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Starter

Welcome back!

Lesson One Story

1 Write the names.

¹ Fin is the DSD Club leader and he is ² 's brother. He welcomes everyone back to the club.

³ is Ed's sister. ⁺ and ⁵ are her cousins.

There is a new person in the group. His name is ⁶_____ and he is from Canada.

The children show Tom some photos of the things that the DSD Club did last year.

7 decides to join the club. ⁸ gives him a T-shirt and a cap.

2 Look and complete the sentences.

costumes first aid basketball future helped park play river seats time











last year. When Fin's car broke down, they made new

in the wildlife *_____. Later, they

a man who was in trouble.

d They watched a "_____ game. They had the best ⁸_____

e The children made a * _____ capsule. They buried it for people to find in the

3	Read	and	circle	the	incorrect	words.	Write	correct	sentences.
---	------	-----	--------	-----	-----------	--------	-------	---------	------------

- Last year, the children made new costumes for a vacation.
 Last year, the children made new costumes for a play.
- 2 Jim had the old costumes in his car.
- 3 There was a map of the country in the children's time capsule.
- 4 The children did a lot of work at the river because it was very clean.
- 5 A man fell off his horse and the children helped him.
- 6 The man was a really good piano player.

4 Answer the questions.

1 Where did Kate and Ed go on vacation?

They went to Florida.

di owi

3 What does "DSD" mean?

2 Who had a vacation in Mexico?

- 4 Who is the new member of the DSD Club?
- 5 Where does Tom come from?

5 Complete Tom's email.

cap capsule cleaned Clab cousins joined learned year

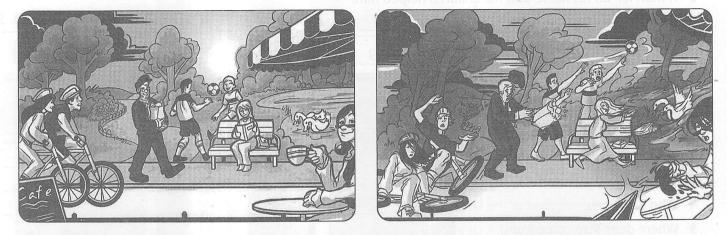
Hi Jack,	and the second sec		
How's life in Canada? I'm havin	g a good time here. At first, it	was difficult	
because I didn't know many pe	ople. But today, Fin and Libby	/ took me to the DSD	1 DSD
¹ Club and I met their ²	, Ed and Kate	. They're very friendly.	
They do lots of exciting things a	t the club. Last ³	, they did a play and	1 YES
they also made a time ⁴	. They 5	up a river and	A CAREER CONTRACTOR
they ⁶ first aid. I	think it's a great club, so I ⁷	today.	
I'm wearing the DSD ⁸	and T-shirt now!		
Write soon!			
Tom		a secold of (leaders)	

Lesson Two Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

Dale Hi, Jake. It's Dale. How are you?

- Jake Hi, Dale. I'm OK. ¹ I watch / [I'm watching] the game on TV, but ² I don't enjoy / I'm not enjoying it much. My team ³ doesn't win / isn't winning.
- Dale I can't watch TV right now because my sister ⁴ does / is doing her homework in the living room.
- Jake Well, you can watch the game with me, if you like. ⁵ Do you want / Are you wanting to come over here?
- Dale Oh, no, thanks. ⁶ I don't like / I'm not liking baseball on TV.
- 2 What was happening when the storm started? Write sentences. Use the past progressive.



	1	two boys / kick / a soccer ball	Two boys were kicking a soccer ball.
	2	the woman / read / a book	o Complete Tom's email."
	3	two children / ride / bikes	
	4	the woman / drink / coffee	
	5	the man / carry / a shopping bag	
3	Сс	omplete the sentences. Use the sim	ple past or past progressive.
	1	Hannah called while I was doing	(do) my homework.
	2 We (play) soccer		when I hurt my knee.
	3	Robbie was having lunch when Max	(arrive).
	ц	Dad had an accident while he	(drive) to work.
	5	I (look) out of the	window when I saw a beautiful bird in the yard.
	6	They were having a picnic when it	(start) to rain.

- 7 Jenny _____ (study) when Annie _____ (call).
- 8 We _____ (travel) to Boston when the train suddenly _____ (stop).

Lesson Three Grammar 2

1 Complete the table. V Irregular verb list page 136

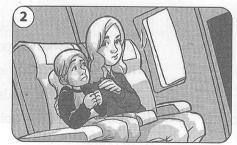
	Verb	Simple past	Past participle .	
1	do	did	done	e story and complete
2	make		mouse immitted a	kirow paint fo
3		ate		
4	i pine sidera hervite	Con Ige wi	broken	ant each group to
5	speak	The collar	n at fill school pain	e in for their on proj
6	actor most activation	sold	you college	by Cold k
7		She moke	swum	wood
8		stated at the last	ridden	tors of different final

2 Read and circle.

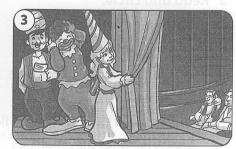
- 1 I've broke / broken the plate.
- 2 I spoke / spoken to my sister this morning.
- **3** I swam / swum to the island yesterday.
- 4 I've did / done my homework already.
- 5 I ate / eaten a sandwich for lunch.
- 6 I've ridden / rode a camel.
- 3 Complete the sentences. V Irregular verb list page 136



I <u>took</u> (take) these photos last week.



Susan hasn't _____ (fly) in a plane before.





You've

(ride) a horse!



I've _____ (see) this movie three times.

for the play.

They



(wear) costumes

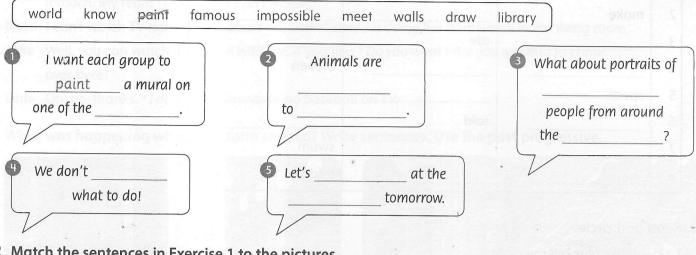
Jane _____ (go) to China last year.





Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.



2 Match the sentences in Exercise 1 to the pictures.



3 Read and circle.

- 1 Fin wants the children to ...
 - a clean up the club.
 - (b) paint pictures on the walls.
 - c paint the library.
 - 3 Libby doesn't like the idea of flags or maps because they aren't ...
 - a easy.
 - b difficult.
 - c exciting.
- **4** What would you paint in a mural on the theme "Around the world"?

- 2 For this project, the children ...
 - a can decide what to paint.
 - b have to paint countries.
 - c have to paint animals.
- 4 The four children are going meet ...
 - a at home.
 - b at the library.
 - c at the club.

What's on this DGa	 portraits mural landscape sculptures week at the Parkside 1art gallery
	 of people from the past. In Room 3, we have a very famous ⁶ by the artist William Lake. It's called "In the Country." Come and see!

3 Complete the sentences. Add *un-* or *im-* to the adjectives.

interesting mature polite popular lucky happy

1 This TV show is <u>unpopular</u>. No one in my class likes it.

- 2 It's ______ to talk with your mouth full.
- 3 James was ______after the test, because he didn't know many of the answers.

4 interesting

- 4 This book is boring. It's the most _____ book in the world!
- 5 She behaves like a small child. She's very ____

3 mature

6 Tom hurt his foot, so he can't play in the game. It's very ____

Workbook 6 pages 128–135

sson Two Words

Lesson Three Grommor 1 The second second second second second 1 "the look preat in those shoes." a "I'll come, too." 2 "I can't do this homework. It's difficult." b "Please tell me! I won't tell anyone else." 3 "I'm going to town." c "OK, I'll call you again later." 4 "Sorry, I can't talk now. We're having lunch." d "I'll open the window." 5 "I have some amazing news, but it's a secret." e "I'll help you with it after dinner." 6 "It's very hot in this room." f "Really? OK, I won't watch it." 7 "That movie is terrible! It's really boring." g "Good! I'll make it again." 8 "I like this meal." h "Thanks! I think I'll buy them." 2 Complete the sentences. Use going to. 1 I'm going to call (call) Sandra this evening. 2 My parents (paint) the kitchen this weekend. 3 Alan (make) a sculpture of a horse for his art class. 4 We (not play) tennis today. It's too hot. 5 My dad (meet) me at the station. 6 I (buy) Matt a book for his birthday. (not come) to the movies with us tonight. 7 Lisa 8 We (start) our next history project soon. 3 Complete the conversation. Use going to or will. What are your plans for the weekend? Are you going Tara to do your homework tomorrow? Annie No, I don't think so. My cousins ¹ are going to qo to the art show in the park tomorrow morning. I think ² I go with them. That's a good idea! ³ I _____ come, too! Tara I'd like to see the art show. Great! ⁴ We meet you at the bus stop Annie at ten o'clock. Tara Fine, I'll be there. Susan⁵ take some sandwiches for a Annie picnic lunch. Do you want to bring some lunch, too? bring some lunch, too. Tara Yes, OK.⁶ I But I can't stay very long at the park. Mom ⁷ go to play tennis, so ⁸ I help Dad with cooking dinner.

1 Read and circle.

000

Hi Maggie,

¹*Are* / *Do* you coming to the Art Club meeting tomorrow after school? After that, I'm ² meet / meeting Leila at the mall. Do you want to come, too? Kathy

000

Hi Kathy,

No, sorry, ³ I don't / I'm not coming to Art Club. Mom ⁴ is / are driving me to Arlington at 4:00. ⁵ We'll have / We're having dinner with my grandma. But I'd like to see Leila, too. What time ⁶ are you / you are meeting her? Maggie

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive.

6th Grade SCHOOL TRIP September 27th Teacher: Mr. Sanders

9:00 meet at train station

9:15 catch train to art gallery

9:45 tour of gallery

12:00 have lunch in garden

1:30 take boat trip on river

My class ¹ is having a school trip tomorrow. Mr. Sanders ²_____ us at the station at nine o'clock, and we ³______ the train 15 minutes later. The tour of the art gallery ⁴_____ at 9:45. At 12:00 we ⁵_____ lunch in the garden, and after that we ⁶______ a boat trip on the river. That will be fun! I think it will be a really good day!

3 Write questions and answers.

- 1 where / Tony / visit / with his class? Where is Tony visiting with his class?
- 2 what time / they / meet?
- 3 how / they / travel?
- 4 where / they / have / lunch?
- 5 what / they / do / after lunch?

He's visiting an art gallery.

Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Look at the story. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

a) A lovely day on the river b) An adventure on the river c) A storm at sea

I t was a summer morning. The river was calm. The clouds in the sky were light, like smoke.

"I want to go out in the boat," said Jack. "OK, let's go!" said Harry.

After half an hour on the river, Jack stopped rowing. The boat floated quietly on the water. The sun was warm, and Jack and Harry soon fell asleep with the sun on their faces. They slept for a long time.

When they woke up, the sky was dark. There were storm clouds above them. A flash of <u>lightning</u> lit the sky.

"A storm is coming!" Harry said, nervously. And, very soon, the wind started to get stronger and stronger. Waves hit the boat with a splash and heavy rain started to fall. Jack was rowing when he dropped the <u>oars</u> by accident and they floated away. Without the oars, the boys couldn't row. They didn't know what to do.



Then a big wave hit the side of the boat. The boat turned over, and Jack and Harry were thrown into the water.

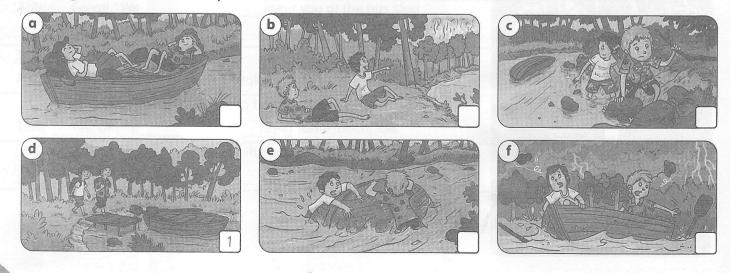
"<u>Grab</u> the boat!" Jack shouted. They held on tightly to the boat as the water carried them along.

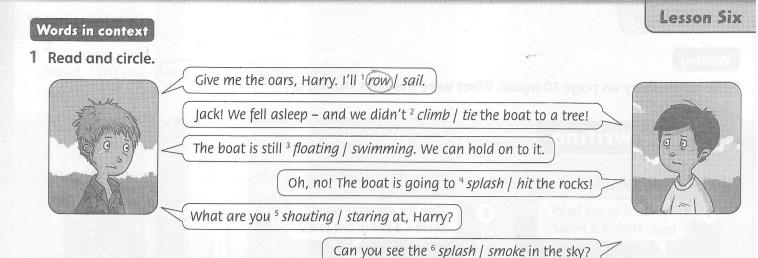
At last, the boat hit some rocks near the river <u>bank</u>. The boys felt the ground under their feet and slowly they got to the bank. When they looked back, their boat was gone.

"Where are we?" Jack-asked. "Will someone rescue us?"

Then they saw some smoke from behind the trees. "Maybe it's a house!" Harry said. They walked along the path between the trees – and stared in surprise.

2 Read again and number the pictures in the correct order.





More words

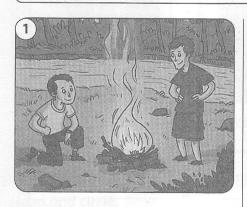
2 Match the words from page 10 to the definitions.

l	lightning oars	grab bank
1	bank	_noun the ground on each side of a river
2		noun long wooden objects that you use to row a boat
3		_noun the electricity that lights up the sky in a storm
ч		verb to suddenly take hold of something

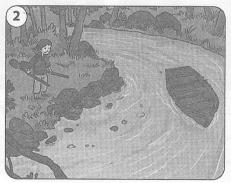


3 Complete the sentences.

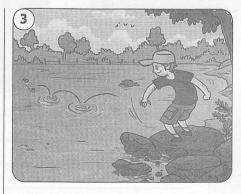
floating hit oars smoke bank splash



They made a fire on the river <u>bank</u>. Soon, there was <u>coming out of it,</u> and they were nice and warm.



Helen held the ³_____ and stared at the boat. It was ⁴______ in the middle of the river. "Oh, no!" she said. "I forgot to tie it to a tree!"



The stone ⁵_____ the water three times. Every time, it made a little ⁶_____.

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Read the story on page 10 again. What were the boys staring at?



2 Look at the pictures.



3 Finish the story.

The smoke wasn't coming from a house. It was coming from a tree. "It's going to burn down the forest!" said Harry. "We need to get help! Look, there's a house." said Jack. The boys went to the house and knocked on the door.

Review Unit 1

Lesson Eight

1 Read and circle.

1	4	
ſ	David	¹ Will you / Are you going to play tennis later?
I	Paul	Yes, I am.
[David	Great! ² I'll / I'm going to meet you at the tennis courts.

B

Susan ³ Will you / Are you going to buy your mother a birthday card?
Lisa No, ⁴ I won't / I'm not. ⁵ I'll / I'm going to make her a card.

С

Sarah ⁶ Will you do / Are you doing anything this afternoon? Emma and I ⁷ will go / are going to the mall at two o'clock.

Katy Good idea! ⁸ I'll / I'm going to come with you.

D

Liam ⁹ Will you / Are you going to ride on a camel when you go to Egypt?
Phil No, ¹⁰ I won't / I'm not going to. I don't like camels.
Liam Really? I like them!

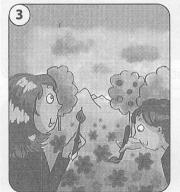
2 Write sentences. Use will or won't.



I / help / her I'll help her.



I / not wear / this



I / paint / the sky



I / use / some rope

3 Read and circle.

Picture 1 The woman can't carry the bags. It's 'impatient /impossible.

Picture 2 The boy is ² splashing / staring at his jacket.

Picture 3 The children are painting a ³*mural / sculpture*. It's a ⁴*landscape / portrait*. In the ⁵*background / foreground*, there are trees and flowers. The girl is going to paint ⁶*flowers / a sun* in the sky.

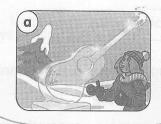
Picture 4 The man is going to ⁷ hit / tie the ⁸ banks / oars to his car.

Fluency Time!

Everyday English

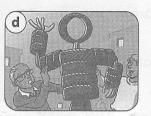
- 1 Read and match.
 - A What's it made of? It smells like onions.
 - B Yes, it's delicious. It's made of vegetables.
 - 2 A What's it made of? It feels like rubber.
 - B Yes, it's made of recycled tires.
 - 3 A What's it made of? It looks like glass.
 - B Yes, it does. But it's made of ice.
 - 4 A What's it made of? It looks like smoke.
 - B Yes, it does. But it's steam. It's made of water vapor.

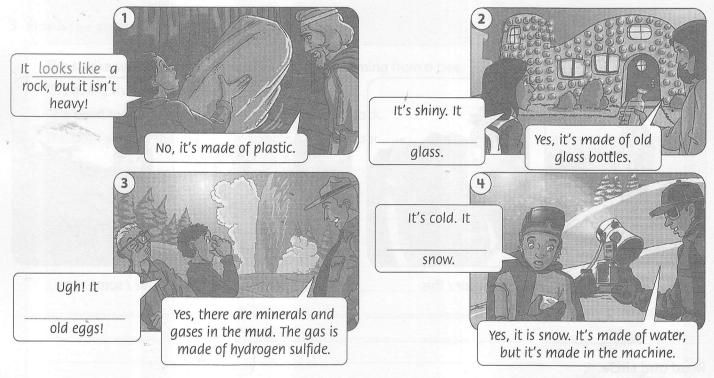
2 Look and write feels like, looks like, or smells like.











3 Choose an object from the box below or use your own ideas. Write clues about the object.

strawberry milkshake orange ice cube hard candy cheese egg

What does it look like?

What does it feel like?

What does it smell like?

Can you guess what I'm thinking of? It's round and it looks like a ball. It feels like rubber, but it isn't made of rubber. It smells like fruit. ... It's an orange!

1 Watch the video clip and write <i>True</i> or <i>Fal</i>	DVD Practice
1 Ben and David are wrapping presents for	
2 Emily has bought a shirt for Megan.3 The shirt is made of silk.	
	writing
 4 David chose a pen because Megan likes v 5 Ben eats all of the cake. 	winning
5 den ears an or me cake.	
2 Watch the clip again. Complete the stage	e directions to describe what you see in the video.
☐ = place → = action ☺ = feeling ¾	e = extra description
☐ At	set of the pictures tonig
[→David and Emily	The DADA
<u>ينا المحمد ا</u>	l very good
Emily I've bought Megan a shirt for her bi	irthday. Look!
Ben [→ Ben] It's v	ery nice. What's it made of?
It feels like silk.	
Emily I know. But it's made of cotton. I ho	
David [→ David] Me	egan likes writing, so I've bought her a pen. It's made of plastic.
Ben Is it? It looks like metal.	
What's in that box? It smells like cho	
Emily That's Megan's birthday cake. It's a	chocolate cake.
[→ Ben]	
Ben It looks delicious! Lucky Megan!	
[© Ben, Emily, and David	3 Complete Kate's email. [counties: 12Fuble:]
3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.	
1 Do you think Megan is lucky? Why?	I think that Megan She's going to have
2 Do you buy presents for your friends?	is very lucky. three presents!
3 How do you choose what to buy for a frie	end?
he la	e murat for the club wall. The theme is 'Around t
H Read the scenario and write a conversation	ion with Megan and Ben. Act out your script in groups.
Imagine you are going to	
buy a present for David or	At my house
Emily's birthday. What is it?	[Megan, Ben and are wrapping
What is it made of? What	presents for]
does it smell / look / feel like?	You I've boughta birthday
	present. Look!
Charlie is a very not the Haraking a sea	
	DVD Practice

Sports adventures!

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and number the events in the correct order.





Reg and David are wrapt ng presents

- a Ed, Tom, and Libby are too busy to draw the pictures tonight.
- b The children are in the library.
- c Kate has time to draw the pictures, but she isn't very good at art.
- d They need to decide who is going to draw their ideas.
- e Tom finds a book about sports.

2 Write True or False.

- 1 Tom's book is about Australian sports.
- 2 Ice hockey is a popular sport in Canada.
- 3 People don't play soccer in Brazil.
- 4 Ed has a lot of homework.
- 5 Libby never goes ice skating.
- 6 Kate hates art.

3 Complete Kate's email.

countries terrible mural library world pictures

False

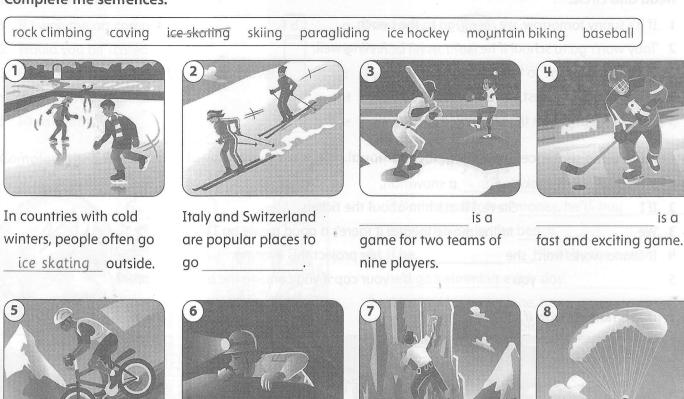
Hi Beth,

000

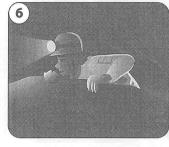
How are you? I'm busy with the DSD Club, as usual. Our new project is to paint a '<u>mural</u> for the club wall. The theme is "Around the '_____." Today, we went to the ''______ to look for ideas. Tom found a great book about sports in different ''_____. Tonight, I have to draw some ''______ of sports, like ice hockey and soccer. The problem is that I'm ''_____ at art! What can I do? Tell me if you have any ideas. From Kate



1 Complete the sentences.



Any place with lots of hills is good for ------



is an exciting sport, but you have to be very careful.

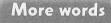


You need strong ropes You fly through the air for



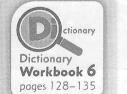
is a

when you go



2 Add dis- or in- to the words to make the meaning negative.

- disagree 1 agree
- 3 appear
- 2 complete 4 visible



3 Read and circle.

- 1 These insects are so small that you can't see them. They're visible / invisible.
- 2 Alex broke the window, but he said it was his brother. Alex was honest / dishonest.)
- 3 You need to write four more words in this list. It's complete / incomplete.
- 4 Good work! All your answers are correct / incorrect.
- 5 Janet and I are very different. We agree / disagree about everything!
- 6 Mike is feeling sad today, so please be sensitive / insensitive when you talk to him.
- 7 Where is your little sister? She always appears / disappears at bedtime!
- 8 Charlie is a very naughty pet. He always obeys / disobeys everyone.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

- 1 If it's sunny tomorrow, we / we'll go to the beach.
- 2 Toby won't go to school if he isn't / won't be feeling well.
- 3 If Fiona invites me to the party, I / I' ll go.
- 4 If I don't pass the test, I'm not / I won't be happy.
- 5 You / You'll arrive on time if you leave now.
- **2** Complete the sentences. Use the first conditional.

not go make wear finish see

- 1 If it snows, we'll make a snowman.
- **2** If I Steve, I'll ask him about the tickets.
- 3 We to the movie theater if there's a good movie on TV.
- 4 If Diana works hard, she her project this evening.
- 5 _____you _____your cap if you come to the baseball game?
- 3 Write sentences with if.



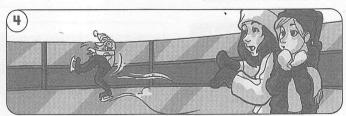
if / it / rain / we / play / in the gym

If it rains, we'll play in the gym.

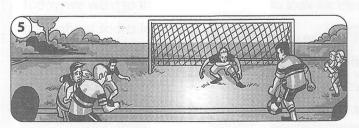
if / we / repair / my bike / I / ride / it / this afternoon



if / the rain / not stop / the game / not start



if / she / not be / careful / she / fall down



if / their goalkeeper / catch / the ball / they / win



if / it / not snow / this year / we / not go / skiing

10

to hoop your styre

1 Read and match.

- 1 If I won the art competition,
- 2 Would you be scared
- 3 Dylan would be a good basketball player
- 4 We'd learn Portuguese
- 5 I'd call Patrick

2 Complete the sentences. V Irregular verb list page 136





3 Answer the questions about you.

- 1 If I could go anywhere in the world, I'd travel to _
- 2 If I had lots of money, I'd buy these three things: ______ and _____.
- 3 If I learned a new sport, I'd learn
- 4 If I could meet someone famous, I'd choose ____
- 5 If I could live in a different country, I'd live in ____

- a if we moved to Brazil.
- b if I had his number.

d

- c if you went paragliding?
- d I'd get a big prize.

·ombo

- e if he practiced more often.
 - If Darren had lots of money, he<u>'d buy</u> (buy) a house by the beach.
 - 2 If he _____ (live) by the beach, he'd go swimming every day.

Lesson Four Grammar 2

- 3 If he had his own plane, he ______(travel) to interesting places.
- 4 If he _____ (be) a famous actor, he'd meet lots of people.

5	If Tess	(play) the guitar,
	she'd join a band.	ob of initiation of the second second
6	If she	(join) a band,
	she	_ (play) in lots of cities.
7	If she	(have) a lot of money,
	she	_ (buy) a spaceship.
8	If she	(go) to the moon,
	she	(take) photos of the earth.

Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Look at the article. What is Henry doing? Check (\checkmark) the correct answer.

- a) He's studying at college.
- c) He's working for an environmental group.

18-year-old Henry Watson is a <u>volunteer</u> with an environmental group called EcoTask. EcoTask is an organization that helps to protect the environment. People with different <u>skills</u> volunteer to work for them

and EcoTask has lots of interesting ways for volunteers to help the environment. Henry Watson is a talented diver and he is using his skills to help <u>protect</u> wildlife under the ocean.

Henry is spending three months at an EcoTask center on the Andaman Sea in Thailand. The center <u>provides</u> all the diving equipment he needs and also gives training to people to teach them what to do.

Henry works in a team with 15 other volunteers. He dives into the ocean and records what he sees. He writes down the different types of fish and other sea animals he sees, and he reports any problems. He also tests the water for pollution. This is very important. b) He's working as a diving instructor.

d) He's on vacation.

"I wanted to do something different before I go to college. I've always loved diving and I want to help the environment, so this project is perfect for me," Henry says. "The underwater life in the Andaman Sea is amazing and it's very important to protect it. Our research helps to do this."

He would like to stay in Thailand when the three months finish. "The best volunteer in each group can stay and work here for another two months," he says. "I hope it's me! I'd really like to stay here longer!"



True

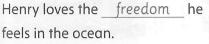
2 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

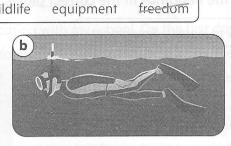
- 1 Henry is working as a volunteer for EcoTask.
- 2 Henry is very good at diving.
- **3** Divers at EcoTask have to bring their own diving equipment.
- 4 Henry works in a team with 14 other volunteers.
- 5 He studies the wildlife in the Andaman Sea.
- 6 He doesn't want to go to college.

Words in context

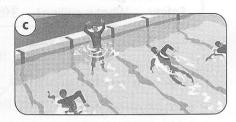
1 Complete the sentences.







Sometimes, Henry goes



He is also a very swimmer.



EcoTask provide all Henry's



Henry is very interested in the ______ in the Andaman Sea.



Today, he found a beautiful _____

More words

3

4

2 Match the words from page 20 to the definitions.

provide volunteer skills protect

1 ski		
	Ills noun things you can do well	

- 2 *verb* to give a person something they need
 - verb to keep someone or something safe from danger
 - noun a person who chooses to work for no money

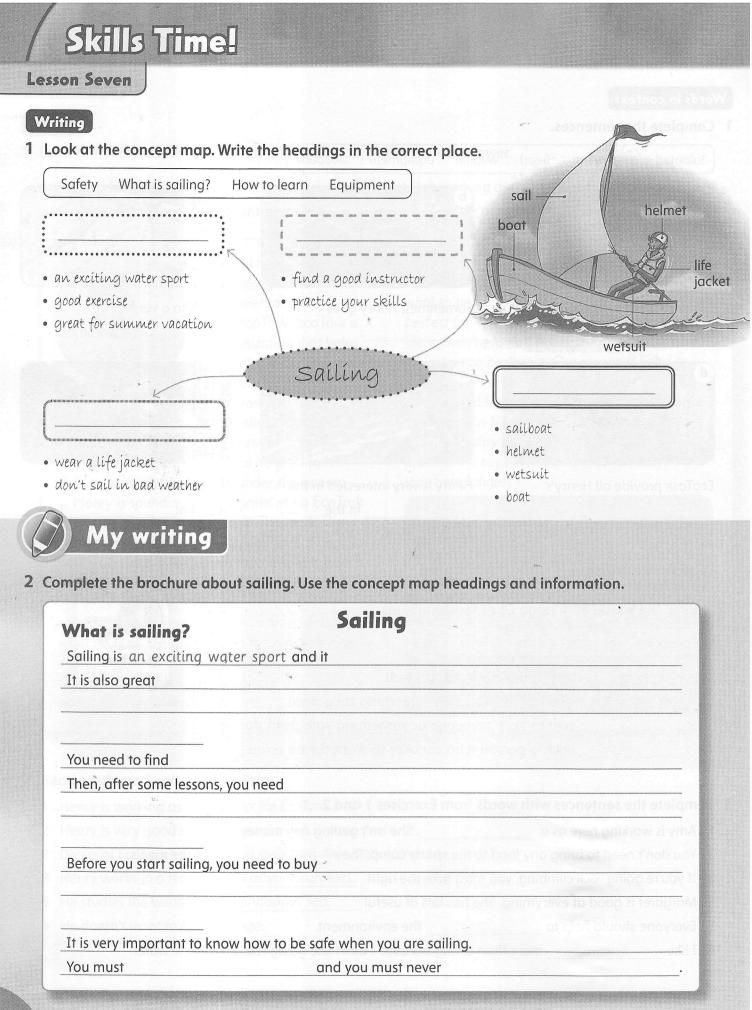


3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

1 Amy is working here as a ______. She isn't getting any money.

2 You don't need to bring any food to the sports camp. They _____ all the meals.

- 3 If you're going rock climbing, you must take the right
- 4 Margaret is good at everything. She has lots of useful
- 5 Everyone should help to the environment.
- 6 I like more than diving because I don't like going too deep in the water.



Review Unit 2

Lesson Eight

article and choose, a description. Who is the

1 Complete the text.

ice skating inexperienced snorkeling dislike equipment baseball rock climbing

Last year, I went on an adventure vacation with my school. On the first day we went <u>rock climbing</u> in the mountains. The instructor showed us all the and how to use it. Then, I did my first climb. It was great! The next day, some kids stayed at the center and played <u>and how to use it. Then</u> in the sports field, but the rest of us went to the ice rink for <u>and how to use it.</u> I fell over six times! I didn't <u>and to the beach to try <u>and to try and to the item</u>. I really loved it even though I'm quite an <u>and to the item</u> such as the sports.</u>

2 Complete the sentences.

Sadie	I'm terrible at math. If the h	nomework is difficult	t, <u>will</u>	you	help -	(help) me?
Annie	Of course. Come to my hou	se after school. We ²		(use) Dad's c	omputer.
Thomas	If the weather is good, ³	you	a architen	_(come)	climbing	tomorrow?
Brad	OK. But what ⁴	we	_ (do) if it r	ains?		
Daisy	Oh, no! Max ⁵	_ (not win) the race	if he doesr	n't run fas	ster.	
Lee	Don't worry. If Max ⁶	(be) second	l, hế'll be h	арру.	28es.,	

3 Complete the sentences. 🚺 Irregular verb list page 136

live / in Switzerland not / go with them score / lots of goals go / paragliding ride / it in the mountains

- 1 If Freddy had a mountain bike, he<u>'d ride it in</u> the mountains
- 2 He

if he played in the national soccer team.

3 He'd learn how to ski if he

4 If he _____

he wouldn't be scared.

5 If his friends decided to go caving, he



Health Time!

Topic: The Human Body

- 1 Read the article and choose a description. Who is the course for?
 - a people who love spiders

FACE

YOUR

FEAR

- b people who want to keep spiders as pets
- c people who are afraid of spiders

Are you afraid of spiders? Would you like to learn to face your fears? Here at Columbus Zoo we have a special <u>course</u> for people with a phobia about spiders. The course lasts for four hours, and includes talking about your fear in a group, finding out facts about spiders (hardly any of them are dangerous!) and at the end, if you want to, you can pick up a spider!

Here's what one person said about the course.

The course was very good. I learned a lot about spiders – I didn't know they were so interesting!! When I saw the spider, like everyone else there, my first response was to run away – but I couldn't move any muscles! My legs felt like jell-o. I was concentrating hard. I could feel the blood rush to my brain. My heart was beating loudly in my <u>chest</u> and I was sure everyone could hear it. My mouth was dry and I was breathing very fast. But then I tried to relax and to breathe slowly. I told myself over and over again, "It isn't dangerous, it won't <u>bite</u> me." And it worked! I have a photo of the spider in the palm of my hand to <u>prove</u> it! **Diego, 12**

So, if you want to learn to face your fear of spiders, call today to book your place on the next course!

- 2 Read again and write *True* or *False*. Correct the false answers.
 - 1 The spider phobia class at the zoo lasts a whole day. False. It lasts for four hours.
 - 2 Diego learned some interesting facts about spiders.
 - 3 Most people at the course had the same response before picking up the spider.
 - 4 Everyone at the course has to pick up a spider in their palms.
 - 5 When Diego saw the spider, he couldn't concentrate.
 - 6 Diego didn't know if the spider was dangerous or not.

ctionary

Dictionary Workbook 6

pages 128-135

1 Listen and choose the correct answer. 🛞 23

- 1 Ben has a phobia of (snakes) / spiders.
- 3 He starts *running / breathing* very quickly.
- 5 His digestive system works *quickly / more slowly*.
- **2 Complete the fact file.** (heart palms responses muscles concentrate
 - The human brain is like a powerful computer that controls our <u>responses</u>. The right kind of food can improve your brain function. Eating regularly helps us to ²_____.
 - Your ³______ is near the middle of your body, between your lungs.
 Every day it beats over 100,000 times.
 - You have 600 ⁴ _____ which work together so that you can move. There are more than 100 in your face!
 - The central opening of your eye is the ⁵_____. It gets bigger when it's dark, and smaller when it's light.
 - Food travels through the body along a 32 feet-long ⁶______ system.
 - On humans, hair can grow everywhere except on the ⁷_____ of the hands, under the feet, and on the lips.

More words

- 3 Complete the sentences with the words from page 24. chest course bites proves
 - 1 If a snake bites you, you must call a doctor immediately.
 - 2 The photo in your passport _____ who you are.
 - 3 I'm going to New York to take an English _____ during my vacation.
 - 4 Your is the part of the body where your heart and lungs are.

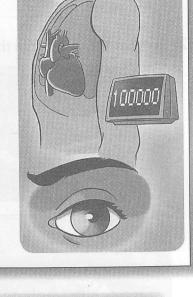
4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions below. Write notes. Then share your ideas.

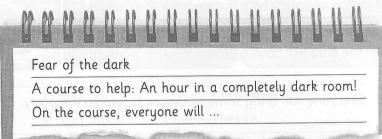
- What phobias do you have?
- Imagine a course that helps people with this fear.
- What happens on the course?
- How can people prove they have faced their fear?

- 2 His heart starts beating more *slowly / quickly*.
 - 4 Air / Blood starts filling his muscles and pupils / brain.

pupil

6 That helps him to concentrate more / less.





Words Practice

digestive

It's festival time!

Lesson One Story

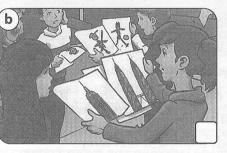
1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

likes buildings sports late pictures

- 1 Ed, Libby, and Tom are worried because Kate is ____
- 2 Kate arrives at the club with her _
- 3 Kate has drawn buildings, not ___
- 4 Kate tells the club, "We're going to paint famous
- 5 Fin really ______ the children's ideas.
- 2 Number the pictures in the correct order.







late







- 3 Read and circle the incorrect words. Write correct sentences.
 - 1 It was difficult for Kate to draw buildings with a ruler. It was easy for Kate to draw buildings with a ruler.
 - 2 Kate's friends are surprised when they look at her murals.
 - 3 Fin is unhappy with the ideas for the murals.
 - **4** The club will have a celebration next month.
 - 5 Everyone will bring some traditional ideas to the party.

1 Complete the sentences.

delicious	dacartad	aviainal	traditional	bright	dicauctina
uencious	deserted	original	traditional	prigni	aisausiina
		5		5	5 5

- 1 In the U.S.A. it's traditional to celebrate a birthday with a special cake.
- 2 Have some of these strawberries. They're
- 3 I don't want to eat that! It looks _____!
- 4 That's a very ______ sculpture. I've never seen one like that before.
- 5 The celebration finished at midnight. Everyone went to bed and the streets were ______.
- 6 I like _____ colors, like red, yellow, and orange.

More words

- **2** Change the nouns into adjectives. Use *-ous*.
 - 1 **luxury** something that is expensive and comfortable the adjective is luxurious
 - 2 mountain a very high, rocky hill, often with snow on top the adjective is _____
 - 3 **mystery** something that you can't understand or explain the adjective is
- 3 Complete the sentences. Use -ous to make the nouns into adjectives.

hazard	poison	fury	danger	adventure	mystery	. luxury	mountain









ctionary

Dictionary

Workbook 6 pages 128–135





B No I've just / already seen the movied advance of a



- 1 We can't swim here. It's dangerous .
- 3 What's that light? It's very _____!
- 5 Our teacher was _____.
- 7 Austria is very _____.
- 2 He's an ______ traveler.
- 4 You shouldn't eat those! They're ____
- 6 This road is _____ in bad weather.
- 8 Their hotel was very _____

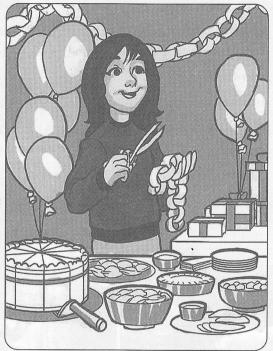
Lesson Three Grammar 1

- **1** Read and circle.
 - 1 A Would you like some food?
 - B No, thanks. I've yet / just had lunch.
 - 2 A Should we watch this DVD?
 - B No, I've just / already seen the movie. I saw it at the movie theater last year.
 - **3** A Has Jamie done his homework yet / just?
 - B Yes, he has. He finished it an hour ago.
 - 4 A How was your sister's vacation in Mexico?B She hasn't gone *already / yet*. She's leaving next week.
 - **5** A Have you tried the new gym?
 - B Yes, we went there this morning. We've just / yet gotten home.
- **2** Complete the sentences. Use *just*, *yet*, *already*, or *before*.

Donna is getting ready for her birthday party. She's excited because she's never had a party

¹ before .

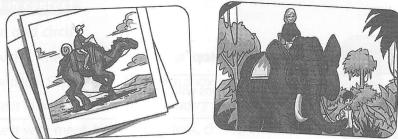
She's ²______ finished putting up the decorations – she finished a few minutes ago. She and her mom have ³______ prepared the food and it's on the table, ready to eat. They enjoy cooking together and they've made some special dishes that they've never tried ⁴_____. They have invited her family. Her family has ⁵_____ sent her some presents but she hasn't opened them



3	Co	omplete the	sentenc	es. Use the present	perfect	with since o	or for.	V Irregular verb list page 136
•	1	I 've lived		_ (live) in this house _	since	_ I was three	e.	
	2	We	25.	(study) English		five years.		
	3	I		(not see) Steve		ast summer		
I	4	The girls are	hungry.	They	(no	t eat) anyth	ing	eight o'clock.
!	5	It		(not rain) here	<u></u> t\	wo months.		
(б	My teacher	16285	(work) at	the scho	ol	2011	11 swim here. It's danger
-	7	Jen		(play) the piano	You sho		she w	as five years old.
	8	You	topd n	(not be) to socce	er practice	2		two months!

Unit 3 Present perfect: since, for, already, just, yet, and before

1 Read and circle.



¹ Did you ever go / Have you ever been to India, Oscar? Jasmine Yes. My family ² went / has been there last year. ³ We rode / We've ridden on camels. Oscar

⁴ Did you ever do / Have you ever done that?

No! But I⁵ 've had / had a ride on an elephant. That was in Thailand. Jasmine

Really? When ⁶ did you go / have you been to Thailand? Oscar

Jasmine Two years ago. The elephant ride ⁷ was / has been a bit uncomfortable, but fun!

Yes, my camel ride was the same! Oscar

2 Look at Oscar's photos. Write questions.



3 he / ever / see / the Red Sea?

4 what / he / do / there?

5 he / ever / visit / New York?

6 when / he / go / to New York?

Yes, he has. In January. Yes, he has. He went snorkeling. Yes, he has. In July.

3 Write sentences about you. Use these words or your own ideas. 🚺 Irregular verb list page 136

swim in the ocean read an English book meet a famous person ride a horse climb a mountain visit a different country

I've ridden a horse.

I've never visited a different country.

Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Look at the brochure. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

a) How to cook with chilies! b) Celebrating the chili! c) Decorations with chilies!



2 Read again and match.

- 1 The festival lasts for
- 2 People use chilies as
- 3 People come to the festival from
- 4 At the festival there is
- 5 You can learn how to cook
- 6 There is a prize for the

- a all over the U.S.A.
- b decorations for their houses.
- c person who can eat the most chilies.
- d music, dancing, and food.
- e two days.

6

f dishes with chilies in them.

Every year in late August or early September, there is a special festival in a little town called Hatch, in New Mexico, U.S.A. The festival lasts for one weekend, and it celebrates chili peppers, the most famous food from this area. Farmers grow chilies in the local area and in late August or early September, the chilies are ready to be picked and eaten! Then, everyone gets together and celebrates the chili!

You'll know when you get close to Hatch, because you'll smell the chilies cooking over fires. People eat chilies with everything – even with chocolate! Chili chocolate is delicious! In town there are chilies everywhere. People <u>decorate</u> the buildings with chilies. They <u>hang</u> big <u>bunch</u>es outside their houses. Some people even cover their walls and roofs with chilies!

Visitors come to the festival from all over the U.S.A. There are music groups and traditional dances, and you can also watch cooking demonstrations which show you how to make dishes with chilies. On both days there are competitions. For example, there is a prize every year for the person who can eat the most chilies, and another prize for tying chilies into the biggest bunch. Come to the festival! It's really fun!

Words in context

1 Read and circle.

I saw this ¹ *menu / dish* for the first time at the chili festival last September. A woman showed us how to make it in a cooking ² *demonstration / decoration*. You make it with meat, beans, tomatoes, chilies, onions, and ³ *jelly / garlic*.





Mom cooked it last weekend, when we ⁴ *bought / celebrated* my uncle's 50th birthday. There were 30 people from our family there and the celebration ⁵ *tasted / lasted* for five hours.

More words

- 2 Look at the text on page 30. Cross out the incorrect words.
 - 1 You can hang something on the wall / on the floor / on a clothes line.
 - 2 You can use *balloons / music / flowers* to **decorate** your house.
 - 3 You can eat / read / use a recipe to make a dish.
 - 4 You can have a **bunch** of grapes / flowers / melons.



3 Complete the text.

decorate	recipes	bunches	lasts	bricks	celebrat e	demonstrations	hang	desserts
In Cholula, N	Aexico, peo	ople <u>cele</u>	brate	_bread-i	making in a			N.
famous festiv	val. They u	se ²		to build	a fireplace	1111	1 Kun	
in the center	of the tow	n. Then bak	ers give	3	to			震力加強
show how to	make bre	ad. They use	e more t	han 100 (different			the second second
+	Some	etimes, they	5		_ the bread	十世之		
with nuts or	fruit. There	are also sw	veet bred	ads, whic	h make grea	t Bara		
6	The f	estival is in (October	and it ⁷ _		-		
for three day	vs. People c	often ⁸		beaut	tiful			
9	of flow	wers in the s	street. Th	ne town l	ooks amazin	g!		
							CAREE IN CARE A TAX	and the second se

ancing Exercise 1. Use t	hese words	il lost September it in a cooking it with meat, be ally? golfic neat sent house and house and house and
ecorations reworks nusic ancing Exercise 1. Use t rite the complete	hese words e phrase.	il lost September it in a cooking it with meat, be ally? golfic neat sent house and house and house and
reworks nusic ancing Exercise 1. Use t rite the complete	hese words e phrase.	It in a cooking it with meat, be ally addited town amined house and A
ancing Exercise 1. Use t	hese words e phrase.	it with meat, be any politic set. nown means town town of A. The festive
ancing Exercise 1. Use t tite the complete	e phrase.	or your own w
Exercise 1. Use t the complete	e phrase.	or your own w
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	e festivol is in e often	. The ree days. People
/	nt to. ' · · Whe ' it? ng a letter.	• Where was it? • it?

Review Unit 3

1 Complete the sentences. Use for and since.

1 Frankie has had a bike <u>for</u> a few years / <u>since</u> he was nine.

2 I've been on vacation _____ Tuesday / _____ a week.

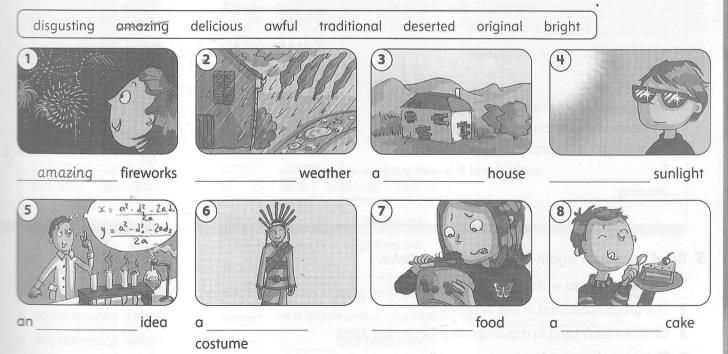
3 Mrs. Smith has been sick ______ three months / _____ February.

4 George has been in the library _____ an hour / _____ four o'clock.

2 Complete the letter. Use the present perfect or the simple past. V Irregular verb list page 136

Dear Scott, I'm on vacation in Japan. We'<u>ve already been</u> (already / be) here for a week. It's great! | ²_____ (never / taste) such delicious food before. ³_____ you _____ (ever / try) Japanese food? Last night, we ⁴_____ (go) to an unusual festival called "Setsubun" – the bean festival. You have to eat the same number of beans as your age, so | ⁵______ (eat) eleven beans! We also ⁶______ (try) the traditional festival food and | ⁷______ (enjoy) it a lot. We ⁸______ (meet) some nice people since we arrived, and the hotel is amazing. See you soon, Cameron

3 Write the words.



Transportation of the future!

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and match.



- 1 Mr. Martin tells the children about
- 2 The competition is about
- **3** The first prize is
- 4 The children can't decide
- 5 They are going to go to

CH / Yek

- a what to draw.
- **b** a competition for local clubs and schools.
- c transportation for the future.
- d the Museum of Inventions for ideas.
- e a ride in a hot-air balloon.

2 Complete the poster.

date future transportation club drawing best ideas visitors

b

Competition! Design the transportation of the future!

What will transportation be like in the

¹<u>future</u>? The Museum of Inventions wants to know your ². We would like you and

your friends to do a ³_____ of a future form of transportation.

How to enter

Send your drawing to Mr. Martin at the Museum of Inventions. You must also write a paragraph to explain how your form of <u>u</u>works. Send this with your drawing.

Rules

Each group can only send in one drawing. The closing ⁵_____ for the competition is December 22nd.

Prizes

 1st prize: A ride in a hot-air balloon

 2nd prize: New equipment for your

 6_________ or school

 The museum will also display some of the

 7_______ drawings for 8______

 to look at.

True

3 Read the poster again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Children have to write about their drawing.
- 2 The groups can send in lots of drawings.
- 3 Children can't send in drawings after December 22nd.
- 4 There is only one prize.

Unit 4 Transportation of the future!

1 Write the words. Then complete the sentences.

A ⁴ doesn't have sails and it travels slowly.

- C A ⁵_____ is made of metal, like a plane, but it doesn't have wings.
 - A ⁶ uses hot gas to get up into the air.

More words

2 Match the pictures to the sentences.











1 Thank you for your information. We'll look into it. C

- 2 Can you help me look for my phone?
- 3 It's important to look ahead and make plans.
- **4** My sister is so talented! I really **look up to** her.

3 Complete the sentences.



1 I've lost my pen. I'm going to <u>look for</u> it upstairs.

- 2 I need to ______ the new words in a dictionary.
- 3 My uncle is a wonderful person. I really _____ him.
- 4 Grandma has been in the hospital. Now she's staying with us, so we can _____
- 5 Mom bought a book on the Internet, but it didn't arrive. She's going to
- 6 My datebook helps me to _____ and plan things.

3

her.

it.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

- 1 I've been working on the computer for /(since)/ all six o'clock.
- 2 Allie has been reading his book for / since / all afternoon.
- 3 Jess has been learning English for / since / all five years.
- **4** Where's the bus? We've been waiting here for / since / all 20 minutes.
- 5 The weather is awful! It's been raining for / since / all day.
- 6 My aunt has been cooking for / since / all morning.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect progressive.

- 1 The boats <u>have been sailing</u> (sail) in the race for nearly an hour.
- 2 Ellie's father is a driver. He (drive) trucks for 15 years.
- 3 Barges (use) this canal since the 19th century.
- 4 Dad will be here soon. He ______ (travel) all day.
- 5 My cousin (ride) a motorcycle since he was 18. He loves it!
- 6 What's happening? Police helicopters ______ (fly) around here all morning.

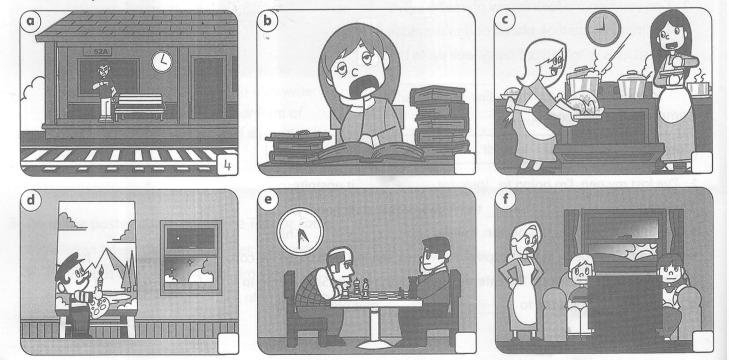
3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect progressive and for, since, or all.

1 she / study / four hours

She's been studying for four hours.

- 2 he/paint/day
- 3 you / watch / TV / lunchtime
- 4 Jack / wait / at the station / 50 minutes
- 5 they / play / chess / two o'clock
- 6 we/cook/morning

4 Match the pictures and the sentences from Exercise 3.



3

Yes, she has.

1 Read and match.

- 1 Mia's feet are sore because
- 2 Rob is wet because
- 3 Lucy is hot because
- 4 The boys are in the living room because
- 5 Dad is dirty because
- 6 Jill and Emma are tired because

2 Read and circle.

- 1 You have a sore throat because you /(you've)been shouting.
- 2 Cathy is late because she's be / been talking to Emma on the phone.
- 3 Dad has oil on his hands because he's been repair / repairing the car.
- 4 The CD is great! I've being / been listening to it all day.
- 5 Steve has / have been running in the 2 km race, so he's thirsty now.
- 6 The boys are dirty because they've been camp / camping in the mountains.

d

3 Write questions and answers. Use the present perfect progressive.

ren

a they've been working hard.

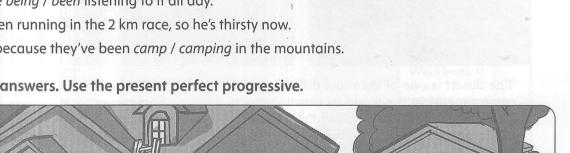
- b she's been sitting in the sun.
- c he's been working in the yard.
- d she's been wearing tight shoes.
- e he's been playing soccer in the rain.
- f they've been watching a movie.

Dad

Mom

Joanna

- 1 Mom / do / the shopping? Has Mom been doing the shopping?
- 2 Dad / wash / the car?
- 3 Mick and Greg / play / tennis?
- 4 Joanna / draw / pictures?
- 5 the neighbors / work / in the yard?
- 6 it / rain?

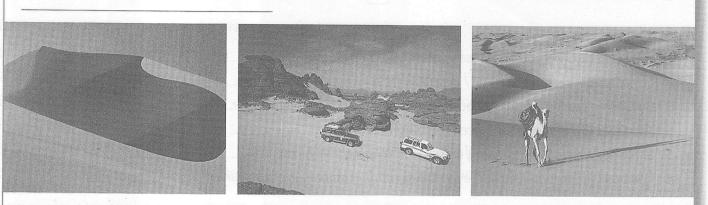


Lesson Five

Reading

1 Look at the text. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

a) Across the desert by camel b) A drive across the desert c) The camel doctors



The desert is one of the most difficult environments in the world to travel through. The <u>sand dunes</u> are difficult to climb and, in the daytime, the sun is bright and the temperatures are very high. You can travel for many days and weeks without finding any water or food.

Long before cars, people used camels to cross the desert. Camels are ideal desert animals. They can carry heavy loads of up to 450 kilograms and they can walk for days without water. When they find water, they can drink up to 100 liters of water in ten minutes! Camels can eat almost any plant they find in the desert. Their milk is very good to drink and it is full of vitamins, so people traveling in the desert can drink the camel's milk and stay healthy. Camels were used to bring packages of food and other supplies to faraway villages. Sometimes, camels were used by people who wanted to sell goods in different places. In more recent times, they carried equipment for building railroads.

Today, we have <u>4 x 4 vehicles</u> that can travel over the sand, but cars sometimes break down in the hot temperatures. This can be very dangerous as you can be miles from a village with no transportation! Camels can travel long distances to places that have no roads or railroads to connect them to other towns. In Mali, in Africa, camels carry blocks of salt for 800 kilometers over high sand dunes to Timbuktu, where they are sold. In other places, camels take important medicines to desert villages. Life in the desert would be much more difficult without camels!

True

2 Read again and write True or False.

- 1 It isn't easy to travel across the desert.
- 2 Camels were a form of transportation before there were any cars.
- 3 Camels can drink 1,000 liters of water in 10 minutes.
- 4 Camel's milk is very unhealthy and bad to drink.
- 5 People don't travel by camel now because we have 4 x 4 vehicles.
- 6 Camels take medicines to desert villages.

Words in context



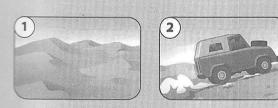
local	privato	m	loade	idaal	halanco
iocui	privale	unau	loads	laeal	balance

- 1 In some villages, people use mud from the river to make bricks for building.
- 2 Donkeys are strong and they can carry heavy
- 3 Countries with mountains are for skiing.
- 4 The hill train is only for tourists. _____ people don't use it.
- 5 Very rich people sometimes fly alone in planes.
- 6 It's difficult to keep your when you stand on one foot.

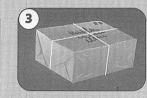
More words

2 Match the words from page 38 to the pictures.

package 4 x 4 vehicle railroad sand dunes













sand dunes

3 Complete the text.

connects balance railroad - mud 4x4 ideal packages loads

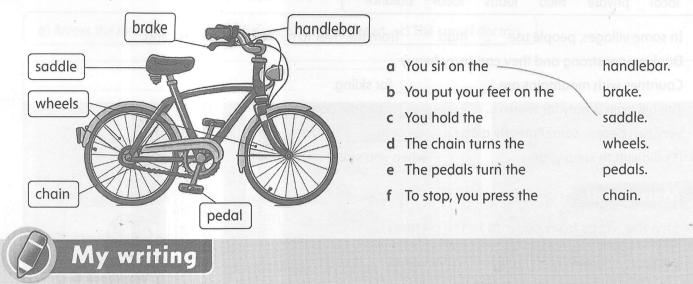
Did you know ...?

- Russia has the longest ¹ railroad line in the world. It ² Russia with China, and it is nearly 10,000 kilometers long. Trains carry people and ³
- * A bike with one wheel is called a unicycle. At first, it is very difficult to keep your * on this bike, but most people can learn to ride one after practicing for five to ten hours.
- Camels can travel long distances across sand with heavy 5 , but they cannot walk in ⁶_____. They are ⁷_____ for deserts, but not for forests.
- In 1903, two Dutch brothers made a racing car that could climb hills. It was the world's first vehicle.

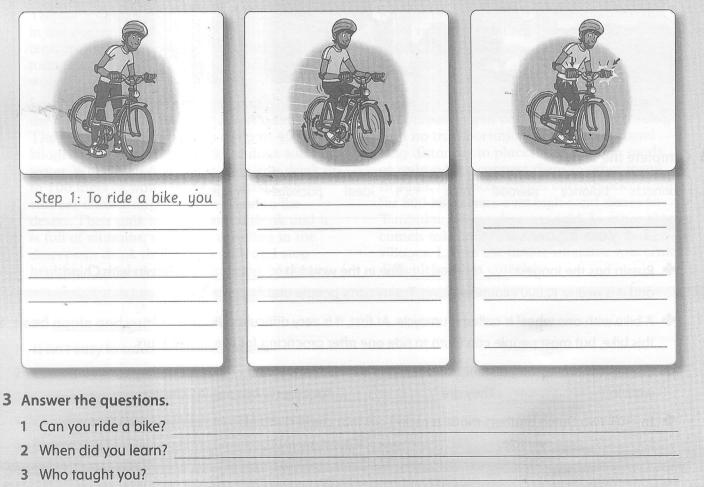
Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Look at the picture. Match the words.



2 Write a process diagram to explain how to ride a bike. Use the information in Exercise 1.



4 Do you have a bike? Describe it.

Review Unit 4	
1 Read and circle.	Lesson Eight
1 This shop is near my house. It's a local b private c traditional	
2 A boat that can travel under the water is a a yacht b barge c submarine	
 3 When we make plans for the future, we a look ahead b look around c look up 	
a motorcycle b truck c hot-air balloon	
 5 My brother is very young, so I help to a look forward to him b look into him c look after him 6 We're in the desert. I can see lots of 	
a mud b sand dunes c logs 2 Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect progressive.	istodi dont®i Budi
Grace Hi, Alex. You look tired. What 1 have you been doing Alex I 2 (work) all morning. Grace 3 you (study)? Alex No, I 4 .	_(do)?
Grace Your hands are orange! 5 you (particular for the wall outside the station. Grace Wow! That sounds great!	int)?
3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect progressive.	
1 we / travel / 9:30 We've been traveling since 9:30.	50
2 I / read / my book / ten o'clock	
3 my brother / watch / a movie / 20 minutes	19 00
4 Mom / sleep / an hour	M
5 Dad / do / puzzles / 10:30	
6 we / fly / over the ocean / ten minutes	

Ц

Fluency Time! 2

Everyday English

1 Read. Change the conversation with the correct phrases below.

 a) Why don't you come, too? b) We're going to th d) Sorry, I can't e) I'd love to f) I 	
HannahHi, Lily. ¹ What are you doing on Tuesday eLily ² Nothing important. Why?HannahI'm going ice skating. ³ You can come, tooLily ⁴ I can't go. I've hurt my foot. I can't do spHannahThat's OK. ⁵ We're watching a movie on FriLilyHmm, ⁶ I don't know. I think we're visiting on Friday night.HannahThat's OK. Would you like to come to my hSaturday instead?Yes, ⁷ I would. Thanks!	orts. iday. Are you free?
Read and complete. don't love sure spec	tial wants
	Dan Hi, Harry. Are you doing anything 1 special on Saturday? Harry I'm going to a basketball game. My favorite team is playing. Why 2 you come, too? Dan I'm not so 3 . Mom 4 me to help Grandad with his shopping on Saturday.
	HarryThat's OK. The game is in the evening. Can you come?DanYes. I'd 5 to. See you on Saturday!
 Look and write the sentences in the correct order 1 Are / doing / special / Sunday? / anything / on / you Are you doing anything special on 	
Sunday? 3 sure. / not / I'm 5 the / We're / café. / to / going	 4 me. / wants / shopping / to / Mom / go / with 6 love / I'd / to.

and sound vin

1 Watch the video clip and answer the questions.

- 1 Where are the girls? They're at school.
- 2 What are they wearing?
- 3 Why can't Megan join Emily on Saturday?
- 4 Does Megan want to go to the theme park?
- 5 Do you think Mr. Ross likes theme parks?
- 2 Watch the video clip again. Complete the conversation.

Megan Hi, Emily. Are you and David doing

this weekend?

Emily	We're going to th	e theme park.
	NA CONTRACT	you and Ben come, too?
Megan	I'm	. My mom wants us
	· · ·	on Saturday!
Emily	That's OK. We're	going on Sunday.
· · ·	come?	
Megan	I'd	. I'll ask Ben.
Emily	Great!	on Sunday!
Megan	Bye!	

- 3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.
 - 1 What are you doing on Saturday?
 - 2 Are you doing anything special next month?
 - 3 Where are you going for your next vacation?

You are having a conversation with

Megan and Ben. Megan is telling

you about her plans for Sunday

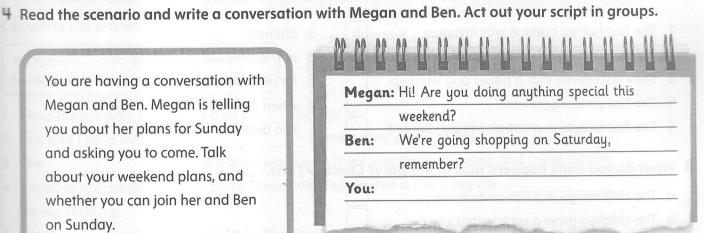
about your weekend plans, and

whether you can join her and Ben

and asking you to come. Talk

on Sunday.

4 Who are you going with?



My family and I are going to take a trip to the beach.

Oh, great! I love swimming! 7

DVD Practice

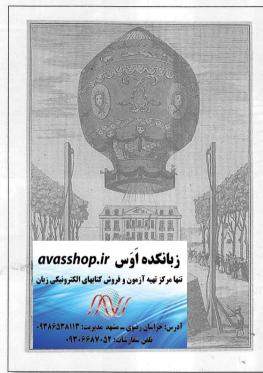


The greatest inventions!

Lesson One Story

- 1 Read the story and circle.
 - 1 The children are at the Museum of Ideas / Achievements / Inventions,
 - 2 The first cell phone was invented in the 1870s / 1880s / 1970s.
 - 3 Some early cars had two / three / four wheels.
 - 4 The children get an idea for a new type of phone / bike / balloon.
 - 5 They want to make something that can fly / float / sail.

2 Read the information and match.



The first hot-air balloon was invented by two French brothers, Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier. They got the idea when they found that hot air from a fire made a paper bag rise into the air.

In September 1783, the brothers made a big balloon from cloth and paper. They made a fire under it. They thought it might be dangerous to go up in it themselves, so the first passengers were a duck, a sheep, and a chicken!

In November that year, two friends of the Montgolfier brothers went up in a similar balloon. The balloon rose to 150 meters and floated for nine kilometers over the city of Paris – and it came down safely.

- 1 The first hot-air balloon was invented
- 2 It was invented by
- 3 They discovered that a paper bag went up
- 4 The first passengers were
- 5 The first people in a hot-air balloon floated

3 What do you think happens next in the story? Check (\checkmark) one.

- a The children go in a hot-air balloon.
- b The children draw a vehicle that can fly.
- c The children win first prize.



Ь

a animals.

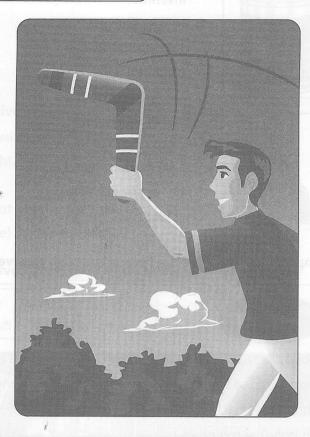
- b in 1783.
- c for nine kilometers.
- d when it contained hot air.
- e two brothers.

1 Complete the text.

- 1						
	daviana	an un a utilas a la ha	al a stand a st	in a second second	dia any same d	the second second the second
	devices	experiments	designed	Invented	discovered	Inspiration
		enperintentio	acongrica	orrectined	andeovered	moprianon

Boomerangs are well known in Australia, where they have been made by the local people for the past 10,000 years. However, boomerangs were ¹ <u>invented</u> much earlier and were also used in other parts of the world. A 30,000-year-old boomerang was ² in a cave in Poland and, in Egypt, King Tutankhamen owned some of these interesting ³

We don't know where the ⁴______ for the boomerang came from but, at first it, was ⁵_______ for hunting animals, not for sports. Then people saw that when they threw a small boomerang in a special way, it flew through the air and came back to them. After more ⁶_______, the "returning" boomerang was made. Now it is mainly used for sports.



More words

- 2 Add -ment to the verbs to make nouns.
 - 1 enjoy
 - 3 develop

enjoyment

- 4 entertain

2 pay



www.avasshop.ir

3 Complete the sentences.

equipment arrangement enjoyment development entertainment payment

1 I love horse riding. It gives me a lot of _____enjoyment _____

2 Jess and I have made an to meet after school today.

- 3 The ______ at the festival was great. There was music, dancing, and street theater.
- I need to take some money to school tomorrow. Our teacher is collecting the _____
 - for our class trip.
- 5 Babies grow and change very quickly. After the age of two, their ______ is slower.
- 6 You don't need a lot of ______ to go running. You only need a pair of good running shoes.

Lesson Three Grammar

1 Read and circle.





A type of skateboard ⁵ is / was ridden in the 1930s, but the modern skateboard ⁶ isn't / wasn't developed until 1958.

A When 'is / was glue first

invented?

from fish!

B In 1750. The glue

 2 is / was made



Basketball ³ *is / was* played by thousands of people all around th world. The game ⁴ *is / was* inventec by James Naismith in 1891.



Jeans ⁷ is / are sold in almost every country in the world. They ⁸ are / were first made in 1873.

2 Complete the text. Use the present or past passive. V Irregular verb list page 136

Pizza

Today, pizzas ¹ are enjoyed	(enjoy) all over the world, but thi	is	
popular food ²	(invent) long ago. In 1522,	ARO	A A A A A
tomatoes ³	_ (bring) from Peru to Europe.		
In Italy, the tomatoes ⁴	(put) on bread.		
That's how the first pizza ⁵	(make).	6 TA A	
A pizza restaurant ⁶	(open) in Naples in 1738.	A.S.S.	and the second
Soon, pizzas were popular all over	r Italy.		
From 1850 to 1900, thousands of It	alians went to live in the U.S.A. and th	ev took the recip	be

for pizza with them. Now, in the U.S.A., more than three billion pizzas ⁷______ (sell) every year!

3 Write sentences. Use the present or past passive. Use these words or your own ideas.

glasses pasta tennis	a boat the Titanic	Jess and I have made an
Pasta is eaten in Italy.	Philosophies and sow or	The lestion was great. To
the coldeer grow	ettel en Ayra de la	

Unit 5 The passive (simple present and past)

- 1 Write A (active) or P (passive).
 - 1 The car is being washed. P

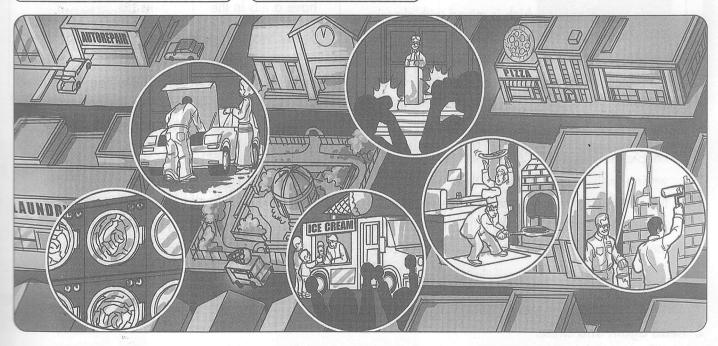
e

- 2 The students are doing an experiment.
- 3 The road is being repaired.
- 4 The rooms are being painted.
- 5 My brother is studying for his exams.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive passive.

- 1 The house near the park is being built (build) for us.
- 2 Dinner _____ (cook) by Dad tonight.
- 3 The car _____ (wash) right now.
- 4 The walls ______ (paint). That's what the strange smell is.
- 5 The swimming pool ______ (not use) because it's dirty.
- 3 Write sentences. Use the present progressive passive. V Irregular verb list page 136

clothes a wall ice cream	take make paint
photos pizzas a car	repair wash sell



5

1 Clothes are being washed.

23

4 5 6

Lesson Five

Reading

Look at the pictures and check (✓) two things a pencil has inside it. Read and check your answers.
a) graphite
b) ink
c) clay
d) stone

The pencil

We all have pencils in our backpacks and in our homes, but do you know how they are made?

A pencil is usually made of wood, with pencil lead inside. Pencil lead is a black material. It is made with graphite which is mixed with clay. This mixture is <u>press</u>ed into thin <u>rods</u> to form the center of the pencil. The thin rod is the part of the pencil that leaves marks on the paper when we write. The wooden part outside this is the part that we hold.

People first discovered the use of graphite for writing in the 16th century. Early pencils from this time were just pieces of graphite wrapped in sheepskin or <u>string</u>. Then, in the 18th century, the pencil was changed. A hollow space was made in a piece of wood, then a rod of lead was put in, and then another piece of wood was glued on top. After that, the pencil was cut to a sharp point at one end. So pencils don't need to have a nib in them like pens do.

Today, wooden pencils are made by machines in factories. Pencils are also made of plastic or metal, and they sometimes have cartridges filled with lead. There are even pencils with different colors. There are also pencils that can write <u>underwater</u>!

Pencils are used all around the world. More than 14 billion pencils are made in the world every year. That's enough to go all the way around the Earth 62 times!

2 Read again and circle.

- 1 Graphite is ...
- 2 Pencil lead is put ...
- 3 Graphite was first used ...
- 4 A pencil doesn't have ...
- 5 Modern pencils are made ...
- 6 14 billion pencils are ...

- a black material.
- a inside the pencil.
- a 2,000 years ago.
- a a nib.
- a of sheepskin.
- a broken every year.
- b made of clay.
- b outside the pencil.
- b 500 years ago.
- b a sharp point.
- b of string.
- b made every year.
- c a type of wood.
- c on the pencil.
- c 50 years ago.
- c a cartridge.
- c in factories.
- c used underwater.

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

ctay sharp reservoir rotates cartridges hollow	
 Writing first developed in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq). There wasn't any paper, so people wrote on blocks of <u>clay</u> with <u>clay</u> with <u>sticks</u>. The English word <i>paper</i> comes from the word <i>papyrus</i> which was the 	
 Plant that the Ancient Egyptians used to make paper. For centuries, a goose feather was the best pen. The center of the feather is ³, so it has a small ⁴ to 	
 hold the ink. People had to use knives to keep their quill pens sharp. Metal 	AL SC CE
⁵ made things easier. They were stronger and lasted longer.	and t
 Pencil sharpeners were invented in the 19th century. The pencil sharpener ⁶ around the pencil to make it sharp. 	
More words	- Ann
Match the words from page 48 to the definitions.	Ctionary
underwater rod press string	Dictionary Workbook 6

1 _	string	noun thin rope, used to tie things together	pages 128-135
2 _		adj below the surface of the water	
3 _		noun a straight, thin piece of metal or other hard material	
4		verb to push something, often with your hand or finger	

3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

- 1 I'm going to take a fishing <u>rod</u> so I can catch fish.
- 2 I've wrapped the package. Now I'm going to tie some _____ around it.
- 3 We have night and day because the Earth _____ once every 24 hours.
- Sometimes, birds build nests inside ______trees.
- 5 You should be careful! That knife is
- 5 Dolphins can stay _____ for about ten minutes.



Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Read the information and complete the sentences.

Inventor: Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922)

Invention: the telephone

Born: March 3rd, in Edinburgh, Scotland

First phones: Made of metal and wood

1876: First telephone call. Said: "Mr. Watson, come here. I want to see you."

1877: Start of Bell Telephone Company, U.S.A.

1877-1880: Telephone lines in most American cities

1891: First phone call to another country

20th century: Big changes in phone technology. First cell phone 1973

1 To begin with, phones were made of metal and wood.

- 2 In 1876,
- 3 Soon after,
- 4 During the late 1870s,
- 5 In 1891,

My writing

2 Write a biography of Alexander Graham Bell.

Remember!

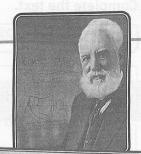
Write when he was born, when he died, and what the main events in his life were.

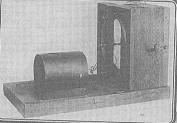
Alexander Graham Bell was born on March 3rd 1847, in Edinburgh, Scotland.

3

Unit 5 Writing: a biography



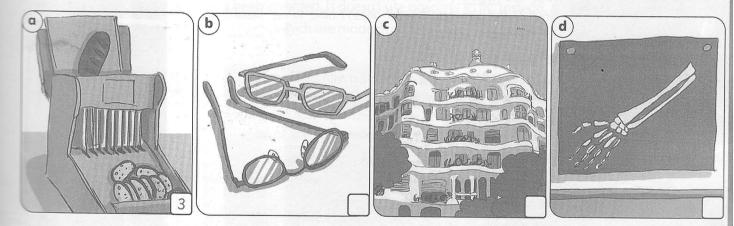




Unit 5 Review Lesson Eight 1 Write sentences. Use the present or past passive. V Irregular verb list page 136 1 glasses / invent / in 1248 Glasses were invented in 1248. today / they / wear / by many people to help them see better 2 this building / design / by a Spanish artist called Gaudí today / it / visit / by many tourists 3 this machine / use / to cut bread it / invent / in 1928 4 X-rays / discover / in 1895

now / they / use / by doctors to look at bones

2 Match the pictures and the sentences from Exercise 1.



3 Read and circle.

- 1 Inventions / Experiments are being done to test new medicines.
- 2 A key ring is a *device / machine* for keeping your keys together.
- 3 Frogs like to hide in the grass at the side of a reservoir / cartridge.
- 4 When you press / rotate the switch, the computer starts.
- 5 A long time ago, people wrote on ink / clay, not paper.
- 6 The development of writing 8,000 years ago was a great movement / achievement.

Science Time!

Topic: Energy

1 Read and match the photos to the paragraphs.

A Smart energy

Before our non-renewable energy sources like coal and oil start to <u>run out</u>, we need to think of new ways to use renewable forms of energy in our daily lives. Here are some ideas.

B Floating wind farms

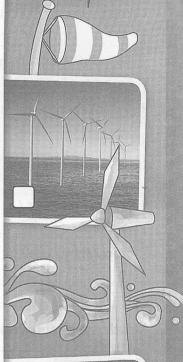
People don't always like to see wind turbines in the countryside. They are very big and the blades are noisy. For this reason they are often put in the ocean. Now <u>engineers</u> have built floating wind turbines. These can be far out in the middle of the ocean, where the wind is strongest, and where they can produce the most energy. In 2011, the first floating wind turbine was built on the coast of Portugal. There are plans now to build the world's first floating wind farm in Scotland, with eight turbines, by 2017.

C Energy from muscles

At a gym in Hong Kong, there are exercise machines with generators that can produce energy from movement. So, while you work out you can produce electricity at the same time! If the gym gets busy, it doesn't have to use fossil fuels for its electric lights.

D Solar fashion

Dutch <u>fashion designers</u> are working with solar energy scientists to create clothes that contain silicon panels. When you wear these clothes, you can recharge your cell phone in your pocket. There's only one problem – it has to be a sunny day!





non-renewable

2 Correct the word in bold.

- 1 Oil is an example of a solar energy source.
- 2 Wind is an example of a fossil fuel.
- 3 More energy can be produced by solar turbines in the ocean.
- **4** People can produce energy in the gym by **floating** on the machines.
- 5 Some clothes will have silicon **blades** to produce energy.
- 6 Solar energy can only be produced in the dark.

 The children finish their picture Their new torm of transportation is Their new torm of transportation is Mc Montin's letter soly improve all the is The children don't win The children win a new computer
3 M. Mortin's letter soys that all the ic sources with the child off the ic sources with the children don't win and to otoria and a'r
that we can use niw thab netblids and the resonance of the second s
te's one photo of me
enewable panels fossil fuels
grows in her area. When marula nuts ad instead of ² , like wood. will change the lives of the people there.
ide a windmill. For the ³ , sed a car battery to make the s family to use on their farm.
e to fly. Instead, , use-the

1 Listen and underline the wrong information. Write the correct information. (§) 52

More words

M	atch the word	Is from page 52 to the definitions.	ut engineer	werkout	fashion designer
1	work out	verb to do exercise to improve your heat	lth		
2		verb to use, so that there isn't any left			Ctionary
3		noun a person who builds machines			Dictionary Workbook 6
4	L.	noun a person who thinks of ideas for n	ew clothes		pages 128–135

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions below. Fill out the table. Then share your ideas.

- How do we waste energy outside the home?
- How can we save energy in school?
- How can we save energy in our towns?

	Ways we waste energy	Ways we can save energy
ln	traffic jams	We shouldn't use
town		cars too often
At	We throw paper	We should recycle
school	away.	paper

5:

Words Practice

You've won a computer!

e

Lesson One Story

- 1 Read the story and match.
 - 1 The children finish their picture
 - 2 Their new form of transportation is good
 - 3 Mr. Martin's letter says that all the ideas are
 - 4 The children don't win
 - 5 The children win a new computer
- 2 Complete the sentences.

avoids lands

lifts

on

- a very imaginative.
 - b the hot-air balloon ride.
 - c for the environment.
 - d for their club.
 - e of a bike that can fly.

pedals

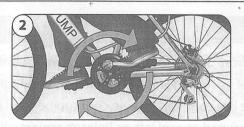
pushes



This invention travels the road like a normal bike.



It is very useful on a busy road, because it ______ traffic.



travels

It changes into a flying machine when the rider _____ backwards.



To come down, the rider ______a device at the front of the bike 3

Air goes into the balloon and the bike _____ off the road.



The air comes out of the balloon and the bike _____.

3 Read and circle one incorrect word in each line. Write the correct words.

DSD Club wins museum prize

The DSD Club have just won first prize in a competition and now they have a new balloon. Clubs and schools entered a competition to design a form of traffic for the future. The DSD Club entry was a design for a car that can swim. The competition was judged by the Museum of Science and a letter was sent to the club to tell them about their prize.

2				
3		398-1 1		
4	S.D. 910	2000		
5				
6			6 9 2.	

1 Read and circle.

000

Hi, Jasmine,

I've been ¹*surfing* / *connecting to* the Internet and I've found some information for our technology project. I've ² *downloaded* / *uploaded* some pictures from the Internet, too. I went to the Science Museum last weekend and I took some photos that we can use. I'm ³ *connecting* / *attaching* them to this email for you to look at. There's one photo of me using a computer from the 1980s.

Do you want to come over this evening? We can finish our project and " *download / upload* it onto the school website.

See you soon, Amy

More words

2	Match the words to th	e definitions. bug chip mouse speaker
	1speaker	noun a piece of equipment that gives out sound noun someone who talks to a big group of people
	2	noun an insect noun a problem in a computer program
	3	noun a piece of computer equipment noun a small animal with a long tail
	4	noun a small piece of electronic equipment inside a computer noun a thin slice of potato cooked in oil until crisp

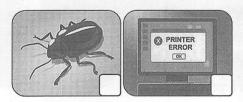
3 Read and check (\checkmark) the correct picture.



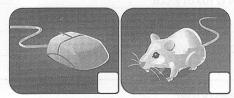
1 We used nails to fix the chair.



3 These are small speakers.



2 There's a bug in my printer.



4 This mouse is broken.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

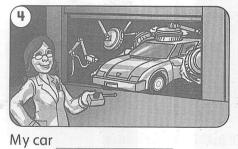


"Don't forget that tomorrow is Science Day and, in the morning, we'll 'take/ be taken everyone to the Science Museum. You'll ² pick up / be picked up from school by bus at ten o'clock, so don't be late. Please remember to bring a packed lunch because food won't ³ provide / be provided. In the afternoon, you'll ⁴ show / be shown a movie about robots. At the end of the day, you ⁵ won't give / won't be given any homework."

2 Complete the sentences. Use the future active or passive form. V Irregular verb list page 136



When I'm older <u>I'll work</u> (work) as an inventor.



lots of prizes.

Every morning, my breakfast (make) for me.





My shoes

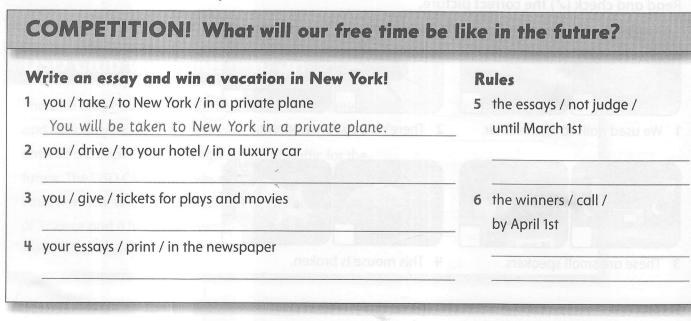


My inventions

(use) all over the world!

3 Write sentences. Use the future passive.

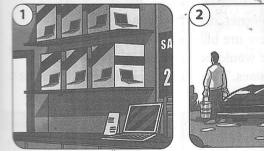
(wash).

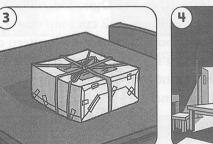


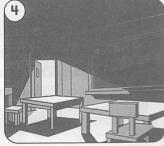
Lesson Four Grammar 2

1 L	ook at the pictures and write <i>True</i> or <i>False</i> .	
1	The television has been switched off. <u>True</u>	
2	The window hasn't been closed.	
3	The cups haven't been washed.	
Ч	The cake has been eaten.	
5	The pot has been broken.	
6	The coffee hasn't been made.	
	Complete the sentences.	
ι	Jse the present perfect passive. V Irregular verb list page 136	
1	The camera's batteries have been taken out *	
	(take out).	
2	The computer	
	(switch on).	
3	The email	
	(not write).	
4	The TV	
	(not switch on).	
5	The apple	
	(eat).	
6	5 The cups	
	(not put away).	

3 Write questions and answers. Use the present perfect passive.







- 1 the computers / use? Have the computers been used?
- 2 the car / clean?

3 the package / open?

4 the lights in the classroom / switch off?

The passive (present perfect) Unit 6

No, they haven't.

Lesson Five

000

Reading

1 Look at the text. Write the headings in the correct place.

The market for cell phones The first cell phone for the public Cell phones today The first cell phone call

The history of cell phones

¹ The first cell phone call

On April 3rd, 1973, Martin Cooper from the Motorola company talked on his cell phone as he walked through the streets of New York. People watched with excitement and amazement. At that time, even normal phones were attached by wires and cords, and people had never seen anything like it before! It was the world's first cell phone call. The phone weighed 850 grams! It was very heavy! Now, cell phones weigh about 130 grams!

2

In the 1970s, cell phone technology was still experimental. Cells weren't <u>available</u> to the <u>public</u> until 1983, when the DynaTAC 8000X was created. It was huge – 32 cm long and 9 cm wide! It took ten hours to charge the battery and you could only talk for 30 minutes. It was also expensive. The phone cost \$3,995! Only very rich people could buy one! Martin Cooper had a dream of people taking their phones with them and being able to communicate wherever they were. However, in the early days, nobody knew if cell phones would be popular. One company said they <u>expected</u> a world market of 900,000 by the end of the year 2000. They were wrong! By that time, cell phones were cheap enough for <u>ordinary</u> people to buy. They were also much smaller and looked much better than the DynaTAC! Millions of people were using them.

Cell phones have changed a lot since the 1980s. We can use them to take photos, watch videos, surf the Internet, and do many other things. Today, there are billions of cell phones in the world. Life would be very different without mobile phones. They have changed the world!

True

2 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 The first cell phone call was made in 1973.
- 2 The first cell phone weighed 130 grams.
- **3** The DynaTAC 8000X wasn't very big.
- 4 People always knew that cell phones would be very popular.
- 5 In the year 2000, phones were a lot cheaper than the DynaTAC 8000X.
- 6 There are now over a billion cell phones in the world.

Lesson Six

Words in context

1 Read and circle.

Camera phones were first ¹ (reated)/ connected in the late 1990s. At that time, this technology was still ² successful / experimental, but now camera phones are sold everywhere. When you send a photo by phone, the other person gets it ³ early / immediately. There aren't any ⁴ complications / cursors – it's easy! Every year, millions of people around the world buy a new cell phone, so the ⁵ president / market for camera phones is ⁶ huge / cheap.

More words

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 58.
 public available expect ordinary
 1 We aren't rich or famous. We're just ordinary people.
 2 The new computer was very popular. The loved it.
 3 Today, more than a billion people have cell phones. They're everywhere.
 - 4 I was surprised when Ed called. I didn't ______ to get a call from him.

Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 1 and 2.



Mom! I've ¹ created a supercomputer.



It's ²____! It fills your whole room! Put it away ³ I



The design is ⁴_____. I'll find a way to make it better.



Look! This car moves the ⁵ on the screen.



I ⁶_____ that by the year 2050, everyone will use this. I will be the ⁷_____ of my own company.



Oh, no! I think there are some ⁸ .

Lesson Seven

Writing

- 1 Answer the questions.
 - 1 How often do you send a text message?
 - 2 Who do you send text messages to?

2 Read.

Text messages

The start

- **December 1992:** first text message sent from a computer (early cell phones could receive, but couldn't send, text messages)
- 1995: text messages could be used by everyone
- By 2014: over 50 billion text messages sent every day

Fun facts

- A text message is also called an SMS. This is short for "Short Message Service"!
- Texts in English can be 1.60 characters long. Characters means the letters, spaces, and punctuation. In other languages, there are usually fewer characters because each letter takes up more space.

Quotes

 Alex Brenner worked for a cell phone company in the 1990s. He said, "No one believed text messages would become popular. We were all wrong!"

5 🗖 🔽 🐻

Text abbreviations

 Because people only have a small space to write in, they use abbreviations.
 Text abbreviations write words in the way they are pronounced, e.g.
 C = see, U = you, L8r = later.

My writing

3 Write a research report on text messages.

Research report on text messages

Text messages are one of the most popular forms of communication. People use text messages all over the world. But how long have people used text messages? For my research project, I decided to find out.

Review Unit 6 **Lesson Eight** 1 Read and circle. Write A (active) or P (passive). 1 I predict) / say that, in the future, computers will be much faster. 2 All computers will be created / connected to a Superweb. 3 We will surf / swim the Internet much more quickly than before. 4 Information will be *downloaded / logged on* from the Superweb in microseconds. 5 There won't be any mice / bugs in computer programs. 2 Complete the text. immediately market experimental created complications president In the 1950s, the inventor George Devol¹ created a "work robot," called the Unimate, to help in factories. In 1961, the first work robot was used in an American car factory. At first, the ² of the company was worried about the robot. The technology was new and work robots were still ³ . But the Unimate was successful and there weren't any "

It took a long time before there was a big ⁵ for work robots in the U.S.A. However, in Japan, Devol's robots were popular ⁶ . Now, Japan is the world leader in robots.

Write sentences. Use the present perfect passive. 🚺 Irregular verb list page 136



- 1 the soup / make The soup has been made.
- 2 the bread / cut
- 3 the cake / not eat
- 4 the drinks / not pour
- 5 the clothes / wash
- 6 the mail / open

Explorers for a day!

hugh

Lesson One Story

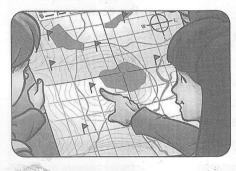
compass avalants

1 Read and complete Fin's instructions.

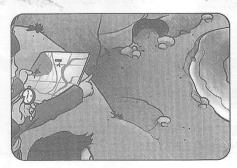
flage

Instructions	The adult with your group will look	
You are all <u>explorers</u> for a day!	⁵ you if there's a problem.	
Your group has a ² to look at, and a ³ to see the directions. You have to use these things to look for ten	The group that finds the most flags in three 6 will 7 the competition.	
	Good ⁸ !	

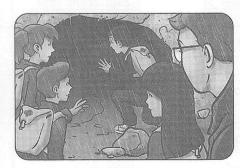
2 Read and circle the incorrect words. Write correct sentences.



- 1 The children need to walk south to find the first flag. The children need to walk north to find the first flag.
- 2 Ed shows everyone the way because he has the map.



- 3 The children come to a lake which is on the map.
- **4** It is raining and a fire is coming.



5 The children find shelter in a house.

6 Libby is worried because it's small inside.

3 What do you think happens next? Check (\checkmark) one.

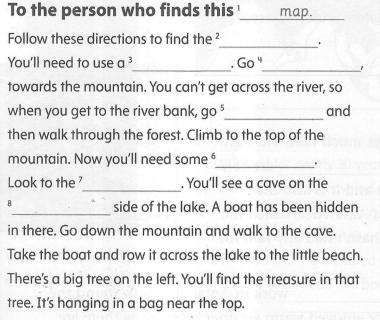
a The rain stops and they leave the cave.

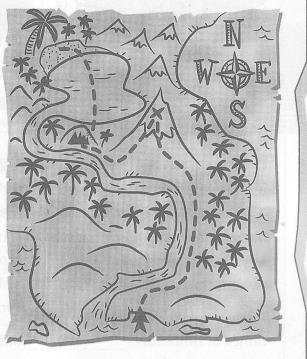
b They find something interesting.

Unit 7 Explorers for a day!

1 Complete the directions.

binoculars compass east map north south treasure west





More words

- 2 Add -r, -er or -ist to the words to make nouns.
 - 1 drive 3 build
- drive driver
- **2** art
 - 4 guitar

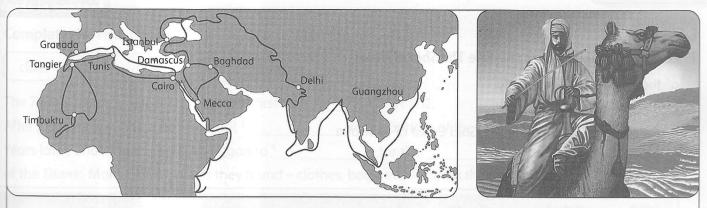


3 Complete the definitions. Add -r, -er or -ist to the words.

art	guitar build explor e tour drive
1	explorer noun a person who finds out about new parts of the world
2	noun a person who paints pictures or makes sculptures
3	noun a person who makes houses and other buildings
4	noun a person who drives a car, bus, etc.
5	noun a person who plays the guitar
6	noun a person who visits a place on vacation

	ad and match.
	An explorer is a person b a which lives in the desert.
	Journalists are people b who finds out about new places.
	A lifeboat is a boat c which grow under the ground.
	Carrots are vegetables d who write for a newspaper or magazine.
5	A camel is an animal e which is used to rescue people at sea.
Со	mplete the text. Use who or which.
	Antarctica /////
	Deserts are places 'which don't get much rain. They are
	usually hot. But there are also deserts ² are cold.
	Antarctica is the coldest place on earth and it is also the
	biggest desert in the world. One part of Antarctica, called the
	Dry Valleys, is an area ³ hasn't had any rain for
	two million years.
	It wasn't always like this. Scientists ⁴ work in Antarctica have found the
	bones of dinosaurs ⁵ once enjoyed warm weather there. Now there are
	only a few living things 6 can survive in this cold environment.
	only a few living things ⁶ can survive in this cold environment.
	only a few living things 6 can survive in this cold environment.
	ite sentences. I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have people which can swim underwater.
Wr	ite sentences. I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have people which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person were made in Hong Kong.
Wr 1 2	ite sentences. I'd like to meet a bird I have people A penguin is a person I have A penguin is
Wr 1 2 3	I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have people which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person were made in Hong Kong.
Wr 1 2 3 4	ite sentences. I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have people which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person some jeans were made in Hong Kong. My friends are some jeans has been to Antarctica.
Wr 1 2 3 4 1 2	ite sentences. I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have people which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person some jeans has been to Antarctica.
Wr 1 2 3 4 1 2 3	ite sentences. I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have people which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person which were made in Hong Kong. My friends are some jeans has been to Antarctica.
Wr 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4	I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have a person which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person some jeans has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica. Pid like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica.
Wr 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4	I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have a people which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person which were made in Hong Kong. My friends are some jeans has been to Antarctica.
Wr 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4	I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have a person which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person which has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica.
Wr 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 W 1 2	ite sentences. I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have a person which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person some jeans has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica. rite sentences. Use your own ideas and who or which. I'd like to meet
Nr 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 W 1 2	ite sentences. I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have a person which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person some jeans has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica. has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica. has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to which. I'd like to meet I'd like to meet
Wr 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 W 1 2 3	ite sentences. I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have a person which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person some jeans has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica.
Wr 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 W 1 2	ite sentences. I'd like to meet a bird who go to my school. I have a person which can swim underwater. A penguin is a person some jeans has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica. has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica. has been to Antarctica. I'd like to meet a person who has been to which. I'd like to meet I'd like to meet

1 Read and circle.



Ibn Battuta was a great traveler 1 who/ which was born in 1304, in Tangier, Morocco. In 1325, he started on an adventure ² who / that lasted for nearly 30 years. First, he joined a group of people ³ who / which were going to Saudi Arabia. Then, he traveled around Africa, the Middle East, and parts of Europe, and he went to India, China, and south-east Asia. He traveled much further than Marco Polo, the famous Italian traveler ⁴ who / which lived at about the same time. Ibn Battuta described the people ⁵ that / which he met and the places ⁶ who / that he explored in his book called *Rihla* (*The Journey*). If you love stories of travel and adventure, you should read this book!

С

2 Read and match.

- 1 Ibn Battuta was one of the greatest travelers
- 2 He is famous for the amazing journey
- 3 India and China were countries
- 4 Ibn Battuta talked with interesting people

3 Write sentences. Use who / that or which / that.

- Neil Armstrong was an astronaut. He walked on the moon.
 Neil Armstrong was an astronaut who walked on the moon.
- 2 Mount Everest is a mountain. It is in Nepal.
- 3 The sand cat is a small, wild cat. It lives in the desert.
- 4 Marco Polo was a traveler. He went to China in the 13th century.
- 5 In the museum there are some maps. They were made by early explorers.

- a that he met while he was traveling.
- b that he went on in the 14th century.
- c that we know about from the past.
- d that he visited.

Lesson Five

Reading

- 1 Look at the text. Why is the title The Ship of Gold?
 - a the ship was made of gold
 - b the ship was carrying gold
 - c the ship was sailing near the Gold Coast of Australia

2 Read and check.

The Ship of Cold



On a sunny day, September 3rd 1857, the SS Central America left Panama in Central America, and sailed north to New York City. <u>On</u> <u>board</u> there were 477 passengers and 101 crew – and gold.

A few days later, on September 7th, the ship stopped in the <u>harbor</u> of Havana, where the passengers and crew went shopping for <u>souvenirs</u>, and explored the sights of the town. The voyage continued, with sunny and calm weather.

Then on September 9th, a hurricane hit the coast. Water began to cover the ship's <u>deck</u>. The passengers and crew tried to get help, but no help came.

All night, the passengers and crew tried-to empty the water from the deck. The next morning, they saw two ships nearby. 153 people, mainly women and children, sailed to the ships in small boats. That night, the ship sank to the bottom of the sea. 425 people drowned.

More than a hundred years later, in 1986, underwater explorers decided to search for the shipwreck. Passengers' descriptions gave them clues about where the ship was. The explorers used an underwater robot called Nemo, to find it. Finally, after about a year, Nemo took photographs which showed 19th century objects inside the wooden part of a ship. Bu

inside the wooden part of a ship. But that wasn't all. They also discovered the real treasure – about 7,000 gold coins.

3 Read and circle.

- 1 When the ship sailed from Panama, the weather was good/ bad.
- 2 The ship stopped at Havana to pick up gold / for shopping.
- 3 A hurricane hit the coast the next day / two days later.
- 4 The ship began to fill with / empty water.
- 5 153 people died / were rescued.
- 6 Underwater explorers searched for the ship for more than 100 years / a year.

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

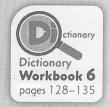
clues	iceberg	search	shipwreck	sank	voyage	
The Titan	<i>ic</i> hit an ¹	iceberg	on its fi	rst ²		_, in 1912.
After just	over two o	and a half l	hours, it ³		to the	e bottom of the ocean.
Years late	er, underwo	ater explor	ers began to	9 4	na series de la composition de la comp	for the ⁵
of the Tite	anic. Many	of the obje	ects they fou	nd – clo	thes, bags	, etc. – during their
exploration	on have gi	ven them ⁶		abo	out who th	e passengers were.

More words

2 Complete the text with the words from page 66.

on board harbor souvenirs deck

I'll never forget my first voyage on a passenger ship. The ship was called the *Ocean Queen*. We were sailing to an island for a short vacation. Once we were '<u>on</u> <u>board</u> the crew showed us where we were going to sleep, and took us upstairs to the ² ______. We stood there and watched the ship sail out of the ³ ______. There was so much to do on the ship! Just before we got to the island, we went to the gift shop to buy ⁴ ______. I bought a pen, with a ship inside it. When you turn the pen around, the ship begins to move!





3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

- 1 Sir Francis Drake was an explorer who went on a voyage around the world in 1580.
- 2 The weather is getting warmer, and all the _____ are melting.
- 3 How many people were ______ the ship when it _____ ?
- 4 Many divers come to Sharm El-Sheikh to ______ for the treasure of the _____, the Yolanda.
- 5 On the last day of our vacation we all went shopping for
- 6 Our ship left the _____ at 10 o'clock.

Lesson Seven

Writing

 1 Complete the sentences.
 such as for example like for instance

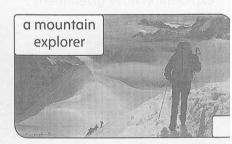
 A cave explorer goes underground to explore caves 1 such as clues about the history by looking at parts of the cave, 2 on the walls, or in the rocks. They can also find out about history by studying things, 3 rock paintings. The rock paintings in the Kango

Caves in South Africa, ⁴_____, were made by people many hundreds of years ago.

2 Look at the different types of explorers. Check (\checkmark) one. Make notes.







- three places they go to
- three things they do

three things they see / study

My writing

3 Write about an explorer you'd like to be.

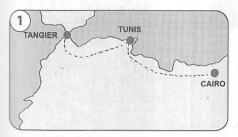
Paragraph 1: What kind of explorer would you like to be? What things would you do? Paragraph 2: Where would you like to go? Why?

Paragraph 3: What new discovery would you like to make?

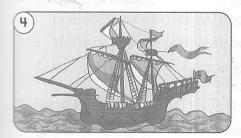
	A compass is an instrument		travel on holiday.
	A novelist is a person	State of the source of the sou	sank in the North Atlantic in 1912.
	A voyage is a long trip	who / that	writes books.
ł	Tourists are people	which / that	shows you north, south, easi and west.
	The <i>Titanic</i> was the ship	A Summer of the	is made by sea.

2 Complete the sentences.

5



You can follow Ibn Battata's journeys on a map .



The first _____ around the world took three years.



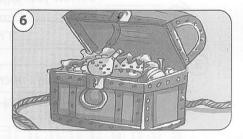
I looked back as the ship sailed out of the .

lies

25 meters under the sea.



She's a wonderful _ I love her music.



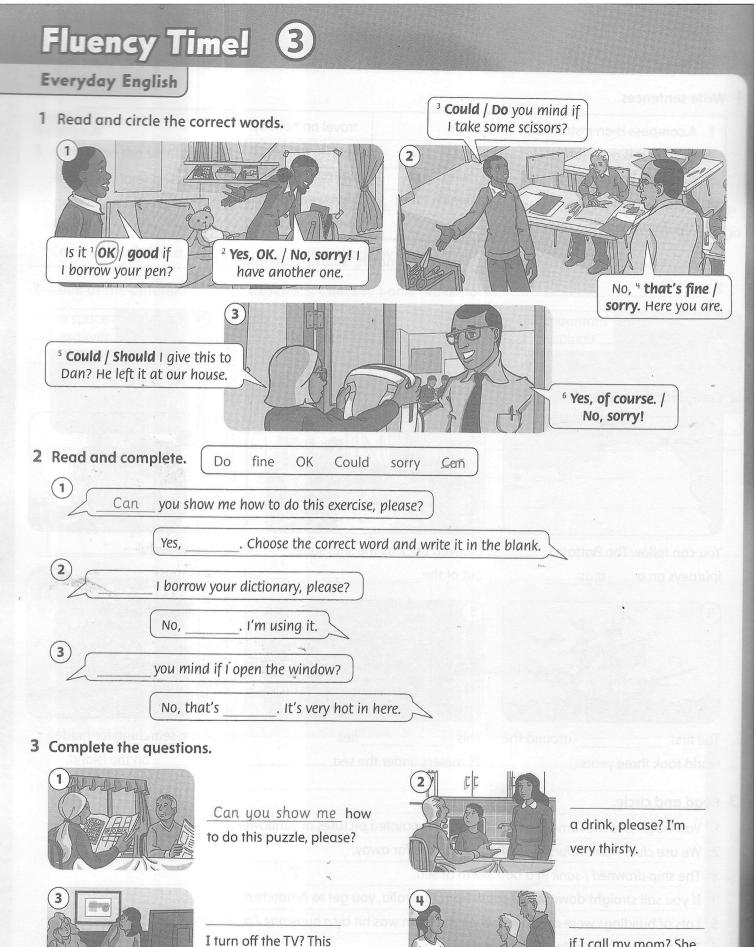
People are searching for hidden
_____ on the island.

3 Read and circle.

1 Van Gogh was the famous writer / artist) who painted pictures of sunflowers.

This

- 2 We use *clues / binoculars* to see things that are far away.
- 3 The ship drowned / sank in a bad storm at sea.
- ⁴ If you sail straight down *west / south* from Australia, you get to Antarctica.
- 5 Lots of buildings were destroyed when the town was hit by a hurricane / an iceberg.
- 6 The treasure / voyage lasted for five days.



if I call my mom? She doesn't know I'm here.

Fluency Time! 3 Requesting favors

show is boring.

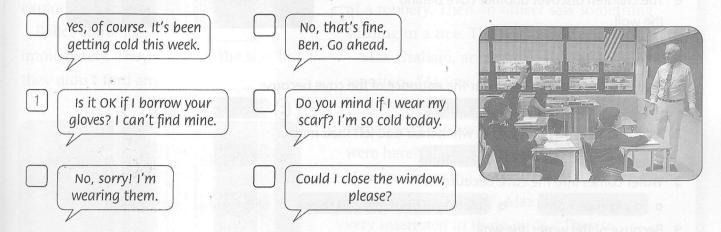
4 Ben's teacher is not happy about the request.

2 Megan is wearing a scarf, a hat, and some gloves.

1 Watch the video clip. Are these sentences *True* or *False*?

1 Ben wants to borrow Megan's gloves before going to the park.

- 5 Megan thinks that the homework is easy.
- 6 In the end, Megan talks too loudly.
- 2 Watch the video clip again and number the lines in the correct order.



3 Discuss in pairs. What questions would you ask in each situation?

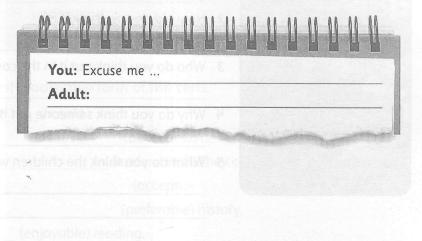
1 You're at home and want to ask your parents if you can have a snack.

	ave
some chips, Mon	1?"

- **2** You're at your friend's house and feel thirsty.
- 3 You are in class and want to use the bathroom.

4 Read the scenario and write a conversation. Act out your script in pairs.

Imagine that you are traveling on a train. You are sitting opposite an adult you don't know. You would like to put your bag on the seat next to you, eat some chips, and open the window because it's hot. Write your conversation.

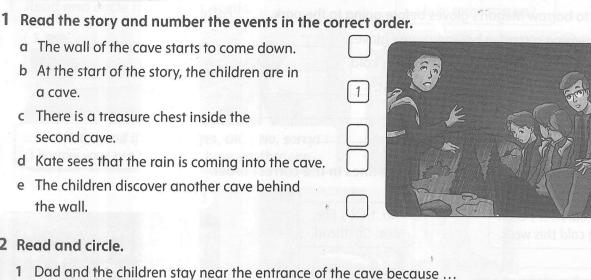


False

DVD Practice

It's a myste

Lesson One Story



(c) there's more light.

c in Mexico.

c looks very old.

fam un

You're at your friend's house and feel mirsty

c stands back.

2 Read and circle.

the wall.

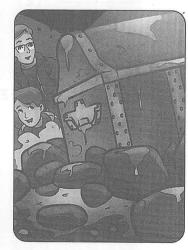
a cave.

second cave.

- 1 Dad and the children stay near the entrance of the cave because ...
- a they are wet. b it's safer.
- 2 Kate and Ed remember a time when their dad left their map ...
 - a in the car. b in a cave.
- 3 Water comes into the cave because ...
 - a it's raining hard, b there's an underground river. c the wind blows it inside.
- 4 Because of the water, the wall ...
 - a disappears.
- 5 When the wall comes down, the children find a chest which ...

b falls down.

- a looks beautiful. b looks dangerous.
- 3 Answer the questions. Use your own ideas.



- 1 What do you think is in the chest?
- **2** How old do you think it is?
- 3 Who do you think put it in the cave?
- **4** Why do you think someone put it there?
- 5 What do you think the children will do with it?

1 Complete the article.

mysterious fasc

fascinating

strange evidence

site investigation

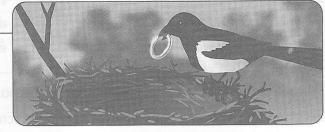
Police find treasure in tree!

Police have found some missing jewelry – in a tree! A bracelet, a necklace, and two rings disappeared on Monday from a <u>site</u>, which archeologists are exploring.

Police started an²

immediately. They searched the site, but they didn't find any ³





of a robbery. Then an officer saw something shining in a tree. The criminal was a bird! Max Graham, an archeologist, told reporters, "At first, we didn't understand it. It was so "______. How could someone come and take these things while we were here? It was really very 5_____! Now we know the answer!" Since the "robbery", Max has become

very interested in these birds. "They're ⁶!" he says.

More words

- 2 Add -able to the verbs to make adjectives.
 - 1 enjoy enjoyable
 - 3 prefer

- 2 break
- 4 understand



3 Complete the sentences. Use the verb or the adjective form of the verb.

1 Don't drop that lamp. It's breakable (break).

- 2 Tim doesn't think the story is true, but I believe (believable) it.
- 3 I know you're afraid of snakes. That's _____ (understand). They can be dangerous.
- 4 The teacher thought that my ideas were _____ (accept).
- 5 George's favorite subject is math, but I _____ (preferable) history.
- 6 Fiona and Dave really _____ (enjoyable) reading.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

- 1 Read and match.
 - 1 I was sad
 - 2 After we had eaten our ice cream,
 - 3 Jess called me
 - 4 When I got on the train,
 - 5 After they had washed the dishes,

a they watched a movie on TV.

- b after she had spoken to Chris.
- c because I had lost my favorite book.
- d I realized I had forgotten to buy a ticket.
- e we left the café.
- 2 Complete the text. Use the simple past or the past perfect. V Irregular verb list page 136 Yesterday wasn't a very good day. On my way to school, I suddenly realized I¹ had left (leave) my art project at home. I ran back to my house and put it in my bag. I was 10 minutes (arrive) at school: The class was awful! late, so the class had started when I² The teacher was angry with me because I³ (drop) paint on the floor.

С

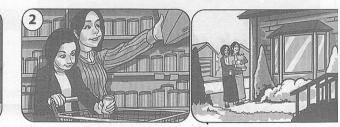
After we had finished school, we 4 (go) to my friend Sophie's house. As we walked in, I saw cards and presents everywhere. Suddenly, I remembered that it was Sophie's birthday – and I⁵ (forgot) to buy her a present!

3 Write sentences.





finish / her homework go / to the movies After Sara had finished her homework, she went to the movies.



go / grocery shopping After the girls

come / home



travel / for five hours After Tim



arrive / at the airport eat / lunch visit / their grandma



After Luis and Carla

Lesson Four Grammar 2

1 Complete the sentences. Use the past perfect. 🚺 Irregular verb list page 136

not do not catch not fly not eat not give

1 I suddenly remembered that I hadn't done my homework.

- 2 We were very hungry because we ______ anything since lunchtime.
- 3 Dan _____ on a plane before he went to India last year.
- 4 Julie had some free time because her teacher ______ her any homework.
- 5 Tim and Helen arrived late because they ______ the 5:30 train.
- 2 Write questions and answers. Use the past perfect.



On December 4th, 1872 Oliver Deveau and two other men went on board the *Mary Celeste*. When they went inside, they were surprised by what they found. It was very mysterious. What had happened before they got there?

- 1 the ship / hit / a rock? Had the ship hit a rock? No, it hadn't.
- 2 all the people / disappear?
- 3 they / leave / money and clothes on the ship?
- 4 the captain / write / in his book?
- 5 the weather / be / stormy?

Inve drawing wheel



3 Complete the sentences about you. Use had or hadn't.

I / speak / English I / write / words in English I / hear / people speak English Before I had my first English lesson, ...

Skills Time!

b) 150

Lesson Five

Reading

- 1 Look at the text. How many statues are on the island? Check (\checkmark) the correct answer.
 - a) 3,500

In this interview, Amy Green talks about Easter Island.

c) 800



Where is Easter Island?

Easter Island is in the South Pacific Ocean, 3,500 kilometers from Chile. People live on the island today, but it is difficult to live there as it is so far away from anywhere else. Easter Island is made from three volcanoes, but these don't <u>erupt</u> anymore. The last time the volcanoes erupted was over 100,000 years ago.

Why is the island famous?

The island is famous for its mysterious stone figures. These are known as "Maoi." These <u>statues</u> are between three and twelve meters tall and there is a <u>platform</u> underneath. Today, there are more than 800 statues on the island, but in the past there were more. Some have been destroyed and others are now under the soil.

Why were the statues made?

No one really knows as there is no written information about them. However, many historians think that they are figures of important people from the island. The statues were made over a period of 1,000 years. Historians think the oldest statues were made in about 1000 AD.

How were the statues made?

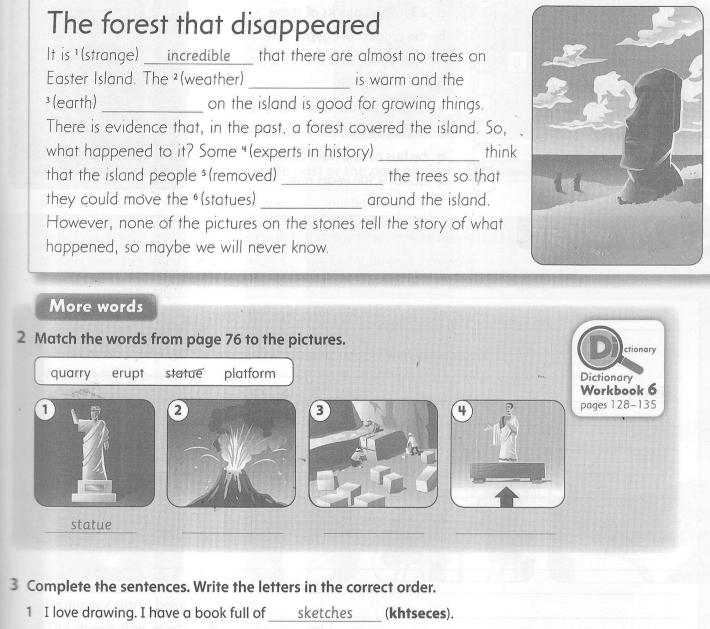
They were made in the <u>quarry</u> from soft volcanic stone. Then, historians think that people moved them on wooden rails. However, 150–180 people were needed to move each statue and some statues were moved more than 22 kilometers! One third of the statues were not moved from the quarry and are still there today.

Are there any other mysterious things on the island?

Yes, there are stones with ancient carvings, sketches, and writing on them. However, there isn't anyone who can read the writing and so we can only guess at the meaning.

2 Read again and circle.

- 1 Easter Island is in the South Pacific/ Atlantic Ocean.
- 2 Easter Island is made from *three / five* volcanoes.
- 3 The volcanoes last erupted 100,000 / 10,000 years ago.
- **4** The statues were made out of stone / glass.
- 5 More / Fewer than 150 people were needed to move each statue.
- 6 Historians can / can't read the writing on the stone carvings.



- 2 Smoke is coming from the volcano. I think it's going to _____ (pertu).
- 3 This chair is very hard. It's not very ______ (tfcmoorbela).
- 4 There's a _____ (atsute) of a famous historian in the park.
- 5 All these buildings are made from stone from a local _____ (uaqryr).
- 6 The president is standing on the _____ (ltfaprmo).

Lesson Six

Words in context

1 Replace the words in brackets with the words with a similar meaning.

soil climate figures incredible cleared away historians

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

- 1 Match the questions and answers. Great Pyramid of Khufu
 - 1 What is it?
 - 2 Where is it?
 - 3 How can you get there?
 - **4** When was it built?
 - 5 Who was it built for?
 - 6 How tall is it?
 - 7 What is it made from?
 - 8 How was it built?

- a 2.3 million blocks of stoneb the biggest of Egypt's pyramids
- c men pulled and lifted the stones
- d 139 meters tall

b

- e at Giza, on the west side of Cairo
- f Khufu, an Ancient Egyptian King
- g by bus or taxi from Cairo
- h about 4,500 years ago



My writing

2 Write a tourist information brochure for the Great Pyramid or another important place near you.

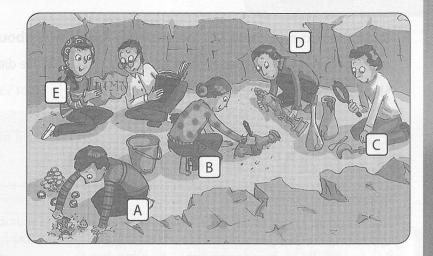
sind is fell and a	
	¢
History	
- • •	
Materials	
*	giete the sentences. Write the letters in the correct order.
tá scolu doujenci.	ove drawing 1 have a book tidi of
Coster Island is in	pole is coming from the volcond 1 that it's going to strain solution
Visiting	wey too 211 bind view in the set of the set
The volcances last	
Getting there	t these buildings are made from unner from a local
More / Fewer than i	were no state to make not the substantial the back of any strange
Misibilians.com/ can	e writing on the store carvings.

Review Unit 8

Lesson Eight

1 Read and circle.

- 1 The archeologists are working on the (*site*)/ *evidence* of a fourth century village.
- 2 A has found some ancient / usable coins.
- 3 B is clearing away the investigation / soil.
- 4 C is looking at some artifacts / sketches.
- 5 D has found a stone platform / figure.
- 6 E is talking to a statue / historian.



2 Complete the sentences. Use the simple past or the past perfect. 🚺 Irregular verb list page 136

discover leave read tell not erupt not finish

- 1 Ben <u>had read</u> about the pyramids many times before he visited Egypt.
- 2 When Oliver Deveau went to the Mary Celeste, he found that everyone
- 3 I hadn't heard about the Nazca lines before you _____ me about them.
- 4 The archeologists were disappointed when the site closed, because they ______ their work.
- 5 When smoke started pouring from the volcano, people were amazed. It _ for over 1,000 years.
- 6 No one had known about the incredible cave paintings until four children _ them in 1940.
- ³ Write sentences. Use the simple past and the past perfect.











- 1 the movie / start / before we arrive
 - The movie had started before we arrived.
- 2 when Jack / get / to the store / it / close
- 3 I / realize / I / not turn off / my cell phone
- 4 you / see / a monkey / before you / go / to the zoo?

History Time!

Topic: Archeology

- 1 Read the text and check (\checkmark) the sentence that is true about King Tutankhamun.
 - a) He became a king when he was 19.
 - c) Archeologists found his remains 19 years ago.

Today in History

November 26th 1922

Tutankhamun governed ancient Egypt for about ten years from 1336 The striped mask, over the face of B.C. to 1327 B.C. - he was only nine the King, has a vears old when he became King. However, he only really became famous because of his tomb in the Valley of the Kings, in Egypt.

An English archeologist, Howard Carter, spent a long time on a dig, trying to find the tomb of the ancient King. Finally after five years, on November 26th 1922, he found it.

The tomb had several different rooms. In the biggest room, they found his coffin. It contained the remains of the nineteen-year-old

King, in the form of a mummy.

b) He died when he was 19.

bird and a snake at the top. The mask is now in Cairo Museum. with many other artifacts from the tomb - ceramics, jewelry, and food

and drink. You can also see four stone containers, which contain the lungs, heart, and other parts of the King's body! The Egyptians wanted to protect the King's body this way.

Fortunately there were people in England who could read the hieroglyphics on the objects. There wasn't a lot of technology at this



time, so this writing told us a lot about the life of ancient Egyptians. Then, in the 1960s, people started using technology to study the mummies. At first, scans of the mummies weren't verv clear, but new CT scanners mean that we can find out even more about the health, diet, and lives of the ancient Egyptians.



2 Read again and circle the correct answer.

1 Tutenkhamun became King when he was ... born a a boy an adult h 2 His tomb is in ... a The Valley of the Kings England a museum in Cairo 3 In 1922, Howard Carter ... started looking for the tomb found the tomb b took the collection to the museum in Cairo 4 The mask of the dead King is in ... a the coffin a museum a container 5 The Egyptians put the King's body parts in containers for ... a transportation to the museum b cleaning protection 6 People used ... in the 1920s, to find out about the mummies. a CT scanners b hieroglyphics с technology

Words Practice

- 1 Listen and circle. 🛞 81
 - 1 Joe went on a dig with his school / family.
 - **3** Joe found the remains of a ceramic vase / some ceramic jewelry.
 - 5 Sarah watched a TV show about ancient history in *France / Egypt*.
- 2 The dig was at a pyramid / Roman ruin.
- He learned a lot about *paintings / how people* were governed in those days.

6 The show was about prehistoric *ceramics / paintings*.

2 Complete the text.

dig remains features governed technology prehistoric ceramics

Archeologists have used many different ways to find out about <u>prehistoric</u> times. They have studied different <u>such as ruins or cave paintings</u>, and often found broken objects made of stone or <u>such</u>. During the last twenty years special machines have allowed archeologists to work out the date of these objects.

Today, archeologists have access to even better ⁴______. In 2012, at a ⁵______ in the city of Leicester in the U.K., archeologists made an amazing discovery. They found the human ⁶_______ of King Richard III, who ⁷______ England for two years, from 1483 until 1485. They weren't in a special tomb – but under a parking lot! Scientists are using the latest scanners to build a 3D model of the dead king. In the future new technology will continue to improve our understanding of the past.

3

More words

tomb

1

3 Match the underlined words from page 80 to the pictures. coffin

container striped





temb

Richard III

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions below. Write notes. Then share your ideas.

- Imagine you are planning a dig.
- Where would you do the dig?
- What interesting features might you find?
- What else do you think you would find ceramics, tombs, or other remains?

Where? Roman ruins in the town center

What features? A fountain in the town square

Survival!

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle the incorrect words. Write the correct words.

d

- 1 The children open the door) that they have found in the cave.
- 2 There are lots of maps inside.
- **3** Tom's water bottle is empty.
- 4 They hear Kate's whistle.
- 5 The children take the treasure to the zoo.

2 Read and match.

- 1 The children are amazed
- 2 Dad gives Kate some water
- **3** The children leave the cave
- 4 Fin uses a whistle
- 5 Tom says, "We're famous!"
- 3 Complete the newspaper article.

museum lost v

wall searching

taken discovered chest

Children find ancient treasure!

A group of children <u>discovered</u> an amazing treasure yesterday. They were <u>a</u> for flags, which were hidden in the countryside, but they got



3 _______. When it started raining, they found shelter in a cave., Heavy rain damaged the back
4 ________ of the cave and, behind it, the children found an old wooden
5 _______. It was full of gold coins. The children are now safe with their families and the coins were 6 ______ to the history 7 ______. Experts from the museum are studying

Experts from the museum are studying the coins now. A historian told us, "We believe they are coins from the 15th century. This is one of the most exciting collections we have ever seen."



- a ·because the rain stops.
- **b** because their photo is in the newspaper.

chest

- c because she doesn't have any.
- d because there are coins in the chest.
- e because he wants to find the children.

Lesson Two Words

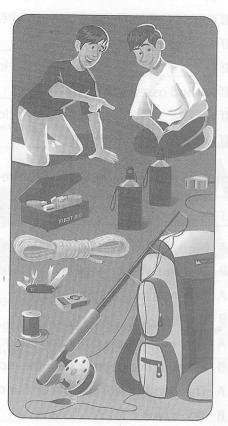
1 Complete the conversation.

first aid kit fishing line matches needle and thread water bottle whistle

- Ned Let's start packing for our camping trip. I think we should both take a' water bottle . We'll get thirsty when we're walking.
- Yes. And we'll need to make a fire, so let's take some Greg 2
- Ned What about a ³ ? We might want to catch some fish.
- Good idea! I'm going to take a 4 Greg , too. Ned Why?

It might be useful. If there's a hole in the tent, I can repair it. Greg Ned OK. I'll pack a 5 . If we hurt ourselves, we might need a bandage.

Greg It's a good idea to take a 6 too. If we get lost, we can blow it and someone will hear us.



More words

2 Complete the sentences.

whether / weather	 We'll go for a picnic toma I don't know whether 			Dictionary Workbook 6
brake / break	3 Use the to 4 Don't kick the ball here! Y	o stop your bike. 'ou might	the window.	pages 128–135
sum / some	5 Would you like6 I can't do this	cheese? It's too difficult.		
buy / by	7 I get to work8 We need to	train. some apples.		

3 Read and circle.

- 1 I'm going to meat / meet) my friends at the movie theater.
- 2 It's nice to sea / see you again. I haven't seen / scene you for a long time.
- 3 That's a nice picture of a flour / flower. Where did you buy / by it?
- 4 I like cold *weather / whether*, because then I can go skiing.
- 5 I need some / sum new shoes. Can we look in this store here / hear?
- 6 You have to break / brake slowly to stop safely.

83

rtionan

	plete the sentences. Use had,	late, we would have caught the b		TIL
		e have gotten we		
		so late, I would have gotten up ea		22
		have driven us to schoo		
		clothes, we wouldn't have gotter		2
		have gone to Amy's part		
		fire, so ler's take some	dia make a	
Com	plete the conversations. Use t	the third conditional. V Irregul		
(pl	lay hetp send leave n		What about a	
1 Δ	My homework was very difficu		cotch some fish.	
	I would have helped			
	The train has already left!			
		home earlier, we wouldn't l	nave missed it.	24
	Why weren't you at the movies		to tind the children way in a sing	
		movie. If I	it, I would have come.	
	The weather was terrible on Su	un alors d		
		, tennis if it hadn't rai	ned all day.	
	When did you get my letter?			
	Yesterday. It would have been	quicker if you	an email.	
	I don't think I passed my scien		8n	
and the second		so d	lifficult.	
		o and heat and heat one	wood only and a second	
Write	e sentences. Use the third con	ditional.		
Car	l and James didn't know	1 if / they / take / a map, / they /	' not get / lost	
	ere they were	If they had taken a map t	hey wouldn't have gotten lost.	

×.

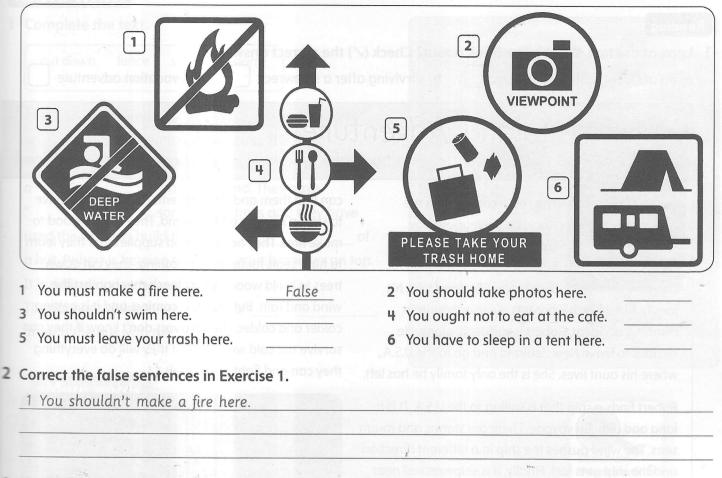


3 if / they / cross / the bridge, / they / find / the right path

4 they / not lose / their water bottle / if / they / be / more careful

5 if / they / wear / good walking boots, / their feet / not get / sore

1 Look and write True or False.



3 Read and circle.

- 1 You have to / shouldn't) cross the road without looking first.
- 2 You ought not to / don't have to wear sunglasses on a sunny day, but it's a good idea.
- 3 You must / don't have to bring your own towel. Towels aren't available at the swimming pool.
- 4 You *must / should* do your homework in the afternoon after school, but you can also do it later.
- 5 You ought to / shouldn't eat so much candy. It's bad for you.
- 6 You shouldn't / ought to turn off lights when you leave a room. It saves energy.
- 7 Students at my school have to / shouldn't wear a school uniform.

Answer the questions about you.

- 1 Do you have to wear a uniform to school?
- 2 If you have a problem with homework, what should you do?
- 3 Write one thing you must bring to school every day.
- 4 Write one thing that students shouldn't do in class.

Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Look at the text. What is the book about? Check (\checkmark) the correct answer.

Island Adventure

a) an accident in the mountains

b) surviving after a shipwreck

Island Adventure is a book about a group of survivors on a desert island

c) a vacation adventure



The main character in the story is a 14-year-old boy called Robert Wilson. At the beginning of the story, he lives in New Zealand with his

family. But when his parents die in a mountain climbing accident, Robert is suddenly <u>alone</u>. He decides to leave New Zealand and go to the U.S.A., where his aunt lives. She is the only family he has left.

Robert finds a ship that is sailing to the U.S.A. It is a long and difficult voyage. There are storms and rough seas. The wind pushes the ship in a different direction and the ship gets lost. Finally, it is shipwrecked near an island in the middle of the ocean. When the ship sinks, Robert is one of only six survivors who manage to swim to the island.

The year is 1870. So, there aren't any airplanes flying over or boats passing by, and there is no one who

can find them and rescue them. The six people have to start a new life on the island. They collect wood to make fires. They have no food supplies, but they learn to <u>hunt seals</u> for food and clothing. They cut down trees to build wooden <u>huts</u> for shelter against the wind and rain. But winter is coming, and it is getting colder and colder. The survivors don't know if they can survive the cold weather. But they will do everything they can and fight to survive!



island

If you like exciting stories, you'll love this book!

2 Read and circle the incorrect words. Write the correct words.

- 1 The story is about people who survive on an adventure).
- 2 Robert goes on the ship to live with his parents in the U.S.A.
- **3** The weather is dangerous for sailing because there are floods.
- **4** Robert survives with six other people.
- 5 They learn to hunt dolphins for food and clothing.
- 6 They find wooden huts on the island.

Words in context

Lesson Six

1 Complete the text.

cut down	fence	shelter	storm
	survivors	walls	

In this picture from Island Adventure, the '<u>storm</u> has gone, but the weather is very cold. The six ²______from the shipwreck are building a ³______on the island. They have ⁴______some of the trees and they have, used the wood to build the four ⁵______of a hut. Robert is helping the men to put branches on top. It is difficult to keep the rain out. The younger children are making a ⁶_____ around the hut with tall sticks.



More words

hunt but dans

2 Match the words from page 86 to the definitions.

	lur dione sedi
1se	al noun a sea animal that lives around the shore
2	verb to look for and kill an animal, usually for food
3	adj without any other people
4	noun a small, simple house

Dictionary Workbook 6 pages 128-135

3 Complete the story.

cut down storm hunt survivors seals hut

Survivors of the storm!

Kate and her dad went for a walk in the forest. Suddenly, a ²______ came and it started to rain. "We need to build a ³_____!" said Kate. So, they put some sticks in the ground and ⁴______ some branches for the roof. It was a nice little shelter! "We're like explorers in the South Pole!" said Kate. "But explorers have to ⁵______ for food! They eat ⁶_____!" said Dad. "But, luckily, I brought some food!" He gave Kate some chocolate.

Skills Time!

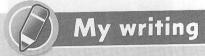
Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Your friend is going to live in the forest alone for a month. She / He can only take eight items. Which are the eight most important items? Check (✓) them.



	. (.)	inerrit.	own/fiaenture []	
a flashlight		a first aid kit	a camera	
rope		a pen and paper	a phone	
a novel	\Box	needle and thread	a whistle	\bigcirc
a tent	\Box	a water bottle	a pocket knife	\Box
matches ,		a sleeping bag	a fishing line	\Box



2 Write an advice text. Write about the eight items you chose in Exercise 1. Give reasons for your choices. Use so that, in order to, and because.

Eating	only to may be has left. If they can and fight to survivel.
	1
Shelter	Bas
Keeping warm	there is no one who
	upters file study
Drinking	words. Write the correct words Imot and the story i
The story is maying an	e and her dad went force Walkin the forest. Suddenity by no no survey ad
Robert does pento	ted to roin. "We need to build a * Control A-CU art in Strict Rate Solithevil
The weather de de	to ground and *
	he like explorers in the South Pole" said Kare.
	explorers have to 2
	Luckily, I brought some load? He gave Kate some chocolate.

Review Unit 9 Lesson Eight 1 Complete the sentences. Use the third conditional. V Irregular verb list page 136 1 If I had listened (listen) in class, I would have understood (understand) the homework.

2 Complete the sentences.

-	f colores o	Anna Azard	Sim Care dat	The second second			
5	have to	don't have to	should must	mustn't	ought to	shouldn't	ought not to
1	You	must	_stop at a red lig	ght when yo	ou're driving	Sherelene	in makes ^a nge
2	If you can	n't see the board	l, you		sit closer	to the front	of the classroom.
3	We		go for a walk	today if you	u're tired. We	e can go ton	norrow.
4	It's our Er	nglish exam tom	orrow. We		be lo	ate!	
5	You know	v, you	si	t in the sun	without a ha	at. It's not he	ealthy.
6	We						e we have a P.E. class

- 7 We _____ bring a camera. We might lose it.
- 8 You ______ go to the doctor if you're not feeling well.

3 Complete the text.

whistle survivor supplies pocket knife matches shelter



Castaway

Tonight at 7:00 p.m. on TV

Tonight, Bobby Bro	ave goes to
an island in the Pac	ific Ocean. He doesn't have
any ¹ supplies	with him, so he will have
to hunt for his food	. This won't be easy! He has a
22	_, but it's small and it isn't very
sharp. Without ³	, how will he
light a fire for cook	ing? Will he use a cave as a
down the name of ⁴	or will he build a hut? Will
Bobby be a ⁵	or will he blow
his ⁶	and ask the movie-makers
to rescue him? Wat	ch tonight and find out!

Around the world!

Lesson One Story

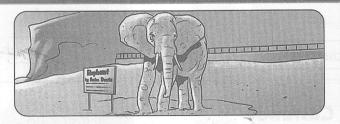
- 1 Read the story and number the events in the correct order.
 - a Next, the children look at a horse.
 - b Fin tells the children to meet again at six o'clock.
 - c They think that it might be a shark.
 - d The children look at an elephant first.
 - e The DSD Club goes to see the sand sculpture competition. [1
 - f The children see something in the water.

2 Write Libby, Ed, Kate, Tom, or Fin.

- 1 Fin makes rules and arrangements.
- 2 is amazed by the sculptures.
- **4** sees something in the water.
- **5** wants to go closer to look at the animal in the water.

3 Read the advertisement and answer the questions.

International sand sculpture competition



Come and see sand sculptures by artists from all over the world! This year, we have 50 incredible sculptures in different shapes and sizes. You can see a wonderful castle, an elephant, a horse, and many other things!

After you have looked at all the sculptures, you can talk to the artists and you can even have a sand sculpture lesson on the beach. You can also help to choose the winner of the competition. Before you leave, please remember to write down the name of your favorite sculpture and put it in the box in the visitor center.

- 1 Where do the artists come from?
 - All over the world.
- 2 How many sculptures are in the competition?
- 3 Who can you talk to after you have looked at the sculptures?
- **4** Where can you have a sand sculpture lesson?
- 5 What should you write down before you leave?



Lesson Two Words

1 Read and circle.

Canada has two ¹*official languages* / *dialects* – English and French. Many Canadians can speak both of these languages. They are ²*bilingual / multilingual*. For about 60% of people, English is their ³*native speaker / mother tongue*. Most Canadians whose ⁴*native speaker / mother tongue* is French live in the province of Quebec.

People from different parts of Canada sound a bit different from each other because they speak with different ⁵*dialects / accents*. There are different forms of language in different places, too. These are called ⁶*accents / dialects*.

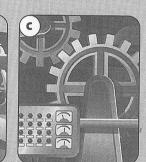
Of course, some people who live in Canada come from different countries. These people are often ⁷ *bilingual / multilingual* because they speak English, French, and their own language. But it often takes a long time before they are ⁸ *fluent / bilingual* in all these languages.

More words

2 Match the pictures to the definitions.











- 1 machinery noun machines in general or lots of machines together
- 2 forgery noun a copy of money or a famous painting that someone pretends is real
- 3 robbery noun when someone steals something from a person or place

4 recovery noun the time when you get better after being ill

3 Complete the sentences. Use -ery to make the words into nouns.

machine rob discover recover forge brave

- 1 The explorers found an ancient temple in the forest. It was an amazing <u>discovery</u>
- 2 This isn't a real Roman coin! It's a

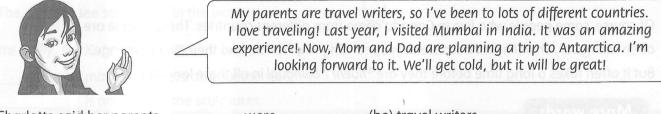
3 My cousin was very ill, but he made a quick

- 4 My sister rescued me when I was in danger. I'll never forget her
- 5 They use modern _____ in this factory.
- 6 There was a ______ at the museum. Someone took six paintings.

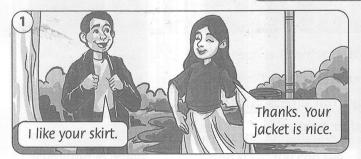
Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

- 1 Adam said he wants / wanted to visit Rome.
- 2 Emily said the food is / was delicious.
- 3 Paul told us he had / had had lunch at Jamie's house yesterday.
- 4 Daisy said she went / had been to Japan.
- 5 We said that we *learned / were learning* French.
- 2 Read and complete the sentences.



- 1 Charlotte said her parents ______ were _____ (be) travel writers.
- 2 She said she _____ (love) traveling.
- 3 She said she _____(visit) Mumbai last year.
- 4 She said her mom and dad _____
- 5 She said she _____ (look) forward to it.
- 6 She said they _____ (get) cold!
- 3 Look and complete the sentences. V Irregular verb list page 136



1 Martin told Holly he <u>liked her skirt</u> Holly said Martin's jacket



(plan) a trip to Antarctica.

2 Mom said she _ Billy said he



3 Dad said he



4 Mia told Megan she

Lesson Four Grammar 2

1 Complete the table.

subject pronoun	reflexive pronoun
I	1 myself
you (singular)	2
he	3
she	4
it	5
we	6
you (plural)	7
they	8

2 Read and circle.

- 1 I was thirsty, so I poured myself)/ yourself a glass of orange juice.
- 2 Leo and I hurt *themselves / ourselves* when we fell out of the tree.
- 3 Maisie and Arthur bought *yourselves / themselves* some magazines.
- 4 My little brother can dress himself / yourself now.
- 5 The washing machine has turned himself / itself off again!

3 Complete the sentences.



1 Look at <u>yourself</u> in the mirror. Oh! I've covered with flour!



Papua New Guinea has a population

2 He's teaching _____ Russian.
 She's teaching _____ Japanese.



3 We enjoyed

The children enjoyed

- at the picnic.
 - , too.



 4 Look! It's found ______ some food.

 Children, are you enjoying _____?

Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Look at the text. Write the questions in the correct place.

- a) What are the official languages?
- c) How many languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea?
- e) Where did the languages come from?

The country of languages!

¹ How many languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea?

Papua New Guinea has a population of just six million people, but it has more languages than any other country in the world. More than 800 languages are spoken there. That's over 13% of all the languages in the world!

2

The three official languages are Hiri Motu, Tok Pisin, and English. For most people, these are not their mother tongue, but they can be used to <u>communicate</u> with each other when they talk to someone from a different group.

English is important as an international language. About 50,000 people speak English as their first language. English is used in schools and businesses. However, many people speak lots of languages.

The first <u>inhabitants</u> of Papua New Guinea were <u>tribes</u> that arrived from different parts of Asia more than 50,000 years ago. They brought lots of languages with them. Over time, the languages they spoke developed into the ones that are spoken in Papua New Guinea today.

All these languages are still alive because many people live in very <u>isolated</u> places. Tribes don't mix with other tribes, but keep their own culture, traditions, and languages separate. Today, only 18% of people live in cities and there still aren't many roads connecting the villages. So, people stay in their own groups and speak their traditional languages. That's why Papua New Guinea's languages have survived.

2 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Six million people live in Papua New Guinea.
- 2 There are more than 800 official languages.
- 3 Most people have the same mother tongue.
- 4 In schools and businesses, people use English.
- 5 The first people came to Papua New Guinea 5,000 years ago.
- 6 Most people in Papua New Guinea live in cities.
 - Unit 10 Reading: a question and answer text

True

b) How have so many languages survived?d) Why do people speak English there?

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

century predict disappear international continent population official altogether

- 1 People from all around the world speak English. It's an <u>international</u> language.
- 2 Asia is the world's biggest
- 3 Languages ______ when people stop speaking them.
- 4 China is the country with the biggest _____. It has over 1.3 billion people.
- 5 _____, about 7,000 languages are spoken in the world.
- 6 Will English still be an international language by the end of this _____?
- 7 In the past, hundreds of languages were spoken in France, but now French is the language.
- 8 I ______ that Papua New Guinea will still have hundreds of languages in 2050.

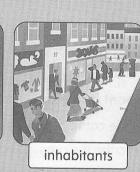
More words

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 94.











1 The people are part of a <u>tribe</u> that lives in the Amazon rainforest.

2 The ______ of London come from many different countries.

- 3 People who can't hear use sign language to
- 4 Their house is in a very place.

3 Complete the text with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

The Huli people are a very large 1 tribe in Papua New Guinea. There are 65,000 people in this group and the 2 is growing. They have lived for hundreds of years in 3 villages in the mountains, where the 4 of the villages didn't often meet other people.

But life is changing for the Huli. Many young people are moving away from the villages to the towns. They are learning other languages because they want to be able to ⁵ _____ with the outside world. Lesson Seven

Skills Time!

Writing

1 Look at the table and write notes for an advertisement for an adventure camp.

	Where is the camp?	า โคยอิสายทางสมัยเออลไปเทยางอสสายอองแปลโ	
and the state	When and how long?	Asia is the world's biggest	-
MAMAAAAA STATIST	Who for?	3 Languages	
	Activities:	 China is the country with the biggest Sobout 7,000 languages are 	
	by thereod et this so taken are general 600 on Frend	 Will English still be enviolengtioned innouege In the locat, Bightness etilationages welcope 	
	Why come?	language. 8 1. that Papua New Guinea w	

¢,

2 Think about language. Write a list of positive adjectives to describe your camp.



- 3 Write an advertisement for an adventure camp.
 - 1 Write the name of the camp at the top.
 - 2 Say where it is. Describe the area, using your positive adjectives.
 - 3 Say who the camp is for, and what you can do there. Use your positive adjectives.

٩.

4 Say what activities you can do at the camp.

Review Unit 10

1 Complete the interview.

disappear	population	bilingual	fluent	centuries	
Tom Goldin	g is a professo	r who studie	es the tril	pes of the ra	inforest.
Journalist	How do you to				
Гот	Well, I'm ¹ this country.	fluent			languages o
ournalist	Tell me about	the tribe the	at you're s	tudying at t	he moment.
om	There are abo	ut 4,000 pec	ple in thi	s tribe. That'	s 0.5 % of
	the country's ²			The tribe arr	
	nine ³		ago.	don't have a	
urnalist	What languag	je do they sp	oeak?		
m	Most young pe	eople have s	tudied at	school and	they are
-	4	They	speak th	eir own lang	guage
	and also Span	ish. Some p	eople are	worried tha	t the
	traditional lan	guage will ⁵		n ond	but I don't
	think that will	happen.			

2 Complete the sentences. Use the information from Exercise 1. V Irregular verb list page 136

- 1 Tom Golding said he was fluent in the main languages of the country.
- 2 He said the tribe ______over nine centuries ago.
- 3 He said most young people ______at school.
- 4 He said they ______ their own language and Spanish.
- 5 He said some people were worried that the traditional language _
- 3 Complete the sentences. Use reflexive pronouns.





Sue Let's get¹ ourselves Tim I've made² Sue Don't cut³

something to eat. a sandwich. with the knife.





Lesson Eight

Jill My dad has bought 4 a bike. Liz And your mom has bought⁵ some new sneakers. Liz They're enjoying 6

(4 Fluency Time!

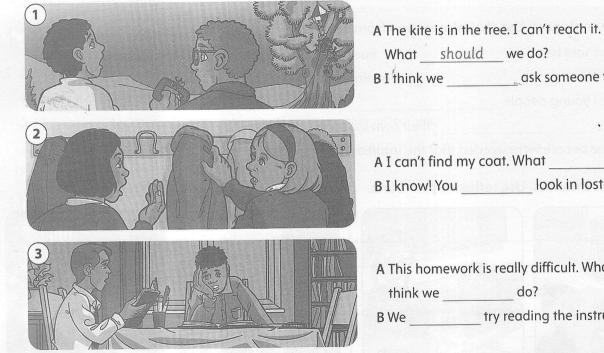
Everyday English

1 Read and choose the correct phrases.

	a) We could try b) I think we should c) What do you think v	
d) W4	at should we do e) That won't work f) That's a good idea	g) I'm not so sure
Harry	Oh, no! We've missed the bus. 1?	
Lily	² wait for the next one.	
Harry	³ The next bus is at 8:58. School starts at 9 o'clock.	A Trans of A
Lily	OK. There isn't time. So, what can we do?	
Harry	I know! ⁴ calling Dad. He's still at home.	
.ily	⁵ My phone is broken and you don't [*] have a phone.	- A A
Harry	Well, 6?	
.ily	I think we should run.	
Harry	erspeak their own language	ALF
_ily	OK. Come on!	

What can we do?

2 Complete the sentences. Use should or could.



3 Look and write the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 can/do?/What/we
- 2 won't / That / work.
- 3 could / We / Mom. / calling / try
- 4 we / home. / should / go / think / I
- 5 think / do? / What / should / do / we / you

98



What should we do? B I think we _____ask someone for help.

Nº 4

A I can't find my coat	. What	I do?
B I know! You	look in l	ost property.

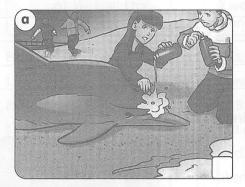
A This homework is really difficult. What do you			
think we	do?		
B We	try reading the instructions again		

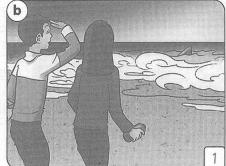
1 Watch the video clip. Answer the questions.		DVD Practice
1 What are Emily and David wearing? <u>They are</u>	wearing jackets and pants.	
2 Where do you think they are going?		
3 What's wrong with the phone in the video?		·
4 Why do they start to run?		
5 Why do they stop running?		
2 Rearrange the words in the correct order. Com	plete the stage directions	
$\widehat{\Box} = \text{place} \implies = \text{action} \widehat{\odot} = \text{feeling} \cancel{3} = \text{ext}$		
Setting: ①		
[-> Emily and David are walking		
David [©] are / we / Where?		
I don't recognize this place.		
Emily I think we're lost. do / What / we / should?	A NO	
David I know! calling / try / could / We / Mom ar		
Dad.		
Dad]		
Emily That won't work. There's no phone signal.		
David I don't have a signal either. do / What / we		
Emily I think we should run! There's someone hid	ing behind that tree!	
[Emily ©]		
	_]	Abast 6
3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.		
1 What would you do if you were lost?		
2 Would you run if you were lost and you heard a		That's a
3 What would you do if you were lost in another c	1	ood idea!
		x
4 Read the scenario and write a short conversation	n with a friend. Act out your script in	n pairs.
	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
Imagine that you and a friend		
are lost in a strange city. You have	You: I don't recognize anything in this c	
enough money for a train ticket, but	four friend: What should we do?	
you don't have a map or a phone.		
Write your conversation. Say what		
the problems are and suggest		
solutions.		Y What are Li

Space travel!

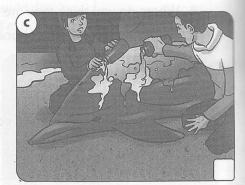
Lesson One Story

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

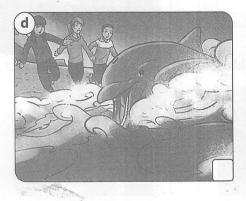


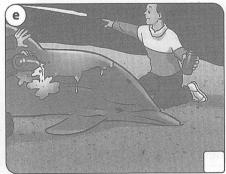


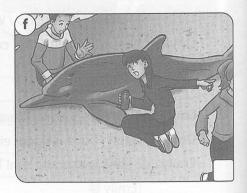
The children aren't sure what is in the water.



What are Emily and David wearing?







2 Read and match. Then write the sentences under the pictures.

b

- 1 The children
- 2 Libby and Tom pour
- 3 It's late now, and Libby
- 4 The children discover that
- 5 In the sky, Tom sees
- 6 Libby decides how
- **3** Answer the questions.
 - 1 Can dolphins live on land? No, they can't.
 - 2 How does Libby know what to do?
 - 3 Do Libby and Tom need help to move the dolphin?
 - 4 What are Libby and Tom doing to help the dolphin to survive?

- c t
 - a is very worried.
 - b aren't sure what is in the water.
 - c the animal is a dolphin.
 - d a shooting star.
 - e water on the dolphin.
 - f to help the dolphin.

Lesson Two Words

1 Complete the text.

3 Tipp" he intel" sold les. r	escope space shuttle
I love looking up at the stars. Some	自然的 化力力的 成本对称认及其 的 机械 化合合物
constellations I know, for ex	cample, the group of stars
called the Bear. Sometimes, I'm luc	cky and I see a
² as it moves q	uickly across the sky.
Now, I'm looking forward to seeing	a a ³
called Lulin. It was discovered a fer	w years ago, and it's
called Lulin. It was discovered a fer coming close to the Farth this wee	a conversion and and and reactions
coming close to the Earth this wee	k. I have a really good
coming close to the Earth this wee ⁴ and I'm going	a conversion and and and reactions
coming close to the Earth this wee ⁴ and I'm going	k. I have a really good
coming close to the Earth this wee ⁴ and I'm going every night.	k. I have a really good
coming close to the Earth this wee ⁴ and I'm going every night. One day, I'd like to be an ⁵	k. I have a really good g to watch the sky closely
coming close to the Earth this wee ⁴ and I'm going every night. One day, I'd like to be an ⁵ travel into space in a ⁶	k. I have a really good g to watch the sky closely I'd love to



ctionary

Dictionary Workbook 6 pages 128–135

More words

2 Match the words to the definitions.

	come off come across	come on come up	
1	v	erb when something electrical starts to work	
2	V	verb to break away from something	
3	V	verb to happen suddenly, changing your plans	
4	V	erb to find something for the first time, by accident	

3 Choose the correct words to complete the phrasal verbs.

across back up off on over

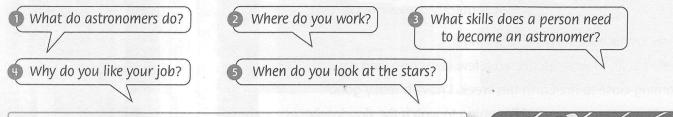
- 1 The lights in my street come ______ on ____ at six o'clock every evening.
- 2 Call me when you come ______ from vacation.
- 3 I've never come ______ this word before. I don't know what it means.
- 4 On weekends, my friends often come ______ and we listen to music together.
- 5 I dropped my phone and the back came _____. I hope it can be repaired.
- 6 Sorry, I can't meet you this afternoon. Something has come ____

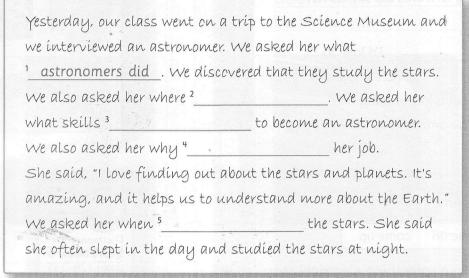
Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

- 1 "What's your address, Alex?" I asked Alex what *(his)* / *he* address was.
- 2 "Anna, why are you unhappy?" I asked Anna why she / her was unhappy.
- 3 "Mom, where are your binoculars?" I asked Mom where her / she binoculars were.
- 4 "Who are you writing to, John?" I asked John who he / his was writing to.

2 Complete the report.







3 Complete the reported questions.

- "What is your favorite planet?"
 We asked her what her favorite planet was
- 2 "When do you start work?" We asked her
- 3 "What do you like best about your job?" We asked her
- 4 "What are you studying at the moment?" We asked her
- 5 "Who else works with you?" We asked her _____

1 Read and circle.

- 1 "Come in!" the dentist said. The dentist told me (to come in) / come in.
- 2 "Please can you help with the cooking," Mom said. Mom asked / told me to help with the cooking.
- 3 "Don't be late!" said Jean's dad. Jean's dad told her to not / not to be late.
- 4 "Can you switch on the light, please," Anne said. Anne asked me / to me to turn on the light.

2 Complete the sentences in reported speech.

- 1 Mr. Lewis "Frank, can you close the door, please." Mr. Lewis asked Frank to close the door.
- 2 Kate "Please can you send me the information, Jen."
 Kate ______ her the information.
- 3 Teacher "Ron, can you clean the board, please." The teacher ________ the board.
- 4 Dad "Please don't leave your bag in the kitchen, Helen."Dad her bag in the kitchen.

3 Complete the sentences in reported speech.



Lee's mom_told him to wash his hands .



Susan's mom



The teacher



Rick's dad

Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Look at the poem. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

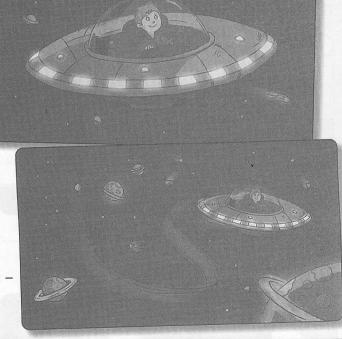
a) Dreaming of space b) My future job c) The planets

Jack watched the constellations In his dad's <u>observatory</u>, And <u>imagine</u>d all the wonders In space that he would see. The Milky Way and Saturn's rings – One day he'd visit all these things!

Jack dreamed some amazing dreams As he lay all cozy in bed. The moon glowed through the window, Its <u>beams</u> shone round his head. A blazing comet traveled by And stars like diamonds filled the sky.

At school, all Jack's teachers Would shake their heads and say: "That boy lives in a dream world, Imagining the day When he'll <u>launch</u> his spaceship into the blue – That's when his dreams will all come true!"





2 Read again and circle.

- 1 Jack wanted to be ...
- 2 When Jack was in bed, he felt ...
- 3 Stars like ... filled the sky.
- 4 Jack's ... would shake their heads.
- a an artist.
- a comfortable.
- a pearls
- a parents
- a parenis
- (b) an astronaut.
- b) an abiron
- b lonely.
- b jewels
- b friends
- c a scientist.
- c worried.
- c diamonds
- c teachers

Words in context

1 Complete the texts. bumpy spins diamonds glow head off surface cozy

At school, we watched a movie about the first time people walked on the moon. We watched the spaceship <u>head off</u> into space. When the astronauts landed, we saw that the <u>astronauts</u> of the moon is really <u>and the spaces</u>, with lots of holes and rocks.

I love lying in my bed at night, ⁴_____ and warm, looking through the window. The lights of the town ⁵_____ outside and the stars shine like ⁶_____. The stars seem to move across the sky, but it's really the earth that ⁷______ as it goes around the sun.

More words

2 Match the words from page 104 to the definitions.

 beams imagine
 launch
 verb to send something up into the sky

 1
 launch
 verb to send something up into the sky

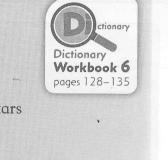
 2
 noun a place with telescopes where people study stars

 3
 noun lines of light

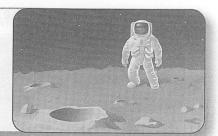
 4
 verb to make pictures in your mind

3 Complete the crossword with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

- 1 A good skater can ... very fast in a circle on the ice.
- 2 The ... the girl was wearing shone very brightly.
- 3 I like to ... that I'm a famous explorer, traveling around the world.
- 4 The road is very You might fall off your bike if you go too fast.
- 5 Divers can stay under the ... of the water for a long time.
- 6 I can see the moon ... in the sky at night.







Lesson Six

Words in context Unit 11

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Complete the similes in the poem.

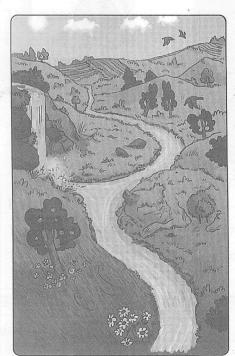


shooting star	diamonds	drum	toast	kites	snow
Winter	<u>lió boş</u> ı			nandra Vatcheo	
The leaves are	flying in the	wind like	1k	ites	/
Falling to the Ed	arth, as quie	as ²		<u> </u>	
Raindrops fall,	shining in the	e sunligh	t like ³		
Thunder sound	s like a ⁴		ab	oove us,	
A beam of light	flashes in th	e sky like	e a ⁵		·
But I am as war	rm as ⁶		, coz	y in my	bed.



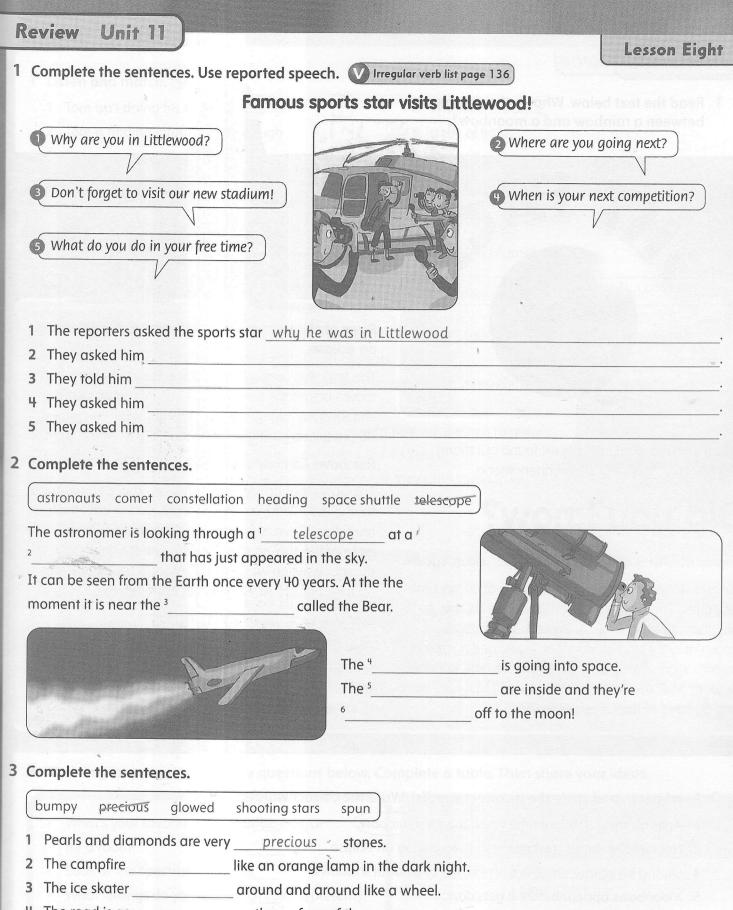
My writing

2 Look at the picture. Answer these questions and make similes to describe it.



Summer
What does the river / waterfall look / sound like?
Ban,
How green is the grass?
~
How high is the hill?
How hot is the sun?
into the blue of the second
What do the flowers look like?
like to he and tank of the source superior in the set of the world.
What do the clouds look like?

Unit 11 Writing: a poem



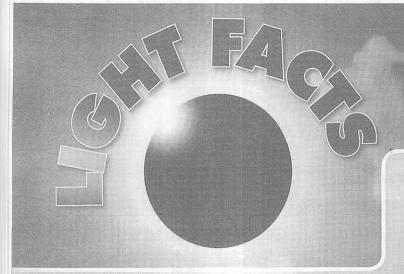
- 4 The road is as ______ as the surface of the moon.
- 5 The fireworks were launched into the sky like ______ in the night.

Science Time!

Topic: Light

1 Read the text below. What is the difference between a rainbow and a moonbow?





Astronomers and scientists have found out many interesting facts about natural phenomena.

Did you know?

A solar eclipse is confusing to animals' sleep cycles.

During solar eclipses, birds and insects often become very quiet. The animals can only see the corona, so they think it's night time. Animals that are usually asleep at night start closing their eyes, and <u>nocturnal</u> animals start waking up – they think it's time to hunt for food. After the eclipse, which doesn't last very long, they all have to do the opposite thing! <u>Rows</u> of shadows move quickly across the ground in an eclipse.

This happens during some solar eclipses. As the moon moves across the sun, you can see long rows of gray shadows moving quickly <u>towards</u> you over the ground. It's pretty scary – if you ever see this, you won't forget it!

Rainbows can appear at night.

Rainbows that appear after dark are called *moonbows*. It's the moonlight, not the sunlight, that causes the refraction. There isn't as much light from the moon as from the sun, so it's difficult to see the colors in a moonbow when we look at it. Moonbows are always on the opposite side of the sky from the moon.

Rainbows can be made artificially.

Hold a glass of water above some white paper in the sunlight. Watch as the sunlight passes through the water. It refracts and then splits into the different colors of the spectrum on the paper. You've made a rainbow!

solar eclipse

2 Read again and circle the incorrect word(s). Write the correct word(s).

- 1 Animals think it's night time when there's a rainbow.)
- 2 Nocturnal animals start going to sleep during an eclipse.
- 3 During an eclipse, there are often rows of colorful shadows.
- 5 Moonbows appear before it gets dark.
- 4 A moonbow is on the same side of the sky as the moon.
- 6 Rainbows are made when shadows pass through water.

			Vords Pra	ictice
1 Listen and match. 🛞 110				
1 Tom isn't doing his research through f	a time and dist	ance.		
2 Tom is finding information through	b a ray of light.			
3 Tom is learning about	c through wate	r.	cue topm	
4 The color spectrum is caused by	d natural phen	omena.		
5 A light year is a way of talking about	e an astronomy	v website.		
6 In one year, light travels	f books.			
7 Light bends when it travels	g 10 trillion kilo	meters.		
	(unity.	at cloan		
2 Complete the sentences. astronomers phenomena	i cycle corona s	solar eclipse	spectrum	refraction
1 Activation and an an a bia to lease has to study the				
1 <u>Astronomers</u> use very big telescopes to study the		ory.		
2 It takes 24 hours (a day) for the Earth to complete its				
3 The sun's is millions of kilometers lor	ng ana is most easily	seen		
during a solar eclipse.			8	
	that we see in a rai	Nodr	<u>_</u> ??{{	
5 A total happens once every one to the				
6 happens when light rays are bent as	s they pass through v	water.		
7 Shooting stars are not made – they are natural				
like eclipses and rainbows.	é a la mai anti-			A
a water				
More words				
3 Match the underlined words from page 108 to the c	lofinitions	~!!!		
		ally noclu	mai row	towards
1 <u>nocturnal</u> adjective active at night, not during				ctionary
2 preposition moving in a certain dire			Ľ	人
3 <i>adverb</i> not natural; made by humo	ins			onary kbook 6
4 noun straight line			page	s 128–135
Complete the sendence - knowing tilent lettersze				
4 Work in groups and discuss the questions below. Co	omplete a table. Th	en share y	our ideas.	
	What feelings			
What's your favorite color – for clothes, or	do the following			
for a room?	colors represent?	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3
Look at the spectrum of colors.	blue	calm	sad, calm	cold, calm
• What feelings do you think each color represents?	red	happy	fear	fear
What can you conclude from your group's				
discussion?	Most people in ou	-	and the second of the second s	
	represents ca	irri jeelings .		
	`			

Vacation time!

Lesson One Story

12

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

	he rescue	. icum	Libby	the dolphin	the children	
1	The	childrer	1are	trying to save	the dolphin.	
2			doe	esn't know how	/ long it can su	rvive on land
3	Kate and	d Ed arri	ve with		•	

5 finds its family.

2 Read and circle.



It's the end of an exciting day. We were at the beach, looking at sand sculptures, when suddenly we saw an animal in the water. At first, we thought it was a *`shark*/ seal, but then we ² realized / remembered it was a dolphin. It had swum too near the shore and the ³ sand / waves had pushed it onto the beach.

Libby and Tom used their water bottles to keep the dolphin ⁴ cold / wet. Kate and I went to find Fin, and he called ⁵ a rescue team / the police. It was late when we got back to the beach. Libby and Tom helped the team to ⁶ push / carry the dolphin back into the ocean. Everyone said that we had all saved its life!

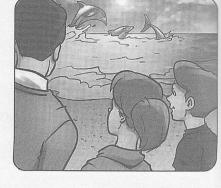
3 Read and complete the information page.

volunteer hospital rescues hours equipment dolphins

Rescuing ocean animals

Who can help when dolphins are in trouble?

American Divers Marine Life Rescue (ADMLR) is a charity which <u>rescues</u> and protects sea animals in the U.S.A. Each team has a rescue boat and other special <u>animals</u> for saving <u>and</u>, whales, and seals. They even have a special <u>animals</u> for ocean animals that are very ill. Everyone who works for ADMLR is a <u>animals</u>. No one is paid for their work. Rescue teams are available 24 <u>animals</u> a day, every day of the year.





Lesson Two Words

1 Complete the email.

cheap expensive basic luxurious stimulating dull	Charles can be configer O
000	
Dear Emma,	
This vacation is crazy! The hotel we're staying in now is very 1	basic . My room only has a
bed and a cabinet. We planned to stay in a ²	_ hotel with a swimming pool,
but when we arrived, there had been a mistake and all the room	ns were full.
But guess what? We're having a great time! We eat at	0 (. 0
restaurants every day because the food is 3	
We've been exploring the town and we've seen some amazing	
buildings. The museums and art galleries are very	
" Who needs to spend lots of money	
on ⁵ hotels when this is more fun?	
There's nothing ⁶ about this place!	
See you soon, Lily	

More words

2 Circle the silent letter.

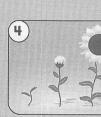




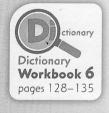




wheel



grow

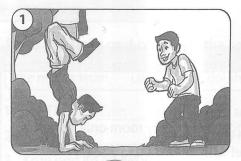


3 Complete the sentences. Then circle the silent letters.

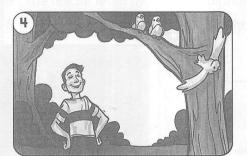
	hour wheel	wrap snow honest rhi	no	Write grow	
1	Write	the answers in your book.	2	Did you see the	at the zoo?
3	Jess is an	late!	4	It's very cold. I think	it might
5	I have to	this present for Meg.	6	You can believe Sam	n. He's very
7	The	on my bike is broken.	8	Many plants	in the rainforest.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.



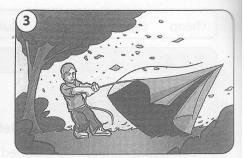
I wish I can / could do that.



He wishes I / he could fly.







I wish I live / lived in Hawaii. I wish it was / wasn't so windy.



I wish I have / had some string. I wish he doesn't / didn't speak so fast.

2 Look and write sentences. V Irregular verb list page 136

children	wishes
Amber	my glasses / not be / broken
Brad	my family / like / soccer
Tim	I / be / taller
Molly	my bedroom / be / bigger
James	I / can play / the guitar 🥆
Olivia	I / not have / curly hair.

- Amber 1 Brad 2 3 Tim 4 Molly 5 James

 - 6 Olivia

ites,	sses we	

3 Match the pictures and the sentences from Exercise 2.





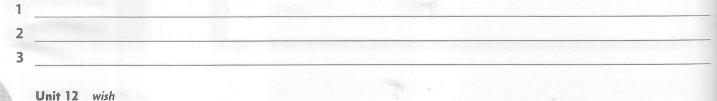








4 Write three wishes for yourself.



- 1 Read and circle.
 - 1 You're Toby's brother, are you / aren't you?
 - 3 You don't like peas, do you / don't you?
 - 5 Jenny doesn't go to your school, is she / does she?

2 Complete the sentences. Use question tags.

- 1 Lima is the capital of Peru, <u>isn't it</u> ?
- 2 You didn't walk here, _____?
- 3 Paul and Dave can swim, _____?
- 4 Lisa eats fish, ____?
- **3** Write sentences. Use question tags.



you / Mr. Adams _You're Mr. Adams, aren't you?



we / need / postcards



- 4 They were very tired, aren't they / weren't they?
- 6 It didn't rain yesterday did it / didn't it?



you / not like / cold weather



Venice / be / amazing



we / not can / swim here



you / go / to Mexico last year

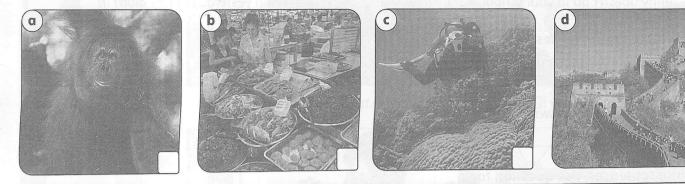
Skills Time!

Lesson Five

00

Reading

1 Look at the text. Number the photos in the correct order.



My Dream Trip

My name's Becky. I love traveling and one day I'd like to go around the world. When I'm older and I've finished school, I will travel around the world for a year! It will be great.

I read lots of books about different places around the world and I dream about all the places I want to visit. I have already planned where I want to go when I'm older. I know which countries I want to visit and what I want to see when I'm in each one.

First, I'll go to China and walk along part of the Great Wall. What an experience! Did you know that it's 6,400 kilometers long!

After China, I'll go to Thailand. I'd like to travel through the busy streets of Bangkok in a rickshaw. I'll stop at a street <u>market</u> and try the food. Thai curry is my favorite meal. I like the mixture of sweet and sour flavors.

My next stop will be Borneo. I'm interested in wildlife and Borneo's forests are the home of <u>orangutan</u>s, rhinos, and leopards. However, there are some scary animals in the forest, too, like snakes and poisonous spiders. So, maybe I won't spend too much time in Borneo!

After Borneo, I'll visit Australia. It has sun and beaches, so it's the <u>perfect</u> place to relax. My favorite sport is surfing and Australia has some of the best surfing beaches in the world. I could also learn to dive and look at the <u>coral reefs</u>. The water in Australia is very clear, so I could see lots of fish. I wish I was there now! Unfortunately, I have to wait until I'm old enough!

2 Read again and complete the sentences.

- 1 Becky's favorite food is cooked in _____ Thailand
- 2 The Great Wall is in ____
- 3 Becky can do her favorite sport in
- 4 Becky will travel in a rickshaw in _____
- 5 Becky will see lots of wildlife in ____
- 6 Becky is worried about the scary animals in ____

scary flavors spicy give up rickshaw unfortunately rus	h board game	ad the Informe
July 21st, India	my rehools have ex students from the	This medge fight
Today, I had my first ride in a 'rickshaw It was gre	eat to look out o	and watch
everyone ² around the busy streets. There	were so many i	nterecting
things to see, such as people sitting by the side of the roa	d plaving a strai	nae
³ , Mom didn't enjoy	v herself. She th	ought it was a
bit 5 because of all the traffic. Her eyes w	vere closed for t	be whole ridel
We stopped at a restaurant for lunch. I chose a curry. I lo was delicious and full of interesting 7 For cream. Mom said I shouldn't eat too much chocolate bed	dessert, I had cl cause it's bad fo	hocolate ice
Me stopped at a restaurant for lunch. I chose a curry. I la was delicious and full of interesting ' For cream. Mom said I shouldn't eat too much chocolate bea I said, "It's OK. I'll ^s chocolate after my va More words	dessert, I had cl cause it's bad fo	hocolate ice
was delicious and full of interesting " For cream. Mom said I shouldn't eat too much chocolate bed I said, "It's OK. I'll ^s chocolate after my v More words	dessert, I had cl cause it's bad fo	hocolate ice or my teeth.
was delicious and full of interesting 7 For cream. Mom said I shouldn't eat too much chocolate bed I said, "It's OK. I'll 8 chocolate after my vo More words complete the sentences with the words from page 114.	dessert, I had cl cause it's bad fo acation."	hocolate ice or my teeth.
was delicious and full of interesting 7 For cream. Mom said I shouldn't eat too much chocolate bed I said, "It's OK. I'll 8 chocolate after my va More words omplete the sentences with the words from page 114. perfect coral reef orangatan market	dessert, I had cl cause it's bad fo acation."	hocolate ice or my teeth.
was delicious and full of interesting ⁷ For cream. Mom said I shouldn't eat too much chocolate bed I said, "It's OK. I'll ⁸ chocolate after my ve More words omplete the sentences with the words from page 114. perfect coral reef orangutan market I saw an <u>orangutan</u> in a tree. It was so funny to watch!	dessert, I had cl cause it's bad fo acation."	hocolate ice or my teeth.
was delicious and full of interesting ⁷ For cream. Mom said I shouldn't eat too much chocolate bed I said, "It's OK. I'll ⁸ chocolate after my va More words complete the sentences with the words from page 114. perfect coral reef orangatan market I saw an <u>orangutan</u> in a tree. It was so funny to watch! Sitting on the beach with a cold drink and a good book is my	dessert, I had cl cause it's bad fo acation."	hocolate ice or my teeth.
was delicious and full of interesting 7 For cream. Mom said I shouldn't eat too much chocolate bed I said, "It's OK. I'll 8 chocolate after my ve More words omplete the sentences with the words from page 114. perfect coral reef orangutan market I saw an in a tree. It was so funny to watch!	dessert, I had cl cause it's bad fo acation."	hocolate ice or my teeth.

	Dad The 1 market is open all afternoon. We don't have to 2 Mom No. Let's take a 3
b Contraction of the second se	This is the ⁴ place for a summer vacation. The beach is great for surfing and the ⁵ is great to look at when you are diving or snorkeling.
C	In Borneo, I saw an ⁶ It was jumping from tree to tree. I saw a huge snake, too. That was ⁷ 8 I'm frightened of snakes!

Words in context Unit 12

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Read the information about exchange programmes.

In the U.S.A., many schools have exchange programs with schools from other countries. This means that students from the U.S.A. go and stay with a family in the other country for one or two weeks. They go to school there and practice speaking the language. Later, students from the other country come to stay with the American families.

2 Read these sentences about exchange programs. Are they advantages (\checkmark) or disadvantages (X)?

1

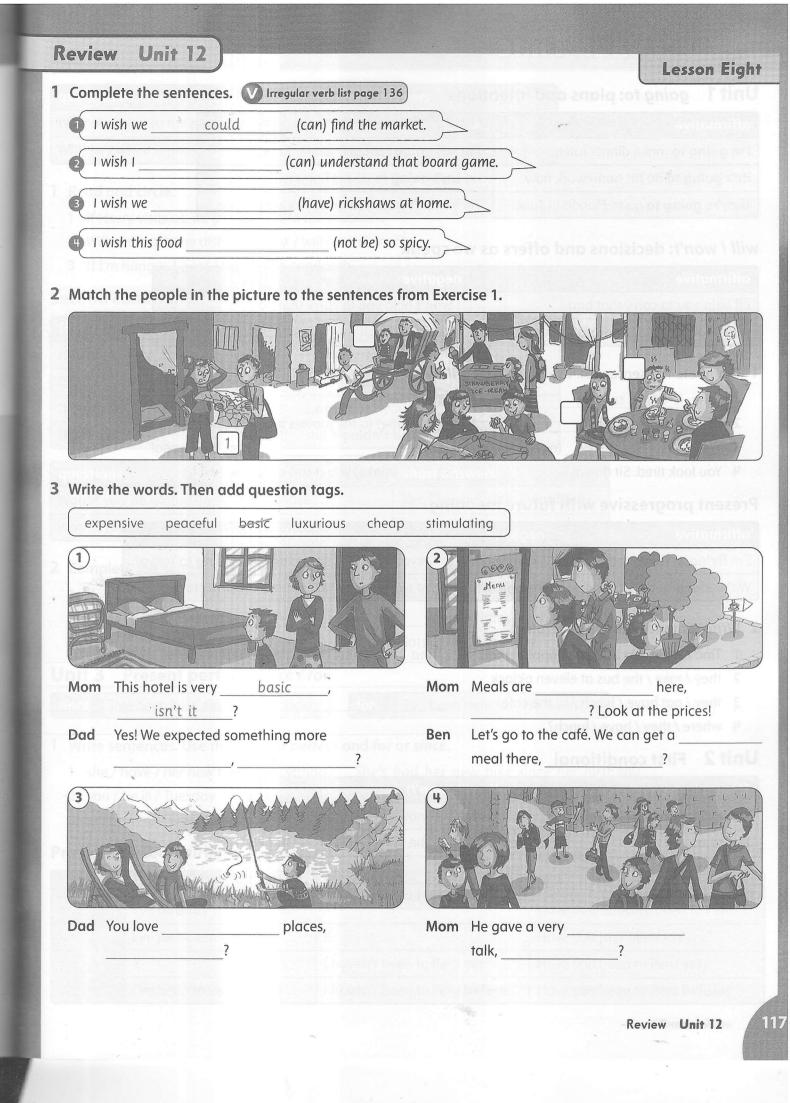
X

You can learn about life in another country. You might miss your family. You can learn a-new language. It is difficult if you can't speak the language. You will have to make new friends. You'll eat different and interesting food.

My writing

3 Write an opinion essay about exchange programs.

Introduction Every	year, many Americar	n students take part in scho	ool exchange
rograms. But are the	y a good idea?	I tester Principles	Ndertegenebbe Land
Advantages	it is in the	34 	
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		docum no or or	
	146 - C		
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Disadvantages	angkov in a massi	Ma country and the resident of the residence of the resid	
oon. We don't have		M Dad The m	
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www.common.The bu	pigee to	in this is the first	
Conclusion	in terti ha		
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activits work of about	ugesticke/186./19	- de l'intertonee. I sow a t	
	I'm trichtword of such	a	



Unit 1 going to: plans and intentions

affirmative	negative
I 'm going to make dinner later.	I 'm not going to make dinner later.
He 's going to do his homework now.	He isn't going to do his homework now.
They 're going to go to Florida in June.	They aren't going to go to Florida in June.

will / won't: decisions and offers as we speak

affirmative	negative
I'll help you to carry that bag.	I won't help you to carry that bag.
We'll watch the baseball game tonight.	We won't watch the baseball game tonight.

1 Complete the sentences. Use *going to* or *will / won't*.

- 1 Tony is going to play (play) tennis this afternoon.
- 2 I feel really tired. I ______ (not come) to the movies tonight.
- 3 We _____ (not go) to England. We _____ (go) to Canada!
- 4 You look tired. Sit down! I ______ (make) you a cup of coffee.

Present progressive with future meaning

affirmative	negative	questions
I' m flying to Tokyo today.	I' m not flying to Tokyo today.	When are you flying to Tokyo?
We 're starting at two o'clock.	We aren't starting at two o'clock.	What time are you starting?

2 Write sentences about Tina's plans.

1 Tina / meet Mia / at the shopping matl.

Tina is meeting Mia at the shopping mall.

1

- 2 they / take / the bus at eleven o'clock
- 3 they / not have / lunch / at the café
- **4** where / they / have / lunch?

Unit 2 First conditional

If (simple present)	result (<i>will / won't</i>)
If Alex finishes his homework,	he'll watch the movie at the movie theater.
If it rains,	we won't go to the park.
If I don't see Jen at school,	I'll call her.
If I can't find the book,	the teacher won't be happy.

questions	short answers
Will you come to the park if it's sunny?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
Will they win the game if they score?	Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

1 Read and circle.

- 1 If Harry visits us, we go / we'll go to the museum.
- 2 Will you wash the dishes if I cook / will cook dinner?
- **3** If I'm hungry, I'll eat / won't eat a sandwich.

Second conditional

If (simple past)	result (<i>would / wouldn't</i>)
If I spoke good Spanish,	I'd move to Mexico.
If Dave listened to the teacher,	he wouldn't make so many mistakes.
If I didn't like fish,	I would tell you.
If she didn't play basketball so well,	she wouldn't be on the team.

questions	short answers
Would you be scared if you saw a snake?	Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.
Would you buy a house if you had lots of money?	Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.

2 Complete the sentences.

- . 1 If you called (call) Evie, you wouldn't be bored.
 - 2 If Fred got up earlier, he ______ (not be) late for school.
 - 3 _____ you _____ (eat) lots of rice if you lived in Japan?

Unit 3 Present perfect: since / for.

since I've been here since one o'clock.

or I've been here **for** two hours.

1 Write sentences. Use the present perfect and *for* or *since*.

- 1 she / have / her new bike / her birthday She's had her new bike since her birthday.
- -2 you / be ill / Tuesday
- 3 my parents / work / in the same job / 15 years

Present perfect: already / yet / before / just

	affirmative	negatíve	questions
already	I've already been to Peru.	X	Have you already been to Peru?
just	I've just been to Peru.	X	Have you just been to Peru?
yet	X	I haven't been to Peru yet .	Have you been to Peru yet ?
before	I've been to Peru before .	I haven't been to Peru before .	Have you been to Peru before ?

Grammar Time

- 2 Read and circle.
 - 1 The children haven't seen the ocean already /(before).
 - 3 Have you finished it before / yet?

- 2 We've just / yet come back from the movies.
- 4 I've yet / already finished the cake.

Simple past and present perfect

Simple past affirmative	negative	questions
I went to a concert last night.	I didn't go to a concert last night.	Did you go to a concert last night?
Jo called on Friday.	Jo didn't call on Friday.	Did Jo call on Friday?
Present perfect affirmative	negative	questions
We 've eaten seafood.	We haven't eaten seafood.	Have you eaten seafood?
I've seen this movie four times.	I haven't seen this movie.	Have you seen this movie?

3 Read and circle.

- 1 Yesterday, we (went) / have been to the museum.
- 3 We lived / have lived in this house for 10 years.

Unit 4 Present perfect progressive (1)

I've been waiting here for 40 minutes.

Lucy has been working since 10 o'clock.

all morning / all day / all week We've been studying all day.

1 Write sentences.

- 1 we / play baseball / three o'clock We have been playing baseball since three o'clock.
- 2 Sarah / cook / two hours
- 3 Charlie / travel / day
- 4 Amy/swim/day

Present perfect progressive (2)

Present perfect progressive affirmative	questions and short answers
I'm tired because I 've been studying hard.	Have you been riding your bike?
She's wet because she 's been swimming .	Yes, I have . / No, I haven't .
They're thirsty because they 've been running .	

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm wet because I've been walking (walk) in the rain.
- (play) tennis. 2 We're hot because we (play) soccer? 3 Your clothes are dirty. you (eat) lots of cookies.
- **4** They're not hungry because

Grammar Time

120

4 Frank went / has been to Thailand before.

2 I didn't see / haven't seen Ingrid for a long time.

Unit 5 The passive (simple present and past)

affirmative	negative
TV is watched all over the world.	TV isn't watched all over the world.
Cars were made in this factory.	Cars weren't made in this factory.

1 Read and circle.

- 1 Pizza is / (was) invented in Italy.
- 2 Every day, letters and postcards are / were sent around the world.
- 3 Computers aren't / weren't used in schools 30 years ago.
- 4 Cakes *are / were* eaten all over the world.

The passive (present progressive)

affirmative	negative
A new hotel is being built near the beach.	A new hotel isn't being built near the beach.
The printer is being used now.	The printer isn't being used now.

2 Write sentences. Use the present progressive passive.

- 1 photos / take / of each class Photos are being taken of each class.
- 2 tickets / sell / outside the stadium
- 3 the children / not send / home early / today

Unit 6 The passive (future)

affirmative	negative
You will be given lots of homework.	You won't be given lots of homework.
The letter will be sent today.	The letter won't be sent today.

questions	short answers
Will we be given lots of homework?	Yes, we will. / No, we won't.
Will the letter be sent today?	Yes, it will. / No, it won't.

1 Read and circle.

- 1 You will take / will be taken to the museum.
- 2 We aren't / won't be given lunch. We will have to take sandwiches.
- 3 Will children *teach / be taught* at home in the future?
- 4 Will they drive / be driven by bus?

The passive (present perfect)

affirmative	negative
The kitchen has been cleaned .	The kitchen hasn't been cleaned .
The bikes have been fixed .	The bikes haven't been fixed .
questions	short answers
Has the kitchen been cleaned?	Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.
Have the bikes been fixed?	Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

2 Complete the sentences.

1 I lost my watch, but it <u>has been found</u> (find) now.

(not cut) for a long time.

(take) home?

- 2 The grass is very long. It
- the children _____ 3
- 4 Has he been taken to the station? No,

Relative pronouns: who, which Unit 7

who	Edmund Hillary was an explorer who climbed Mount Everest.	J
which	Nepal is a country which lies between India and China.)

1 Complete the sentences. Use who or which.

- 1 A compass is a navigational instrument <u>which</u> shows you where north is.
- 2 An architect is a person ______ designs buildings.
- 3 A saw is a tool you use for cutting wood.

Relative pronouns: that

who / that for people	Ella is the girl who sits next to me in class.
	Ella is the girl that sits next to me in class.
which / that for things	We found a cave which gave us shelter from the storm.
	We found a cave that gave us shelter from the storm.

2 Cross out the word that can't complete the sentence.

- 1 A flashlight is something which / that / who gives you light.
- 2 The Mayflower was the ship which / that / who sailed to the U.S.A. from England in 1620.
- 3 Can you remember the name of the explorer which / that / who first went to Antarctica?
- 4 Alexander Bell was the person which / that / who invented the telephone.

Unit 8 Past perfect

affirmative

After we had eaten our sandwiches, we went out.

We **discovered** that somebody **had taken** the money.

Grammar Time

hinz of " this host of those "

1 Read and circle.

- 1 When I arrived at school, I realized that I forgot / had forgotten all my books.
- 2 The children all passed the test because they worked / had worked hard.
- 3 I had eaten / ate a big lunch, so I didn't want any cake.

Past perfect: negative sentences and questions

negative	questions and short answers
We hadn't visited Spain before we went last week.	Had you visited Spain before you went last week?
He hadn't seen the movie before he saw it last night.	Had he seen the movie before he saw it last night?

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I was hungry because I hadn't eaten (not eat) my lunch.
- 2 Ruby ______ (not finish) her homework before her friends arrived.
- 3 ______ they _____ (eat) Chinese food before they had it on Friday?

Unit 9 Third conditional

If (had / hadn't)	result (would / wouldn't have)
If we had called,	we would have heard the news.
If we had brought some chocolate,	we wouldn't have been hungry.
If you hadn't arrived late,	we would have bought tickets.
If you hadn't forgotten the map,	we wouldn't have gotten lost.

1 Complete the sentences. Use the third conditional.

1 If it hadn't rained, we would have had	(have) lunch outside.
2 If I	(know) about the TV show, I would have watched it.
3 If Anita	(not lose) your number, she would have called you.
4 If I hadn't been ill, I	(not miss) your party.

Modal verbs

affirmative	negative
You have to bring your own tennis balls.	You don't have to bring your own racket.
You must finish your homework tonight.	You mustn't be late for school.
You should say "thank you."	You shouldn't eat too many candy bars.
You ought to say you are sorry to her.	You ought not to listen to music that is too loud.

2 Read and circle.

- 1 You must I should take your camera when you go on vacation.
- 2 You shouldn't / don't have to talk during the concert it isn't polite.
- 3 If you want to get fit, you *ought to / shouldn't* do more exercise.
- 4 You shouldn't / don't have to wear a swimming cap, but it's a good idea.

Unit 10 Reported speech: statements

direct speech	reported speech	
"I love chocolate," she said.	She said she loved chocolate.	
"I' m doing a project about China," she said.	She said she was doing a project about China.	
"I passed all of my exams," she said.	She said she had passed all of her exams.	
"I' ve been to the Brazil," she said.	She said she had been to the Brazil.	
"I'll live in Canada one day," she said.	She said she would live in Canada one day.	

1 Write the sentences in reported speech.

- 1 "I want to be a pilot," he said. <u>He said he wanted to be a pilot.</u>
- 2 "I'll help her with her homework," he said.
- 3 "We won the game!" they said.
- **4** "I'm enjoying this game of tennis," she said.
- 5 "We've had a great day!" they said.

Reflexive pronouns

subject pronoun	I	you	he	she	it	we	you (pl)	they
reflexive pronoun	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

-

2 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

- 1 Did the children enjoy themselves at the park?
- 2 I made a delicious sandwich.
- 3 Dad taught Portuguese when he was young.
- **4** We bought tickets for the game.

Unit 11 Reported speech: Wh- questions

direct speech	reported speech
"What is your name?"	She asked him what his name was .
"Why do you like chess?"	She asked him why he liked chess.
"Who is your best friend?"	She asked him who his best friend was .
"When do you go to the club?"	She asked him when he went to the club.
"Where is the club house?"	She asked him where the club house was .

1 Write the questions in reported speech.

- 1 "Where is your house, Erin?" asked Sally. <u>Sally asked Erin where her house was</u>.
- 2 "What is your favorite song?" Tim asked me.
- 3 "Why are you crying?" I asked the little girl.
- 4 "When does the bus arrive?" Lily asked a man.

Reported commands and requests

	direct speech	reported speech		
Commands	"Sit down!"	He told us to sit down.		
	"Don't stand up!"	The teacher told me not to stand up.		
Requests	"Please help me."	He asked me to help him.		
	"Please don't move."	They asked us not to move.		

2 Write the commands and requests in reported speech.

- 1 "Stop that noise!" the teacher said to the class. ______ The teacher told the class to stop that noise. ______
- 2 "Please close the window," the teacher asked Layla.
- 3 "Don't forget your book, Polly!" said Annie.
- 4 "Please turn down the TV," said my mom.

Unit 12 wish

wish	real situation	
I wish I could sing.	(She can't sing.)	
She wishes she was taller.	(She isn't tall.)	
They wish it wasn't raining.	(It is raining.)	

1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I wish I wasn't (not be) scared of spiders.
- 2 I wish I _____ (have) a bike.
 - 3 I wish you _____ (can) stay longer.
 - 4 I wish it _____ (not be) so hot today.

Question tags

affirmative	negative
Brad is the winner, isn't he ?	Brad isn't the winner, is he ?
You can speak French, can't you ?	You can't speak French, can you ?
You live in New York, don't you?	You don't live in New York, do you ?

B Yes, we're do

2 Write the question tags.

- 1 These pictures look great, don't they ??
- 2 You don't eat meat, _____?. 8
- 3 Mia can ski, ?
- 4 Those boys aren't from our school, ?

Everyday English phrase bank

Fluency Time! 1

What's it made of? It's made of cotton. It feels like silk. It looks like metal. It smells like chocolate.

Read and circle.

- 1 CDs are *made* / look of plastic.
- 2 What's this jacket made of / like?
- 3 This soap smells / feels like flowers.
- 4 Dolphins *look / feel* like fish, but they are mammals.
- 5 This shirt is very soft. It feels / smells like silk.
- 6 This clock looks of / like a soccer ball.

Fluency Time! 2

Discussing future plans

Are you and David doing anything special this weekend? We're going to the theme park. / No, not really.

Why don't you and Ben come, too?

I'd love to. / Sorry, I can't.

I'm not sure. Mom wants us to go shopping on Saturday.

Complete the dialogues.

- A Are you and Emily doing ¹⁻_____ special this Saturday?
- **B** No, ² really. How about you?
- A We're ³_____ to the zoo.
- B That sounds good.
- A Why ⁴ _____ you come, too?
- B I'd love ⁵____

- A Are you doing anything special next weekend?
- **B** Yes, we're going to the theme park. Why don't you come, too?
- A I'm not ⁶_____. Mom wants ⁷_____ to go shopping on Saturday.

Please close the window," the teacher asked Lavitannau and

se turn down the TV" said my mom.

- **B** That's OK. We're going on Sunday. Can you come?
- A Sorry, I ⁸_____. We're visiting my grandparents on Sunday.
- **B** Don't worry!

Everyday English phrase bank

Fluency Time! 3

Requesting favors (informal language) Is it OK if I borrow your gloves? Can you show me how to do this math exercise? No, sorry! / Yes, OK. / Sure!

Circle the correct words.

- 1 A Is it OK when / if I borrow your cell phone?
 B Sure / Certain! Here you are.
- 3 A Is it OK if I using / use your computer?
 B No, OK / sorry? I'm using it.
- 5 A Would / Could I leave early, please.B Yes, of / in course.

(formal language)

Do you mind if I wear my scarf? No, that's fine. Could I close the window, please? No, I'm sorry. / Yes, of course.

- 2 A Can you show me how / which to make a cake?
 - B Yes, OK / course. Let's find a recipe.
- 4 A Do you want / mind if I open the door?B No, that's fine / right.
- 6 A Do you mind if I borrow / borrowing this pencil?
 - B No, I'm can't / sorry. It's not mine.

Fluency Time! 4

Solving problems What should we do? What can we do? What do you think we should do?

I think we should run! That won't work! That's a good idea! I'm not so sure.

Correct two mistakes in each dialogue.

- 1 A This math homework is too hard! What should we doing?
 - B I know! We would try asking my sister. She's really good at math.

I know! We could try calling Mom and Dad.

- A That's a good idea!
- 2 A I've lost my bag. What do you want I should do?
 - B I think you should go to the school office. It might be there.
 - A Yes. That's a good way.
- 3 A We're lost and we don't have a map! What can we do?
 - B We can call our parents.
 - A That won't working! We don't have a signal!
 - **B** OK. Let's try this path!
 - A Hmm. I'm no so sure.
 - B Look! There's the farmer. Let's ask him.

4 x 4 vehicle *noun* a car, truck, etc. that can drive over difficult land, for example, on rocks, sand, or steep hills

A

accent *noun* a way of pronouncing a language that is connected with the place you come from

accept *verb* If you **accept** something, you agree that it is OK

acceptable *adj* If you think something is **acceptable**, you agree that it is OK

achieve *verb* to finish doing something that is very difficult to do

achievement noun something that you finish, that was very difficult to do

adventure *noun* an exciting or dangerous thing to do

adventurous *adj* An adventurous person likes doing exciting or dangerous things

advisable *adj* If something is advisable, it is the best thing to do

advise verb If you advise someone, you tell them what you think they should do

agree *verb* If you **agree** with a person, an idea, etc., you have the same opinion

agreement *noun* a situation where you have the same idea or opinion as another person

alone adj without any other people

altogether adv in total

amazing adj very good

ancient adj very old

appear verb If something appears, you can suddenly see it

arrange verb If you arrange to do something, you make plans with someone to do it

arrangement noun something that you have planned to do with someone

art gallery noun a building where you can go to look at paintings and other art artifact noun an object that was made by a person

artificially *adverb* to describe something that is not natural

artist *noun* a person who paints pictures, makes sculptures, etc.

astronaut *noun* a person that travels in space

astronomy *noun* a type of science which studies space and the universe

attach verb to send a file or photo together with an email

available *adj* If something is **available**, it is there and can be used if needed

awful adj very bad

B

background *noun* the part of a picture that looks like it's far from you

bake *verb* to cook something, for example, bread or cakes, in the oven

bakery *noun* a shop where bread is made and sold

balance *noun* the ability to stand up without falling

bank *noun* the ground on each side of a river

barge *noun* a type of long, flat boat used in the past to carry things along canals and rivers

baseball noun a sport where you hit a ball with a bat, then run around a diamond shape

basic *adj* not very comfortable, with only the necessary things

beam noun a line of light

believable *adj* If something is **believable**, you think it could be true

believe *verb* If you **believe** something, you think it is true

bilingual *adj* able to speak two languages perfectly

binoculars *noun* an object that you hold in front of your eyes to see things far away

bite *noun* use teeth to cut into something

blade *noun* the flat, wide section of a tool or device

board game *noun* a game that you play on a flat surface with shapes, words, etc. printed on it

borrow *verb* If you **borrow** something from someone, you use it and then give it back to them

brake *noun* one of the parts of a bike, car, etc. that you use to slow it down or stop it

brave *adj* A **brave** person will do something dangerous without being afraid

bravery noun actions that are brave

break verb (pt broke, pp broken) If something breaks, it goes into pieces and cannot be used

breakable *adj* If something is breakable, it can break

brick *noun* one of the hard things, like stone, that you put together to make a building

bright adj strong in color

bug *noun* a problem in a computer program

bug noun an insect

build verb (pt built, pp built) to make something by putting a lot of pieces together

builder *noun* a person who makes houses and other buildings

bumpy *adj* going up and down; not flat

bunch *noun* a group of bananas, flowers, or other things that grow together

busy adj full of people and activity

buy *verb* (*pt* **bought**, *pp* **bought**) to pay money to have something

by prep next to

C

cartridge noun a container that holds things, like ink for printing or film for a camera

caught *pp* the past participle of catch

caving *noun* a sport where you go down under the ground to explore

celebrate *verb* to have a party or other fun activity to show that a day or time is important

century noun 100 years

ceramics noun pottery, pots, or china cheap *adj* costing only a little money

chest *noun* the front part of a person's or animal's body between the neck and the stomach

chip *noun* a small piece of electronic equipment inside a computer

chip noun a thin slice of potato cooked in oil until crisp

clay *noun* heavy earth that is soft when wet and becomes hard when baked

clear away *verb* to move something to a different place because you don't need it

climate *noun* the normal weather that a place has

clue *noun* a piece of information that helps you find an answer or an explanation

coffin *noun* a long, narrow box used to hold a dead body

come across verb (pt came across, pp come across) to find something for the first time by accident

come back verb (pt came back, pp come back) to return

come in verb (pt came in, pp come in) to enter a place

come off verb (pt came off, pp come off) to break away from something

come on verb (pt came on, pp come on) If something electrical comes on, it suddenly starts to work

come out verb (pt came out, pp come out) to appear

come over verb (pt came over, pp come over) to visit a person at home

come up *verb* (*pt* **came up**, *pp* **come up**) If something **comes up**, it happens suddenly and changes your plans **comet** *noun* an object in space that looks like a bright star and has a long tail

comfort *noun* a nice feeling you have when your body has everything it needs and is relaxed

comfortable *adj* If you are **comfortable**, your body has everything it needs and is relaxed

communicate *verb* to speak and listen to someone so that you understand each other

compass *noun* an object, that you use for finding which direction to go in

complete *adj* If something is **complete**, it has all its parts, with nothing missing

complication *noun* something that makes things difficult, and not simple

concentrate *verb* to focus one's attention on an object or activity

connect *verb* to join two places so that you can go from one to the other

connect verb to join your computer to the Internet so that you can use it

constellation *noun* a group of stars that has a name

container *noun* an object for holding or moving something

continent *noun* one of the seven main areas of land on earth, for example Europe, Africa, etc.

coral reef *noun* an underwater environment with beautiful structures made by very small sea animals

corona *noun* a small circle of light seen around the sun or moon, usually during a solar eclipse

correct *adj* If something is **correct**, it is right, with no mistakes

course *noun* many lessons in a subject that go towards a qualification

court *noun* a place for playing a sport

create verb to make something

cursor *noun* a line that comes and goes to show your position on a computer screen

cut down *verb* (*pt* **cut down**, *pp* **cut down**) to make something fall down, för example, a tree

cycle *noun* events that are repeated in the same order

D

danger *noun* something that could hurt you or damage something

dangerous *adj* If something is **dangerous**, it could hurt you or damage something

decorate *verb* to make a room look special by putting flowers, balloons, etc. in it

delicious adj tasting very good deliver verb to take something to an address

delivery *noun* a time when something is brought to an address

demonstration *noun* If you do a **demonstration**, you show people how to do something

deserted adj empty, with no one there

design *verb* to draw your idea for how something will be made

designer *noun* a person who plans how something looks before it is made, often by drawing it

dessert *noun* sweet food that you eat as the last part of a meal

develop *verb* If something **develops**, it grows and becomes better, stronger, etc.

development *noun* changes that make something grow and become better, stronger, etc.

device *noun* a simple tool or piece of equipment that is made to do a job

dialect *noun* a form of a language that is spoken in part of a country

diamond *noun* a valuable stone found under the ground, which looks like shiny glass

digestive *adjective* relating to the process of breaking down food in our bodies

digs noun a place where archeological excavation takes place

disagree *verb* If you **disagree** with a person, an idea, etc., you do not have the same opinion

disappear *verb* to go away and not be there any more

disconnect *verb* to stop your computer being joined to the Internet

discover *verb* to be the first person to find a place or thing

discovery *noun* something you find that you did not know about before

disgusting adj very bad; horrible

dish *noun* a type of food that is made as one part of a meal

dishonest *adj* A **dishonest** person sometimes says things that are not true or tries to trick people

dislike *verb* If you **dislike** something, you do not like it

disobey *verb* If you **disobey** rules or instructions, you do not do what they say

diving *noun* a sport where you swim deep down under the ocean

dominant *adj* the most used, most powerful, etc.

download *verb* to copy a file from the Internet onto your own computer **drive** *verb* (*pt* **drove**, *pp* **driven**) to make a car, truck, etc. go

driver noun a person who drives acar, bus, etc.

drown *verb* to die after being underwater for too long **dull** *adj* boring, not interesting

E

130

east noun the direction towards the right of a map

engineer noun a person who designs, builds or looks after engines

enjoy verb If you enjoy something, you like doing it, watching it, etc. enjoyable adj If something is enjoyable, you like doing it, watching it, etc.

enjoyment noun fun that you have when you do an activity

entertain *verb* If you **entertain** people, you do something that they like watching or listening to

entertainment *noun* something that people like watching or listening to, for example music, shows, etc.

entrance *noun* the door or gate where you go into a place

environment noun the natural world

equip *verb* If you **equip** yourself, you get all the things you need to do an activity

equipment noun the things you need for an activity or sport

erupt verb When a volcano erupts, fire and stones come out of it

evidence noun facts that make you believe something is true

excite *verb* If something **excites** you, you like it very much and think it is very interesting

excitement *noun* the feeling you have when you like something very much and think it is very interesting

expect verb If you **expect** something, you think it will happen

expensive adj costing a lot of money

experienced *adj* An experienced person can do something well because they have done it for a long time

experiment *noun* a scientific test to see how something works or if something is true

experimental *adj* done as a test, to see what happens

explore verb to travel the world looking for places that nobody knew about before

explorer *noun* a person who finds out about new parts of the world

F

fame noun being known or talked about by many people

famous *adj* A **famous** person or place is known and talked about by many people

fascinating adj very interesting

feature noun something that is very clear and stands out from other ... things

fence *noun* something built out of wood or metal around a piece of land, for example to stop animals getting in

figure noun a shape of a person

first aid kit *noun* medical equipment that you carry with you to use if someone has an accident

fishing line *noun* a long, very thin piece of strong thread that we use to catch fish

flavor noun the taste that food has

float verb If something floats, it stays on top of the water and does not go under

flour *noun* white powder made from corn that is used to make bread, biscuits, etc.

flower noun the colored part of a plant

fluent *adj* able to speak a language very well and easily

foreground *noun* the part of a picture that looks like it's near you

forge verb to make a copy of money, a famous painting, etc. and pretend it is real

forgery *noun* a copy of money, a famous painting, etc. that someone makes and pretends is real

fossil fuel *noun* a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed from the remains of living organisms

freedom *noun* the feeling that you can do whatever you want to do

furious adj very, very angry

fury noun a very, very angry feeling

G

garlic noun a vegetable in the onion family that has a strong taste and smell

generator *noun* a machine that changes mechanical energy into electricity

give up verb (pt gave up, pp given up) If you **give** something **up**, you stop doing it, eating it, etc.

glow verb to produce light and heat

governed verb when a place was led or ruled by a particular person or organization

grab verb to suddenly take hold of something

grow verb (pt grew, pp grown) to get bigger and bigger

guitarist *noun* a person who plays the guitar

Η

hang verb (pt hung, pp hung) to attach something to a place that is high up

harbor *noun* a place where ships can be tied up safely by the shore, where there are no high waves

hazard *noun* something that could be dangerous

hazardous *adj* If something is hazardous, it could be dangerous

head off *verb* to start going in the direction of a place

hear verb (pt heard, pp heard) to get sounds in your ears

helicopter *noun* a flying vehicle with no wings, but with two long, thin parts on top that turn fast

here *adv* in this place where you are now

hieroglyphics *noun* writing with symbols instead of words

historian noun a person who studies history

hit verb (pt hit, pp hit) If you hit something, you make sudden, violent contact with if

hollow *adj* If something is **hollow**, it has only empty space inside it

honest *adj* An **honest** person does not say things that are not true or try to trick people

hot-air balloon *noun* a very big, round, light object full of hot gas, that carries people through the air

hour noun 60 minutes

huge adj very, very big

hunt *verb* to look for and kill an animal, usually for food

hurricane *noun* a storm with strong winds

hut noun a small, simple house

I

ice skating noun a sport where you slide over frozen water wearing special boots

iceberg *noun* a very big block of ice that floats in the ocean

ideal adj the best possible thing

imagine *verb* to make pictures in your mind

immature *adj* An **immature** person * behaves in a silly way and seems very young

immediately *adv* If something happens **immediately**, it happens the next moment, without a wait

impatient *adj* An **impatient** person doesn't like waiting

impolite *adj* An **impolite** person does not always speak in a nice way to other people

impossible *adj* If something is **impossible**, it cannot happen

incomplete *adj* If something is **incomplete**, it does not have all its parts, so something is missing

incorrect *adj* If something is **incorrect**, it is not right, or has mistakes

incredible *adj* really amazing; difficult to believe

inexperienced *adj* An **inexperienced** person cannot do something well because they have only done it for a short time

inhabitant *noun* a person who lives in a place 2

ink *noun* colored liquid that is used for writing and drawing

insensitive *adj* An **insensitive** person is not interested in other people's feelings and problems

inspiration *noun* a good idea that you think of quickly

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

international *adj* worldwide; used in all parts of the world

invent verb to be the first person to make a new type of thing

investigation *noun* something to try to find out what happened

invisible *adj* If something is **invisible**, you cannot see it

isolated *adj* An **isolated** place has no other places near it

J

journal *noun* a book where you write what you did each day

journalist noun a person who writes for newspapers or magazines

K

know verb (pt knew, pp known) to have information about something in your mind

landscape noun a picture of the countryside

last verb We use **last** to talk about how many minutes, hours, days, etc. something is there for

launch *verb* to send something up into the sky

left *adv* towards the side where your heart is, the opposite of **right**

left pp the past participle of leave

lightning *noun* the electricity that lights up the sky in a storm

load *noun* something heavy that is carried

local *adj* If someone is **local**, they live in the place you are talking about

log *noun* part of a tree that has been cut into pieces

log off *verb* to stop using a computer, email, etc.

log on *verb* to give a password to start using a computer, email, etc.

look after *verb* to stay with someone and make sure they are safe

look ahead *verb* If you **look ahead**, you think about the future

look around *verb* to walk around a place looking at things

look for *verb* If you **look for** something, you try to find it

look forward to *verb* to feel excited about something that is going to happen in the future

look into *verb* If you **look into** something, you try to discover more information about it

look up to *verb* If you **look up to** someone, you would like to be like them

look up *verb* to find a word in a book or on a computer to learn its meaning

luxurious *adj* expensive and comfortable

luxury *noun* something that is expensive and comfortable

M

machine *noun* a man made tool with moving parts, which is made to work for people

machinery *noun* machines in general, or lots of machines together

map *noun* a drawing that shows where places are

market noun a place where people come to buy and sell things in the street

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

mature *adj* A mature person behaves in an adult way and is not silly

meat *noun* the parts of animals or birds that we eat

meet verb (pt met, pp met) to come together with someone

mother tongue *noun* the first language you learned to speak as a child **motorcycle** *noun* a motor vehicle with two wheels, which one or two people can ride on

mountain biking *noun* a sport where you ride fast down hills on a bicycle

mountain *noun* a very, very high, rocky hill, often with snow on the top

mountainous adj with a lot of mountains

mouse *noun* (*pl* mice) a piece of equipment that you put your hand on and use to move around a computer screen

mouse nou[†] (pl mice) a small animal with a tail

move *verb* to change your position or change the position of something

movement *noun* an action that changes your position or changes the position of something

mud noun soft, wet earth

multilingual *adj* able to speak many languages well

mural *noun* a very big picture painted on a wall

muscles *noun* tissues in the human or animal body that can contract, causing movement

mysterious *adj* that nobody can understand or explain

mystery noun something that you can't understand or explain

N

nail *noun* a sharp, thin piece of metal with a flat end that you hit into pieces of wood to attach them together

nail *noun* the hard, white covering that you have on the ends of your fingers and toes

native speaker noun a person who speaks a language as their first lanğuage and hasn't learned it as a foreign language

needle and thread *noun* a thin, sharp piece of metal with a hole and cotton, which you use for sewing **nib** *noun* the point at the end of a pen that you write with

nocturnal adjective an animal or person who is most active at night

non-renewable *adjective* a nonnatural source of energy that can k used up, such as gas

north *noun* the direction towards t top of a map

novel *noun* a long book that tells a story

novelist *noun* a person who writes long books that tell a story

nurse noun a person whose job is t look after people in hospital

0

oars noun long wooden objects the you use to row a boat

obey *verb* If you **obey** rules or instructions, you do what they say

observatory noun a place with telescopes where people study star

official language *noun* the language that is used most for communicatic in a country

orangutan noun a large animal like a monkey with long red hair, which lives in trees

ordinary *adj* normal, and not speci original *adj* new and interesting, ar different from other things

P

package *noun* a lot of things that c wrapped together, ready to be carried

painter noun a person who paints pictures or walls

painting *noun* a picture that someone has painted

palm noun the inner part of the ha from the wrist to the start of the fingers

panel noun an often rectangular shape that is set into the surface of something

paragliding noun a sport where yc jump off a hill and fly high in the a

pay verb (pt paid, pp paid) to give money for something

payment noun money that you give for something

peaceful *adj* quiet, with little or no activity

pearl noun A small, round, white object that grows inside a type of seashell. **Pearls** are beautiful and very expensive to buy

perfect *adj* completely right, not having anything wrong

phenomena *noun* a remarkable thing

phobia *noun* a very strong fear of something

platform *noun* a flat surface, higher than ground level, which you stand on to speak in public

pocket knife *noun* (*pl* **pocket knives**) a small knife with parts for cutting, opening bottles, etc., that folds away safely

poison *noun* something that can kill you or make you ill if you drink or eat it

poisonous *adj* If something is **poisonous**, it can kill you or make yoù ill if you drink or eat it

polite adj A polite person always speaks in a nice way to other people

population *noun* the number of people that live in a place

portrait noun a picture of a person

possible *adj* If something is **possible**, it can happen

precious adj very expensive and special

predict *verb* to say that you think something will happen

prefer verb If you **prefer** one thing to another thing, you like it more

preferable *adj* If one thing is **preferable** to another thing, you like it more

prehistoric *noun* the time before written records were made

president *noun* the leader of a country that does not have a king or queen

press verb to push something, often with your hand or finger

private adj not for everyone to use

protect verb to keep someone or something safe from danger

prove *verb* to show the truth of something with evidence

provide *verb* to give a person something they need

public adj to be used by ordinary
people

pupils noun the dark circle in the center of the eye which changes size to allow us to see light

Q

quarry noun a place where stone, sand, etc. is dug from the ground

R

railroad noun the metal lines that trains travel along

reason *noun* words that say why something happened, why you did something, etc.

reasonable *adj* If something is **reasonable**, you think it is right and not silly

recipe noun instructions on how to make a type of food

recover verb to get better after being ill

recovery noun the time when you get better after being ill

refraction noun when light passes from one place to another

remains *noun* the parts left over after other parts have been taken away

renewable *adjective* a natural source of energy that cannot be used up, such as water or wind

reservoir *noun* a place where liquids are stored

response noun a spoken or written answer

rhino noun a big, heavy African animal with a horn on its nose

rickshaw *noun* a taxi with two wheels, pulled by a bicycle

right adj correct, with no mistake right adv towards one side, away from the side where your heart is rob verb to steal something from a person or place

robbery *noun* when someone steals something from a person or place

rock climbing *noun* a sport where you climb mountains using ropes

rod *noun* a straight, thin piece of metal or other hard material

rope *noun* very thick, strong string that is used for tying, for lifting heavy things, etc.

rotate verb to go around and around

row noun a line of people or objects row verb to move your boat through

the water using oars

run out *verb* to use something up **rush** *verb* to do something as fast as possible

S

sails noun big pieces of material on a ship that the wind blows into to move it

sand dune noun a hill made of sand

sank pt went down underwater

saw pt the past of see

saw *noun* a flat piece of metal with sharp teeth along one side and a handle, used for cutting wood

scary *adj* If something is **scary**, it makes you scared

scene *noun* one part of a movie, that happens in one place

sculpture *noun* an animal, a shape, or a person made from stone, wood, etc.

sea *noun* the salt water that covers most of the earth; the ocean

seal *noun* a sea animal that lives around the shore

search verb try to find

see *verb* (*pt* saw, *pp* seen) If you see something, you have its picture in your eyes

seen *pp* the past participle of **see sensitive** *adj* A **sensitive** person is able to understand other people's feelings and problems

sharp *adj* with an edge or point that cuts or makes holes easily

shelter *noun* a small building that keeps you safe from bad weather, etc.

shipwreck *noun* an old ship that sank a long time ago and is under the water

shooting star *noun* a piece of rock in space that burns with a bright light when it gets near earth

silicon noun a chemical element that is often used in making electronic circuits

site noun a place where a building used to be, or where something happened

sketch *noun* a simple drawing of something

skiing *noun* a sport that you do on snow in the mountains

skills noun things you can do well

smoke *noun* the white gas that you see in the air when there is a fire

snack *noun* a small amount of food that you eat when you are hungry between meals

snorkeling *noun* a sport where you swim under the sea wearing a mask and a breathing tube

snow *noun* soft white pieces of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather

snug *adj* feeling warm and comfortable

soil noun earth that plants or trees can grow in

solar eclipse *noun* an event when the sun goes behind the moon

solar system *noun* the sun and all the planets

some *determiner* a little of; a few **south** *noun* the direction towards the bottom of a map **space shuttle** *noun* a special plane that carries people into space and back to earth

space station *noun* a place where people live and work in space

speaker *noun* a person who speaks to a big group of people

speaker *noun* a piece of equipment that gives out sound

spectrum *noun* a band of colors, as seen in a rainbow when the parts of light separate

spicy *adj* If food tastes **spicy**, it feels hot in your mouth

splash *noun* a small amount of water that falls onto something

spin *verb* (*pt* **span**, *pp* **spun**) to go around and around very fast

stare *verb* to look at somebody or something for a long time, for example because you are surprised

statue *noun* a model of a person made from stone or metal

stimulating *adj* interesting and exciting

storm *noun* sudden very bad weather with strong winds and rain

strange *adj* unusual and difficult to understand or explain

string noun thin rope used to tie things together

striped *adjective* marked with lines **submarine** *noun* a type of closed boat that travels under the water

sum *noun* a simple problem where you put numbers together, take one number from another, etc.

supplies noun the things you need to have with you to live, such as food

surf verb to look at a number of different websites on the Internet

surface *noun* the outside part of something, which you can see and touch

survivor *noun* a person that lives after something dangerous happens to them

sweet *adj* If food is **sweet**, it has a taste like sugar

talented adj very good at doing something

Т

telescope *noun* a tube that you look through to see things that are far away, for example, stars

temple noun a building where people go to pray

tie verb If you tie one thing to another, you attach it using a rope or string

tomb *noun* a place underground for burying the dead

tour *noun* a visit to a place, where you travel around to see different parts

tourist noun a person who visits a place on vacation

towards *preposition* getting closer in direction

traditional *adj* something that has always been done or made in the same way

treasure noun a collection of special and valuable objects

tribe *noun* a group of people who live in the same place and speak the same language

truck *noun* a big, strong motor vehicle used for carrying things by road

U

underneath *prep* below something, at a lower level

understandable *adj* If something is **understandable**, you can understand it

underwater *prep* below the surface of the water

unfortunately *adv* a word we use to show that we are sorry about something

unfriendly *adj* An **unfriendly** person doesn't behave in a kind and open way

unhappy adj not happy uninteresting adj not interesting

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unlucky adj not lucky

unpopular adj If something is unpopular, most people don't like it upload verb to copy a file from your own computer to the Internet use verb If you use something, you do something with it

useable adj If something is useable, you can use it to do something

V

valuable adj If something is valuable. you could sell it for a lot of money visible adj If something is visible. you can see it

volunteer noun a person who chooses to work for no money voyage noun a long trip by ship

W wall noun something built out of stones or bricks around a piece of land, for example, to stop animals getting in

water bottle noun a bottle that you use for carrying water

weather noun how much rain. sunshine, wind, etc. there is, and how hot or cold it is in a place

west noun the direction towards the left of a map

what determiner a question word used to ask for information

wheel noun one of the round parts of a bike, car, etc. that turns when it moves

whether conjunction a word used in the same way as "if" when there are two possibilities

whistle noun a tube that makes a very loud, high sound when air blows through it

white adj the color of snow or milk

wildlife noun animals and birds

work out verb to solve something difficult

wrap verb to put paper or other material around something as a cover

write verb (pt wrote, pp written) to make words on paper with a pen or pencil

s** *

come

iba.

writer noun a person who writes books

wrong adj If something is wrong, it is a mistake and not correct

Y

yacht noun a boat with a sail, often used for racing

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Irregular verb list

Base form	Simple past	Past participle	Base form	Simple past	Past participle
be	was / were	been	lose	lost 👘	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
break	broke	broken	meet	met	met met novi de la ser
bring	brought	brought	pay	paid	paid
build	built	built	put	put	put
bury	buried	buried	read	read	read
buy	bought	bought	ride	rode	ridden
catch	caught	caught	ring	rang	rung
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said `	said
cut	cut	cut	see	saw	seen
dig	dug	dug	sell	, sold	sold
do	did	done	send	sent	sent
draw	drew	drawn	show	showed	shown
drink	drank	drunk	sing	sang	sung
drive	drove	driven	sink	sank	sunk
eat	ate 👘	eaten	sit	sat	sat
fall	fell	fallen	sleep	slept	slept
feed	fed	fed	slide	slid	slid
feel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spin	span 🐃	spun
forget	forgot	forgotten	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	gotten	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	try	tried	tried
hold	held	held	understand	understood	understood
hurry	hurried	hurried	wake	woke	woken
hurt	hurt	hurt	wear	wore	worn
keep	kept	kept	win	won	won
know	knew	known	write	wrote	written
learn	learned	learned			
leave	left	left			