

Workbook



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1 Who are the people in the story?

Libby Fin Ed Kate Tony Clare



This is Ed . He's Kate's cousin / brother.



This is Kate . She's Ed's sister / friend.



This is Libby She's Kate and Ed's friend / cousin.



This is Tony . He's Kate and Ed's dad / uncle. He's Libby's dad / uncle.

2

3



This is Clare . She's Kate and Ed's aunt / mum. She's Libby's cousin / aunt.



This is Fin . He's Libby's sister / brother. He's Kate and Ed's brother / cousin.

2 Match the questions with the answers.

- 1 How are Ed and Kate feeling? [C]
- 2 What does Libby do on Fridays? d
- 3 Who started the club?
- 4 What is the club called? (b)
- 5 Where is Libby going now? [f]
- 6 What do Ed and Kate do? [a]

- a They join the DSD Club.
- b The Do Something Different Club.
- c They are feeling bored.
- d She goes to a club.
- e Libby's brother, Fin.
- f She's going to a club meeting.

3 What about you? Answer the questions.

student's answer

- 1 Do you go to any clubs?
- 2 What other things do you do after school?
- 3 Would you like to join the Do Something Different Club?

1 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple.

live have be go play visit

- 1 Jenny goes to dance classes every Wednesday.
- 2 I always <u>have</u> sandwiches for lunch.
- 3 We are never late for school.
- 4 Angelina and Fred live in the house with the blue door.
- 5 Max plays the guitar and the trumpet.
- 6 My sister and I visit Grandma every week.

2 Complete the conversation. Use the present simple or the present continuous.



Amanda Hi, Grandma, it's Amanda. What are you doing?

Grandma I '_'m working (work) in the garden. I

2 ___tidy ____(tidy) the garden every Friday.

Amanda What's Grandpa doing?

Grandma He * 's playing _____(play) chess. He

4 __doesn't help _____(not help) me in the garden
on Fridays. He and Morris * go ______(go)
to the park every Friday. Where are you?

Amanda I'm at my club. Jane and I * _______(come)
(come) every week with her cousin Stella.

Grandma That's great. What are you doing?

Amanda Today we ⁷ <u>'re sitting</u> (sit) in the club

house painting pictures!

Remember!

Some past simple verbs are irregular. Check them in the Irregular verb list on page 119.

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3 Complete the table. V Irregular verb list

promit simple	pateonice medical pateons.	percentage + 7
write	am / are / is writing	1 wrote
talk	am / are / is 2 talking	talked
³_eat	am / are / is eating	ate
4 go	am / are / is ⁵ going	went
run	am / are / is 6 running	⁷ ran
visit	am / are / is visiting	⁸ visited

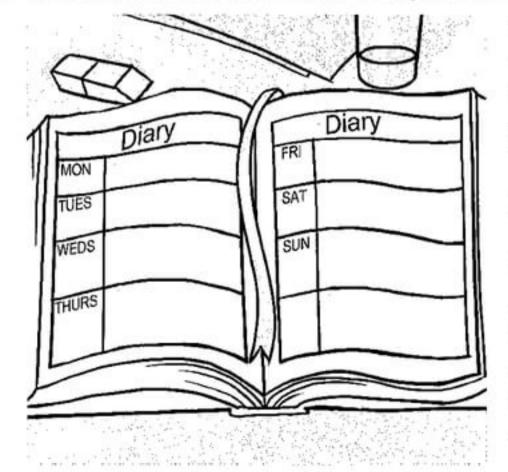
Lesson Two Grammar

1 What did George do last week? Write sentences. V Irregular verb list



- 1 (have) He had a swimming lesson on Monday.
- 2 (not play) He didn't play football on Tuesday.
- 3 (have) He had lunch with his Grandpa on Wednesday.
- 4 (visit) He visited Greg on Thursday.
- 5 (go) He went to karate club on Friday.
- 6 (not go) He didn't go to the beach on Saturday.
- 7 (do) He did his homework on Sunday.

2 What did you do last week? Fill in the diary, then write sentences. student's answer



On Tuesday					
On					
On	***************************************				

On Monday I

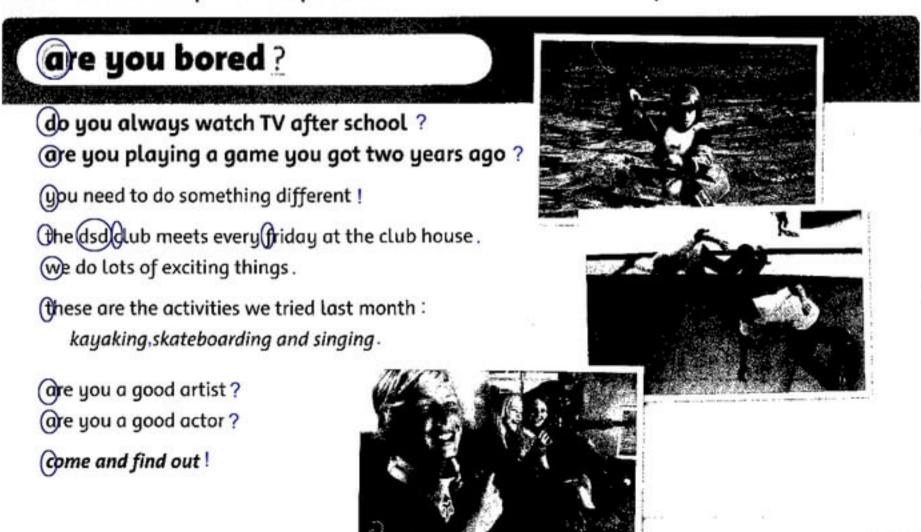
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	write	_	.			33	D:			_	, i.			ī	19 7 6
	jamie	e and	mari	a are	fro	m o	nta	rio i	in c	and	ada.	Cana	da		
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3	mrs v	walte	rs we	nt to	ра	ris ir	ı ju	ly.	187					1	
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5	i live	on no	orth s	treet	in	mar	che	este	r.				Maria I		

1

3 Look at the DSD Club poster. Add punctuation. Circle letters that need capitals.

I live on North Street in Manchester.

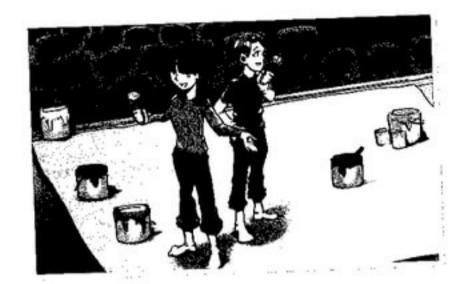


You can build in!

Lesson One Story

- 1 Read the story and write Libby, Ed, Kate or Fin.
 - 1 Libby and Ed have written a play for the DSD Club.
 - 2 Fin measures the wood.
 - 3 Ed is good at art.
 - 4 Libby paints the sky.
 - 5 Kate is good at building.
 - 6 Ed and Libby are stuck!
- 2 Number the events in the correct order.
 - a The DSD Club decided to build the set. 2
 - b Libby and Ed were stuck! 7
 - c Ed and Libby wrote a play. 1
 - d Libby and Ed painted mountains and sky. 6
 - e Fin and Libby brought some wood and some paint. 4
 - f Ed and Kate's dad gave them his tools. 3
 - g Kate helped Fin build the set. 5







3 What do you think the DSD Club will do this year? Choose three things and write. student's answer

visit a wildlife park go to a football match rescue someone go to a space centre learn about first aid go camping make ice cream make a time capsule

1	
2	

4 What are you good at? Write three things. Use these words or your ideas.

student's answer

art	sport	running	English	cooking	music	writing	
I am g	ood at _						

1 What's missing? Look and write the words.

tools hammer saw nails rope roller tape measure tray

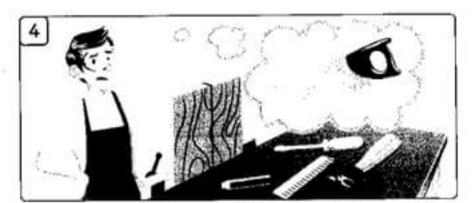


He wants to join two pieces of wood. He's got some nails but he needs a hammer



The girls can't measure the <u>rope</u>. They need a tape measure.



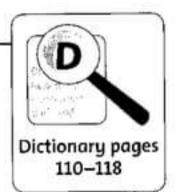


He wants to cut the wood. There are lots of tools but there isn't a saw

More words

Remember! An adjective describes a thing. An adverb describes an action.

- 2 Circle the adjectives. Underline the adverbs.
 - We saw our favourite teacher at the park.
 - 2 I did my homework carefully.
 - 3 My(big) sister plays tennis well.
 - 4 Gloria poured the yellow paint slowly.
 - 5 The children played games happily in the garden.



3 Write the subjects, verbs and objects from the sentences in Exercise 2 in the table.

SH	music Control	Nager -	idina is a second		
1	We	saw	our teacher		
2	1	did	my homework		
3 My big sister		plays	tennis		
4	Gloria	poured	the yellow paint		
5	The children	played	games		

1

Use the past participle form with the present perfect tense. Sometimes it's the same as the past simple form. Sometimes it's different.

1 Complete the table. V Irregular verb list

Edgrid Co. The Co.	11.20 C. C. C. C.	the contract to the
climb	1 climbed	climbed
write	wrote	² written
make	³ made.	made
⁴ swim	swam	swum
ride	rode	⁵ ridden
tidy	6 tidied	tidied
sing	⁷ sang	sung
eat	ate	8 eaten

2 Look and write. Use the present perfect and ever or never.



you / climb / the mountain?

Have you ever climbed the mountain?



he / tidy / the garage

He has never tidied the garage.



you / play / computer games?

Have you ever played computer games?



they / eat / Chinese food

They have never eaten Chinese food.

3 Write questions with ever. Answer the questions for you.

1 swim/in a river? Have you ever swurn in a river? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

2 paint / a set? Have you ever painted a set? Yes, I have / No, I haven't.

3 sing / in a concert? Have you ever sung in a concert? Yes, I have / No, I haven't.

4 ride / an elephant? Have you ever ridden an elephant? Yes, I have / No, I haven't.

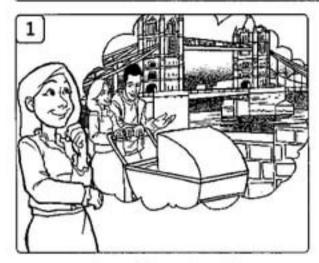
5 make / a cake? Have you ever made a cake? Yes, I have / No, I haven't.

1 Read and circle.

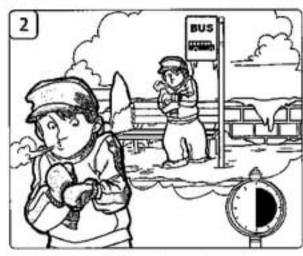
- 1 I've been at this school since five years / I was six,
- 2 We've played football for an hour three o'clock.
- 3 Jenny has had piano lessons for 2007 Ktwo years)
- 4 They've had English lessons since five years (grade one)
- 5 Leila has lived in Madrid since September / three months.
- 6 My mum and dad have been in the shop for this afternoon (ten minutes)

2 Complete the sentences. Use since or for and a time phrase.

last summer half an hour 2007 3 minutes a week I was a baby



Mum and Dad have lived in London since I was a baby.



He's been at the bus stop <u>for</u> half an hour



She has cooked the egg <u>for</u> 3 minutes



Our team hasn't won <u>since</u> 2007



I've written in my diary <u>for</u>

a week

We haven't seen our cousins since last summer

								Mindred Town
2	Ancwort	ha	questions	about		Hen	cinco or	for
•	AIISWEI L	116	questions	upout	you.	USE	since or	jui.

- 1 How long have you had English lessons?
- 2 How long have you known your best friend?
- 3 How long have you lived in your house?
- 4 How long have you played your favourite sport?
- 5 How long have you used a computer?
- 6 How long have you had your favourite CD?

student's answer

I have had English lessons for	years



The beach house By Lily

When we went to the beach in the summer, We collected shells, swam and played. But when it got hotter at lunchtime, We wanted to sit in the shade.

Dad said, "Let's make a <u>beach house</u>."
He drew some plans in the sand.
We didn't have boards or a tool box,
So we had to work with our hands.

We looked around the beach and the park.

We saw some tall trees by the shore.

We collected big leaves and some <u>branches</u>,

And got a blanket to put on the floor.

We tied the branches together
With <u>seaweed</u> we found on the sand.
The big leaves made walls and a carpet.
Our shells made the beach house look grand!

Have you ever wanted a beach house?

Just look around and use what you see.

Our beach house looked crooked and funny,

But we had a great time at the sea!









2 Read again and write True or False.

Lily and her family went to the beach. True
 The weather was cold and rainy. False
 They didn't draw any plans. False
 Dad brought his tool box with him. False
 They used leaves for the walls. True
 The beach house wasn't very straight. True

(Wordsomessia)

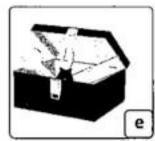
1 Match the pictures to the sentences.













- 1 She's climbing a ladder. b
- 3 My sandcastle is perfectly straight. a
- 5 My sandcastle is a bit crooked. d

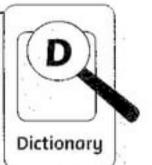
- 2 They can't stop laughing! C
- 4 A bird flew into the tree house. f
- 6 She's got a tool box with lots of tools.

More worde

2 Match the words from page 10 to the definitions.

beach house shade branches seaweed

- 1 shade noun a dark, cool area where there is no light from the sun
- 2 seaweed noun a plant that grows in the sea or on rocks next to the sea
- 3 branches noun the main parts of a tree that grow out from the middle part
- 4 beach house noun a simple building on the beach next to the sea



3 Complete the sentences.

seaweed

shade

branches

plans

boards

beach house



He's got some <u>boards</u> to make the new gate.



Mum and Dad looked at the plans for our new house.



We sat in the <u>shade</u> and ate our ice creams.



My kite was stuck in the branches and the string broke.



She liked reading her book in the beach house.



There was lots of <u>seaweed</u> at the bottom of the sea.

SHILLS THOUGH

1

Read the poem. Write the number of syllables in each line.
 Underline the syllables that are stressed.

The Boat Race

Verse 1

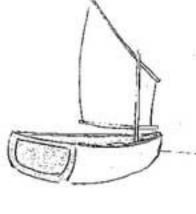
We <u>built</u> our <u>boats</u> for <u>racing</u>, [7

We worked all morning long.

And soon our boat was ready, (

We thought that it was strong.





2 Write the words that rhyme.

race slow begin fast

1 past: fast 2 place: race

3 go: slow

4 win: begin

My willing

3 Look and finish the poem. student's answer

Verse 2

We waited	at the star	t line





Verse 3







Unit 1 Review

1 Complete the text.

nails rope rollers plans ladder boards branch ground

My friends and I made a tree house last week. It was great fun. First, we drew some ' plans . Then we found some large wooden boards . Dad tied a ³ rope around the boards and pulled them up into the tree. Then he used 4 nails to fix the boards together. He fixed the floor to a big in the tree. Then we found branch another board to make the roof. We used rollers to paint the tree house. We play in our tree house every day. There is a to climb up to the tree house from the 8 ground and we have lots of fun up there!



2 Complete the sentences. Use ever, never, for or since.

- 1 My brother has played in the school basketball team <u>for</u> two years.
- 2 I've had swimming lessons since I was six.
- 3 The children have <u>never</u> been on a plane.
- 4 We've lived in this house since 2007.
- 5 Penny has <u>never</u> seen a play at the theatre.
- 6 Has your brother <u>ever</u> visited France?

3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect and since or for. V Irregular verb list

- 1 Leona / know / her best friend / two years
 Leona has known her best friend for two years.
- 2 Jason / have / karate lessons / September Jason has had karate lessons since September.
- 3 my sisters / play / tennis / an hour
 My sisters have played tennis for an hour.
- 4 we / help / Mum in the house / one o'clock
 - We have helped Mum in the house since one o'clock.
- 5 I / play / the guitar / last summer
 - I have played the guitar since last summer.
- 6 I / have / a cold / three days
 - I have had a cold for three days.

Lesson One

1 Read the story and write True or False.

1	Libby	is nervous	but Kate	is excited.

2 Kate wants to read the script again.

3 Kate's costume looks really cool.

4 Ed's make-up looks really scary.

5 The audience is waiting but Fin hasn't arrived.

6 It's OK because they can do the play without their costumes.

False

True

False

True

True

False

2 Read the poster and answer the questions.

The DSD Club presents:

The Princess and the Parrot

Starring:

Kate as the princess

Ed as the monster Libby as the queen

Script:

Ed and Libby

Make-up:

Mrs Harrison (Kate and Ed's mum)

Costumes:

Mrs Kelly (Fin and Libby's mum)

You can buy tickets at the school or from the DSD Club.

The play starts at 5 o'clock.



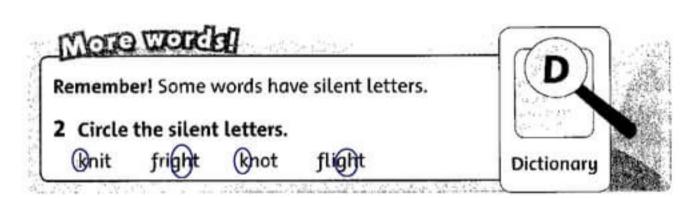
what are the three characters in the play?	A princess, a monster and a queen.
2 What is Ed's character?	A monster.
3 Who wrote the script?	Ed and Libby.
4 Who helped with the costumes?	Mrs Kelly (Fin and Libby's mum).
5 Where can you buy tickets?	At the school or from the DSD Club.
6 What time will the lights go down?	5 o'clock.
What do you think happens next? Tick (✓) a) Fin arrives in time. The play is great!	one. student's answer
	Particular Control of the Control of

b) There are no costumes. The audience is disappointed. c) The children make new costumes. The play is great!

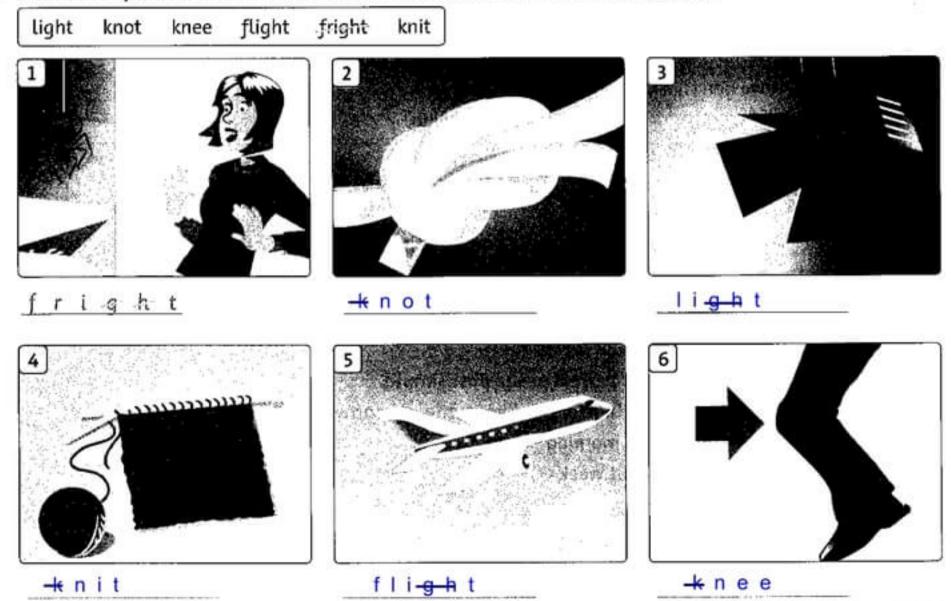
d) Fin arrives with the costumes, but Kate forgets her words.

1 Match the words to the definitions.

	lights	stage	curtains	make-up	costume	script	character	audience
1	scr	ipt	noun the wo	rds of a play	that the ch	aracters	say	
2	sta	ge i	noun the pla	ice at the fro	nt of the the	eatre who	ere actors per	rform a play
3	audie	nce /	noun a group	p of people v	vho watch a	play		
4	costume noun the special clothes the actors wear in a play							
5	curta	ins ,	noun the big	pieces of cle	oth that hide	the stag	ge before the	play starts
6	light	s i	noun electric	lamps that	show the ac	tors in a	theatre	
7	chara	cter	noun a perso	on in a play	or story			
8	make							



3 Look at the pictures and write the words. Cross out the silent letter or letters.



Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read Fiona's list and write what she has or hasn't done. W Irregular verb list

Things to do before the school	play
Learn the script	1
check the lights	1
clean the stage	X
buy the make-up	1
sell all the tickets	1
take the costumes to the theatre	X

1	Fiona	has learnt the script.
2	She	has checked the lights.
3	She_	hasn't cleaned the stage.
4	She	has bought the make-up.
5	She	has sold all the tickets.
6	She	hasn't taken the costumes to the theatre

Look!

When we use the present perfect we don't say exactly when something happened: I've seen that film.

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We use the past simple if we are saying when something happened: I saw that film last night.

2 Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

Molly The play is tonight. Are you ready for it?

Fiona Well, I ''ve done (do) nearly all the things on my list.

Molly Let's look at it together.

Fiona Well, I 2 've learnt (learn) the script. That was hard!

Molly Great. Have you checked the lights?

Fiona Yes. I ³ checked (check) them this morning.

Molly And have you cleaned the stage?

Fiona No, I haven't, but I 've sold (sell) all the tickets.

Molly What about the make-up?

Fiona I 5 bought (buy) it yesterday. Mum's got it.

Molly And the costumes?

Fiona The costumes are ... Oh no! I ⁶ haven't taken (not take)

them to the theatre!



2

3

3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

1	1 / make / a sanawich / for my tunch	I've made a sandwich for my lunch.	
2	Mum / not go / shopping / this morning	Mum didn't go shopping this morning.	
3	Jenny / call / her grandma / last week	Jenny called her grandma last week.	
4	They / not visit / Paris	They haven't visited Paris.	
5	Terry / do / his homework	Terry has done his homework.	
6	Helen / sell / her computer / yesterday	Helen sold her computer yesterday.	

1 Look and tick () the best sentence.



Grandma has just made a cake.

Grandma hasn't made a cake yet.



Joe hasn't visited Egypt before.

Joe has visited Egypt before.

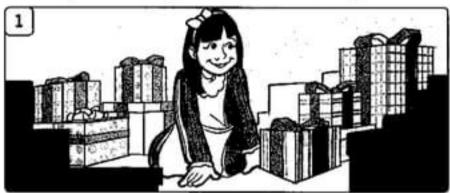


Ellie has already finished her costume.

Ellie hasn't finished her costume yet.

2 It's Amy's birthday. Write sentences. V Irregular verb list





not open presents / yet She hasn't opened her presents yet.



read cards / just

She has just read her cards.



speak to her grandma / already

5 I haven't

She has already spoken to her grandma.



not have a bike / before

before.

She hasn't had a bike before.

3 Complete the sentences about you. student's answer

1	I've just	x
2	I've already	
3	I haven't	yet
4	I've	before.

Nijeonian'

1 Look at the play script. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

a) The great detective

b) Criminals at the theatre

c) Disappearing diamonds

Disappearing diamonds

by Rosy Wilson

Scene 1: The kitchen at Fred and Julie's house.

(The doorbell rings.)

Julie Oh! That's the <u>doorbell</u>.

Mum I'll go and see who's there.

(Mum opens the door: A boy is holding a note.)

Boy It's a note for you. It's from the theatre.

Mum From the theatre? Thank you.

(She returns to the kitchen.)

Julie Who was it, Mum?

Mum It was a boy with

a note.

Fred What does it say?

Mum I haven't read it

yet.

(She opens the note.)

It says 'The diamonds have disappeared.'

The diamonds have

disappeared! I must use the

phone.

(Mum exits quickly.)

Julie The diamonds have disappeared!

Fred Wow! Diamonds.

Julie I think Mum's phoning a detective ...

Fred He'll come and investigate ...

Julie He'll look for clues ...

Fred And we can help him arrest the criminal!

Characters:

Julie - a twelve-year-old girl

Fred – Julie's older brother

Mrs Taylor – their mum

A boy



(Mum comes back.)

Fred When's the detective coming, Mum?

Julie Can we help him investigate?

Mum Detective? What detective?

Julie The diamonds have disappeared!

Mum Oh! Well, yes, they have. But they aren't real

diamonds. They're props. For a play.

Fred (disappointed) We wanted to look for clues.

I'm sorry, kids, but you can help me look for

props. I'm going out now to buy some more!

2 Read again and answer the questions.

1 Who goes to the door?

2 Where has the note come from?

3 What does the note say?

4 Are Fred and Julie excited?

5 Who do they want to help?

6 Are the diamonds real?

Mum goes to the door.

Mum

The note has come from the theatre.

The note says "The diamonds have disappeared".

Yes, they are.

They want to help the detective.

No, they aren't.

18

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

note robbery diamonds criminal arrested detective

- 1 The police have <u>arrested</u> the man who stole the money.
- 2 The criminal stole our neighbour's television.
- 3 Mum left me a note so I didn't forget my homework.
- 4 Sherlock Holmes is a famous detective
- 5 The Queen's expensive diamonds have disappeared!
- 6 Have you heard the news? There was a robbery at the museum last night!

More words

2 Look at the text on page 18. Match the pictures to the sentences.

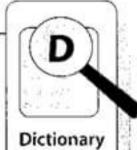






investigate





- 1 The detective will investigate the crime and arrest the criminal.
 b
- 2 The visitor rang the doorbell when he arrived. d
- 3 He found some important clues next to the window.
- 4 The actress is wearing her costume and holding her props.

3 Match the words to the definitions.

doorhell

L	doorbett	Servant	Props	ctue	Circa	mivestigute	J
1	props	noun thi	ngs actor	s use w	hen they	are doing a pla	y
-	enter				6 11 -41	21. (90) 10 202	

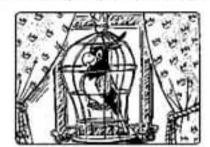
- 2 enter verb to come into a room or building
- 3 servant noun a person who cooks, cleans, etc. in a rich person's house
- 4 <u>clue</u> noun a thing or a piece of information that helps the police catch a criminal
- 5 investigate verb to look carefully at a situation or a crime to find out the truth
- 6 doorbell noun when you visit someone, you ring this so they know you are there

Unit 2



1 Read the play script. Underline the stage directions and circle the characters.

MISSING!



Have you seen this parrot? The parrot disappeared yesterday from the royal palace.

The queen is very upset.



The queen has lost her parrot. What can we do?



I know! Let's try to help! It will be fun! (excited) OK, we can be like real detectives!



Julie

First we need to look for clues.



Let's start looking. We can start in the park. (She starts to look around.)



student's answer

Look, Julie! What's that? I can see something strange ... (He points at the ground.) ...

My while

2 Look and finish the play script.



Fred

Julie



Fred

Julie



Fred





Fred

Julie



Queen

Fred

Julie

Policeman

1 Complete the text.

stage robbery costume audience detective criminal character lights

My friends and I were in a play last week. My 1 character had a lot of words to say. I played a very clever 2 detective who investigates a 3 robbery . I was very nervous before I went onto the 4 stage . I didn't want to forget my words. When the play started, I looked out and saw my mum and dad in the 5 audience . They were smiling at me and I felt brave. I loved wearing my costume , but it was very hot because lights on the stage were very bright. I didn't forget my words and when my character arrested the 8 criminal gave him to the police at the end of the play, the audience clapped. It was great! I hope I can be in a play again soon.



Read and circle.

- 1 Clare hasn't seen y didn't see / haven't seen this film at the cinema yet.
- 2 You haven't called / didn't call / haven't call me yesterday.
- 3 The children hasn't travelled / haven't travelled / didn't travel by plane before.
- 4 I (finished) 've finished / finish my homework an hour ago. It was really hard!
- 5 Ollie has lived / did live / lived next door to me since 2007.
- 6 We have visited / haven't visited / visited our cousins last week.

3 Complete the sentences. V Irregular verb list

1 I haven't had (not / have) my breakfast yet

-	- 10000010	That hot have hing	breakjast get.
2	Gary	has already had	(already / read) this book.
3	The girls	have never eate	n (never / eat) octopus before.
4	Hav	e you ever painted	(you / ever / paint) your bedroom?
5	Mum and	Dad have just b	ought (just / buy) me a new CD.
6	Claire	has always wante	d (always / want) to visit Paris.
7	She	hasn't given	(not / give) the present to her grandma yet.
8	Have	you already seen	(you / already / see) the new film at the cinema?

Lesson One

- 1 Look back at Exercise 3 on page 14. Were you right? Write the correct answer.
 - c) The children make new costumes. The play is great!

2 Read the story and circle.

- 1 Kate (Ed) Mum had the idea to make new costumes.
- 2 They found some things in a stage / cupboard / lampshade.
- 3 The children used sheets to make dresses / shoes / a washing line.
- 4 Ed's costume was a sack) bucket / sheet.
- 5 The audience / costumes / actor loved the play.
- 6 Fin organized a surprise concert / show / party.

Quick analeasy costume ideas by the DSD Club



Look at this feather duster! It can be a bird costume, or even an animal!

Are you doing a play?

Costumes don't have to be expensive! You can use things that you have already got. Here are some ideas:



Is your character a monster? These rubber gloves can be enormous hands or ears!



This lampshade can be a basket. It can be a crown. It can be a hat.



You can make a dress out of a sack or a sheet. Use a washing line to tie it.

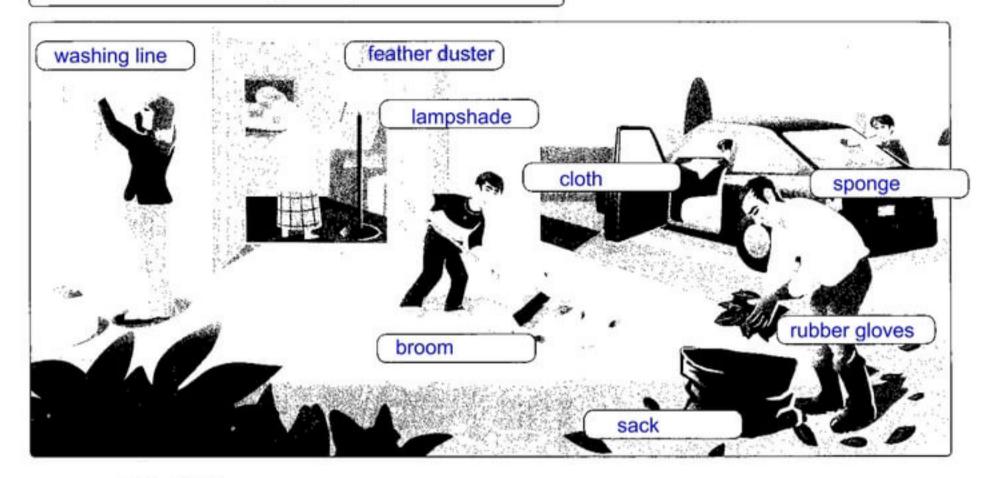
Look around and see what you can find!

3 Read the poster and complete the sentences.

- 1 Costumes for a play aren't always expensive.
- 2 A feather duster can be a bird or an animal
- 3 Rubber gloves can be a monster's hands or ear
- 4 A lampshade can be a <u>basket</u>, a <u>crown</u> or a <u>hat</u>
- 5 You can make a dress out of a sheet.
- 6 A washing line is a good belt.

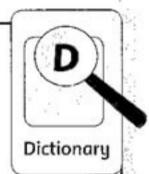
1 Look at the picture and write the words.

lampshade broom rubber gloves cloth sponge sack washing line feather duster



More worder

- 2 Change the verbs into nouns. Use -ion.
 - 1 to discuss is to talk about something the noun is <u>discussion</u>
 - 2 to protect is to keep something safe from danger the noun is <u>protection</u>
 - 3 to collect is to put and keep a lot of things together the noun is collection
 - 4 to pollute is to make a place dirty and dangerous the noun is pollution



3 Read and circle.



In my class we did a project about animals in danger. We had a big ¹discuss /discussion about how we can ²protection /(protect) animals like tigers and gorillas. We need to (act) / action now to keep them safe! They need (protection) / protect from danger and ⁵pollute / pollution) Our class can't go to the jungle, so we decided to have an information day to teach people and to (collect) / collection money for animals in danger. We made lots of ¹decorates / decorations and invited lots of people. It was great! At the end we had a big ³celebrate / celebration.

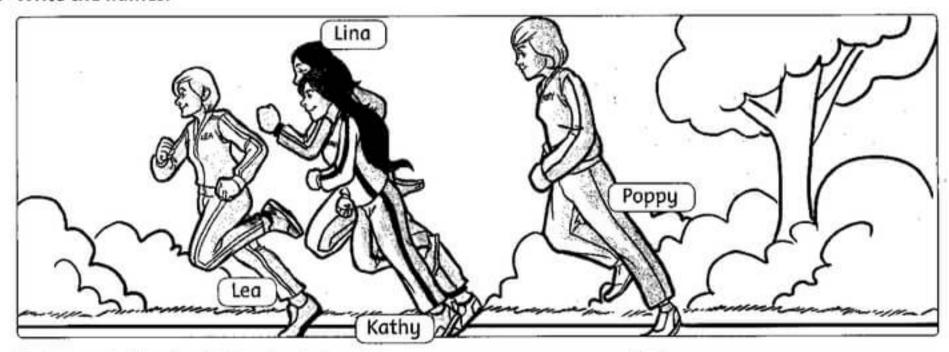
Lesson Three Grammar 1

Re	m	e	m	b	e	r	1
,		J			J		

We use the comparative to compare two people or things.

We use the superlative to compare more than two people or things.

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use comparatives and superlatives.
 - 1 I've got three sisters. Melanie is the oldest . (old)
 - 2 Waterskiing is more exciting than swimming. (exciting)
 - 3 Jack is the tallest boy in our class. (tall)
 - 4 Fiona is funny, but I think Ella is funnier . (funny)
 - 5 The weather today is worse than yesterday. (bad)
 - 6 My history project was _____ in the school. (good)
- 2 Write the names.



- 1 I am as tall as Lea, but not as tall as Lina.
- 2 I am as fast as Kathy but not as fast as Lea.
- 3 I am the tallest but I am the slowest.
- 4 My hair is longer than Poppy's but not as long as Kathy's.
- 5 I am the fastest.

Kathy

1

Lina

Poppy

Lina

Lea

3 Write about you and your friends. Use these adjectives or your own ideas. student's answer

tall	funny	strong	clever	sporty	old			
I am no	ot as							
I am as						Wel	114-721	
			1100					
					_			

Remember!

Use enough after adjectives but before nouns. Use too before adjectives.

Read and circle.

- 1 Can I sit at the front? I'm not tall enough / enough tall to see the play.
- 2 We can't make pancakes. We haven't got eggs enough / enough eggs
- 3 My little sister isn't old enough / enough old to go to school.
- 4 Oh no! I haven't got money enough / enough money for the bus.
- 5 You can't dive here. The pool isn't enough deep (deep enough.)
- 6 There aren't books enough Kenough books for everyone. We'll have to share.

2 Look and write sentences. Use too and an adjective.

expensive crowded difficult wide



I can't jump across. It's too wide.



I don't know the answer. It's too difficult.



Look at all these people! It's too crowded.



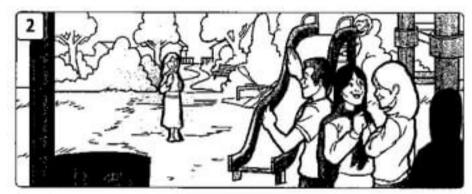
We can't buy that dress. It's too expensive.

3 Look and write sentences. Use too or enough.



eggs / to make a cake

She hasn't got enough eggs to make a cake.



shy / to talk to the children

She's too shy to talk to the children.



tall / to go on the ride

He's tall enough to go on the ride.

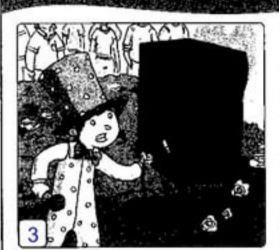


hot / to go to the beach

It isn't hot enough to go to the beach.

Reading

1 Look at the story. Number the pictures in the correct order.

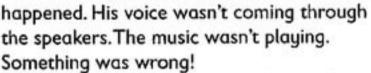


The school carnival

The day of the school carnival arrived. Barnie was nervous and excited. This year he was in charge of the parade. He had a piece of paper so he knew what to do. Everything was ready. All the pupils had their masks on and were waiting to begin. He picked up the microphone.

"Hello and welcome to the parade!" he said. He waited to hear the crowd clap and cheer, but they were talking and laughing and weren't looking at him or listening to him.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the school parade!" he said. Nothing

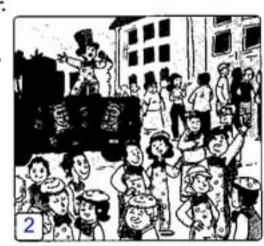


Barnie hurried over to the speaker and looked at it. He saw the plug on the floor. "I didn't plug in the speaker!" he thought. He quickly plugged it in and ran back to the microphone.

"Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the parade," he said. The crowd heard him and stopped talking. They started to clap and cheer. The music for the parade started playing. "Here are the pupils of class 7B!" said Barnie, and his classmates started the parade. The costumes were wonderful and the

The costumes were wonderful and the sparkly masks looked great. Everyone in the crowd was smiling and laughing. Barnie smiled and waved to his mum and dad in the audience. They cheered and waved back. Barnie felt relaxed and happy. The parade was going to be fantastic!







2 Read again and write True or False.

1 Barnie felt nervous about his school parade.

True

2 All the students were on stilts.

False

3 When Barnie picked up the microphone, his voice was too loud. False

True

4 Barnie forgot to plug in the speaker.

False

6 Barnie's mum and dad came to watch the parade.

5 The crowd could hear Barnie but the music didn't work.

True

26

Words in context

1 Read and circle.

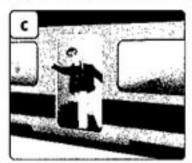
- 1 Harry got lost in a parade) / TV programme / costume.
- 2 The people were wearing speakers / pop star / masks.)
- 3 His voice came through the band / speakers / dancers.
- 4 A float y cheer / stilts was following the parade.
- 5 He spoke into a mask /microphone speaker and everyone stopped talking.
- 6 The people on parade (stilts) float were much taller than the people in the crowd.

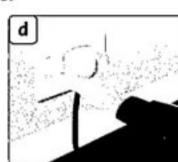
More words

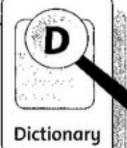
2 Look at the text on page 26. Match the pictures to the sentences.





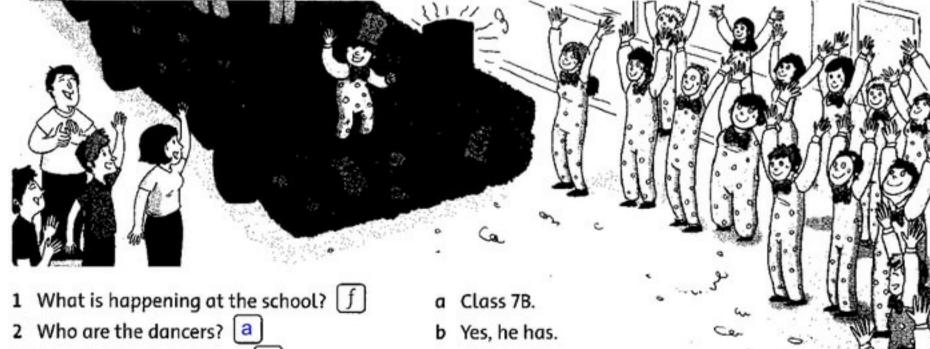






- 1 The crowd **cheered** when the team scored a goal. b
- 2 The audience clapped at the end of the play. a
- 3 I've plugged in the TV. d
- 4 Dad waved to us at the station. C

3 Look and match the questions and answers.



- 3 What is Barnie holding? C
- 4 What is the crowd doing?
- 5 What are Barnie's mum and dad doing?
- 6 Has he plugged in all the speakers? b
- c A microphone.
- d They're waving to him.
- Clapping and cheering.
- f It's the school carnival parade.

2 (

3 R

1

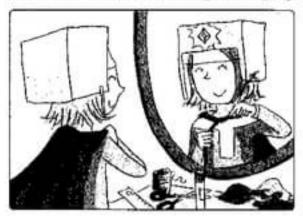
3

5

7



1 Look and write the beginning of the story.



(Lucy / at home / make costume / school play) Lucy was at home.

She was making her costume for the school play.

(she / finish / costume / feel happy)

She finished her costume and she felt happy.

(she / superhero!)

She was going to be a superhero!

2 Look and write the feelings words.

disappointed

excited

surprised

nervous









nervous

disappointed

surprised

excited

My watche

3	Complete the story. Use the pictures to help you.	student's answer	
	It was the afternoon of the school play. The	class all made their costumes for the play	
	There was a prize for the best costume	OP IN NOTE TO THE PROPERTY OF	90

		-
-		
1000-01		- VIII-C- ()
A-1		
	- Virtinia Martinia	

Unit 3 Review Lesson Eight

1 Complete the text.

decorations speakers costumes crowd dancers microphone band stilts

Last weekend Mum and Dad took me to the carnival parade. There were lots of people there. I've never seen such a big 1 crowd . All the carnival people wore beautiful 2 costumes There was a 3 band in the street and they played great music. There were big speakers , so the music was very loud. We watched some 5 dancers do their special dance and we met a very tall man - he was on . All over the town there were bright lights and amazing 7 decorations A man with a 8 microphone told the audience to move to the side because the parade was going to start. It was the best carnival ever!



2 Complete the sentences. Use comparatives or superlatives.

- 1 Helen is the cleverest (clever) girl in our class.
- 2 I think maths is the most difficult (difficult) subject of all.
- 3 Katie is younger (young) than me.
- the best 4 You were (good) actor in the play.
- 5 My room is smaller (small) than my brother's room.
- 6 I think books are more interesting (interesting) than films.
- 7 Jane can run faster (fast) than Anna.
- the coldest 8 This is (cold) winter since 1996.

3 Read and circle.

- 1 It's(too) enough cold to play outside in the park today.
- 2 You aren't old too kenough to drive a car.
- 3 The children haven't got too /enough money to buy their favourite comic.
- 4 I'm(too)/ enough tired to go to the party.
- 5 Sally is fast too /enough to win the race at the school sports day.
- 6 These trousers are (too) enough big for me.
- 7 He's (too) / enough short to open the window.
- 8 Have we got too / enough bread to make a sandwich?

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle.

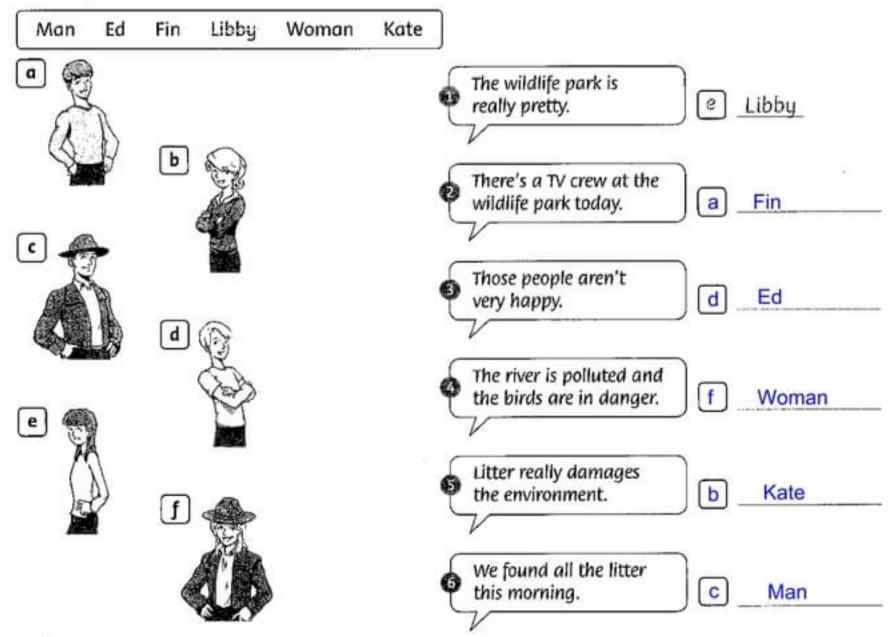




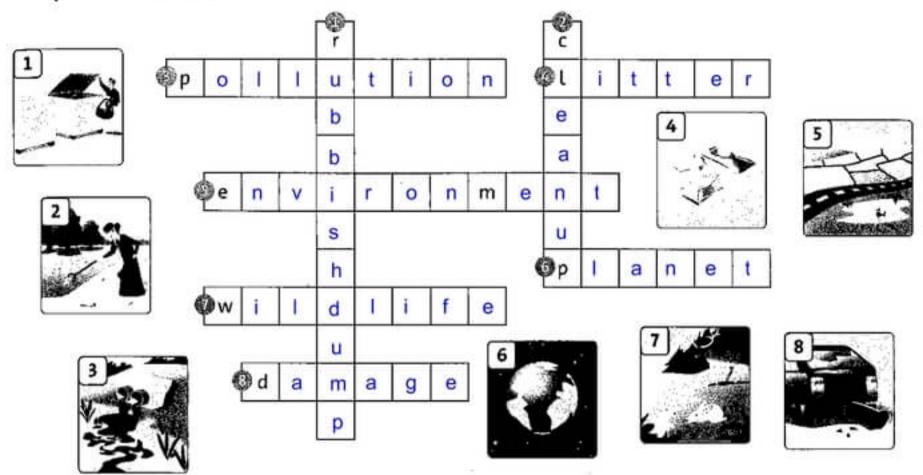
ATV ¹actor /crew/ film has decided to make a programme about the wildlife park. The DSD Club decides to go to the park beach / TV station. It used to be really ³dangerous / pretty/ ugly and Libby and Ed always liked coming here but it ¹is /(isn't)/ aren't nice today. Someone has dumped 5pollution / clothes /rubbish all over the park. There is litter in the river/ path / lake too. The water is ¹ugly / clean / dirty It isn't ³quiet /(safe)/ dangerous for the wildlife.

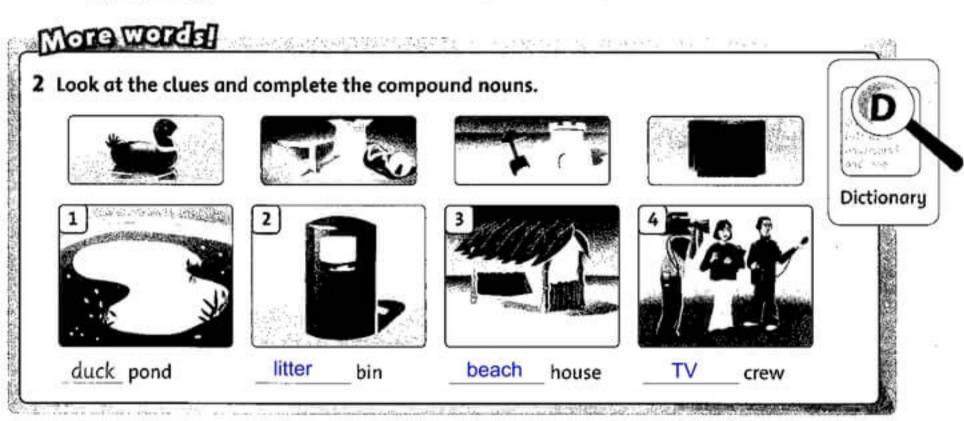


2 Who says it? Read and match. Then write the names.



1 Complete the crossword.





3 Complete the sentences. Use compound nouns.

L	duck	litter	swimming	beach	police	TV	
1	The de	tective t	ook the crimir	nal to the	police	station.	
2	We say	wa be	each hou	se on the	sand wh	en we were	e at the sea.
3	Don't	drop litte	er! Put it in the	litter	bir	1.	
4	The	TV	crew film	ed us in th	ne runnin	g competit	tion!
5	I have	diving le	essons every v	veek at th	e swim	ming poo	ol.
6	I took	mų siste	r to the du	ck p	ond to a	ive our old	bread to the bird

Lesson Three

1 Look and match. What were they doing when the bell rang?



- 1 Two teachers were
- 2 The school team was C
- 3 Two boys were e
- 4 Three girls were f
- 5 Two girls were b
- 6 The headmaster was a

- a looking out of the window when the bell rang.
- b practising basketball when the bell rang.
- c playing football when the bell rang.
- d drinking coffee when the bell rang.
- e running a race when the bell rang.
- f reading books when the bell rang.

2 Write sentences. Use the past simple and past continuous. W Irregular verb list



he / have breakfast / phone / ring

He was having breakfast when the phone rang.



Grandpa / sleep / visitors / arrive

Grandpa was sleeping when his visitors arrived.



they / walk to school / see / a film star

They were walking to school when they saw a film star.



Phil / buy / a drink / his team / score a goal

Phil was buying a drink when his team scored a goal.



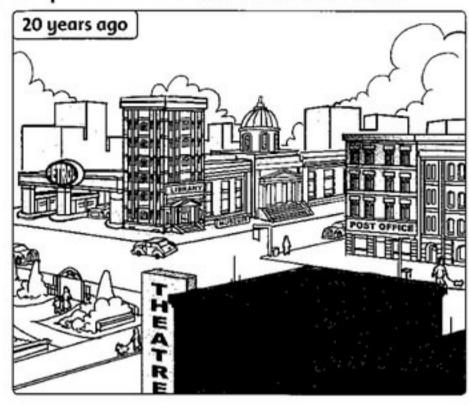
Jack / look out of the window / the teacher / ask a question

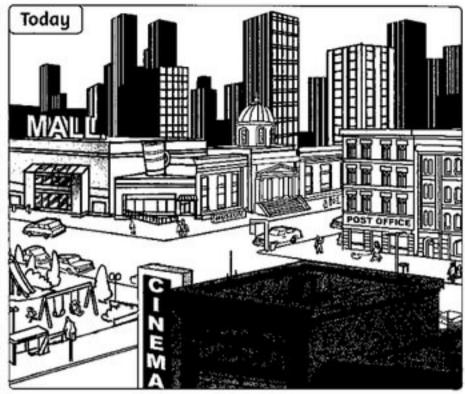
Jack was looking out of the window when the teacher asked a question.



Unit 4

1 Complete the sentences. Use used to be or is.





- 1 There is a shopping mall in the town. There used to be a library.
- a cinema. There used to be a theatre. 2 There is
- 3 There used to be a petrol station. There is a café.
- a playground. There used to be 4 There is a park.

2 Write sentences. Use used to or the present simple.

- 1 Mia / have long hair
- 2 Dad / wear a uniform for work
- 3 Ed / love football
- 4 Mum / have short hair
- 5 Mia / play with dolls
- 6 Ed / like cars

Mia has long hair.

Dad used to wear a uniform for work.

Ed used to love football.

Mum has short hair.

Mia used to play with dolls.

Ed likes cars.

This year





3 Write about you five years ago. Use these words or your own ideas.

student's answer

have short / long hair	love dancing / reading	
play the piano / computer g	ames watch cartoons / films	s

I used to	

Statille Titling

Reading

1 Look at the web page. Write the paragraph titles.

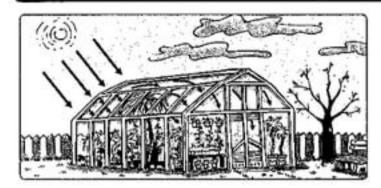
Wind energy

Water energy

Solar energy

New kinds of energy

People are trying not to use fossil fuels because they use up the Earth's resources and they are bad for the environment. Scientists want to find new kinds of energy that don't damage the planet. We call this alternative energy, but are these ideas really new?

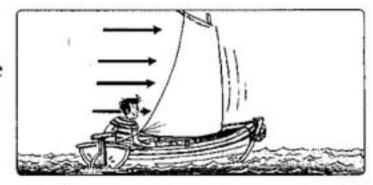


Solar energy

Look at this <u>greenhouse</u>. The sun's energy goes through the glass and stays inside. Inside it's warm. This means that plants can grow in cold countries.

2 Wind energy

Look at this <u>sailing boat</u>. It doesn't have an engine and it is moving because of the wind. Sailing used to be the fastest way to travel, but only when the wind was strong.





3 Water energy

This is a <u>water mill</u>. The water makes the wheel turn and the wheel turns the mill. The mill makes flour that we use for bread and other food.

These ideas are not new, and people have been using energy in these ways for hundreds of years. But the way we can use alternative energy has changed. Now we can take natural energy from the sun, wind and water, and we can make electricity from it. Electricity is a type of energy we can use for lots of jobs. Now we can see that scientists are using very old ideas in our modern technology.

2 Read again and match.

- 1 Fossil fuels can e
- 2 The greenhouse f
- 3 The sailing boat d
- 4 The water mill a
- 5 We use electricity C
- 6 We can make b

- a uses the river to turn the wheel.
- b electricity from natural energy.
- c for many different jobs.
- d uses the wind's energy to move.
- e damage the environment.
- f catches heat from the sun.

Dictionary

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

fossil fuels alternative energy electricity solar panels

type of ¹ alternative energy. We can use ² solar panels to turn the sun's power into ³ electricity so that we don't have to use ⁴ fossil fuels like coal and oil.

sailing-boats



More Words

greenhouses

2 Match the words from page 34 to the pictures. Circle the correct word.

Sailing boats use energy from the wind to heat / move



water mills technology

e 2 G

Greenhouses use heat from the sun to grow plants in cold / hot countries.



Technology is a word for machines that scientists invent to help us with difficult / easy jobs.



Water mills use energy from moving water to turn a big wheel to make flour/ coffee.

3 Complete the conversation.

skylight greenhouse beams alternative spring electricity technology mud

Anita My aunt and uncle are building an eco home.

Ella Really? What's it like?

Anita It's very nice inside. It's got big wooden 1 beams and stone floors and a

2 skylight in the roof to let the sunlight in. They made the walls from

³ mud

Ella Cool! Does it look like an old house from the past?

Anita No, not at all. It has lots of modern 4 technology

Ella Are they using 5 alternative energy?

Anita Yes, they make 6 electricity from solar power and they have a windmill, too.

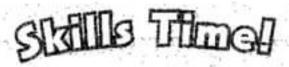
Ella Do they grow their own food?

Anita Yes, they have a ⁷ greenhouse in the garden. And they use water from a

spring to water the plants.

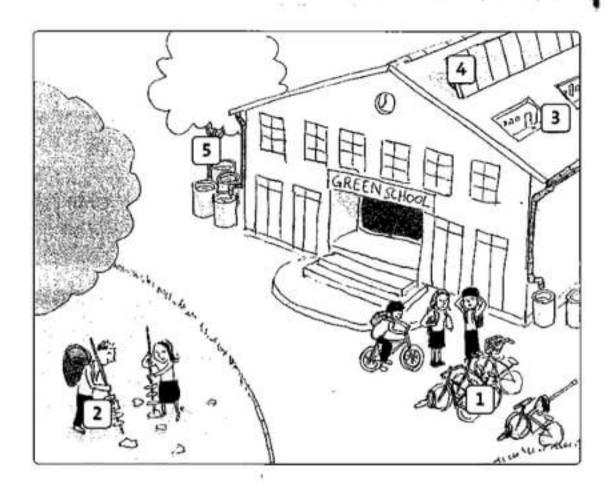
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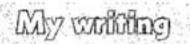
3



Writing

- 1 Look at the five things children do to look after the environment. Write sentences about Green School.
 - Pupils ride bikes to school.
 - 2 Pupils pick up litter.
 - 3 There are skylights in the roof.
 - 4 There are solar panels to make electricity.
 - 5 They save / collect rainwater.





student's answer

Write compound sentences about Green School. Match the sentences in Exercise 1 with ideas from the box and so or because.

damage the environment cars pollute the airnot use fossil fuels not waste water classrooms are light in the daytime

Transport	Pupils rid	e bikes to sch	ool because	cars pollute t	he air.	
Electricity						
Pollution						
Water						
		anderline of the second				

Lesson Eight

Unit 4 Review

1 Complete the text.

		skylight wildlife energy damage planet fuels electricity environment
	he for 3 roo ou th in 6 fa	g family and I live in an eco home. It's great. We lip the 'environment because we don't use ssil 2 fuels . We only use alternative energy . There are solar panels on the of so we can make 4 electricity and keep or house warm. There is a big 5 skylight in e roof so we can have light in the day. We live a forest so we can watch rabbits and other wildlife . It's really fun. I don't think one mily can save the 7 planet but we try of to 8 damage the world around us and e love living in our eco home!
2		omplete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous. V Irregular verb list
	1	We were listening to music when the phone <u>rang</u> (ring).
	2	Dad <u>was working</u> (work) in the garden when our neighbours arrived.
	3	All the students <u>were studying</u> (study) when the fire practice started.
	4	The boys <u>were playing</u> (play) basketball when it started to rain.
	5	I was watching a great film when the TV <u>broke</u> (break).
	6	You weren't doing (not do) your homework when I came in.
,	14/	rite sentences. Use used to.
3	11765	
	T	Two years ago I had long hair. I have short hair now.
		I used to have long hair.
	2	There was a theatre in our town. Now it's a café.
		There used to be a theatre.
	3	Melanie plays computer games. Two years ago she played with dolls.
		Melanie used to play with dolls.
	4	When Mum was at my school the uniform was ugly. It's quite nice now.
		Our school uniform used to be ugly.
	5	Jeff and Katie are our neighbours. They lived in New York before.
		Jeff and Katie used to live in New York.
	6	Mrs Jackson was our class teacher last year. Miss Lewis is our teacher now.
		Mrs Jackson used to be our teacher.

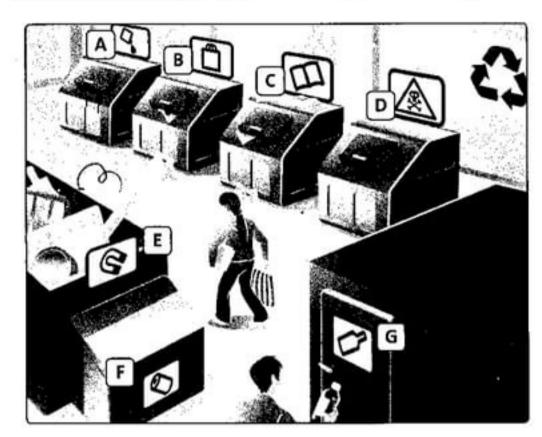
Reuse and resyste

Lesson One Story

Les	son One	, Jiory				13
1 6	Read the s	tory and	circle the misto	ıkes. W	/rite true	sentences.
1	. The chile	rildlife park.				
,	They pu	naige park.				
-	They p					
3						
-	CONTRACTOR OF THE	The second second	up all the litter a			
4		STATE OF THE STATE OF	ave a hot showe	PHOSPICAL	A STANSANDER OF THE PARTY OF TH	
	Libby	wants to	have a hot bath	later.		
5	The park	k will be	clean and dange	erousa	gain soor	1.
	The pa	ark will b	e clean and saf	e agai	n soon.	
2 (Complete	the DSD	Club leaflet.			
ſ	family	birds	environment	old	paper	rubbish dump
	Phone Lots o ask t	e all your of people hem.	asier with lots friends and ' fam will help the environ	ily.	.70	** Learn and teach! Find out what is bad for the 3 envrionment . Tell your friends. Carrier bags can trap 4 birds Batteries have dangerous chemicals inside them.
	* Be p				4-14-14-14-14	
	Buy r colou		ves and plastic bag	js in dif	ferent	* Recycle!
	1750000	2011/2/20	da ta waar 2 ole	e		Don't just take all the litter to the 5 rubbish dump
	Tell your friends to wear ² old clothes and boots.					Put plastic, metal, 6 paper and glass in different bags and recycle them!
		8 11 12	. 88. 21	2 2 1		
3	What do u	you thin	k happens next?	Tick (/) one.	student's answer
						mme because of the mess.
			sn't come. Every			
						crew can film the beautiful clean park.
0	d) The TV	crew arri	ives before the ri	y make a programme about cleaning up the park. 🔃		

1 Look at the picture and write the words.

recycling centre carrier bags oil batteries chemicals bottle bank metal paper



How to use the ' recycling centre

Container A is for 2 oil

Container B is for 3 carrier bags

Container C is for 4 paper

Container D is for 5 chemicals

Container E is for 6 metal

Container F is for 7 batteries

Container G is a 8 bottle bank

More words

2 Match the words to the definitions.

recharge refilt rebuild redecorate

D A LANCOR

Dictionary

- 1 refill verb to fill a container again
- 2 <u>rebuild</u> verb to put something together again
- 3 redecorate verb to change the style of a house, room, etc. with new paint and furniture
- 4 recharge verb to put power back into something like a battery or small machine

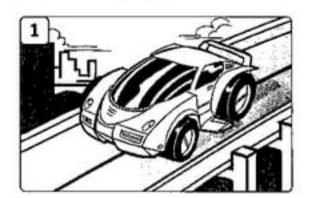
3 Complete the sentences.

refill remove reuse recharge rebuild redecorate retell return

- 1 Mum wants to <u>redecorate</u> the living room and change the colours.
- 2 They are going to rebuild the houses that fell down in the earthquake.
- 3 Please could you <u>refill</u> my glass? I'm really thirsty.
- 4 You can borrow my MP3 player if you promise to <u>return</u> it .
- 5 Can I plug in my mobile phone? I need to <u>recharge</u> it.
- 6 The factory will wash and <u>reuse</u> all the glass bottles.
- 7 I love Grandpa's stories. I ask him to <u>retell</u> them every time he visits.
- 8 We need to <u>remove</u> the old swings from the park. They're dangerous.

1 Complete the predictions. Use a verb with will or won't.

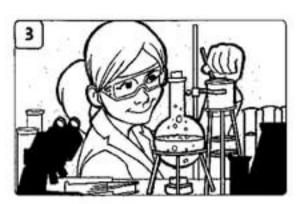
do work study drive live eat



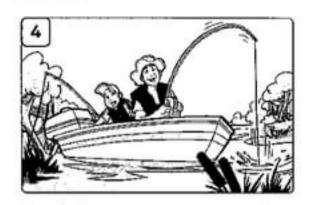
In 50 years people won't drive normal cars.



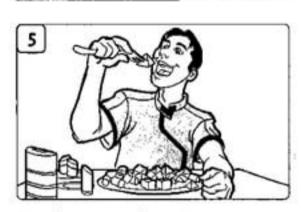
In 100 years some people will live on the Moon.



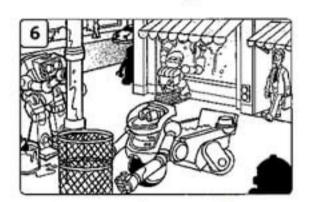
My sister <u>will study</u> science at university.



My dad <u>won't work</u> is 30 years so he'll have lots of time to go fishing.



normal meals in 100 years.



In 20 years robots will our boring and difficult jobs.

2 Read the conversation. Write Celia's sentences. Use will or won't.

Alice What do you think we'll be like when we're older, Celia?

Celia Well, I / not change / much ' Well, I won't change much.

Alice What do you mean?

Celia I / have fun / with my friends 2 I'll have fun with my friends.

Alice Do you mean me?

Celia Yes, / we be / friends when we're older ³ Yes, we'll be friends when we're older.

Alice Great! What else?

Celia I / care / about the environment 4 I'll care about the environment.

Alice Me too. I think I'll get a job helping animals.

Celia Yes, / we work / at the wildlife park together 5 Yes, we'll work at the wildlife park together.

Alice That sounds like fun!

Celia And the animals / not be / in danger / in our town 6 And the animals won't be in danger in our town.

3 What will you do when you are older? Write sentences. student's answer

1 Where will you live?

2 Where will you work?

3 What will you do in your free time? _____

1 Complete the conversation. Use the present continuous.



Frank	Hi, Jerry. Would you like to go to the shopping mall this evening?						
Jerry	Oh, I can't. I 1'm watching (watch) my brother play tennis.						
Frank	OK, how about tomorrow morning?						
Jerry	Tomorrow morning Dad and I ² are helping (help						
	Mum in the garden.						
Frank	Maybe we could have lunch together then?						
Jerry	I 3 'm having (have) lunch with my cousins						
	tomorrow, but you could come too.						
Frank	I'd love to. What time shall I come round?						
Jerry	Well, my cousins 4 are arriving (arrive) at about						
	11.30. Dad ⁵ 's cooking (cook). We						
	're having (have) a barbecue in the garden.						
Frank	OK. I'll come at about 12 o'clock then. Thank you.						

2 Look at the poster. Write about what the children are doing.



16.30

home time!



1 (meet) They're meeting at the school

Reading

Look at the article. Write the paragraph titles.

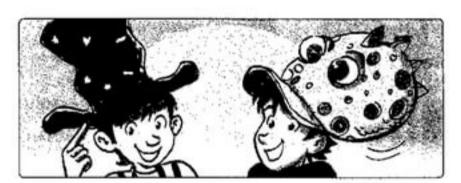
Egg box garden _Eashion-parade- Tidy your desk Gold or paper?

As Good as New – competition results

Thanks to all of you who sent in emails and photos to our competition. Your ideas are fantastic! Here are the winners of this year's competition.

1 Fashion parade

Look at these amazing hats! Frank and Olly made these with reused wrapping paper. First they made circles out of card. Then they stuck on the wrapping paper and the other decorations. They look really great!



3 Tidy your desk

George's desk used to be a mess. He made this pen holder with old juice cartons. He glued them together and stuck pictures from magazines on them. Now his desk is very tidy, and he is recycling juice cartons and magazines!

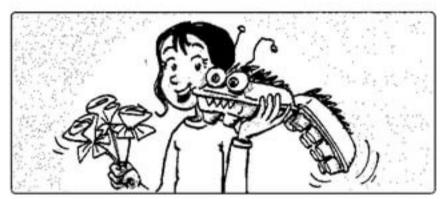


2 Egg box garden

These flowers and insects used to be egg boxes.

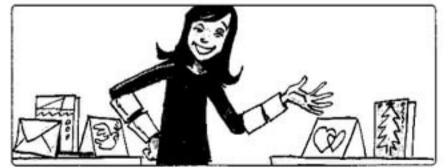
Natalie <u>cut up</u> the boxes, painted them and decorated them with ribbons and pretty paper.

She worked really hard, and they look amazing!



4 Gold or paper?

These are made of old magazines and greetings cards! Fiona <u>rolled</u> the paper and glued it to make small tubes. She put them on string to make bracelets! Now she can wear them when she goes to see her friends.



2 Read again write the names.

- 1 Frank and Olly recycled old wrapping paper.
- 2 George 's project has made his room tidier.
- 3 George and Fiona used old magazines.
- 4 Natalie used paint for her project.
- 5 Natalie and George didn't make something to wear.

42

Words in context

1 Match the words to the definitions.

[.	juice carton	bus ticket	greetings-card	bracelet	ribbon	map	
1	greetings c	ard noun a	card with a pictur	e and a mes	sage that	you send	d someone
		on a spe	ecial day				
2	ribbon	noun a	long, thin piece of	shiny mate	rial that	you can t	ie around a present
3	bracelet	noun a	ring that you wea	r around yo	ur arm, ne	ext to you	ur hand
4	map	noun a	drawing of a cour	try or city t	hat shows	where t	he important places are
5	juice carto	noun a	box that has fruit	juice in it			
6	bus ticket	noun a	printed piece of p	aper that yo	u get whe	en you po	ay to ride on a bus

Morre Words













Dictionary

- 1 stick verb to fix something onto another thing d
- 2 glue verb to stick or fix something by using glue [c]
- 3 cut up verb to cut something into small pieces [a]
- 4 roll verb to make a flat thing into the shape of a tube or circle b

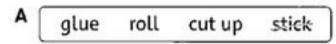
stuck

glued

cut up

rolled

3 Look and write. Use a verb in the past simple from box A and a noun from box B.

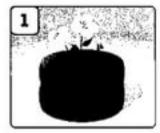


car-tyres

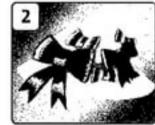
bracelet

wrapping paper

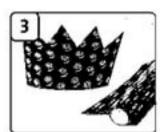
ribbons



Barry and John stuck some car tyres together to make a plant holder.



Jane glued lots of ribbons to her hat. It was very pretty!



Peter made a crown for a play. He cut up some wrapping paper



Emily rolled some coloured paper to make a bracelet

Writing

1 Match the ideas to the pictures.

- 1 Don't buy new cards. Make your own! b
- 3 Share your car with your friends. a

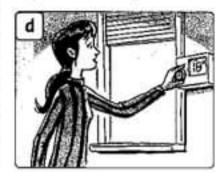


4 Don't buy all your food from the supermarket. C









My walding

student's answer

2 Write a leaflet. Use the ideas in Exercise 1 or your own ideas. Give suggestions and reasons.

Remember!

Why not go ...? How about going ...? What about going ...?

aper and it's		ds and decorating them? It saves
aper unu its	Juli to do:	
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Unit 5 Review Lesson Eight

Complete the text.

recycling centre plastic carrier bags wrapping paper tyres batteries greetings cards paper



Our family and friends cleaned up our local park last weekend. We picked up a lot of 1 plastic bottles and we put them in a big bag. We took all the rubbish to a 2 recycling centre . Recycling is a great idea. We can use recycled to make newspapers and paper books. We can also use recycled car to make trainers. I try to reuse things if I can. I always keep wrapping paper and ribbons from presents and I use them to wrap presents for my friends. My sister and I make 6 greeting cards old magazines. We always take our own carrier bags to the supermarket and recharge our 8 batteries so we don't have to buy new ones.

2 Write sentences and questions. Use will and won't.

- 1 in the future / people / recycle / more In the future people will recycle more.
- 2 I / not drive / a car / when I'm older I won't drive a car when I'm older.

3 it / be / sunnu / next week?

3 it / be / sunny / next week?
Will it be sunny next week?

4 our team / win / the match?
Will our team win the match?

5 my sister and I / not be / at this school / next year
My sister and I won't be at this school next year.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous.

1 My cousins Joe and Nancy <u>are having</u> (have) dinner at my house tonight.

2 My brother and I are playing (play) tennis in a competition tomorrow.

3 Mum and Dad _____ are taking _____ (take) us to the beach on Saturday.

4 I'm really excited! I <u>'m going</u> (go) to the cinema with Dad this evening.

5 We <u>'re meeting</u> (meet) our cousins at the train station at 5 o'clock.

6 John and I are sleeping (sleep) in tents at the campsite next week.

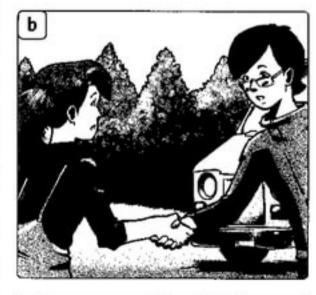
Unit 5

Green about wildlifel

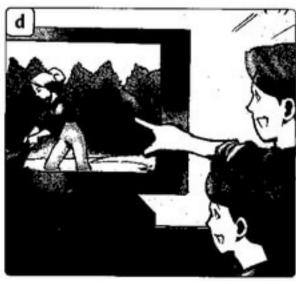
Lesson One Story

- 1 Look back at Exercise 3 on page 38. Were you right? Write the correct answer.
 - d) The TV crew arrives before the river is clean. They make a programme about cleaning up the park.
- 2 Read the story and number the events in the correct order.
 - a Fin and Libby don't want the TV crew to film the river yet. 2
 - b The DSD Club watch the programme on TV. 6
 - c The TV crew arrives to film the wildlife park. 1
 - d The DSD Club can go the wildlife park for free any time. 7
 - e The presenter wants to know what happened to the river.
 - f The crew decide to make a programme about cleaning up the pollution. 5
 - g Kate tells the presenter they are helping to clean the river. 4
- 3 What did they say? Match the sentences to the pictures.
 - 1 "Oh, look! There I am!" d
 - 2 "We're going to film you cleaning up. It will be a great show." C
 - 3 "We're very glad that the river is safe again."
 - 4 "Thanks to the DSD Club for all their help." f
 - 5 "I'm Karen. I'm the presenter." b
 - 6 "Can you film the aquarium or the reptile house first?" [a]













1 Complete the leaflet.

gift shop aquarium pool reptile house insect house enclosure aviary picnic area



Do you want to see what life is like under the sea? Come to the aquarium.



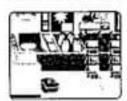
The little goats are very friendly!

You can go in the ³ enclosure

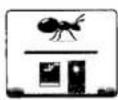
to visit them.



Are you hungry? Have your lunch in our ⁵ <u>picnic area</u>. Remember to put your litter in the bins!



Why not take some toy animals home? The ⁷ gift shop has lots of great ideas for presents.



Learn about ants and bees and see how they live at the



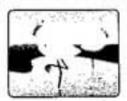


We've got over 100 birds in our

4 aviary . The parrots are funny and friendly.



Are you scared of snakes? Do you love lizards? Learn all about them in the 6 reptile house...



Watch the flamingos in their

8 pool . These beautiful birds have come from Africa.

More words

2 Add -er or -or to the verbs to make nouns.

- 1 teach → teacher
- 2 direct

help

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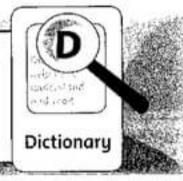
director

present

- 3 help →
 - helper
- 4 calculate →
- calculator

act

invent



visit

3 Match the verbs to the definitions.

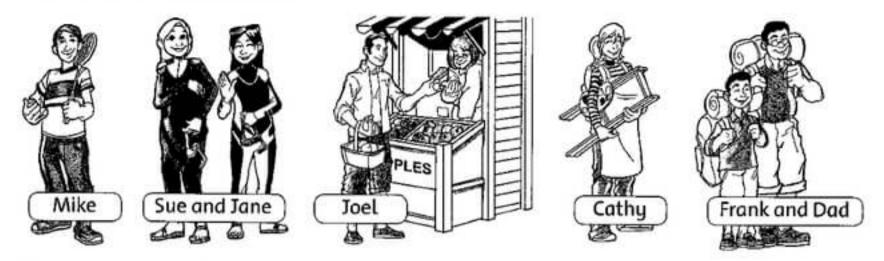
teach

- invent verb to think of and make a new type of thing
- 2 <u>teach</u> verb to tell people about something new
- 3 present verb to talk about things on a radio or TV show
- 4 help verb to do something to make something easier for someone
- 5 act verb to be a character in a play or a film
- 6 visit verb to go and see a person or a place

4 Write definitions for the nouns in Exercise 3.

- 1 An inventor is a person who thinks of and makes a new type of thing.
- 2 A teacher is a person who tells someone about something new.
- 3 A presenter is a person who talks about things on a radio or TV show.
- 4 A helper is a person who does something to make something easier for someone.
- 5 An actor is a person who is a character in a play or a film.
- 6 A visitor is a person who goes and sees a person or a place.

Look and write correct sentences.



1 Mike is going to play football. (tennis)

Mike isn't going to play football. He's going to play tennis.

2 Sue and Jane are going to go canoeing. (snorkelling)

Sue and Jane aren't going to go canoeing. They're going to go snorkelling.

3 Joel is going to buy some bread. (fruit)

Joel isn't going to buy some bread. He's going to buy some fruit.

4 Cathy is going to make a cake. (paint a picture)

Cathy isn't going to make a cake. She's going to paint a picture.

5 Frank and his dad are going to go swimming. (camping)

Frank and his dad aren't going to go swimming. They're going to go camping.

2 What is Anna going to do on holiday? Write sentences.

do homework listen to music fly on a plane wash the dishes eat in restaurants

- 1 Anna is going to eat in restaurants.
- 2 Anna is going to listen to music.
- 3 Anna isn't going to wash the dishes.
- 4 Anna isn't going to do homework.
- 5 Anno and her family <u>are going to fly on a plane.</u>



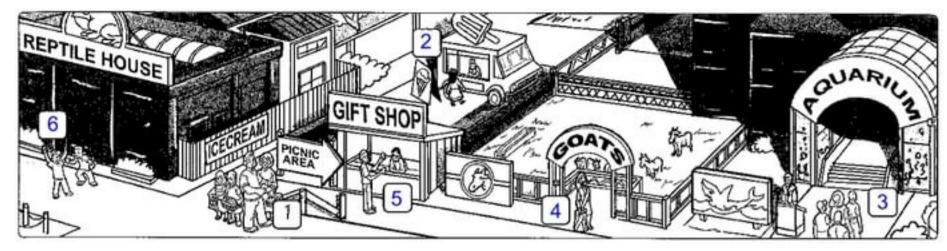
3	What are y	ou going	to do at the	weekend?	Write	sentences.
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student's answer

This weekend I

I'm not

1 Number the picture.

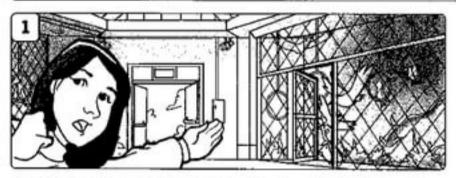


- 1 They're going to have a picnic.
- 3 They're going to watch the shark show.
- 5 He's going to buy some postcards.

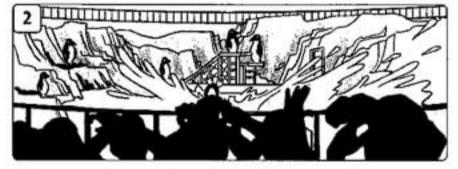
- 2 She's going to buy an ice cream.
- 4 She's going to feed the goats in the enclosure.
- 6 They're going to visit the reptile house.

2 Complete the sentences. Use going to and a verb.

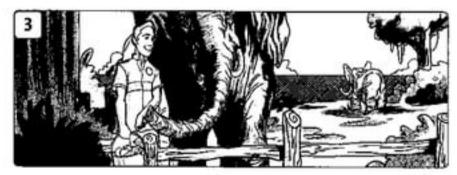
escape feed get wet fall off get a surprise steal



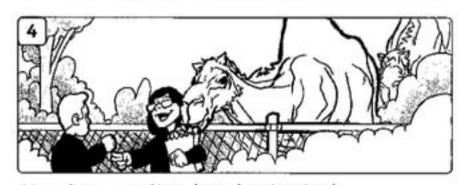
Look! The door is open! The birds <u>are going to</u> escape.



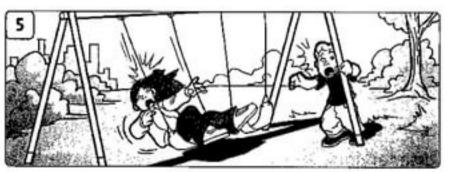
The penguins are jumping. Those people ___ are going to get wet.



He's got a bucket of vegetables. He <u>'s going to</u> feed the elephants.



Naughty camel! It <u>'s going to steal</u> her popcorn.



She isn't holding on. She 's going to fall off.



He hasn't seen the monkey! He 's going to get a surprise.

SHILLS THOUGH

Reading

1 Look at the article. Find one fact about each animal.



The Komodo Dragon is the biggest lizard of all.



There are five different species.



It eats 12-18 kilos of food every day.



Its jungle habitat is in danger.

Adopt an animal at London Zoo

The people who work for the Zoological Society of London keep and look after endangered animals. They do <u>research</u> and study animals in the wild. They try to save species which are in danger of becoming extinct. And we can help!

Of course, we can't all work at the zoo, but anyone can <u>adopt</u> one of the London Zoo's many animals, and their <u>donation</u> will help animals all over the world.

There are so many animals to choose from! Here are some ideas ...

- * How about protecting the tigers? Their jungle habitat is in danger.
- * Do you like gorillas? They eat 12-18 kilos of food every day!
- * Do you love lizards? The Komodo Dragon is the biggest lizard of all.
- * How about a rhino? There are five different species.

There are lots of other kinds of animals too – some live in the water, some live in forests or deserts and others spend most of their lives in the air!

Of course, you can't take the animal home with you. The animals are happy at the zoo and the zoo keepers look after them very well. But you get a magazine with lots of photos and news every month, and emails from the zoo with news about your animal. The best thing is, you can go to the zoo to visit your animal as often as you want - for free!

2 Read again and match.

- 1 The Zoological Society of London (e)
- 2 The zoo helps species that C
- 3 Anyone can f
- 4 There are five different 9
- 5 The Komodo Dragon is a
- 6 You can't take your d
- 7 You can visit your b

- a a very big species of lizard.
- **b** adopted animal at the zoo for free.
- c are in danger and may disappear.
- d animal back to your house.
- e looks after endangered animals.
- f adopt an animal to help the ZSL.
- g kinds of rhino in the world.

3

Words in context

1 Rewrite the sentences. Change the words in bold.

endangered becoming extinct species in the wild prevent population

- 1 Different types of animal need different enclosures to live in.
 Different species need different enclosures to live in.
- 2 Scientists study animals living in nature to learn about their behaviour.

Scientists study animals living in the wild to learn about their behaviour.

- 3 People want to stop animals like the panda from disappearing completely.
 People want to prevent animals like the panda from becoming extinct.
- 4 Many animals are in danger and the number of animals is becoming very small.

Many animals are endangered and the population is becoming very small.

More words

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 50.











Dictionary

- 1 An animal's <u>habitat</u> is the place where it lives in the wild.
- 2 When people do research they study to find out about something.
- 3 A <u>donation</u> is money that you give to an organization to help them do their work.
- 4 If we <u>adopt</u> an animal, we give some money to help look after it and pay for its food. Zoo animals can't come home with us!

3 Read and circle.

- 1 You can give a habitat /donation/ species to a charity to help them look after animals.
- 2 I'd like to research /adopt / prevent an animal and get news about it.
- 3 Some (ircuses) theatres / populations have gorillas in them.
- 4 Animals are under threat / wild / extinct in some countries because they haven't got enough food.
- 5 Scientists are doing donation / endangered / research into the ways animals live.
- 6 We need to try and save animals' natural zoos (habitats)/ species.

•

2



1 Read the fact file.



Species: Sumatran orang-utan
Kind of animal: mammal (ape)
Appearance: long arms, red fur
Food: fruit, leaves and insects
Habitat: jungle (live in trees)

Threat: loss of habitat (cutting down trees to sell)

Population 100 years ago: 40,000

Population in 2009: 7,000

Help: teach people about orang-utans, plant new trees, rescue orang-utans, make wildlife parks

2 M	tch the to	pic sentences	to the	paragrap	oh topics.
-----	------------	---------------	--------	----------	------------

Danger Population Introduction Help

- 1 Introduction The Sumatran orang-utan is a shy ape that lives in the jungle.
- 2 Help Organizations all over the world are trying to save the orang-utans.
- 3 Population There are not many orang-utans left in the wild.
- 4 Danger The main problem for Sumatran orang-utans is their disappearing habitat.

3 Write an article about the Sumatran orang-utan. Use the information in the fact file.

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11/1/	whiting

student's answer

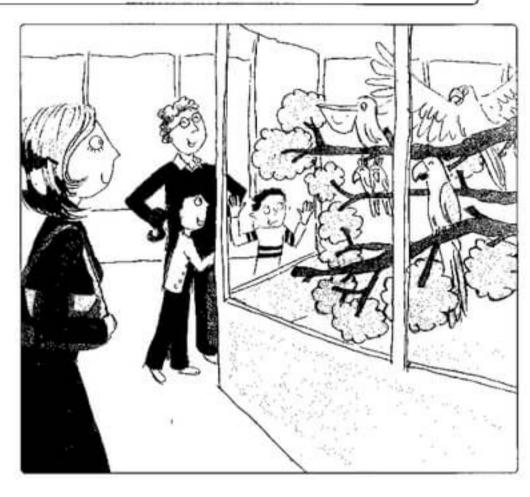
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Unit 6 Review Lesson Eight

1 Complete the text.

picnic area prevent aquarium endangered reptile house enclosure wild aviary

We went to the zoo last weekend. It was great. We watched the dolphins and fish in the 'aquarium and we saw lots of snakes and lizards in the 2 reptile house We took photos of the monkeys in their 3 enclosure . They were very funny. We saw lots of parrots and other birds in the 4 aviary . We had lunch in the 5 picnic area and then we looked at lots of other animals. Sadly, some of the animals in the zoo are 6 endangered but the zoo is trying to save them. The zoo tries to 7 prevent endangered animals from becoming extinct in the wild



2 Complete the sentences. Use going to.

- 1 Dave is at the sports shop. He 's going to buy (buy) some new trainers.
- 2 We're at the wildlife park. We <u>'re going to watch</u> (watch) the animals.
- 3 I'm in the kitchen. I <u>'m going to make</u> (make) a sandwich.
- 4 The girls are at the pool. They <u>aren't going to have</u> (not have) a piano lesson.
- 5 You are very clever. You <u>'re going to pass</u> (pass) the test.
- 6 Carl is turning on the TV. He isn't going to play (not play) his favourite sport.

3 Write sentences about holiday plans. Use going to.

- 1 James and Marshall / join / karate club

 James and Marshall are going to join a karate club.
- 2 Farrah / not get up early / every morning

Farrah isn't going to get up early every morning.

- 3 Jean and Michelle / have / horse riding lessons
 Jean and Michelle are going to have horse riding lessons.
- 4 Paul / not wear / his school uniform

Paul isn't going to wear his school uniform.

5 I / visit / my aunt and uncle in Canada I'm going to visit my aunt and uncle in Canada.

7 / Call on ambulancel

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and answer the questions.

- 1 Is Libby good at first aid?
- 2 Does Ed want to be a doctor?
- 3 Has a man fallen off his bike?
- 4 Do they use Fin's phone to call an ambulance?
- 5 Has the man broken his arm?
- 6 Do the children support the man's leg?
- 7 Is the man a very good footballer?

* *		
Y25	she	15
1.000	21.60	440

No, he doesn't.

Yes, he has.

No, they don't.

No, he hasn't.

No, they don't.

Yes, he is.

2 Look at the pictures. Number the events in the correct order.









- a Libby helped support the patient's head. [5]
- b The children did a first aid course at the DSD Club. 1
- c Ed was looking at his first aid kit. 3
- d Kate called an ambulance. 6
- e The paramedics came and gave the man first aid. 7
- f Libby and Kate were talking about the course. 2
- g The man went to hospital in an ambulance. 8
- h They saw a man fall off his bike. 4

2	Write three things you	can do to help if you see an accident.	student's answe
,	write timee tillings you	an ao to neto il uou see an accident.	Student's answe

2

Statille Titmess

Reading

1 Look at the text. Write the paragraph titles.

Safety at sea Sea Rescue Charity

Safety on the beach

Disaster areas



1 Sea Rescue Charity

The Royal National Lifeboat Instition (RNLI) is a charity that looks after people in the sea around the UK and Ireland. The RNLI has more than 300 lifeboats and works on more than 100 beaches. The lifeboats can travel very fast and have lots of first aid equipment on them. Last year they rescued over 10,000 people who were in danger at sea.

2 Safety on the beach

RNLI <u>lifequards</u> work on Britain's beaches. They watch the beaches and make sure everyone can enjoy them safely. Sometimes they use special cars to travel faster. The RNLI trains the lifeguards to give first aid and to rescue people who are in danger. They also give people information about how to stay safe on the beach.





3 Safety at sea

If a boat gets into a dangerous situation at sea, the RNLI sends a lifeboat out to help them. RNLI <u>crew</u> are all <u>volunteers</u>. They are normal people with jobs, but when the alarm goes, they stop what they are doing to go and help people in danger. If a boat is lost at sea, they work with the coastquard to find it.

4 Disaster areas

The RNLI flood teams go all over the world to help people in places where there have been big floods. They use their special boats to go to sites that other organizations cannot go to, and get people out of danger.



2 Read again and correct the words in bold.

- 1 The RNLI works to keep people safe in the mountains.
- 2 Last month they rescued over 10,000 people.
- 3 Lifeguards work on roads around Britain.
- 4 They give first aid and make sure people are crowded on the beaches.
- 5 The RNLI sends an ambulance to help people in danger on the sea.
- 6 The RNLI flood teams work all over the country.

sea

year

beaches

safe

a lifeboat

world

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

hoses floods rescues accident breathing apparatus check

- 1 When there are <u>floods</u>, the RNLI and the fire brigade both help people in danger.
- 2 Firemen sometimes have to wear a breathing apparatus.
- 3 They use hoses to pour water over fires.
- 4 When there is an <u>accident</u>, the RNLI or firefighters have to come immediately.
- 5 They have to check if anyone needs first aid.
- 6 The RNLI <u>rescues</u> thousands of people from the sea every year.

More words

2 Match the words from page 58 to the definitions.











1 <u>lifeguard</u> noun a person who works at a beach or a swimming pool to rescue people who are in danger in the water

- 2 <u>crew</u> noun a team of people who work together
- 3 volunteer noun a person who does a job but doesn't get any money for it
- 4 <u>coastguard</u> noun the emergency service which watches the sea and rescues boats

3 Complete the text. Write the letters in the correct order.



Meet a crew member

Hi! I'm Isobel and I'm a '_volunteer_ (olervetnu) with the RNLI.

I started working on the beach as a '_lifeguard____ (rdliugaef)
but then I joined the '____ crew____ (recw) who go out
in the lifeboat. We go out to '___ rescue____ (cusere)
boats at sea. We get a lot of information from the

'___ coastguard__ (gdoacsrtua), too. We need to get to the

'__ site____ (iste) of the accident as quickly as possible
because people are in danger. I'm not scared, because the RNLI

'_ trains__ (rtiasn) us for all kinds of situations.



1	Look at the pictures of Toby and and an Brave boy saves man	Sophie and choose a headline for b) Rescue at the lake	the story. c) Girl saves cat from fire
	A MANA A		
2	2 A young boy is safe after an act of the same both and the same between the same both and the same between the same both and the same bot	said everyone should learn about cident at the lake this afternoon. Coats when he fell in the water. Madent's answer	e sentences to help you.
	1 (headline) 2 (introduction)		
	3 (main body)		
	Territoria (T.) (1919) 191		

Unit 7 Review Lesson Eight

1 Complete the text.

first aid kit patient accident first aid bandages burn plaster train

I learnt how to give ' first aid last year. I've got with lots of things in it. It's got a 2 first aid kit slings and 3 bandages . Last week my brother had an 4 accident in the kitchen. The oven was very hot and he touched it. He had a small 5 burn on his hand. I put his hand in cold water for ten minutes and then put a blaster on it. My brother was a very good 7 patient and he didn't cry. I like helping people. When I'm older, I want to 8 train to be a paramedic.



2 Complete the reported speech sentences.

1 "We don't like playing tennis," said the boys.

2 "My dad is working today," said Carl.

3 "Our school is very big," said the girls.

4 "Pizza is my favourite food," said Jim.

5 "I'm wearing my new jacket," said Tina.

6 "We're going to the park tomorrow," they said. They said they were going

The boys said they didn't like playing tennis.

Carl said his dad was working that day.

The girls said their school was very big.

Jim said pizza favourite food. was his

was wearing her Tina said she new jacket.

to the park

the next day.

3 Circle the mistakes. Write the correct sentences.

1 Dave: "I can't see the TV, Alice."

Dave(said)Alice he(can't)see the TV.

Dave told Alice he couldn't see the TV.

2 Jenny and Samantha: "We're going to a party tomorrow, Sarah." Jenny and Samantha(said)Sarah they (are going to a party the next day. Jenny and Samantha told Sarah they were going to a party the next day.

3 Jill: "I'm going to visit my cousins this weekend."

Jill said she went to visit her cousins this weekend.

Jill said she was going to visit her cousins that weekend.

4 Jake: "My grandparents are going to visit us soon."

Jake(told)his grandparents were going to visit(they)soon.

Jake said his grandparents were going to visit them soon.

3 Let's ear healthily

Lesson One Story

1 1	Read t	he story	and	write	Ed.	Libbu.	Fin or	Jim.
-----	--------	----------	-----	-------	-----	--------	--------	------

- 1 Libby and Ed are excited about going to the hospital.
- 2 Ed wants to buy some chocolates for <u>Jim</u>
- 3 Libby says that Jim only eats health food.
- 4 Fin wants to buy fresh fruit.
- 5 Ed has the idea to buy a book for Jim , too
- 6 Jim will be better in a couple of weeks.

2 Complete the sentences. Then match them to the pictures.

surprise present visit bored rest fresh

- 1 Fin's idea is to buy some fresh fruit.
- 2 They get him a book so he won't be bored . d
- 3 They decide to buy a present for Jim. b
- 4 Jim has got a <u>surprise</u> for the children. f
- 5 Jim has to rest so his leg can get better. e
- 6 The DSD Club are going to <u>visit</u> Jim in hospital. a













3 What do you think happens next? Tick (√) one.

student's answer

- a) His leg is better and he can play in the big match.
- b) He can't play in the match. Fin has to play in the match for Jim.
- c) He has got tickets for the DSD Club so that they can watch the match with him.
- d) He wants to join the DSD Club when his leg gets better. (



1 Complete the poster.

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



Eat well and stay healthy

Look carefully at supermarket food. Read the 1 ingredients additives and make sure there aren't lots of 2 in the things you buy.3 Ready-made dishes often have lots of salt and * in them. Try not to eat too much sugar junk food . It's OK occasionally, but not every day. Try to include 6 health food in your diet. Natural foods like fresh fruit and vegetables are healthy. We need strong bones and teeth, so eat lots of 7 dairy products like cheese and yogurt. You can also learn to cook! food is fresh and good for you! Home-made



More words

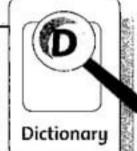
2 Match the pictures to the definitions.











- 1 get around to verb to find the time to do something after waiting a long time b
- 2 get stuck verb to be trapped in a place or a situation and not able to get out d
- 3 get back verb to return to your house or the place where you started [C]
- 4 get rid of verb to throw away, give away or sell something a

3 Choose the correct words to complete the phrasal verbs.

back rid of around to stuck on with 1 I'm tired because I got up very early this morning. 2 The film finishes at four o'clock, so we'll get back at about five. 3 We're going to the recycling centre to get rid of lots of old books and toys. 4 James climbed a tree and got stuck . He couldn't climb down. 5 My desk is a mess. I never get around to tidying it up. 6 I love going to see my cousins because I get on with them so well.

Remember!

First conditional sentences contain if and will.

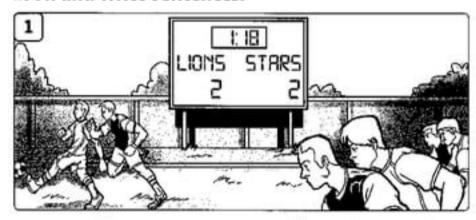
1 Read and circle.

- 1 If you don't eat) won't eat breakfast, you are / (will be) hungry.
- 2 If I (do) / will do my homework now, Mum lets / will let me watch TV.
- 3 We are (will be) late for football practice if we will wait (wait) for Phil.
- 4 If it will rain / (rains) on Saturday, the picnic will be / is a disaster.
- 5 You won't be aren't healthy if you eat will eat junk food all the time.
- 6 Grandma is / will be really happy if you will take / (take) her some flowers.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb.

- 1 If Melanie feels better, she will go (go) to school tomorrow.
- 2 Beth and James will join (join) the art club if their parents say they can.
- 3 If we help (help) tidy the garage, Dad will take us to the cinema.
- 4 If it's too cold at the weekend, we <u>won't go</u> (not go) camping in the forest.
- 5 Your mum will be (be) angry if you don't finish your homework.

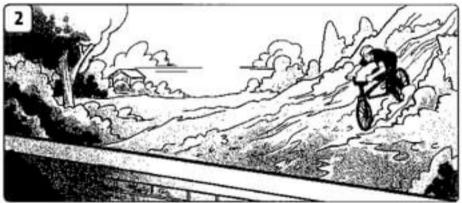
3 Look and write sentences.



our team / scores one more goal / win the match

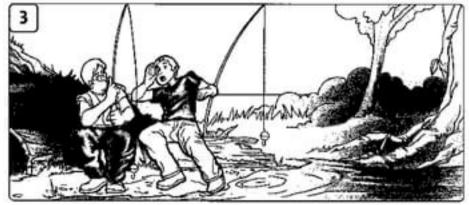
If <u>our team scores one more goal, they'll</u>

win the match.



he / not slow down / crash

If he doesn't slow down, he'll crash.



you / make a noise / not catch / a fish

If you make a noise, you won't catch a fish.



you / go on the ride again / feel sick

If you go on the ride again, you'll feel sick.

1 Read the recipe and answer the questions.

Chocolate cake for 8 people

Ingredients:

170g flour

170g butter

170g sugar

3 eggs

1 spoon cocoa powder

Cooking:

180°C

30 minutes in the oven



- 1 Will I have enough cake if I have twelve friends at my house?
- 2 Will the cake be sweet enough if I use 50g of sugar?
- 3 Will the cake burn if I cook it at 220°C?
- 4 Will the cake be ready at lunchtime if I put it in the oven at 10 o'clock?
- 5 Will I have enough eggs to make the cake if I've got four?

No, you won't.

No, it won't.

Yes, it will.

Yes, it will.

Yes, you will.

2 Look and write questions.



you / be cold / you / not wear / hats?
Will you be cold if you don't wear hats?



the horse / bite me / I / feed it?

Will the horse bite me if I feed it?



it / make / a milkshake / I / press / this button?
Will it make a milkshake if I press this button?



you / buy / a helicopter / you / have got / enough money? Will you buy a helicopter if you've got enough money?

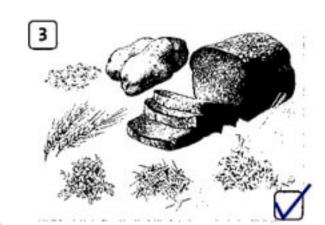
Stills Times

Reading

1 Look at the pictures and tick (\checkmark) the things that are good for you. Read and check.







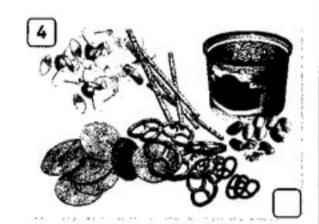
Be fit! Be clever! Be healthy!

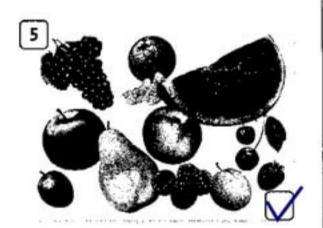
We all know that we need energy for sport. Did you know it's important for school too? You need to have a healthy diet if you want to do well at school. It's important to eat the right food, get enough sleep and drink plenty of water, as well as studying hard.

Avoid junk food and sweet or salty snacks. Your body uses the energy in food in different ways. Food with lots of sugar gives you lots of energy very fast. But when the energy is gone, you can suddenly feel tired. It's better to eat food that gives you energy more slowly, so you can work and play for longer. Fruit, potatoes, bread and cereals are good sources of slow energy, so try to eat lots of these.

Salty food makes you thirsty. If you don't drink enough water, being thirsty can make you feel tired or ill. Drink lots of water to keep your body and <u>brain</u> fresh. Try not to drink too many drinks that are full of sugar.

A healthy diet with lots of fruit and vegetables also gives you lots of vitamins. You need vitamins to keep your body and brain working properly. Raw vegetables and fresh fruit are great brain food, and they taste great too! Why not put bits of fruit in a salad? It will taste great and look very colourful!





2 Read again and write True or False.

You don't need energy to learn.
 Sleeping is important for health.
 It's good to eat sweet and salty snacks.

False

4 Our bodies use sugar very slowly. False

5 Drinking lots of water is good for you. True

6 Vitamins help your brain work well.

True

Stalls Timel

Writing

	ook at the pictures. Choose a title for the personal account. Milkshake recipe b) Milkshake mistake c) How to make a milkshake
2 v	Vrite notes for the ending of the story. student's answer
1	How did the boy feel?
	What do you think his mum said?
3	What happened in the end?
4	What did he learn?
6	My wulling student's answer
	Write a personal account about a cooking disaster. Use the milkshake story or your own idea.
5.1	

Unit 8 Review Lesson Eight

1 Complete the text.

heart home-made ingredients additives ready-made source fresh vitamins

Last week, I cooked dinner for my family. I went to the supermarket and bought all the 'ingredients . You can buy 2 ready-made meals at the supermarket, but they sometimes have a lot of sugar and ³ additives in them. I wanted to cook a healthy dish, so I bought lots of fresh vegetables. Vegetables have lots of ⁵ vitamins , so they are very good for you. I got some brown rice, too, because that's a good ⁶ source of whole grains, which are good for your heart . I wanted it to be a special dinner, so we had a 8 home-made cake, too. Mum and Dad said my cake was delicious!



2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Jerry will win the game if he scores (score) one more point.
- 2 If you don't eat healthy food, you won't feel (not feel) good.
- 3 If Frances cooks dinner, the boys will tidy up (tidy up).
- 4 The boys will play football if it <u>doesn't rain</u> (not rain).
- 5 If Sally doesn't come (not come) to my party, I will feel sad.
- 6 Our grandparents will be pleased if we visit (visit) them on Sunday.

3 Write questions to complete the conversation.



I wanted to make a cake for Dad's birthday, but it's a disaster! Dave 'you / have time / to make another cake / you / hurry? Jake

Will you have time to make another cake if you hurry?

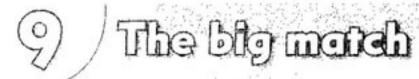
No, I won't. He'll be home in 20 minutes. Dave

Jake 2your dad / be disappointed / you can't / make a new cake? Will your dad be disappointed if you can't make a new cake?

Dave No, he won't. I think Dad will understand.

Jake he / think it's funny / you / tell him / what happened? Will he think it's funny if you tell him what happened?

Dave Yes. I think he'll laugh.



Lesson One Story

1 Look back at Exercise 3 on page 62. Were you right? Write the correct answer.

c) He has got tickets for the DSD club so that they can watch the match with him.

2 Read the story and match.

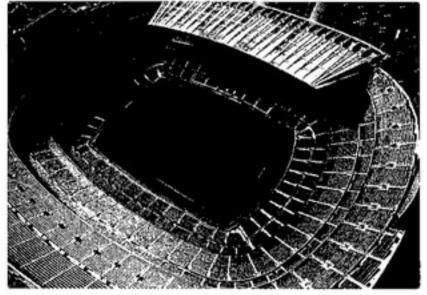
- 1 The children meet Jim f
- 2 Jim has got g
- 3 They've got the best d
- 4 Jim's team has just e
- 5 If the team score C
- 6 The children can give the a
- 7 The children will come back b

- a trophy to the captain of Jim's team.
- b and watch Jim play.
- c one more goal, they'll win.
- d seats in the stadium.
- e got a new goalkeeper.
- f outside the hospital.
- g a surprise for them.

3 Complete the DSD Club leaflet.

players score game teams match stadium team





Are you a football fan?

Football is the most popular 'game in the world, and in our club, too! We want to make two 'teams and we need to have eleven players in each team.

Do you want to play?

We need one person to be a goalkeeper for each 4 <u>team</u> and stop the ball going in the net. All of the other players try and 5 <u>score</u> as many goals as possible!

We usually play in the park. We never play in a ⁶ <u>stadium</u>, but sometimes we go together to watch a ⁷ <u>match</u> between two important teams.

Come and join in!

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

James What are you doing in the summer holidays, Faye?

Faye Well, Mum and Dad were looking at some websites, so I'm sure we will/ might go away on holiday.

James Cool! Where will you go?

Faye I don't know. Mum speaks Spanish, so we *could* won't go to Spain again. But we went there last year, so we *won't* / won't / won't / won't / won't / won't went there last year. What about you?

James Well, we definitely 'won't/ could go on holiday by plane.

Fage Why not?

James Dad won't / could want to, and I know he will / may say flying is too expensive. But I think I might / won't go and visit my grandparents.

Faye Well, I'm sure that will may be fun!



2 Look at Fred's notes and write sentences. Use might or will / won't.







- I go to football practice ✓
- 2 have lunch at Tony's house?
- 3 go camping X (too cold!)



Sunday

- 4 Grandma and Grandpa visit 🗸
- 5 play computer games?
- 6 do homework ✓
- 7 stay up late X
 (test tomorrow!)



- 1 He will go to football practice on Saturday.
- 2 He might have lunch at Tony's house on Saturday.
- 3 He won't go camping on Saturday.
- 4 His grandma and grandpa will visit him on Sunday.
- 5 He might play computer games on Sunday.
- 6 He will do his homework on Sunday.
- 7 He won't stay up late on Sunday.

3	Write	about	your	weekend.	
---	-------	-------	------	----------	--

student's answer

1	I will	
2	I won't	
2	Imight	

Statille Mangel

Reading

1 Read and look at the process text. What is your pulse rate? Tick (√) one.

a) How much oxygen your heart needs.

b) How many times your heart beats in a minute.

c) How much oxygen there is in your blood.

Pulse rate

Your heart pumps blood around your body. The blood carries oxygen, which helps your body work properly. You can count your heart beat to find out how fast your heart is working. This is called your pulse rate.

You can feel your pulse in your wrist and in your neck. The easiest place to count your pulse rate is in your wrist.

- 1 Hold out your left hand, with your thumb on the left.
- 2 Put two fingers from your right hand on your left thumb and slide them back onto your wrist.
- 3 Press lightly with your fingers. You can feel a steady beat. That's your heart beat! If you don't feel a beat, move your fingers around until you find it.
- 4 When you have found a steady beat, count how many beats there are in 30 seconds. (Use your watch to time yourself.)
- 5 Multiply the number of beats by two. This is the number of heart beats in one minute.

A normal pulse rate when you are relaxed is about 90 beats in one minute. Every child is different, so pulse rates can be from 60 beats in one minute to 120 beats in one minute. If you have just done some exercise, your pulse rate will be faster. This is because your body is using more oxygen, so the heart needs to pump blood more quickly. After a while, your pulse rate will slow down and become normal again.



Read again and circle.

- 1 Your (heart) / lungs / head pumps blood around your body.
- 2 You can count your beat / heart (heart beat)
- 3 You can feel your pulse in your wrist / knees / heart.
- 4 Count how many beats there are in one minute / one second /(30 seconds)
- 5 You need to multiply the number of beats by thirty /(two) one.
- 6 When you exercise, your heart works slower / faster / the same.

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

carbon dioxide	pumps	blood	_oxygen	lungs	process
All the parts of our oxygen into our ²	bodies need		gen_to wo	9/ (50)	_
moves around the b	-			The hear	
⁴ pumps th	ie blood to	keep it	moving aro	und. The	blood
takes 5 carbon	dio	xide	back to	our lung	s. This is
called the 6 proce	ss of	circula	tion.		

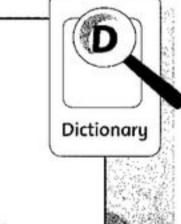


More words!

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 74.

steady	pulse rate	wrist	beat

- 1 A <u>beat</u> is a repeated movement or sound.
- 2 Your _____ is the thinnest part of your arm, next to your hand.
- 3 Something that stays the same and doesn't change is steady
- 4 Your <u>pulse rate</u> is the number of times your heart beats in one minute.



3 Complete the text. Write the letters in the correct order.

Try an experiment!

- Put your fingers on your ¹ wrist (twisr) and feel the ² steady (ystade)
 beat (etab).
- Count your ⁴ pulse (eslup) rate. Write it down.
- · Run for one minute.
- Notice how you ⁵ breathe (erbthea). Are you breathing fast or slowly?
- · Count your pulse rate again. Is it higher or lower?

When you do exercise, your body needs more 6 oxygen (gyoxne).

Your lungs and your ⁷ heart (etrah) have to work harder.









10 Anatan buildings

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

beautiful Roman shopping-centre Romans talk houses

- 1 Builders found an old town when they were building a shopping centre.
- 2 They found lots of things from a Roman town in the ground.
- 3 The DSD Club asked an archaeologist to come and talk to the club.
- 4 All the things the archaeologists find tell them about how the Romans lived.
- 5 They know that the Romans had statues in their houses
- 6 The Romans wanted their houses to be <u>beautiful</u>
- 2 Read the newspaper article and write True or False.

Romans in our town!

There was a surprise discovery in the middle of the town last week. Builders who were working on the new shopping centre in Princess Street found a Roman town when they started digging.

Archaeologists from the university arrived quickly to look at the site. "This is very exciting," said Dr Kovacs. "We can find out lots of information about the way the Romans lived." They have already found pots and coins, and lots of statues.

The site will be open to visitors next week. "We might have to wait for our new shopping centre," said the mayor.



- 1 The builders knew that the Roman town was there.
- 2 The new shopping centre is in Princess Street.
- 3 Archaeologists were working on the site before the builders.
- 4 Dr Kovacs was not interested in the site.
- 5 They have already found lots of things at the site.
- 6 No one is allowed to see the site because they are building the shopping centre over it next week.

False

True

False

False

True

False

Complete the sentences.

columns statue carvings pots steps jewellery blocks archaeologist

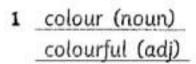
- 1 My uncle is an archaeologist. He studies things from ancient times.
- 2 Roman women liked pretty things and wore jewellery and make-up.
- 3 The front of the museum has three stone columns which hold up the roof.
- 4 There are lots of people walking up and down the <u>steps</u> of the library.
- 5 The Pyramids are made of big blocks of stone.
- 6 We found pots at the site, so we know that the Romans cooked here.
- 7 There is a statue of the president in the park.
- 8 The door had beautiful carvings of fruit and flowers on it.

More words

2 Match the pairs of words to the pictures. Write noun or adj.

fearful thoughtful colour fear thought colourful





fearful (adj)

thoughtful (adj)
thought (noun)

3 Read and circle.

- 1 We go everywhere by car because of Dad's fear) / fearful of flying.
- 2 My cousin Linda is always very cheer / cheerful)
- 3 Can I have some(help)/ helpful with my maths project, please?
- 4 My sister's clothes are always very colourful/ colour.
- 5 The big supermarket in town has a play / playful area outside.
- 6 Ali is very careful/ care with his things. He never loses anything.
- 7 Jenny is a very thought / thoughtful girl. She always helps her mum.
- 8 Thank you! The party was wonder / wonderful)

1 Complete the question tags.

- 1 Jeremy is in the karate club with you, isn't he?
- 2 You can speak English, can't you?
- 3 Grandpa couldn't play computer games when he was young, <u>could</u> he?
- 4 We're going to the park after school, aren't we?
- 5 This is your school bag, isn't it

2 Write the question tags.

could you? can we? weren't they? is she? isn't he? was it?

- 1 The Roman houses were beautiful, weren't they?
- 2 We can't play basketball this afternoon, can we?
- 3 Vanessa isn't coming to the picnic, <u>is she?</u>
- 4 You couldn't find your homework, could you?
- 5 Our geography homework wasn't very difficult, was it?
- 6 Frank's dad is an archaeologist, isn't he?

3 Look and complete the answers.



That film wasn't very good, was it? No, _it wasn't .



This home-made chocolate cake is delicious, isn't it?

Yes, it is



They could win the trophy on Saturday, couldn't they? Yes, they could .

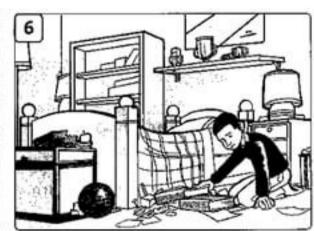


That girl isn't from our school, is she? No, __she isn't __.



Jenny and Fiona can play the guitar, can't they?

Yes, they can



Drew couldn't find his camera, could he? No, he couldn't.

enutur edit tot egozzem A

Lesson One Story

1	Read	the	storu	and	circle.
---	------	-----	-------	-----	---------

- 1 Ed's idea is to put things in a box / bag / backpack and make a time capsule.
- 2 People in the future will see what life is like tomorrow /now/ then.
- 3 The children can put songs / stories / messages on a memory stick.
- 4 The children want to show people what games /(technology)/ clothes they've got.
- 5 The mayor says they can bury the time capsule in the museum / playground (park.)
- 6 A local TV crew / (newspaper)/ magazine wants to write a story about it.

2

Co	omplete the sentences.
1	Ed wants to put in a receipt from a supermarket to show how much things cost.
2	Libby wants to put in a magazine to show fashions from now.
3	Kate wants to save photos on a disc.
4	The other children want to put in a CD,
	map and a DSD Club hat .
5	Ed thinks banknotes will show people what kind of money
6	The mayor says they can bury the time capsule in the park .
w	hat are you going to put in your time capsule? Choose four things and say why. student's answer
1	I'm going to put in a time capsule to show
2	
3	
4	

1 Match. Write Active or Passive.

- 1 Lots of photos are taken d
- 2 Food is bought C
- 3 Architects draw e
- 4 My mum makes pizzas a
- 5 Cars are painted b

- a with cheese and olives.
- b with big modern machines.
- c with banknotes.
- d by visitors at the Pyramids.
- e plans for buildings.

Passive

Passive

Active

Passive

Passive

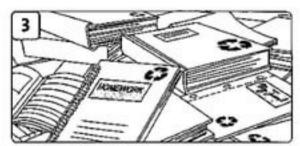
2 Write by or with.



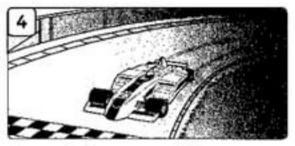
Cartoons are drawn by artists.



Pancakes are made <u>with</u> eggs, flour and milk.



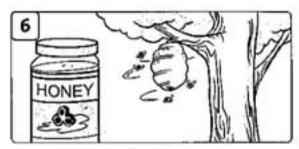
Lots of new products are made with recycled paper.



Formula 1 cars are driven by racing drivers.



Jam is made <u>with</u> fresh fruit and lots of sugar.



Honey is made <u>by</u> insects.

3 Write passive sentences. Use by or with. W Irregular verb list

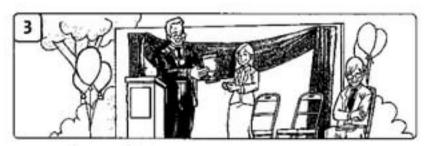


classes / teach / teachers Classes are taught by teachers.



the museum / build / blocks of stone

The museum is built with blocks of stone.



prizes / give / the mayor
Prizes are given by the major.



the door / decorate / carvings

The door is decorated with carvings.

Stills Mod

Reading

L	Look at the text. What do you think Amy did? Tick (✓) one.
	a) She wrote a book.
	b) She made a film of her favourite book.
	c) She acted the main part in a film.

Hollywood at home by Amy Turner

My favourite book is Charlotte Sometimes by Penelope Farmer. I decided to make it into a film! I was the director. My sister loves acting, so she played the main character, and we borrowed Dad's camera to film it. We even did some special effects on the computer!

The story is about a teenager called Charlotte. At the beginning of the story Charlotte goes to a new boarding school in London. On the first night she goes to bed in her own time, but she wakes up in the past, in 1918. She is at the same school, but she has swapped places with a girl from the past called



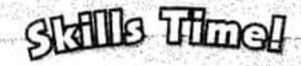
Clare. Charlotte has to learn how to be Clare. She has to try to live in Clare's time.

Charlotte Sometimes is a great story. It isn't really a comedy, but it has some funny parts. It's <u>mysterious</u> and exciting. Charlotte has to face a lot of <u>challenges</u> to get back to her own time and she becomes more confident and brave. My sister's performance was wonderful! Sometimes I forgot she was my sister when she was acting!

I really enjoyed being a director for the day. I learnt lots of new things and had a lot of fun too. Maybe I will be a film director when I'm older. I can't wait to show our film to Mum and Dad!

2 Read again and write True or False.

1	Charlotte Sometimes is a story that Amy wrote.	False
2	Amy's dad wanted to make a film.	False
3	Amy's sister played the main character.	True
	The story is about two girls in different schools.	False
	The story is about two girls from different times.	True
	Amy's sister wasn't very good at acting.	False
	Amy wants her parents to watch the film she made.	True



Writing

1 Choose a film you like and complete the fact file. student's answer

, D	Title:
4 0	Kind of film (comedy, etc.):
A B B B B	Director:
B	Main actors:
	Main characters:
	Favourite part:
The state of the s	
•	
My welling	
man manager	
Write your film r	eview. student's answer
(introduction: info	ormation from the fact file)
(the characters –	who? / what? / do they change?)
(the story – where	e? / when?)
(special effects / c	costumes / music)
(Special Cyrees)	.ostanies / masie/
(recommendation	Å.
(recommendation	0
	The state of the s

Unit 11 Review Lesson Eight

1 Complete the text.

stamp banknote ticket receipt newspaper memory stick science fiction special effects

My sister and I decided to make a time capsule last weekend. We put lots of things in it. We put in a 1 newspaper to show what is happening in the world at the moment. We also put in a 2 banknote to show what kind of money we use, and receipt from the supermarket to show how much things cost. We put in a bus 4 ticket and a letter with a 5 stamp on it, too. I put in a DVD of my favourite 6 science fiction film to show people in the future the amazing 7 special effects we can make these days. Maybe in the future they will have even better special effects! Then my sister and I wrote messages and saved them on a * memory stick for people in the future to read. We buried the time capsule in the garden.

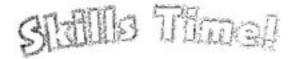


2 Complete the sentences. Use the present passive. V Irregular verb list

- 1 A lot of different subjects <u>are taught</u> (teach) at my school.
- 2 Famous actors are paid (pay) a lot of money to make films.
- 3 Ready-made food is sold (sell) in supermarkets.
- 4 Thousands of newspapers are bought (buy) every day in the city.
- 5 Lots of information is saved (save) on memory sticks.
- 6 These CDs <u>are made</u> (make) in a music studio with famous singers.
- 7 Some films are watched (watch) by millions of people.
- 8 English is spoken (speak) all over the world.

3 Read and circle.

- 1 A lot of junk food is eater by with children these days.
- 2 This film was directed with (by)some students.
- 3 Expensive things are bought with / by banknotes.
- 4 I can't eat food that is cooked with by nut oil.
- 5 Criminals are arrested(by)/ with the police.
- 6 Flood sites are reached with / (by) special boats.





1 Look at the web page. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

- a) Too much money
- b) Generous celebrities?
- c) Celebrities in trouble

Celebrity world

Forum

Generous celebrities?

Donations

Some celebrities <u>earn</u> a lot of money and are very rich. Some people think they earn more than they deserve because their jobs are not difficult or dangerous. But many celebrities choose to give their money away to help people who need it, and often they don't tell anyone about it. Here are some examples.

Celebrity News

Charities

Links

Forum

One American film actress wants to help improve people's lives. She does more than just give away money. After a terrible storm in New Orleans, USA, she worked as a volunteer and served food to people who lost their homes in the floods. She has also visited India to help a <u>charity</u> which is building schools and hospitals so that children can be healthy and get an education.

A famous British footballer does a lot of work with organizations that help children all over the world. He has started his own charity with his wife. They raise money to buy wheelchairs for children who can't walk. He also helps a charity that tries to stop people getting a disease called malaria in Africa.

So celebrities earn a lot of money, but many of them give a lot away, too. Because they give their time and money, a lot of people over the world can have better lives. Are they heroes? Tell us what you think ...

2 Read again and circle the mistakes. Write the correct words.

A lot of celebrities are very lazy.)

An American singer does work to help people.

3 She served food after a big@arthquak@in New Orleans.

4 She went to India to help a charity build wimming pools and hospitals. schools

5 A famous tennis player works to help children everywhere.

6 He works with his daughter)

7 The charity helps children who can't (read.)

8 Celebrities use their time and friends to help people.

rich

actress

flood

footballer

wife

walk

money

Complete the texts.

surgeons deserve improve scientists hero salary

Zebedee posted at 15.20 20 June

I think celebrities who try to 1 improve people's lives are great! They are paid a high 2 salary , but that means that they can be more generous.

Tricia Tee posted at 15.36 20 June

I don't agreel I think they are paid more than they deserve . I think surgeons and scientists work harder than celebrities!

Football mad posted 16.01 20 June

Anyone who helps children is a 6 hero 1 Children around the world can be happier and safer. It's great when people share their time and money.

Moro Wordhi

2 Match the words from page 98 to the definitions.

wheelchair earn charity education wheelchair noun a special chair with wheels for people who can't walk earn noun to get money for doing work education noun learning and training to get knowledge and skills,



usually in schools and colleges

noun an organization that helps people

3 Complete the text.

charity

education charitu heroes factories wheelchairs improve celebrities

There are always stories in the newspapers about how much the stars 'earn . We look at pictures of their houses and it seems to us that they have more than they need. Other people work many hours every week in 2 factories and aren't paid very much. But some 3 celebrities know how lucky they are, and they try to share their time and money. Many celebrities do a lot of work for 4 charity . They try to 5 improve the lives of people all over the world. They help children to get a good 6 education can get a good job later, or they help charities buy 7 wheelchairs for people who need them. I don't know if they are really 8 heroes , but they are trying to do something good.

Stalle Trimes



student's answer

1 Which are the most important things to have in your school? Number them in order from 1 to 10.

9	(Alar				A CO	OF THE	1		
		books in th		J e-up for play	"	science eq games for		ρ (3
		computers		c up joi pia	" ¤	sports equ		-	T-33000
200		school trip healthy fo				musical in paint and			room
				7550 10					32
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				In my o ems to me th			proprietable advance	Stude	arts arisv
lt's true t	7				10 Pm				
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	hat co	stumes m	ake plai	ys more fur	, but we	can make	our own	t costur	nes.
	hat co	stumes m	ake plai	js more fur	, but we	can make	our own	n costur	nes
-00	hat co	stumes m	ake plai	ys more fur	, but we	can make	our own	n costur	nes.
My w	nat co			s more fur	, but we	can make	e our own	n costur	nes.
My w	x.Abdu	g s	tudent's	s answer					
My w	walkillu ne a cel	② s ebrity has	tudent's		ır school.	Write your			
My w	walkillu ne a cel	② s ebrity has	tudent's	s answer	ır school.	Write your			
My w	walkillu ne a cel	② s ebrity has	tudent's	s answer	ır school.	Write your			
My w	walkillu ne a cel	② s ebrity has	tudent's	s answer	ır school.	Write your			
My w	walkillu ne a cel	② s ebrity has	tudent's	s answer	ır school.	Write your			
My w	walkillu ne a cel	② s ebrity has	tudent's	s answer	ır school.	Write your			
My w	walkillu ne a cel	② s ebrity has	tudent's	s answer	ır school.	Write your			
My w	walkillu ne a cel	② s ebrity has	tudent's	s answer	ır school.	Write your			
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My w	walkillu ne a cel	② s ebrity has	tudent's	s answer	ır school.	Write your			
My w	walkillu ne a cel	② s ebrity has	tudent's	s answer	ır school.	Write your			

Unit 4 Past simple and past continuous: interrupted actions

When I was eating my lunch, the doorbell rang.

When you were singing a song, the microphone broke.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I was reading a book when Fatima arrived . (read / arrive)
- 2 Neil broke a plate when he was washing it. (break / wash)
- 3 Dad was driving when the ambulance went past. (drive / go)
- 4 We were watching the game when our team won the match. (watch / win)

used to

There's a train station in our town now. There used to be a bus station.

I like nature programmes now. I used to like cartoons.

2 Complete the sentences with used to and the correct form of the verbs in bold.

1 I have long hair now.

I used to have short hair.

2 You go to my school.

You used to go to another school.

3 Michael is taller than Sue.

Michael used to be shorter than Sue.

4 We live in Paris.

We used to live in Madrid.

Unit 5 will / won't

I will be a teacher when I'm older.	I won't be a teacher when I'm older.
It will rain a lot next week.	It won't rain a lot next week.

Write predictions with will and won't.

1 Karen / go to university / when she's older ✓

Karen will go to university when she's older

2 My team / win the game / this afternoon X

My team won't win the game this afternoon.

3 it / be sunny / tomorrow ✓

It will be sunny tomorrow.

4 people / have flying cars / in 100 years X

People won't have flying cars in 100 years.

Present continuous with future meaning

We're going on holiday next week.

I'm seeing my grandma on Wednesday.

2 It's the holidays next week. Write sentences about Jade.

- 1 Jade / meet her aunt / on Monday
- 2 They / visit / a wildlife park / tomorrow
- 3 Jade / not sleeping / at home that night

Jade is meeting her aunt on Monday.

They are visiting a wildlife park tomorrow.

Jade isn't sleeping at home that night.



said / told

Jane said she was leaving. Jane told us she was leaving.

2 Complete the sentences with said or told.

- 1 Mum said she needed some help in the kitchen.
- 2 Ben told us he was moving house.
- 3 Amy and Joy said they were going to the swimming pool.
- 4 Katy told her mum she was ill.

Reported speech: time markers

Elikal dangah pinga halah da Pil	And the second of the second o
tonight, today	that night, that day
this week / month / year	that week / month / year
now	then
tomorrow	the next day
next week / month / year	the next week / month / year

3 Report what the people said.

- 1 "I'm going to the cinema tonight." Fran said she was going to the cinema that night.
- 2 "It's my birthday today." Joe said it was his birthday that day.
- 3 "We're having our lunch now." The girls said they were having their lunch then.
- 4 "My dad's buying a new car next week." Pete said his dad was buying a new car the next week.

Unit 8 First conditional

If I go to sleep now,	I won't be tired tomorrow.
If you look out of the window now,	you'll see a rainbow.
If it rains tomorrow,	we'll stay at home and play games.
If they eat lots of junk food,	they'll feel ill.

Read and match the sentence halves.

- 1 Dad will take us to the wildlife park d
- 2 If my team doesn't score a goal b
- 3 Jake will come to my house tonight a
- 4 If it rains on Saturday, C

- a if his mum says he can.
- b they will lose the match.
- c there won't be a school picnic.
- d if we are good all day.

First conditional questions

masinis.	是这种是一种基础的是是是一种自己的现在分词,并不是
Will I be cold if I don't wear a jacket?	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
Will you be late for school if you miss the bus?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
Will she learn English if she moves to the USA?	Yes, she will. / No, she won't.

Write first conditional questions and short answers.

- 1 they / be ill / they eat / all the sweets? / Will they be ill if they eat all the sweets? Yes, they will.
- 2 I / be healthy / I eat / lots of junk food? X Will I be healthy if I eat lots of junk food? No, you won't.
- 3 we / be hungry / not have / breakfast? ✓ Will we be hungry if we don't have breakfast? Yes, we will.
- 4 you / be scared / all the lights / go out? X Will you be scared if all the lights go out? No, I won't.

Unit 9 Modal verbs: may, might, could and will / won't

	_				
will	1	may / might / could	??	won't	X

1 Read and cross out the word that can't complete the sentence.

- 1 Mum has decided we might / will / won't go to Spain on holiday this year.
- 2 Jane may / might / won't come to the party. She's going to ask her mum tonight.
- 3 I don't know where my homework is. It could / won't / might be on the school bus.
- 4 I'm sure Mum and Dad will / won't / could let us go to the beach.

have to / had to statements and questions

grient its tyre ext.	
Do I have to wash the dishes?	Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
Do you have to do your homework?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does he have to walk to school?	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
ingraphic in the second second second second	File the transfer of the first
Did we have to get up early?	Yes, they did. / No, we didn't.
Did they have to cook dinner?	Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

2 Complete the questions and answers.

Grandpa	1 Do you have to	help your mum	and dad in the house, Grad	e? (you / have to / help)					
Grace	Yes, ² I do	. I have to	tidy my room.						
Grandpa	OK, and what abou	t your brother? 3	Does he have to do	jobs in the house?					
	(he / have to / do)								
Grace	Yes, 4 he does	He has t	o wash the dishes.						
Grandpa	Does he have to look after any animals? (he / have to / look after)								
Grace	No 6 he doesn't								

by / with

Football is played by footballers.

Football is played with a ball.

2 Complete the sentences with by or with.

- 1 Jam is made with fruit and sugar, with
- 2 Pictures are painted by artists.
- 3 All the food in the café is made with fresh ingredients.
- 4 Medals are won by athletes.

Unit 12 The passive (past simple)

The first of the second of the	
This photo was taken in May.	This photo wasn't taken in May.
The diamonds were stolen from the queen.	The diamonds weren't stolen from the queen.

1 Write sentences with the past simple passive.

1 these houses / not build / in 1836 These houses weren't built in 1836.

2 paper / invent / in Egypt Paper was invented in Egypt.

3 our car / not made / in France
Our car wasn't made in France.

Passive questions

rui dia	
Were the ruins found in 1992?	Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.
Was this photo taken in May?	Yes, it was. / No it wasn't.

Who was America discoverd by? America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

When was television invented? Television was invented in 1925.

Where were the first planes flown? The first planes were flown in America.

What was sent into space in 1959? A monkey was sent into space in 1959.

2 Read and circle.

- 1 Who/ Where / What was the Internet invented by?
- 2 What / Who / When were the diamonds stolen?
- 3 What / (Were) / Where the children given prizes?
- 4 Where Who / Were was the first car built?
- 5 When / Was / What was found in the Pyramids?



A

accident noun a dangerous thing that suddenly happens, for example a fall or a car crash

act verb to be a character in a play or a film

action noun something that you do

actor noun a person who acts in a play or film, etc.

additives noun things we add to a food to make it taste or look better, or to help it stay fresh

adopt verb If we adopt an animal, we give some money to help look after it and pay for its food.

alternative energy noun a way of making electricity from, for example, wind, sun or water power

amaze verb If something amazes you, you are surprised and think it is great.

amazing adj If something is amazing, you are surprised and think it is great.

amuse verb If something amuses you, it is funny and makes you laugh.

amusing adj If something is amusing, it is funny and makes you laugh.

ancient adj very old; from a long time ago

aquarium noun a building in a zoo where you can see fish and other water animals

aqueduct noun a bridge that carries water

archaeologist noun a person who learns about the past from old things they dig up from the ground arrest verb When the police arrest someone, they take him/her to the police station, for example because he/she has stolen something.

article noun a piece of writing that you read in a newspaper or magazine

athlete noun a person who is good at a sport such as running, jumping, etc.

audience noun a group of people who watch a play

aviary noun (pl aviaries) a part of a zoo where you can see birds

В

bandage noun a long piece of thin material you wrap around part of your body that is hurt

banknote noun a piece of paper money

battery noun (pl batteries) something that you put inside a camera, phone, torch, etc. to make it work

beach house noun a simple building on the beach next to the sea

beam noun a long, thick piece of wood you use to hold up a roof

beat noun a repeated movement or sound

beautiful adj If a thing or person is beautiful, it/he/she is very nice to look at.

beauty noun If a thing or person has beauty, it/he/she is very nice to look at.

best *adj* If something is the **best**, it is very good and better than all the others.

block noun a large piece of stone used for building

blood noun the red liquid that goes around your body and keeps you alive

board noun a large, flat piece of wood

boarding school noun a school where students live. They sleep at school and go home in the holidays.

border noun the line between two countries

bore verb If something **bores** you, you don't like it and you don't think it is interesting.

boring adj If something is **boring**, you don't like it and you don't think it is interesting.

bottle bank noun a container where you throw away old glass so that people can use it again

bracelet noun a ring that you wear around your arm, next to your hand

brain noun the part of your body inside your head that thinks and learns

branch noun one of the main parts of a tree, that grows out from the middle part

breathe verb to take air in and out of your body through your nose and mouth

breathing apparatus noun a special mask that helps you breathe when there is a lot of smoke and fire

broom noun a brush with a long handle that you use to clean the floor

I

improve verb If you improve something, you make it better.

ingredients noun the different foods you cook together to make a dish

insect house noun a building in a zoo where you can see small animals with six legs and wings

interest noun a feeling of wanting to know more about something

interesting adj If something is interesting, it gets your attention and you want to know more about it.

interview noun questions that a reporter asks someone for a TV show or a magazine, etc.

interview verb to ask someone questions, often for a TV show or a magazine article

invade verb If one country invades another country, it goes into it with an army and tries to take control of it.

invent verb to think of and make a new type of thing

invention noun a new type of thing that someone thinks of and makes for the first time

inventor noun a person who is the first to think of and make a new type of thing

investigate verb to look carefully at a situation or a crime to find out the truth

J

jewellery noun pretty things made of shiny metal and stones that people wear on their hands, neck or ears **juice carton** noun a box that has fruit juice in it

junk food noun food that you buy that is not good for you

K

keep verb (pt, pp kept) to have something and not let it go

keeper noun a person who looks after the animals in a zoo or wildlife park

knee noun the part in the middle of your leg where it bends

knife noun (pl knives) a metal object with a sharp edge that you use for cutting things

knight noun a person in the past whose jab was to ride a horse and fight for the king

knit verb to make a jumper, scarf, etc. from wool using two thin sticks

knot noun a place where two pieces of string or rope are tied together

know (pt knew pp known) verb to have a piece of information

L

ladder noun a thing with steps that you can carry, which you use to get to high places

lampshade noun a plastic or paper cover for a light

laugh verb to make a 'ha ha ha' noise when something is funny

lens noun the glass part at the front of a camera

lifeguard noun a person who works at a beach or a swimming pool to rescue people who are in danger in the water

light adj If something is **light**, it does not weigh much and so is not heavy.

lights noun electric lamps that show the actors in a theatre

litter noun paper and other rubbish on the ground

litter bin noun a container in the street where you throw away paper and other rubbish

look after verb If you look after someone, you make sure they are safe and comfortable, have enough to eat, etc.

lose verb (pt, pp kept) If you lose a game, you don't win it because the other team or person scores more goals or points.

lungs noun two parts inside the top half of your body that you use to breathe

M

make-up noun the powder, cream, etc. that actors put on their faces before a play

manual noun a book that tells you how to use something, for example a computer or a camera

map noun a drawing of a country or city that shows where the important places are

mask noun something that you wear to hide your face

match noun a small, thin piece of wood with a coloured end, that you use for making fire

match verb If two colours or patterns match, they look good together.

maze noun a lot of paths that you have to walk around and find the way out

memory stick noun a small thing that you use for saving information from a computer, and that you carry with you

metal noun a hard, shiny material that we use for making things. There are many types of metal.

microphone noun something you hold in front of your mouth to make your voice louder

mud noun soft, wet earth

mysterious adj If something is mysterious, it is interesting but difficult to understand or explain.

N

nail noun a small, thin piece of metal, sharp at one end and flat at the other, that you use to hold wood together

news noun a story about something important that has just happened, that you read in the newspaper or hear on the TV or radio

night noun the time when it is dark outside

noisy adj If a thing or person is noisy, it makes a lot of noise.

note noun 1 a message that you write for someone 2 a piece of paper that is a kind of money

0

oil noun a liquid that we burn to make heat or power

oxygen noun the gas that we need to live

P

palace noun a big building where a king or a president lives

paper noun a flat, thin material that we make from trees and we can use for writing on

parade noun a line of musicians and people in costumes who walk through the streets on a special day patient noun a person who sees a doctor because he/she is ill or hurt

performance noun how well an actor plays his or her part in a film or play

photo album noun a book that you put your photos in

photographer noun a person whose job is taking photos

pick up verb When you pick something up, you start to hold it in your hand.

picnic area noun a place where you can sit and eat your sandwiches

planet noun a very large, round rock in space that goes around the Sun, for example Earth or Mars

plans noun drawings that show how to build a machine, a building, etc.

plaster noun a small, sticky piece of material you put on a cut to cover it

play noun games and fun activities

playful adj If someone is playful, they enjoy having fun and laughing.

plenty pronoun as much as you need of something

plug in *verb* When you **plug** something **in**, you attach it to the electricity to get power for it.

police station noun the office of the police in a town or city

pollute verb to make a place dirty and dangerous

pollution noun something that makes water, air or land dirty

pool noun an area of water where you can swim, like a very big bath

population noun how many of a type of animal there are in the world post office noun a place where you go to buy stamps and send letters

pot noun something that holds water or food

present verb to talk about things on a radio or TV show

presenter noun a person who works on a radio or TV show, saying what is happening

prevent verb to stop something from happening

process noun something natural that happens in the body

props noun things actors use when they are doing a play

protect verb to keep something or someone safe from danger

protection noun action to keep something safe from danger

pulse rate noun the number of times your heart beats in one minute

pump verb to make a liquid move to another place by pushing it

put away verb (pt, pp put) When you put something away, you put it back in its normal place.

put down verb (pt, pp put) When you put something down, you stop holding it.

put on verb (pt, pp put) When you put clothes on, you start to wear them.

Q

quiet adj If a thing or person is quiet, he/she/it doesn't make a lot of noise.

R

raw adj If food is raw, it is not cooked.

ready-made adj If food is readymade, it is cooked or ready to cook when you buy it.

rebuild verb (pt, pp rebuilt) to put something together again

receipt noun a printed piece of paper that you get when you buy something in a shop

recharge verb to put power back into something like a battery or small machine

recycle verb to use old paper, glass, metal, etc. again

recycling centre noun a place where you take old paper, glass, metal, etc. so that it can be used again

redecorate verb to change the style of a house, room, etc. with new paint and furniture

refill verb to fill a container again

relax verb to rest your mind and body

relaxing adj If something is relaxing, it helps you rest your mind and body.

remove verb to take something away

reporter noun a person who investigates news for a newspaper, TV or radio

reptile house noun part of a zoo where you can see snakes, crocodiles, etc.

rescue verb to take someone away from a dangerous place to a safe place

research noun study that you do to find out about something

retell verb (pt, pp retold) to tell a story, etc. again

return verb to take something back to the place it came from

reuse verb to use something again

rewrite verb (pt rewrote pp rewritten) to write something again

ribbon noun a long, thin piece of shiny material that you can tie around a present

rich adj If someone is rich, he/she has a lot of money.

robbery noun (pl robberies) the crime of stealing money or something expensive

roll verb to make a flat thing into the shape of a tube or circle

roller noun a tube with a handle that turns like a wheel. You use it to roll paint onto a wall.

rope noun very thick, strong string you use for lifting heavy things or for tying things together

rubber gloves noun special gloves that you use to keep your hands dry when you are cleaning

rubbish dump noun a place for people to leave rubbish

ruins noun the parts of an old building that are still there but are broken

S

sack noun a large, strong bag

sailing boat noun a boat that uses the wind to move

salary noun (pl salaries) money that someone is paid every month for doing their job

salty adj If food is salty, it tastes of salt. saw noun a long, thin tool with metal teeth for cutting wood

scientist noun a person who studies science as their job

script noun the words of a play that the characters say

seaweed noun a plant that grows in the sea or on rocks next to the sea

servant noun a person who cooks, cleans, etc. in a rich person's house

shade noun a dark, cool area where there is no light from the sun

shallow adj If water is shallow, there is only a small distance between the top and the bottom.

sing verb (pt sang pp sung) to make a beautiful sound with your voice

singer noun a person who sings

sink noun (pt sank pp sunk) a large bowl with hot and cold water taps in the kitchen, where you wash dishes or wash your hands

sink verb If a boat sinks, it goes down under the water.

site noun a place where something happened or is happening

skylight noun a window in the roof to let light in

slanted adj If something is slanted, it is not straight up or across.

sling noun a piece of material you tie around your neck to hold your arm when you hurt it

snack noun food that you eat between meals

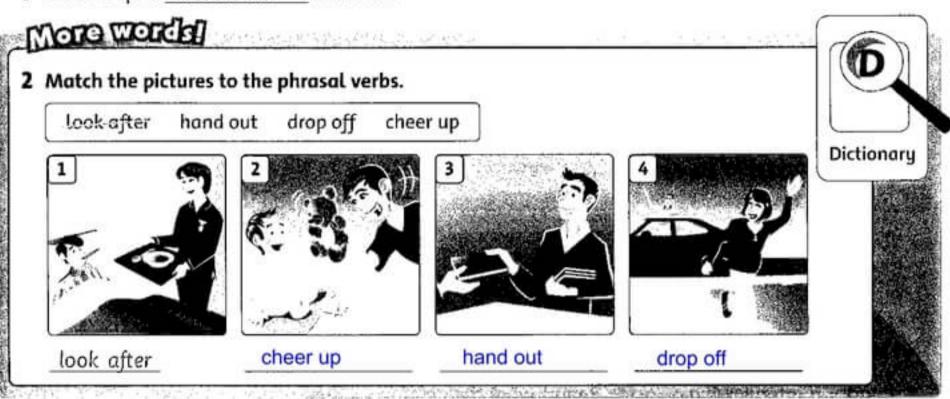
solar panel noun a flat piece of glass that catches the sun's energy

source noun the place where you get something from

speakers noun special boxes that loud music comes out of

1 Complete the sentences.

first aid kit bruise bandage plaster sling patient cut burn 1 I broke my arm and I had to have it in a sling for four weeks. 2 I fell in the park and now I've got a big purple on my leg. 3 They took the patient to the hospital in an ambulance. 4 Dad touched the hot oven and now he has a burn on his hand. 5 The nurse put a <u>bandage</u> around my knee to support it. 6 Leila fell off her bike. She has a <u>cut</u> on her hand. 7 Mum cleaned the cut and put a plaster on it. 8 Mum keeps a first aid kit in the car.



3 Write the definitions for these phrasal verbs. Check the dictionary pages.

- 1 drop off verb to take someone somewhere in a care, and leave them there
- 2 cheer up verb to make someone stop feeling sad, and start feeling happy
- 3 hand out verb to give something to everyone in a group
- 4 look after verb to make sure everyone is safe and comfortable, and has enough to eat

4 Complete the sentences.

drop off put on look after cheer up put away take off hand out

- 1 Please take off your shoes when you come into the house.
- 2 I can't come to the park. I have to loof after my little sister.
- 3 It's cold outside. Remember to put on a hat and coat.
- 4 My aunt and uncle drop off my cousins at our house every Saturday.
- 5 It's bed time! Please <u>put away</u> your books and go to sleep now.
- 6 At the beginning of the course I'll hand out the first aid kits.
- 7 My brothers are sometimes sad, but they <u>cheer up</u> when I play with them.

Remember!

In reported speech, change the present to the past.

1 Complete the table.

Section 1	gang and a second of the secon				
She is a doctor.	'She was a doctor.				
He wants an ice cream.	² He wanted an ice cream.				
I am riding my bike.	3 I was riding my bike.				

2 Complete the reported speech sentences.

1 "I'm learning how to do first aid." Debbie said she was learning how to do first aid.

2 "We're good at putting on bandages." James said they were good at putting on bandages.

3 "The patient is feeling much better." The doctor said the patient was feeling much better.

4 "I need to use the telephone." Toby said he needed to use the telephone.

Look!

In reported speech the pronouns and possessive adjectives change too.

I → he/she my → his/her me → him/her

we → they our → their us → them

"I gave my book to the teacher." → He gave his book to the teacher.

3 A reporter is interviewing an actor. Report what the actor said. Change the words in bold.

1 Reporter Hello, Brad. How are you feeling?

Brad I'm feeling OK but my leg hurts a bit.

2 Reporter Is your leg broken?

Brad My leg isn't broken, but I have a big bruise.

3 Reporter Can you go to work?

Brad I can't go to work for a month.

4 Reporter What are you doing in hospital?

Brad I'm reading all the cards from my fans.

Reporter Well, I hope you get well soon!



1

2

3

- 1 Brad said he was feeling OK, but his leg hurt a bit.
- 2 He said his leg wasn't broken, but he had a big bruise.
- 3 He said he couldn't go to work for a month.
- 4 He said he was reading all the cards from his fans.

Remember!

We use said when we just report someone's words. We use told when we want to say who the person was talking to.

1 Write said or told.

- 1 Mrs Maxwell told Jeremy the right answer.
- 2 Amelia said the cake was delicious.
- 3 We told the policeman there was a robbery at the theatre.
- 4 Dad told ___ me to wear a helmet when I ride my bike.
- 5 The paramedic <u>said</u> Elena was very brave.
- 6 She <u>said</u> she was having her lunch.

2 Read and circle.

- 1 Tina told I /(me)she was going to her piano lesson.
- 2 Mum and Dad said us /(we)could go to the park in the afternoon.
- 3 Patrick told(them)/ they the library was closed on Sundays.
- 4 Ania and Katie told(him)/ he it was raining.
- 5 Sam said(he)/ him was thirsty.

school tomorrow.

6 Fabio told(us) / we there was a great film on TV.

3 Complete the reported speech sentences. V Irregular verb list

1	Get ready, children, because the bus is coming now.	Grandma told the children to get ready because the bus was coming then.
2	We're going on holiday to Spain next week.	Ellis said theywere going on holiday to Spain the next week.
3	Mum, I feel ill this morning.	Jamie told his mum he <u>felt ill that morning.</u>
4	My brothers are going to the cinema tonight.	Vera said herbrothers were going to the cinema that night.
5	I'm on the school football team this year, Dad.	Joe told his dad that he was on the school football team that year
6	We haven't got	Emma said theu hadn't got school the next day

Words in context

1 Write. Use the pictures to help you.



- 1 Write three kinds of snack: sandwich, biscuits, yogurt
- 2 Write three good sources of vitamins: vegetables, fruits, nuts
- 3 Write three foods that are sweet: jam, sugar, chocolate
- 4 Write three foods that are salty: chips, crisps, cheese
- 5 Write three activities you need energy for: __sport, studying, playing

More Words

2 Match the words from page 66 to the definitions.

ple	nty brain	rew clever	
1 _	raw	_ adj not cooked	Dict
2 _	plenty	_ pronoun as much as you need of something	
3 _	clever	_ adj good at learning and understanding thir	ngs
4	brain	noun the part of your body inside your head	that thinks and learns

3 Read and circle.

- 1 Your healthy /(diet)/ energy is the food you eat every day.
- 2 I like having a vitamin / calories / snack when I get home from school.
- 3 We don't have salty /(sweet)/ food drinks like cola at home.
- 4 I like healthy snacks like(raw)/ clever /energy vegetables and fruit.
- 5 Fresh fruit and vegetables have clever / plenty / source of vitamins in them.
- 6 You use your diet / body / brain) to learn.



Dictionary

1 Complete the sentences.

athletes goalkeeper fans training coach exercises trophy captain



The goalkeeper is giving photos to his fans . He's writing his name on the photos too.



After the team won the match, the mayor gave the <u>trophy</u> to the team captain



are doing exercises to warm up before the race. The athletes



The coach is watching the basketball team. They are doing their training so they are ready for the game next week.

More words

2 Match the pairs of antonyms. dirty quiet

shallow



3 noisy → quiet



win

3 Complete the sentences. Use the antonyms of these words.

deep quiet clean



Look! The water is very shallow.



You mustn't touch that! It's very dirty



What a disaster! If they don't score soon, they'll lose



My little brother is very noisy

1 Look at the table and answer the questions.

Tom	/	X	/	У	2°*'
Charlie	1	1	Х	Х	1,000

1 Do Tom and Charlie have to help with the shopping?

Yes, they do.

2 Does Tom have to wash the dishes?

No, he doesn't.

3 Does Tom have to take the rubbish out?

Yes, he does.

4 Do Tom and Charlie have to help in the garden?

No, they don't.

5 Do they have to tidy their bedrooms?

Yes, they do.

2 Look at the table again. Write sentences.

1 Tom and Charlie / tidy their bedrooms

Tom and Charlie have to tidy their bedrooms.

2 Charlie / wash the dishes

Charlie has to wash the dishes.

3 Tom and Charlie / help in the garden

Tom and Charlie don't have to help in the garden.

4 Tom and Charlie / help with the shopping

Tom and Charlie don't have to help with the shopping.

5 Charlie / take the rubbish out

Charlie doesn't have to take the rubbish out.

3 Write questions and answers about your jobs at home last week.

1 help in the garden

Did you have to help in the garden last week? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

2 help with the shopping

Did you have to help with the shopping last week? Yes, I did / No, I didn't.

3 tidy your bedroom

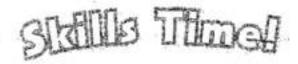
Did you have to tidy your bedroom last week? Yes, I did / No, I didn't.

4 wash the dishes

Did you have to wash the dishes last week? Yes, I did / No, I didn't.

5 take the rubbish out

Did you have to take the rubbish out last week? Yes, I did / No, I didn't.





1 Read the fact files.



Frank Alessi tennis since age 6 wants to win Wimbledon



Jeremy Drake snowboarding since age 12 wants to get world record



Pam Connor
running
since age 7
wants to go to Olympics

2	Read the notes.					
	Which athlete are					
	they about?					

Pam Connor

when start? - 7, with older sister
where start? - joined school club, made friends, loved sport
first win? - 13, local competition - against other schools in area
diet? - healthy food, lots of fish, fresh fruit and vegetables
training? - have to practise every day, gym 3 times a week, swim 2 times
dream? - Olympics, win gold medal

My writing

student's answer

3 Choo	ose an athlete and write an interview with six qu	estions and answers. Add your own ideas.
	has just won an important trophy f	or Let's find out more!
(Q1)	YEAR TEST	A RECORD TO THE
(A1)		
(Q2)		
(A2)		
(Q3)		
(A3)		
(Q4)		
(A4)		
(Q5)		
(A5)		
(Q6)		
(46)	THE THE TENT	

Unit 9 Review Lesson Eight

1 Complete the text.

coach breathe train fan captain heart lungs trophy

I love doing exercise. It's good for your heart and it makes you feel great. When I started doing sport, it was sometimes hard to 2 breathe when I ran, but I'm a lot fitter now, so my 3 lungs stronger. I want to be an athlete one day. I'm a football fan and I'd love to play for my favourite team. I want to be the 5 captain of the team. If we win lots of matches, we'll win a special trophy . If I can't be a footballer, I'll be a 7 coach and I'll train the players. That will be a great job!



2 Complete the sentences. Use will, won't or might.

- 1 I don't know what I want to be when I'm older. I might be a teacher.
- 2 Harry practises football every day. I'm sure he will be on the team.
- 3 Look! It's snowing a lot. We might not go to school today.
- 4 Dad has to work on Saturday, so he won't come to the beach with us.
- 5 I'm not sure what to do after school. I <u>might</u> go to Lisa's house.
- 6 Kelly is a great actress. I'm sure she <u>will</u> be in the play.

3 Write sentences and questions with have to / had to. Use the 🗸 🗶 ? to help you.

1 ? Henry / have to / go to school / yesterday

Did Henry have to go to school yesterday?

2 X we / wear / a uniform for school

We don't have to wear a uniform for school.

3 ✓ Grandma / walk / to school when she was young

Grandma had to walk to school when she was young.

- 4 ? Jamie / help / his mum and dad in the house / yesterday

 Did Jamie have to help his mum and dad in the house yesterday?
- 5 ? you / do / your homework after school

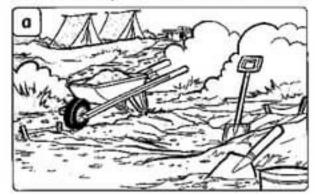
Do you have to do your homework after school?

6 X I / get up / early on Saturdays

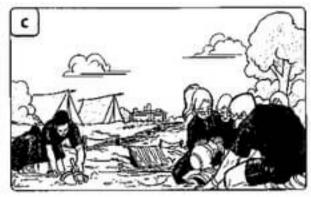
I don't have to get up early on Saturdays.

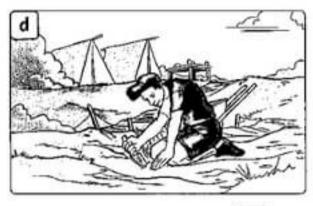
Lesson Three

1 Match the pictures and sentences.













- 1 Everyone is at the site. C
- 3 There's someone at the site. d
- 5 They've found something! e
- 2 There are Roman pots everywhere! b
- 4 The school was somewhere near here. f
- 6 There's no one at the site. a

2 Complete the sentences. Use one, where or thing.

- 1 Is there anyone you know in this photo?
- 2 My uncle has to travel for work. He's been every where in Europe!
- 3 No one has been to the new swimming pool. It's not open yet.
- 4 I'm hungry. I haven't had any thing to eat today.
- 5 Let's go some where exciting on holiday this year.
- 6 Every one loved the children's play.

Remember!

In questions and negative sentences we use any-instead of some-:

There's someone at home. Is there anyone at home? There isn't anyone at home.

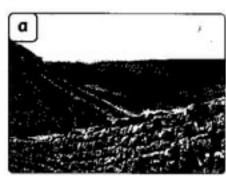
3 Complete the conversation.

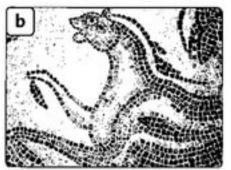
som	eone	something	everything	nothing	anything	something	everywhere	anything
Bill	I'm hu	ingry! Let's ho	ive † somethi	ıg to eat.				
Jane	We ca	n't. There's 2_	nothing	in th	e kitchen.			
Bill	Can't	you find 3	anything	? There	might be 4	something	in the frid	ge.
Jane	There	isn't. I've look	ked ⁵ everyw	here				
Bill	There	was some chi	cken yesterda	y. And som	e pizzas.			
Tane	Well	6 someone	has e	oten 7 ev	enuthing	There isn't	8 anything	lef

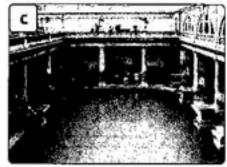


Reading

1 Look at the text. Match the photos to the paragraphs.









THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN

- The Romans invaded Britain nearly 2000 years ago. When they arrived, they built big towns and lots of good roads. Archaeologists have found Roman ruins in many British towns. The Romans also gave names to many of the towns they built. London was called Londinium, but in Roman times it wasn't the most important city in England.
- The Romans were great engineers and they brought many new ideas to Britain. They built big bridges to cross rivers. They also built aqueducts to supply their towns with fresh water. Roman towns needed a lot of water to supply their bath houses, which were very important to them. Roman men and women spent several hours there with their friends every day.
- Roman towns were bigger and more modern than the towns that were there before. Rich Romans lived in big houses or beautiful palaces. They decorated the courtyards with pictures of animals and people. Most of these are ruins now. They thought Britain was very cold, so they invented central heating to keep their houses warm.
- The most famous Roman ruins in Britain are at Hadrian's Wall. It's in the north of England and goes the whole way across the country. The Romans built it as a border between England and Scotland. It was a strong wall, with lots of fortresses to protect the Roman towns in England. You can still visit it today, but it isn't the border between the two countries any more.

2 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 When did the Romans arrive in Britain? Nearly 2000 years ago.
- 2 What was the Roman name for London? Londinium.
- 3 Where did rich Romans live? ___ In big houses or beautiful places.
- 4 What did the Romans invent to make their houses comfortable? Central heating.
- 5 What did the Romans need water for? For their bath houses.
- 6 Where is Hadrian's Wall? In the north of England.

Words in context

1 Match the words to the definitions. maze palace slanted explorer ancient fortress

- 1 ancient adj very old; from a long time ago
- 2 fortress noun a building which has very strong walls so that it is difficult to attack
- 3 __palace ___ noun a big building where a king or a president lives
- 4 maze noun a lot of paths that you have to walk around and find a way out
- 5 explorer noun a person who travels to parts of the world that people don't know about
- 6 slanted adj something that is not straight up or across

More Words

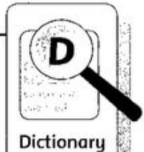
2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 82.











- 1 A system of hot water pipes for keeping a house warm is called <u>central heating</u>.
- 2 Someone who has lots of money is rich
- 3 To <u>invade</u> a country is to go into it with an army and try to take control of it.
- 4 The line between two countries is a <u>border</u>

3 Complete the text.

からのではないのでは、 ないのはないないないのであるないない

invade

rich agu

aqueducts

central heating

border-

ruins

fortresses

A trip to Hadrian's Wall

My class went on a trip to Hadrian's Wall. It's in the north of England. It isn't the border any more and there aren't any soldiers, because the people in Scotland don't

want to 2 invade England now.

You can see the old ³ <u>fortress</u>, where the Roman soldiers stayed. You can see

how they lived, too. The soldiers weren't very 4 rich , but you can see the

5 ruins of bath houses and their 6 central heating

systems! The Romans thought Britain was very cold and wet. They didn't need to build lots of ⁷ aqueducts because there was always enough water.

Stills Times



1

student's answer

Imagine you visited an ancient place. Write notes for the	questions.
1 Where did you go? When did you go?	1-1
What was the weather like? Was it hot or cold? Was it rain	ning?
Could you hear anything special? Could you smell or see	anything interesting?
What did people do there in the past? What was it like?	
How did you feel on your visit? What made you feel this	way?
My withing Write about your visit. Use your notes. studen	nt's answer

Unit 10 Review Lesson Eight

1 Complete the text.

statues carvings blocks ruins roof steps ancient columns



Last year I visited the Parthenon in Athens. It is a beautiful, 'ancient building, with tall white ² columns to hold up the ³ roof . You can climb the large marble 4 steps up to the front of the Parthenon. A lot of the Parthenon is in ruins now. There are lots of big marble lying on the ground. At the blocks top of the Parthenon you can see beautiful old ⁷ statues of people and animals. There used to be lots of 8 carvings on the walls inside the Parthenon, but now they are all in a museum.

2 Complete the sentences.

someone everything anywhere somewhere anything no one 1 I can't find my bag anywhere . Can you help me find it? 2 I think I can hear someone calling my name. 3 I opened the door, but there was no one there. 4 We have to go to the shops because we haven't got <u>anything</u> to eat. 5 Let's go somewhere nice for a holiday this summer. 6 The children have got <u>everything</u> they need to make a pizza.

3 Read and choose. 1 You are at school with my brother, aren't you? aren't you are you isn't you 2 They can't visit the museum this week, can they ? can't they could they can they 3 That test was really difficult, wasn't it ? isn't it was it wasn't it 4 Look over there! That's a famous film star, isn't it isn't it aren't it don't it 5 The teacher wasn't very happy with our homework, was she wasn't she was she isn't she 6 The penguin can't run very fast, can it? can it is it can't it

Unit 10

1 Complete the project.

time capsule photo album stamps memory stick banknotes diary manual receipts

Our class is making a 1 time capsule. We're going to bury it near the sports field.

This is what we're going to put in it:

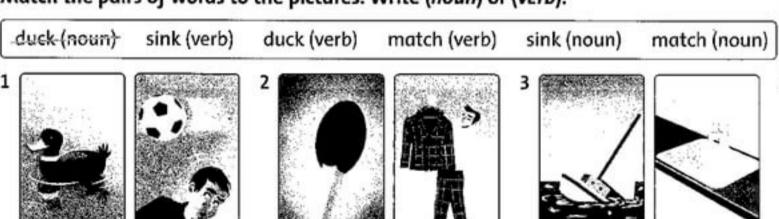
- Some ² stamps , because they have a picture of the Queen on them, and they will show how much it costs to send a letter.
- A³ photo album with pictures of all the pupils in the school.
- Some ⁴ receipts from the supermarket and other shops to show how much we pay for food and clothes, and some
 - banknotes to show what our money is like.
- A 6 memory stick with messages and poems from the class and a ⁷ manual to say how to use it with a computer.
- And a ⁸ diary we have all written in since January, so people in the future will know about life in our time.



Dictionary



2 Match the pairs of words to the pictures. Write (noun) or (verb).



duck

(noun)

duck (verb) match

match (verb) (noun)

sink (verb)

sink (noun)

3 Complete the sentences. Circle the correct part of speech.

light sink -duckspring coach match 1 He was too tall to go though the door, so he had to duck. 2 Her suitcase was light so she could pick it up easily. 3 They all got on the coach to go on the school trip. 4 Jason couldn't make a camp fire because he didn't have a match 5 The toy boat is full of water – it's going to sink 6 When we were camping, we got water from the spring

noun /(verb)/ adjective noun / verb /adjective (noun) / verb / adjective (noun) / verb / adjective noun (verb) adjective (noun) verb / adjective

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

- 1 The park gates are lock / is locked / are locked at 9 o'clock.
- 2 Many languages are spoke / are spoken / to speak in India.
- 3 Paper and glass are collected / collected / is collected at the recycling centre.
- 4 Information technology taught / is teach / is taught in schools.
- 5 A marathon is win / is won/ wins by the fastest runner.

2 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 are / on / Tickets / bought / . / the bus Tickets are bought on the bus.
- 2 world / found / . / ruins / all over / Roman / the / are Roman ruins are found all over the world.
- 3 recycled / factory / is / at / . / this / Glass Glass is recycled at this factory.
- 4 are /. / Figs / in / Egypt / grown Figs are grown in Egypt.
- 5 on / saved / Information / . / memory / is / sticks Information is saved on memory sticks.

Remember!

Past participles are sometimes the same as the past simple form but sometimes they are different. Check them in the Irregular verb list on page 119.

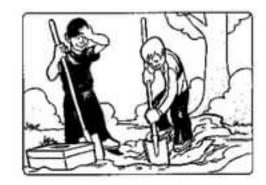
3 Complete the sentences. Use the passive. Irregular verb list

Making a time capsule

resonant a la come de l'article de la come d

Things ¹ are chosen (choose) to show what life is like now. The things ² are put (put) inside a box. A place to bury the time capsule ³ is found (find). A hole ⁴ is dug (dig) for the time capsule. The box ⁵ is buried (bury) in the ground. Many years later, the time capsule ⁶ is discovered (discover).







Words in context

1 Match the words to the definitions.

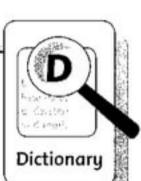
confident performance director teenager special effects comedy

- 1 confident adj when you believe you will be able to do something
- 2 <u>director</u> noun the person who tells actors what to do in a play or film
- 3 <u>teenager</u> noun a person who is between 13 and 19
- 4special effects noun exciting action in a film that is made on a computer, not done in real life
- 5 comedy noun a funny play, TV programme or film that makes people laugh
- 6 performance noun how well an actor plays his or her part in a film or play

Word Morgal

2 Match the words from page 90 with the definitions.

- 1 A challenge is C
- 2 Something mysterious is d
- 3 To swap places means b
- 4 A boarding school is a
- a a school where students live. They sleep at school and go home in the holidays.
- b to change places so someone goes where you were and you go where they were.
- c a new and difficult thing you have to do.
- d interesting but difficult to understand or explain.



3 Complete the sentences.

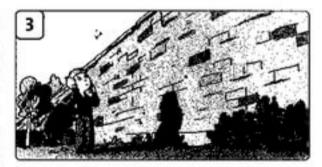
boarding school challenge knight earthquake mysterious swapped places



Jane didn't tell us where she was going. It was very <u>mysterious</u>.



I couldn't see, so I <u>swapped</u> <u>places</u> and sat at the front.



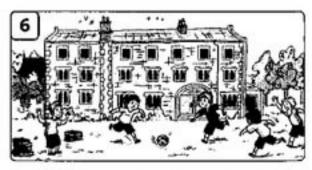
Climbing the wall without a ladder was a big <u>challenge</u>



A <u>knight</u> always rode with the king.



Alf woke up in the night. He thought there was an earthquake .



I made lots of new friends when I started going to boarding school.

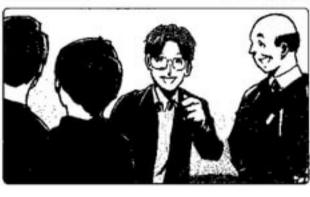
12 Be a part of history

Lesson One Story

- 1 Number the DSD Club projects in the correct order.
 - a They helped to clean up a wildlife park. 3
 - b They learnt to do first aid and helped someone. 5
 - c They wrote a play and built the set. 1
 - d They were in a TV programme. 4
 - e They found out about the Romans and archaeology. 7
 - f They went to a big football match. 6
 - g They made a time capsule and buried it in the park. 8
 - h They performed the play with new costumes. (2)
- 2 Read the article and circle five mistakes. Write correct sentences.







Meet the DSD Club

This Saturday a club from our town buried a computer in the park. The club is called the DSD Club, which means Don't Sit Down They have done lots of interesting things this year.

First, they wrote a script and performed in their own film The costumes were amazing!

Then they helped to clean up the wildlife park after it was filled with litter. They did a great job. The river is dangerous now.

They learnt first aid and helped a famous basketbal player. He's much better now and playing well.

Finally, they decided to make a time capsule for people in the future. The mayor gave them an award for all the things they have done for the town.

- 1 They didn't bury a computer. They buried a time capsule.
- 2 DSD doesn't mean Don't Sit Down. It means Do Something Different.
- 3 They didn't perform in a film. They performed in a play.
- 4 The river isn't dangerous now. It's safe.
- 5 They didn't help a famous basketball player. They helped a famous football player.



1 Match the words to the definitions.

	photographer	microphone	flash	lens	reporter	interview	article	news
1	lens	noun the gla	ss part a	t the fr	ont of a can	nera		30/0
2	photographe	r noun a perso	n whose	job is t	aking photo	s		
3	interview	verb to ask s	omeone	questio	ns, often for	a TV show o	r a magaz	ine article
4	_flash	noun the suc	lden stro	ng light	that a cam	era makes w	hen you t	ake a photo
5	microphone	one noun something you hold in front of your mouth to make your voice louder						
6	reporter noun a person who investigates news for a newspaper, TV or radio							
7	article noun a piece of writing that you read in a newspaper or magazine							
8	news noun a story about something important that has just happened							

More words

Remember! When a verb ends in -e, remove the -e and add -ing.

2 Write adjectives. Use -ing.

- 1 Something that you didn't expect to happen is <u>surprising</u>. (surprise)
- 2 Something that is funny and makes you laugh is amusing . (amuse)
- 3 Something that makes you feel tired when you do it is <u>tiring</u>. (tire)
- 4 Something that is not clear and is difficult to understand is <u>confusing</u>. (confuse)

3 Complete Kate's diary entry. Use adjectives with -ing.

confuse	excite	interest	bore
frighten	amuse	tire	surprise

Today we buried the time capsule in the park. We all thought the Roman town was

really ' interesting so we hope people will dig our things up in the future.

Maybe they won't understand our things and will find them 2 confusing

Then a reporter wanted to know about all the 3 exciting things we

have done this year. We said that watching TV all the time was

boring so we wanted to do something different.

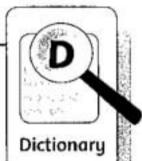
Doing the play was quite ⁵ frightening because I felt really nervous and I thought I might forget my lines. But it was fun in the end, and the audience laughed and thought it was ⁶ amusing .

Some of the things we've done were really ⁷ tiring and difficult, like cleaning up the wildlife park. But now we can go there in

the holidays for free and have a great day out!

We were talking to the reporter and then something 8 surprising happened!

The mayor gave us an award for helping our town. It really was a great day!





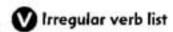






Lesson Three Grammar 1

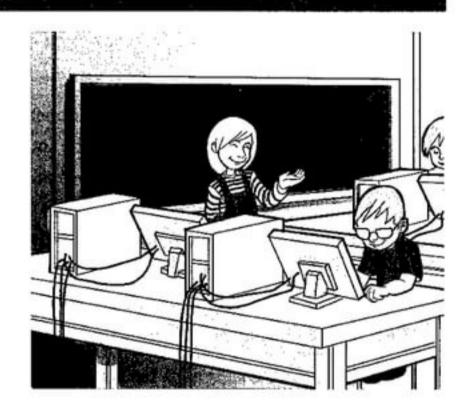
- Complete the sentences. Use was or were.
 - 1 The Roman houses were decorated with statues and carvings.
 - 2 Litter was dumped all over the wildlife park.
 - 3 The football players were interviewed by a local newspaper.
 - 4 Our car was made in Italy.
 - 5 The Pyramids were built by the Ancient Egyptians.
 - 6 Socks were invented by the Romans.
- 2 Complete the article. Use the past passive. W Irregular verb list



NEW COMPUTER ROOM

Green Road School has a wonderful new computer room. Money to build it 1 was collected (collect) by pupils last year. The new computer room was built (build) during the holidays. It 3 was finished (finish) in time for the new school year. The first classes 4 were taught (teach) there this week.

Yesterday the pupils 5 were given (give) an award by the mayor for helping the school.



3 Write sentences. Use the past passive.

- 1 our house / build / in 1880
- 2 those photos / take / in Thailand
- 3 this statue / make / by an artist
- 4 our lunch / cook / in the hotel restaurant
- 5 jewellery / wear / in Ancient Rome
- 6 these postcards / send / from Russia

Our house was built in 1880.

Those photos were taken in Thailand.

This statue was made by an artist.

Our lunch was cooked in the hotel restaurant.

student's answer

Jewellery was worn in Ancient Rome.

These postcards were sent from Russia.

4 Answer questions about you.

1 When was your school built?

Our school was built in

2 Who was your favourite book written by?

My favourite book was written by

3 Where were your favourite photos taken?

My favourite photos were taken in

1 Complete the questions.

	Were	Was	Where	When	Who	What	
1	Where	was	paper inve	ented?			It was invented in China.
2	When	w	as the first	aeropla	ne flowr	1?	In 1903.
3	Who	w	as the tele	vision in	ented b	y?	John Logie Baird.
4	Was	th	e camera	invented	in Ameri	ica?	No, it wasn't.
5	What	w	as discove	red at the	new su	permarket?	A Roman town.
6	Were	th	e winners	given a p	rize?		Yes, they were.

2 Write the questions to complete the conversation. W Irregular verb list

Polly What's your favourite film, Fiona?

Fiona I don't know. I really love Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.

Polly 'who / the film / direct / by?

Who was the film directed by?

Fiona It was directed by Tim Burton

Polly ²when / the film / make?

When was the film made?

Fiona It was made in 2005.

Polly 3the story / write / as a book first?

Was the story written as a book first?

Fiona Yes, it was written as a book a long time ago in 1964.

Polly 'who / the book / write / by?

Who was the book written by?

Fiona The book was written by Roald Dahl.

Polly 5the story / change / for the film?

Was the story changed for the film?

Fiona Yes, I think it was changed a bit.

3 Write the questions.

1 When was the Eiffel Tower built?

The Eiffel Tower was built in 1889.

2 Who was sent to the moon with Neil Armstrong?

Buzz Aldrin was sent to the moon with Neil Armstrong.

3 Where were stamps invented?

Stamps were invented in England.

4 What was invented by Alexander Graham Bell?

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.





Lesson Eight Unit 12 Review

Complete the text.

celebritu articles interview factory improve reporter salary deserve

My dad works for a newspaper. He is a ' reporter . He writes ² articles ___ about famous people. Last week my dad was doing an interview with a famous actor. He took me with him. I was very excited, because I've always wanted to meet a big 4 celebrity The actor talked about his life before he became famous. He worked in a 5 factory when he was younger and he earned a very small 6 salary . But now he is rich and famous, he tries to help people improve their lives. He works with a charity which raises money for people who 8 deserve a better life.



2 Complete the sentences. Use the past passive. W Irregular verb list

- The actors were asked (ask) lots of questions in the interview.
- was found 2 The Roman town (find) when builders started work on the hospital.
- 3 A local artist was given (give) a prize for her statue of the queen.
- 4 These photographs __were taken (take) by my grandpa.
- 5 Our school was built (build) hundreds of years ago.
- 6 The documentary was filmed (film) in Africa.

3 Circle the mistakes. Write the correct sentences.

- 1 Were you gave) lots of homework yesterday? Were you given lots of homework yesterday?
- 2 (Were she paid a lot of money to act in that film? Was she paid a lot of money to act in that film?
- 3 Where was the film directed by?

Who was the film directed by?

4 When was Tower Bridge build

When was Tower Bridge built?

- 5 Was the time capsule(bury) in the park? Was the time capsule buried in the park?
- 6 Were they drove to school by their mum last week? Were they driven to school by their mum last week?

Grammar Time

Unit 1 Present perfect: ever / never

ments of the Police world to be a first of	
Have you ever made a cake?	I've never made a cake.
Has she ever written a play?	She's never written a play.
Have we ever painted a picture?	We've never painted a picture.

1 Complete. Use the present perfect and ever or never.

ride make eat visit

- 1 Jeremy and Mike have never made dinner.
- 2 Has Penny ever visited the Pyramids?
- 3 I have never eaten Chinese food.
- 4 Have James and Camilla ever ridden a bike?

Present perfect: since / for

I've known Jack since June.

I've known Jack for two months.

2 Write sentences. Use the present perfect and for or since.

1 I / have / this schoolbag / a week

I've had this schoolbag for a week.

2 she / be / at this school / last year

She's been at this school since last year.

3 they / live / in the same town / ten years

They've lived in the same town for ten years.

4 James / have / piano lessons / January

James has had piano lessons since January.

Unit 2 Past simple and present perfect

wat Arrete (HA express) in the legical to	Market Electrical Control of the Con
I lived in the UK when I was a baby.	I didn't live in the UK when I was a baby.
Simon swam in the lake this morning.	He didn't swim in the lake this morning.

ar sala pager, appropriate	Anget with the control of the second		
I've lived in the UK for two years.	I haven't lived in the UK for two years.		
He's swum in the lake three times.	He hasn't swum in the lake.		

Read and circle.

- 1 Yesterday Bill and Emma went) have been to the beach.
- 2 Mum and Dad(went) / have been to the cinema last night.
- 3 The school bell hasn't rung /didn't ring at 9 o'clock. It's broken.
- 4 Thank you for my birthday present. I didn't read / haven't read this book.

already / yet / before / just

Vice hold a list of the	
I've already seen this film.	x
X	I haven't seen this film yet .
I've seen this film before.	I haven't seen this film before .
I've just seen this film.	X

2 Read and complete the sentences.

just before already yet

- 1 Jenny wants to have lunch. Ada had her lunch 10 minutes ago. Ada has just had lunch.
- 2 James is waiting for the bus. He will be at home at 4 o'clock. James hasn't got home yet
- 3 Mum wants me to tidy my room. I tidied it this morning. I have <u>already</u> tidied my room.
- 4 Mandy and Jane are going to Paris. They went there last year. They've been to Paris before

Unit 3 Comparatives and superlatives

Same State	And the Charles	at the sale of		The Allegan
funny	funnier	the funniest	as funny as	not as funny as
thin	thinner	the thinnest	as thin as	not as thin as
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful	as beautiful as	not as beautiful as
good	better	the best	as good as	not as good as
bad	worse	the worst	as bad as	not as bad as

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives.

- 1 Polly is taller than Jade. Jade is not as tall as Polly. (tall)
- 2 James is clever, but Fred is the <u>cleverest</u> boy. James is <u>(not) as clever</u> as Toby. (clever)
- 3 Today the weather is as bad as yesterday. Tomorrow it will be even worse . (bad)
- 4 I like art and maths, but English is the most interesting Art is as interesting as maths. (interesting)

too / enough

I'm too excited to go to sleep.

You're tall enough to climb the tree.

We've got enough eggs to make a cake.

2 Read and complete the sentences with too or enough and the words in brackets.

- 1 Mark can't put the jacket on. It's too small for him. (small)
- 2 There are six children and five chairs. There aren't enough chairs . (chairs)
- 4 You have to be 12 to watch this film. Is your brother old enough ? (old)

Unit 6 going to: future plans and intentions

I'm going to watch a film tonight.	I'm not going to watch a film tonight.	
He's going to go to the park later.	He isn't going to go to the park later.	
We're going to have dinner at 8 o'clock.	We aren't going to have dinner at 8 o'clock.	

1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Peter is going to visit (visit) Prague this summer.
- 2 Angelo and Frank aren't going to play (not play) tennis on Sunday.
- 3 You are going to come (come) to my house after school.
- 4 We are going to make (make) a chocolate cake with Mum.

going to: predictions

Write predictions with going to and a verb.

not come arrive rai		4
1 Look at those big black	's going to rain clouds! It 's going to rain this a	ifternoon.
2 I can hear Dad's motor	oike. He 's going to arrive	in a minute.
3 The children are going	to the shop. They are going to b	ouy some ice cream.
4 It's snowing. The bus	isn't going to come	this morning.

Unit 7 Reported speech

H . 21 - 144 - 15	
Present simple	Past simple
Dinah: "I'm thirsty."	Dinah said she was thirsty.
Fred: "We want to go home."	Fred said they wanted to go home.
Present continuous	Past continuous
Jack: "I'm going to the park." Jack said he was going to the pe	
Pam: "We're eating our lunch."	Pam said they were eating their lunch.

1 Complete the sentences. Change the tense and the pronouns.

- 1 Neil: "I like my picnic lunch." Neil said he liked his picnic hunch, he liked his picnic lunch.
- 2 Harry: "I'm playing my computer game." Harry said he was playing his new computer game.
- 3 Alice: "I am tired!" Alice said she was tired.
- 4 Emma: "We're going to the beach." Emma said they were going to the beach.

Unit 10 Indefinite pronouns

the second	9 47 41	50 0
someone	something	somewhere
everyone	everything	everywhere
anyone	anything	anywhere
no one	nothing	nowhere

1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Has any one seen my school bag? I've lost it.
- 2 I thought I saw some one in the garden. He was tall and thin.
- 3 There aren't any biscuits. In fact, there's no thing to eat at all.
- 4 Where did you find my glasses? I looked every where for them!

Question tags

	* 44 . T	
	You're Jane's sister,	aren't you?
et Fig.	They were your classmates,	weren't they?
2 2 15	We could see the parade,	couldn't we?
	This isn't your bike,	is it?
60. 80	He can't ride a bike,	can he?

2 Add question tags and write short answers.

- 1 James isn't in the pool. He can't swim, <u>can he?</u>
 ✓ <u>Yes, he can.</u>

 2 You go to my school. You're in my sister's class, <u>aren't you</u>? ✓ <u>Yes, I am.</u>
- 3 What happened in the film? You were watching it, weren't you ? x No, I wasn't.
- 4 Bella was ill last week. She couldn't talk, <u>could she</u>? X No, she couldn't.

Unit 11 Passive and active (present simple)

	and the state of the second of		
Mrs Lee cooks lunch in the school.	Lunch is cooked in the school.		
Farmers grow oranges in Spain.	Oranges are grown in Spain.		

1 Complete the sentences with the active or the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Twelve subjects are taught at my school. (teach) are taught
- 2 My sister ____ on Tuesdays after school. (swim)
- 3 Ice hockey is watched on TV in Canada. (watch)
- 4 The train arrives at quarter to eight. (arrive)

bruise noun a place where your skin is purple, blue or green, where you have hurt yourself

burn noun a place where fire or heat has hurt your skin

bus ticket noun a printed piece of paper that you get when you pay to ride on a bus

C

calculate verb to do a sum to find out what number you have when you put other numbers together

calculator noun a small machine that does sums and works with numbers

calorie noun an amount of energy

captain noun the most important player on a sports team, who tells the other players what to do

carbon dioxide noun the gas that we breathe out after we breathe in air

care noun the attention that you give to a thing or person

careful adj If you are careful, you pay attention when doing something so that you don't make a mistake.

carrier bag noun a thin plastic bag you use to carry shopping

car tyre noun a black rubber cover on the wheels on a car

carving noun a shape, picture or pattern made in stone or wood with a knife

celebrate verb to have a party because you have done something good

celebration noun a party that you have on a special day or when something good has happened celebrity noun (pl celebrities) a person who is very famous, who you see a lot on TV and in magazines

central heating noun a system of hot water pipes that makes a house warm

challenge noun a new and difficult thing you have to do

character noun a person in a play or story

charity noun (pl charities) an organization that helps people

check verb to look at something carefully to make sure it is safe

cheer naun a loud shout that a group of people make when they are happy

cheer verb When a group of people cheer, they shout loudly because they are happy.

cheerful adj If a person is cheerful, he/she is usually happy and smiling.

cheer up verb If you cheer up, you stop feeling sad and start feeling happy.

chemicals noun liquids, gases, etc.
Some chemicals are dangerous for people and animals.

circus noun a show that a group of people does in a big tent, sometimes with animals

clap verb to make a noise by hitting your hands together, because someone has done something well

clean adj If something is clean, there is no dirt on it.

clean up verb to make a place clean and without litter and pollution clever adj If someone is clever, they are good at learning and understanding things.

cloth noun a piece of material that you use for cleaning

clue noun a thing or a piece of information that helps the police catch a criminal

to train athletes 2 a bus that travels long distances

coastguard noun the emergency service which watches the sea and rescues boots

collect verb to put and keep a lat of things together

collection noun a lot of things that you keep together

colour noun Red, green, yellow, blue, etc. are examples of colours.

colourful adj If something is colourful, it has lots of colours in it.

column noun a tall, round thing made of stone, that holds up a roof

comedy noun (pl comedies) a funny play, TV programme or film that makes people laugh

computer room noun a room in a school where there are lots of computers for people to use

confident adj If you are confident, you believe that you will be able to do something and do not feel scared.

confuse verb If information confuses you, it is not clear and is difficult to understand.

confusing adj If information is confusing, it is not clear and is difficult to understand.

congratulate verb to say 'well done!' to someone



congratulations noun something that you say to a person when they have had good news, won something, etc.

costume noun the special clothes the actors wear in a play

crew noun a team of people who work together

criminal noun a person who does something against the law, for example steals something

crooked adj If something is crooked, it is not straight.

crowd noun a big group of people

curtains noun the big pieces of cloth that hide the stage before the play starts

cut noun a hole in your skin, where you have hurt yourself

cut up verb (pt, pp cut) to cut something into small pieces

D

dairy products noun foods made from milk, for example cheese and yogurt

damage verb to hurt something or do something bad to it

dancer noun a person who dances

decorate verb to add things to make a room, a card, a present, etc. look nice

decoration noun something you add to to make a room, a card, a present, etc. look good

deep adj If water is deep, there is a long distance between the top and the bottom.

deserve verb If a person deserves something, it is good that they have it because they have worked hard for it. detective noun a type of police officer who tries to find the person who, for example, stole something

diamond noun a valuable stone that looks like shiny glass

diary noun (pl diaries) a book in which you write things about each day

diet noun the types of food that you eat most often

direct verb If you direct a film, you tell the actors what to do.

direction noun a way that you go, for example left or right, up or down, north or south

director noun the person who tells actors what to do in a play or film

dirty adj If something is dirty, it needs to be cleaned because it has mud or dirt on it.

discuss verb to talk about something

discussion noun a talk that people have about something

donation noun money that you give to an organization to help them do their work

doorbell noun When you visit someone, you ring the doorbell so they know you are there.

drop off verb If you drop someone off, you take them somewhere they need to go in a car and leave them there.

duck noun a bird that lives in water and makes a 'quack quack' sound

duck verb to lower your head so that it doesn't hit something

duck pond noun an area of water where ducks swim

E

earn verb to get money for doing work

earthquake noun when the ground shakes. Sometimes it can be dangerous and buildings fall down.

education noun learning and training to get knowledge and skills, usually in schools and colleges

electricity noun the energy we use to make machines work

enclosure noun a place in a zoo with a wall around it, where you can stand and watch the animals inside

endangered adj If a type of animal, bird or plant is endangered, it is disappearing and in danger of becoming extinct.

energy noun the power that your body gets from food. You need energy to do exercise.

enter verb to come into a room or building

(the) environment noun the world around us

excite verb If something excites you, you like it very much and think it is very interesting.

exciting adj If something is exciting, you like it very much and think it is very interesting.

exercise noun activity that you do with your body to stay healthy, for example running or swimming

explorer noun a person who travels to parts of the world that people don't know about

extinct adj If a type of animal becomes extinct, all the animals die so there are no more.

F

factory noun (pl factories) a big building where people use machines to make things

fan noun a person who likes watching a special team play sport and always wants the team to win

fear noun the feeling that you have when you are scared

fearful adj If someone is fearful of something, they are scared it could happen.

feather duster noun a group of feathers tied to a handle that you use for cleaning

first aid kit noun a box with plasters and bandages in it, to help you when you hurt yourself

flash noun the sudden strong light that a camera makes when you take a photo

flight noun a journey that you make on a plane

float noun a lorry with people in costumes and musicians on it, that goes through streets during a parade

float verb to stay on top of the water and not go under

flood noun when a lot of water suddenly covers a place

fortress noun a building which has very strong walls so that it is difficult to attack

fossil fuels noun materials we can burn to make electricity, for example coal and oil

fright noun If something gives you a fright, it makes you feel scared for a moment.

frighten verb to make someone scared

frightening adj If something is frightening, it makes you scared.

G

get around to verb (pt, pp got) When you get around to something, you find the time to do it after waiting a long time.

get back verb (pt, pp got) When you get back home or to a place, you return to your house or the place where you started.

get off verb (pt, pp got) When you get off a bus or train, you stop riding it.

get on verb (pt, pp got) When you get on a bus or train, you start to ride it.

get on with verb (pt, pp got) When you get on with someone, you are friends.

get out verb (pt, pp got) When you get something out, you take it from its usual place, for example to use it or look at it.

get rid of verb (pt, pp got) If you get rid of something, you throw it away, give it away or sell it so you don't have it anymore.

get stuck verb (pt, pp got) If you get stuck in a place or in a situation, you are trapped and can't get out.

get up verb (pt, pp got) When you get up, you stop sitting or lying down and you stand up.

gift shop noun a place where you can buy small presents, postcards,

give verb (pt gave pp given) If you give something to someone, you pass it to them.

glue verb to stick or fix something by using glue

goalkeeper noun the person in a football team who uses his/her hands to stop the other team scoring a goal

greenhouse noun a glass building where you can grow things

greetings card noun a card with a picture and a message that you send someone on a special day

н

habitat noun the place where an animal lives in the wild

hammer noun a tool with a handle and a heavy metal end that you use to hit nails into wood

hand out verb If you hand something out, you give something to everyone in the group.

health food noun food that you eat because it is good for you

heart noun the part inside your chest that makes blood go around your body

help verb If you help people, you do something to make things easier for them.

help noun something that you do for people to make things easier for them

helper noun a person who helps someone

helpful adj If someone is helpful, they are happy to help you.

hero noun (pl heroes) a person who does great things for other people

home-made adj If food is home-made, it is made at home, not bought in a shop

hose noun a long tube that you use to put water on a fire

special effects noun exciting action in a film that is made on a computer, not done in real life

species noun (pl species) a type of animal, bird or plant

sponge noun a soft, light material that is full of holes and holds water easily. You use a sponge for cleaning.

spring noun 1 a thin piece of metal that goes round and round. There are springs in many machines. 2 a place where fresh water comes out of the ground

stage noun the place at the front of the theatre where actors perform a play

stamp noun a small square of paper with a picture that you buy and stick on the envelope when you send a letter

stamp verb to make a noise with your foot on the ground

statue noun the shape of a person or animal made from stone or wood

steady adj If something is steady, it always stays the same and doesn't change.

steps noun blocks of stone that get higher and higher, that you walk up or down

stick verb (pt, pp stuck) to fix something onto another thing

stilts noun two long sticks that you stand on to make yourself very tall

straight adj If something is straight, it is not curved or crooked.

sugar noun a very sweet food that is in cakes, chocolate and sweets

surgeon noun a special type of doctor who cuts open people's bodies to help make them better surprise noun something that you didn't expect

surprising adj Something is surprising if you didn't expect it to happen.

swap places verb If you swap places with someone, they go where you were and you go where they were.

sweet adj If food is sweet, it tastes of sugar.

swimming pool noun a place where people swim, like a big bath

Т

take verb (pt took pp taken) If you take a thing, you carry it to another place.

take off verb You take off your clothes before you go to bed.

tape measure noun a long, thin band marked with centimetres, that you use to see how long something is

teach verb (pt, pp taught) to tell people about something new, or tell them how to do something

teacher noun a person whose job is to teach in a school

technology noun machines, computers and other equipment that we invent to do work for us

teenager noun a person who is between 13 and 19

thought noun something that you think

thoughtful adj If someone is thoughtful, they always think of what other people need and try to help them.

threat noun a danger to something, for example to a type of animal

time capsule noun a container with pictures, information and things in it that show how life is now. You bury a time capsule in the ground for people in the future to find.

tire verb If something tires you, it makes you feel tired.

tiring adj If an activity is tiring, it makes you feel tired.

tool noun something that you hold in your hand and use to do a particular job

tool box noun a box you carry tools in

train verb to teach people how to do something

training noun practice that you to do to get better at sport

tray noun a flat container with low edges

tree house noun a very simple building in a tree, that children play in

trophy noun (pl trophies) a gold or silver cup that you get when you win a competition

TV crew noun a team of people who work together to make a TV show

ν

visit verb to go and see a person or place

visitor noun a person who goes to see a person or place

vitamins noun things in food that we need to grow and be healthy

volunteer noun a person who does a job but doesn't get any money for it

W

washing line noun a rope you hang wet clothes on for them to get dry

water mill noun a building on a river where water makes a large wheel go round to make a machine work

wave verb When you wave to someone, you lift up your hand and move it to say hello.

wheelchair noun a special chair with wheels for people who can't walk

wild adj If an animal is wild, it lives in nature, not in a zoo or a wildlife park.

wildlife noun the animals and birds living in a place

wildlife park noun a zoo where you can see animals outside, not just in cages

win verb (pt, pp won) If you win a game, you are better than the other team or person because you score more goals or points.

wonder noun the feeling that you have when something is amazing

wonderful adj If something is wonderful, it is very very good.

worst adj If something is the worst, it is bad and not as good as all the others.

wrapping paper noun coloured paper that you put around a present

wrist noun the thinnest part of your arm, next to your hand

Inegular verb His

Base form	Past simple	Past participle	Base form	Past simple	Past participl
be	was/were	been	leave	left	left
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
bite	bit	bitten	make	made	made
break	broke	broken	mean	meant	meant
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
build	built	built	pay	paid	paid
bury	buried	buried	put	put	put
buy	bought	bought	read	read	read
catch	caught	caught	ride	rode	ridden
choose	chose	chosen	ring	rang	rung
come	came	come	run	ran	run
cut	cut	cut	say	said	said
dig	dug	dug	see	saw	seen
do	did	done	sell	sold	sold
draw	drew	drawn	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	sink	sank	sunk
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	slide	slid	slid
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	got	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	study	studied	studied
go	went	gone/been	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
hang	hung	hung	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
hide	hid	hidden	tidy	tidied	tidied
hold	held	held	try	tried	tried
hurry	hurried	hurried	understand	understood	understood
hurt	hurt	hurt	wake	woke	woken
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
learn	learnt	learnt	write	wrote	written