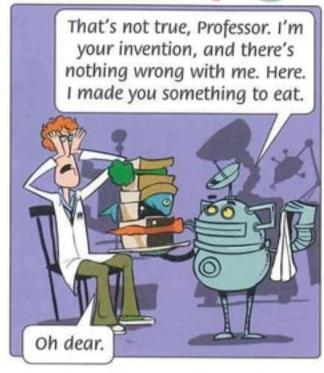
1 Listen and read. How does Professor feel? Why? 🛞 78











2 Read and learn.

He feels unhappy because he never invents anything good.

Indefinite pronouns

Use indefinite pronouns to talk about people, things and places which we don't name.

someone, something, somewhere

There is something wrong with all of my inventions.

everyone, everything, everywhere

There are machines everywhere.

no one, nothing, nowhere

There's nothing wrong with me.

Negative sentences and questions:

anyone, anything, anywhere

Is there anything wrong, Professor?

3 Read and circle.

- 1 Has someone / anyone seen my keys?
- 2 Put your money comewhere / everywhere safe.
- 3 We've got anything /(everything)we need for our holiday.
- 4 (No one) / Anyone wants to go to the beach in the rain.
- 5 He looked (everywhere) / nowhere, but he couldn't find his watch.
- 6 I'm bored. I haven't got(anything)/ nothing to do.

4 Speaking Ask and answer.

in your family in your garden in your house from a club

from school in the classroom a bath

my friend

Is it a person or a thing?

Is it someone from school?

Is it someone in your family?

It's your mum!

It's a person.

No, it isn't.

Yes, it is.

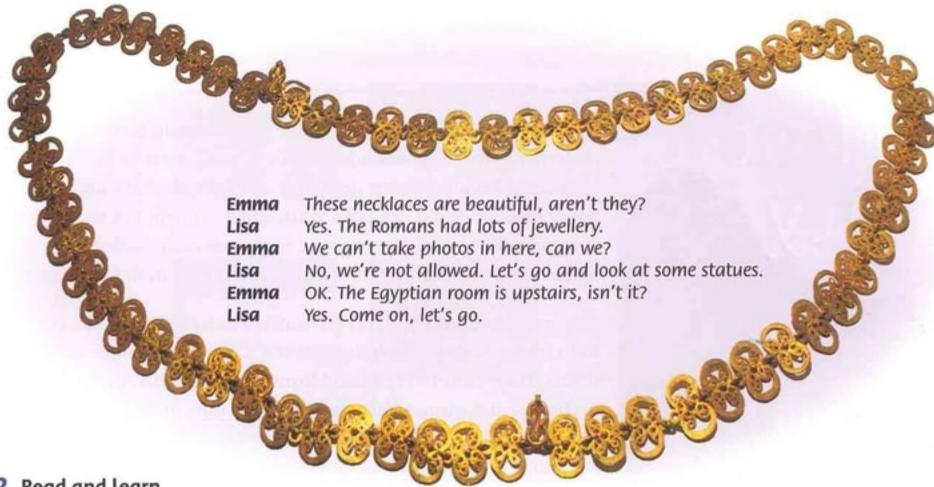
a tree

my mum

my teacher

a desk

1 Listen and read. Where do you think they are? (6) 79 They're in a museum.



2 Read and learn.

Question tags

Use question tags at the end of sentences to mean 'Am I right?' or 'Do you agree?'.

These necklaces are beautiful, aren't they?

Look!

The Egyptian room is upstairs, isn't it?

We can't take photos in here, can we?

3 Read and choose.

1 You can play the piano, c?

a can you b are you c can't you

3 He couldn't play football, C?

a can he b couldn't he c could he

5 It wasn't very cold yesterday, a ?

a was it b wasn't it c isn't it

2 We're shopping, b?

a are we b aren't we

c aren't you

4 Dad is very funny, C?

a is he b was he c isn't he

6 They can't swim, a ?

a can they b can we

c can't they

- 4 Write four sentences with question tags for your friend. Student's answer
 - 1 You can play the violin, can't you?

Words in context

1 Find the words in the article to match the pictures.



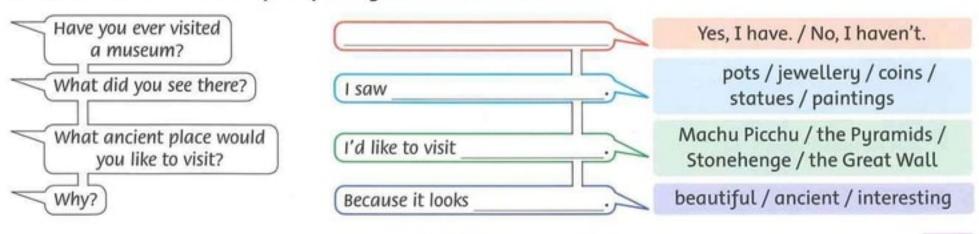
Listening

- 2 Listen. What are they talking about? 🚳 🛭
- 3 Listen again and complete.



Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.



1

1 Complete the quiz.

(noun) a large piece of stone used for building What is the word?

Who found the Roman town? Circle the correct word in this sentence.
We had a wonder / wonderful time at the theatre.

block

4

Some builders

9

Circle the correct answer.
I can't find my camera

everywhere / anywher

Circle the correct
answer.
Have you had anything
/ nothing to eat?

Circle the correct answer.
Pat called you yesterday,
did she / didn't she?

Where is Machu Picchu?

In Peru in South America.

(adj) very old; from a long time ago What is the word?

5

ancient

Write two ways to make a piece
of writing more interesting.
Use direct speech
Describe thoughts and feelings

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing. 🚳 82

Everything changes

People from long ago left things behind,

People may go, but their homes and things last.

Now we can learn about life in the past.

Clues for their friends in the future to find.

Chorus:

_ Everything changes and time moves so fast.

Will you leave something for people to find?

The present and future will soon be the past.

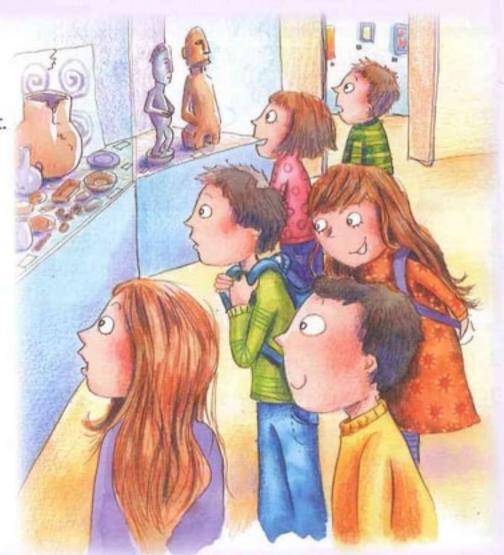
what piece of history will you leave behind?

1 In ancient buildings, we find ancient things,

What was it like then? We all want to know.

Statues and dishes and carvings and rings.

Each clue tells something of life long ago.



A message for the future

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What are the children doing? 🚳 83



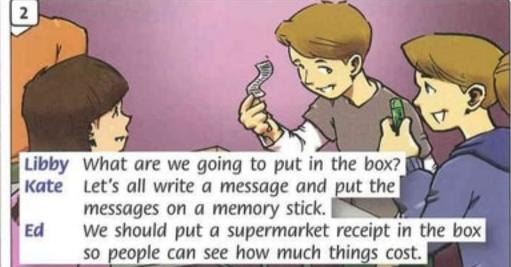
They are making a time capsule.



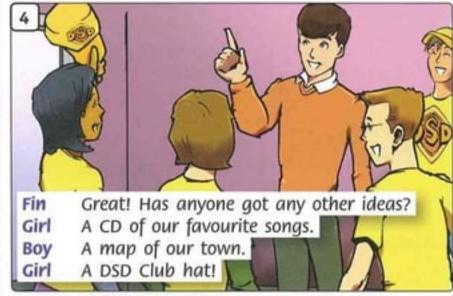
We can put things in this box and bury it.

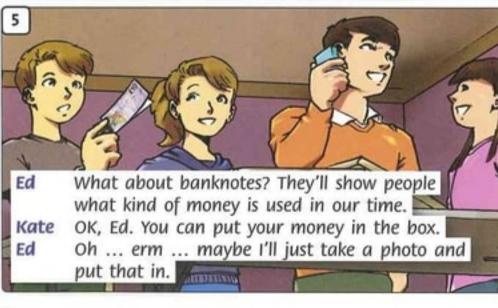
When people dig it up in the future, they'll

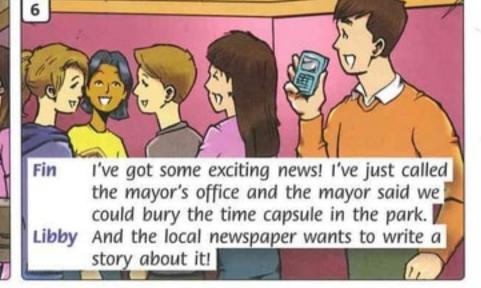
learn about what life is like now.











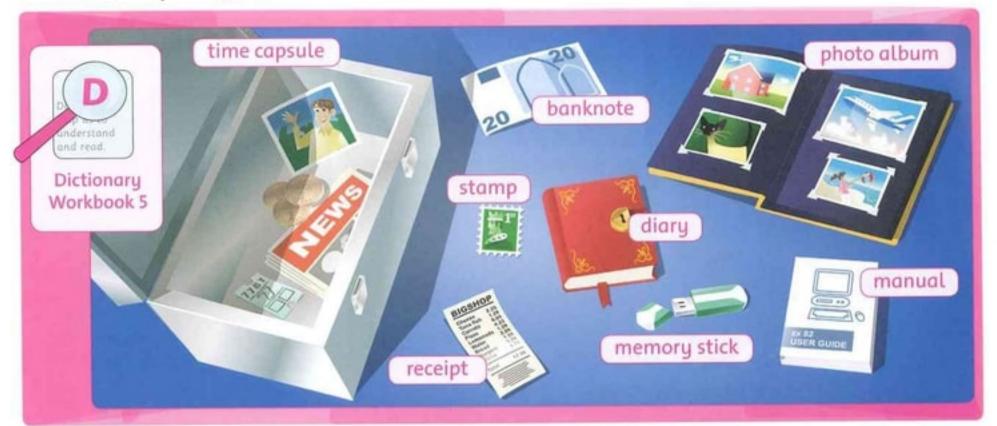
- 2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 3 Read again and write True or False.

1 Ed has got a metal box. True 2 The children are going to write messages and put them on a disc. False

3 Ed wants to put his money in the time capsule. False

4 The children are going to bury the time capsule in the park. True

1 Listen and repeat. 🚳 84



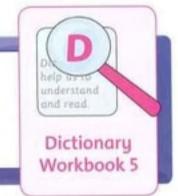
2 Write the words.

- 1 You can write about your life in a <u>diary</u>.
- 3 You can store information on a memory stick.
- 5 You can keep your favourite photos in a photo album.
- 2 A banknote is paper money.
- 4 A manual tells you how to use a new machine.
- 6 When you buy something from a shop, you get a receipt .

Working with words

Homonyms are words that have the same spelling but different meanings.

stamp noun float noun spring noun note noun coach noun light noun stamp verb float verb spring noun note noun coach noun light adj



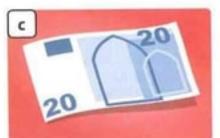
3 Listen and repeat. 🚳 85

4 Match the homonyms.



C







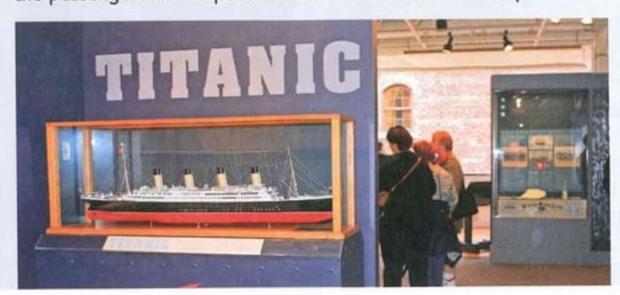


1 Listen and read. What does this museum teach you about? 🚳 87



The Titanic.

The Titanic was a huge ship. It sank on its first trip, in 1912. Today, you can visit the Titanic Museum in Missouri, USA and see what life was like for the people on the Titanic. Visitors are greeted by people in costumes and are given tickets for their journey. Inside, the museum is decorated with things from the real Titanic passengers, like clothes, letters and jewellery. You can learn about the passengers and explore the world's most famous ship.





2 Read and learn.



Passive and active

Use the passive when the object of an active sentence is more important than the subject.

Active: People in costumes greet visitors.

Visitors are greeted by people in Passive:

costumes.

Use by to say who or what does an action.

Visitors are greeted by people in costumes.

Use with to say what is used to do an action.

The museum is decorated with things from the real Titanic passengers.

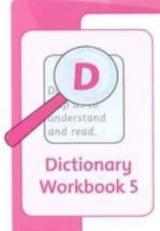
3 Read and circle.

- 1 Pictures are painted by / with artists.
- 3 Aeroplanes are flown(by)/ with pilots.
- 5 Thieves are caught by / with the police.
- 4 Rewrite the sentences. Use the passive or active. V Irregular verb list
 - 1 Mrs Green teaches our English lessons.
 - Our English lessons are taught by Mrs Green.
 - 3 Dad drives the children to school.
 - 5 Mobile phones are used by lots of people.
 - 7 My clothes are washed by my mum.

- 2 Bread is made by /withflour.
- 4 Photos are taken by /with cameras.
- 6 These bottles are filled by /with water.
- - 2 Fires are put out by firefighters. Firefighters put out fires.
 - 4 Criminals are caught by the police.
 - 6 Hundreds of tourists visit my town.
 - 8 Karen feeds the penguins.
- 3 The children are driven to school by Dad.
- 4 The police catch criminals.
- 5 Lots of people use mobile phones.
- 6 My town is visited by hundreds of tourists.
- 7 My mum washes my clothes.
- 8 Penguins are fed by Karen.

Words in context

1 Find the words in the review. Write.



comedy director special effects performance teenager confident earthquake knight

- 1 A director tells the actors what to do.
- 2 I like <u>comedy</u> films, because they make me laugh.
- 3 I'm not confident enough to be an actor. I feel shy when people are watching me.
- 4 There was an earthquake yesterday. Did you feel the ground move?
- 5 My favourite actor gives a wonderful performance in this film.
- 6 In history, a knight was a man who fought for the king.
- 7 The special in this film are amazing. It really looks like the characters are flying.
- 8 A effects is someone aged 13–19. teenager

Listening

- 2 Listen. What was the film about? 🕙 89
- 3 Listen again and match.
 - 1 the story 🕤
- a sad
- 2 the beginning
- b funny

3 the script (

c boring

4 the actors

- d amazing
- 5 the special effects
- e brilliant

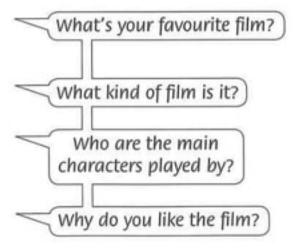
6 the ending (

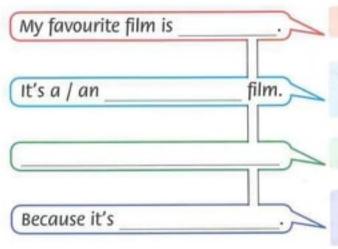
f clever



Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.





(the name of the film)

comedy / action / science fiction / adventure / historical

(the names of the actors)

exciting / scary / funny / sad / amazing / interesting

Skills Time!

Writing

- 1 Look at the text. What is it about?
- 2 Read.

A film about Atlantis.

Atlantis: The Lost Empire by Lucy Winters

Atlantis: The Lost Empire is a Disney cartoon film. It is directed by Gary Trousdale and Kirk Wise. The main character is a scientist called Milo Thatch. Milo's voice is played by Michael J. Fox.

A rich man gives Milo a submarine and a team of people to help him find the lost empire of Atlantis. After some exciting adventures, Milo and his team find Atlantis. But Atlantis is in trouble. A bad man wants to steal the blue stone that protects the empire. Milo has to beat the bad man and save the empire.

The music in this film is amazing and some of the characters are very funny. The film is sometimes scary, but it is very exciting. It's a comedy and an action film all in one.

If you like action films and cartoons, you will love Atlantis: The Lost Empire. It's a fantastic film.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

1 Who is Atlantis: The Lost Empire directed by?

1- Gary Trousdale and Kirk Wise.

2 Who is the main character?

2- A scientist called Milo Thatch.

A film review

When we write a film review, we write:

- who the film is directed by
 It is directed by Gary Trousdale and Kirk Wise.
- who the characters are played by Milo's voice is played by Michael J. Fox.
- a short description of the plot (the story)
 A rich man gives Milo a submarine and a team of people to help him find the lost empire of Atlantis. After some exciting adventures, Milo and his team find Atlantis ...
- details of special effects / costumes / music etc.
 The music in this film is amazing and some of the characters are very funny.
- what we think is good / bad about the film
 The film is sometimes scary, but it is very exciting.
- a recommendation (advice about whether people should watch this film and who will enjoy it)
 If you like action films and cartoons, you will love Atlantis: The Lost Empire.

4 Match.

- 1 The film is directed by Mike Hammond. d
- 2 The Ice Queen is played by Tina Reynolds. a
- 3 When the children get lost in the snow, the Ice Queen saves them and takes them to her castle.
 b
- 4 The special effects are beautiful and make the film very interesting.
- 5 The plot is exciting, but the film is sometimes a bit scary.
- 6 Everyone will love this film. It's great for all the family. C

- a characters
- b plot
- c recommendation
- d director
- e what is good / bad about the film
- f details of special effects

Complete writing page 92 of Workbook 5.

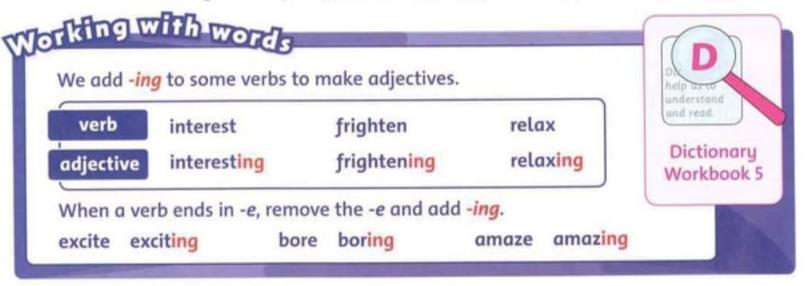


1 Listen and repeat. 🚳 92



Write the words.

- 1 Tom is a very good photographer . He takes beautiful pictures.
- 2 I want to be a reporter because I like asking people questions.
- 3 I closed my eyes when you took my photo because the ____ flash ____ was too bright.
- 4 If you talk into the microphone , your voice will be louder.
- 5 We always watch the news because we like to know what is happening in the world.
- 6 This camera has got a very long <u>lens</u> for taking pictures of things from a long way away.



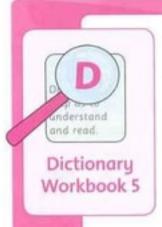
3 Listen and repeat. 📎 🤧

4 Write.

- 1 My favourite subject is history, because it's very <u>interesting</u> (interest).
- 2 Mum enjoys listening to music because she finds it <u>relaxing</u> (relax).
- 3 The children don't like watching the news. They think it's boring (bore).
- 4 We had a great time at the concert. It was <u>amazing</u> (amaze).

Words in context

1 Find the words in the text. Write.



salary factory deserve scientist celebrity surgeon improve hero

- 1 My dad is a surgeon in a big hospital.
- 2 You've worked very hard, so you <u>deserve</u> to have a holiday.
- 3 A lot of modern inventions improve our lives and make things easier.
- 4 We visited a chocolate factory to see how chocolate is made.
- 5 This singer is a <u>celebrity</u>. She's always in the news.
- 6 Doctors are paid a good <u>salary</u>
- 7 Tony wants to be a scientist because he's very good at science.
- 8 The firefighter who saved the children is a <u>hero</u> in our town now.

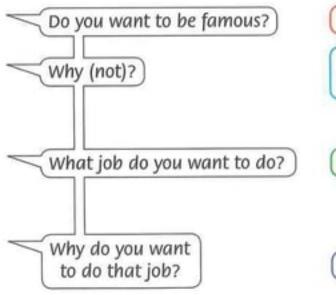
Listening

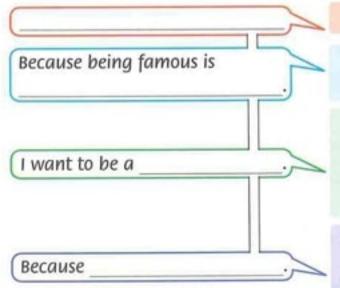
- 2 Listen. What are they talking about? 🚳 🤫
- 3 Listen again and write Julie or Carl.
 - 1 Julie thinks it is too easy to become a celebrity.
 - 2 thinks there are lots of new pop stars and actors these days.
 - 3 _____ thinks inventors and world leaders are the real celebrities.
 - 4 _____ thinks the public want to read about famous people.
 - 5 _____ thinks everyone wants to be famous these days.
 - 6 thinks people should want to do more important jobs.



Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.





Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

exciting / fun / interesting / difficult / boring / tiring

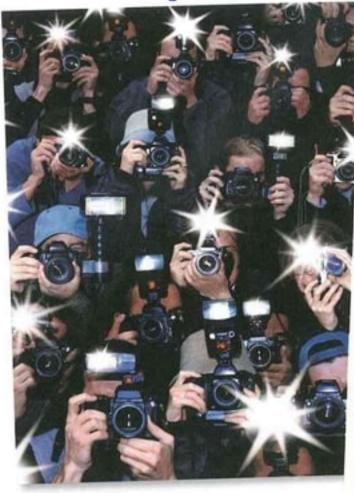
surgeon / footballer / actor / singer / scientist / firefighter / police officer / paramedic / teacher

I'm good at ... / it is ... /
I want to earn a good salary /
I want to improve people's lives

Skills Time!

Writing

- 1 Look at the text. What is it about?
- 2 Read. Celebrities in newspapers and magazines.



Famous people in the news by Tony Adams

Celebrities are always in our newspapers and magazines. They are not always happy when stories about them are reported in the news. But \underline{I} believe that the public should know about famous people's lives.

Firstly, celebrities want to be famous. It seems to me that celebrities should be pleased when their photo is printed in newspapers or magazines, because it means that people are reading about them.

Also, people spend a lot of money on tickets to watch concerts, films and sports events or on CDs and DVDs, so they want to know about the celebrities' lives and personalities.

On the other hand, reporters and photographers sometimes make life difficult for famous people. They wait outside celebrities' houses and they often follow them. In my opinion, this is a problem.

In conclusion, <u>I think</u> reporters should write about celebrities, but they shouldn't make life difficult for famous people. After all, celebrities are people, too.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Does the writer think that reporters should write about celebrities? Yes, he does.
- 2 What reasons does the writer give for his opinion? People spend a lot of money on tickets to concerts, films and sports events.

Expressing opinions

We use these phrases to express our opinions:

I (don't) think that ...

In my opinion, ...

I (don't) believe that ...

It seems to me that ...

- 4 Look at the text in Exercise 2. Underline the phrases expressing the writer's opinion.
- 5 Read and circle.
 - 1 I don't opinion / believe celebrities should be angry when their pictures are printed in newspapers.
 - 2 It (seems) / believe to me that famous people have very good lives.
 - 3 In my opinion / think, famous actors earn more money than they deserve.
 - 4 I seems /(think) it is very easy to become famous these days.

5 Complete writing page 100 of Workbook 5.



Complete the quiz.

(noun) a person who investigates news for a newspaper, TV or radio What is the word?

What does the Mayor give the children?

Complete the sentence. This article in the newspaper is very (interest).

interesting

10

reporter

4

Complete the sentence with the past passive. I (invite) to a

Complete the question with the past passive. When (the computer / invent)?

2

Complete the sentence with the past passive.

3

6

7 Who thinks that athletes should be paid a lot of money?

was invited

What is the word?

was the computer invented

An award

were rescued

Sports fan

5

Write the word. It seems to me that it is not easy to be an actor.

Write the word: newspapers write too many stories about famous people.

opinion

celebrity

8

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing. <a>§

Be a part of history

1 You don't have to sing pop songs

Or be on a TV show.

To be someone people know.

You don't have to play football

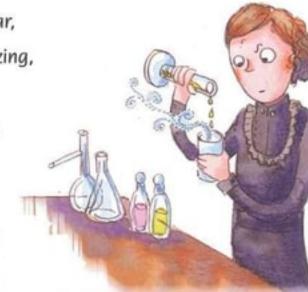
Chorus:

1 You can be a big star,

Do something amazing,

Be a real celebrity.

Be a part of history.





Great scientists improved our lives Through paintings, books and plays.

In many different ways.

Our world was changed by artists, too

Their names were not forgotten, Because great things always last.

Their fame will last forever

Although many years have passed.



Extensive reading: non-fiction

1 Look at the pictures. What do you think they show? Who do you think these buildings / statues were built by?

student's answer

2 Read.



The Ancient Chinese learnt to write about 1,800 years ago. They carved shapes into animal bones or shells. Archaeologists have found some of these bones and have learnt a lot about the history of China from the writing on them.

They also used jade (a precious green stone) to make jewellery and decorations. Jade was very important to the Chinese. They believed it was more valuable than gold or silver.

Jade was used to make many items for kings and royal families.

China's history is divided into dynasties. A 'dynasty' is a line of people from the same family, who have power over a country. China was ruled by kings or emperors. When a king or emperor died, one of his younger relatives became the ruler of China. A new dynasty began when another family fought the ruling family and took over the country.

In 1122 BC, a group called the Chou took over the country. Life in China was peaceful. But then, people learned how to use iron to make tools and weapons. Groups of people used these new weapons to fight each other. For two hundred years, there were many wars in China. The Chou lost power over the country and in 221 BC, a new king took over China. His name was Emperor Ch'in. He was the first Emperor of China and he started the Ch'in dynasty. This dynasty gave China its name.

Emperor Ch'in was a very powerful man. He had lots of assistants and he sent them to different parts of the country to make sure China was safe. He made everyone in China use the same letters to write with and the same weights to measure things with. Ch'in was very rich and he built huge palaces. He also made a powerful army to protect China.

There were already lots of walls along the edges of northern China. They were built by earlier kings to protect the country from enemies. Ch'in told his army to join up all these walls to make one big wall. The wall became the first version of the Great Wall of China. Ch'in's wall was 1,500 miles long and it was very strong. It helped to keep China safe.

Ch'in died in 210 BC, and he was buried in a huge underground tomb. Ch'in wanted to have a veru special tomb when he died, so he told people to build the tomb while he was alive. Workers started building the tomb when Ch'in was only thirteen years old. Ch'in wanted to have a whole city in his tomb, with palaces and towers. He wanted a hundred rivers of mercury to run through the city. He also wanted to be buried with a huge army of clay soldiers, chariots, horses, officials, acrobats, strongmen and musicians. Historians think that 700,000 people worked on the tomb. Archaeologists have found Ch'in's underground city and his army of clay soldiers. They believe that there were sculptures of over 8,000 soldiers, 130 chariots and 670 horses buried with the first Emperor of China.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

1 What is a dynasty?

- 2 What was jade used for?
- 3 Who was the first Emperor of China?
- 4 How many buildings are there in the Forbidden City?

4 Discuss.

- 1 What do you know about your country's history?
- 2 What is the most famous building in your country? Describe it.
- 3 Do you want to visit China? Why (not)?

- 3) 1- It's a line of people from the same family.
- 2- It was used to make jewellery and decorations.
- 3- Emperor Chi'n.
- 4-980.

After Ch'in died, his son became the new Emperor of China, but the son was not as popular as his father. The different parts of China began to fight the Emperor and eventually the Emperor lost his power over the country. In 202 BC, a new emperor took over. His name was Emperor Gao and he started the Han dynasty.



The most important change in Chinese architecture took place during the Han dynasty. People started to build pagodas. Pagodas are tall towers with many floors. Each floor has its own roof. Early pagodas were made of wood and they were used to keep valuable things in, such as books and treasures. Over the years, people began to decorate pagodas more to make them very beautiful to look at.

However, the most famous example of Chinese architecture is the Forbidden City in Beijing. The Forbidden City was built during the Ming dynasty, in the 15th Century. It was a huge palace where the emperors lived. It was called the Forbidden City because nobody was allowed to go in or out unless the Emperor gave them permission. There is a high wall all around the Forbidden City. Inside the wall, there are 980 buildings, with more than 8,000 rooms.

Thousands of tourists visit China every year to visit the Forbidden City and see the Great Wall of China, as well as the country's many other wonderful buildings. China is a beautiful country with a long and interesting history.

