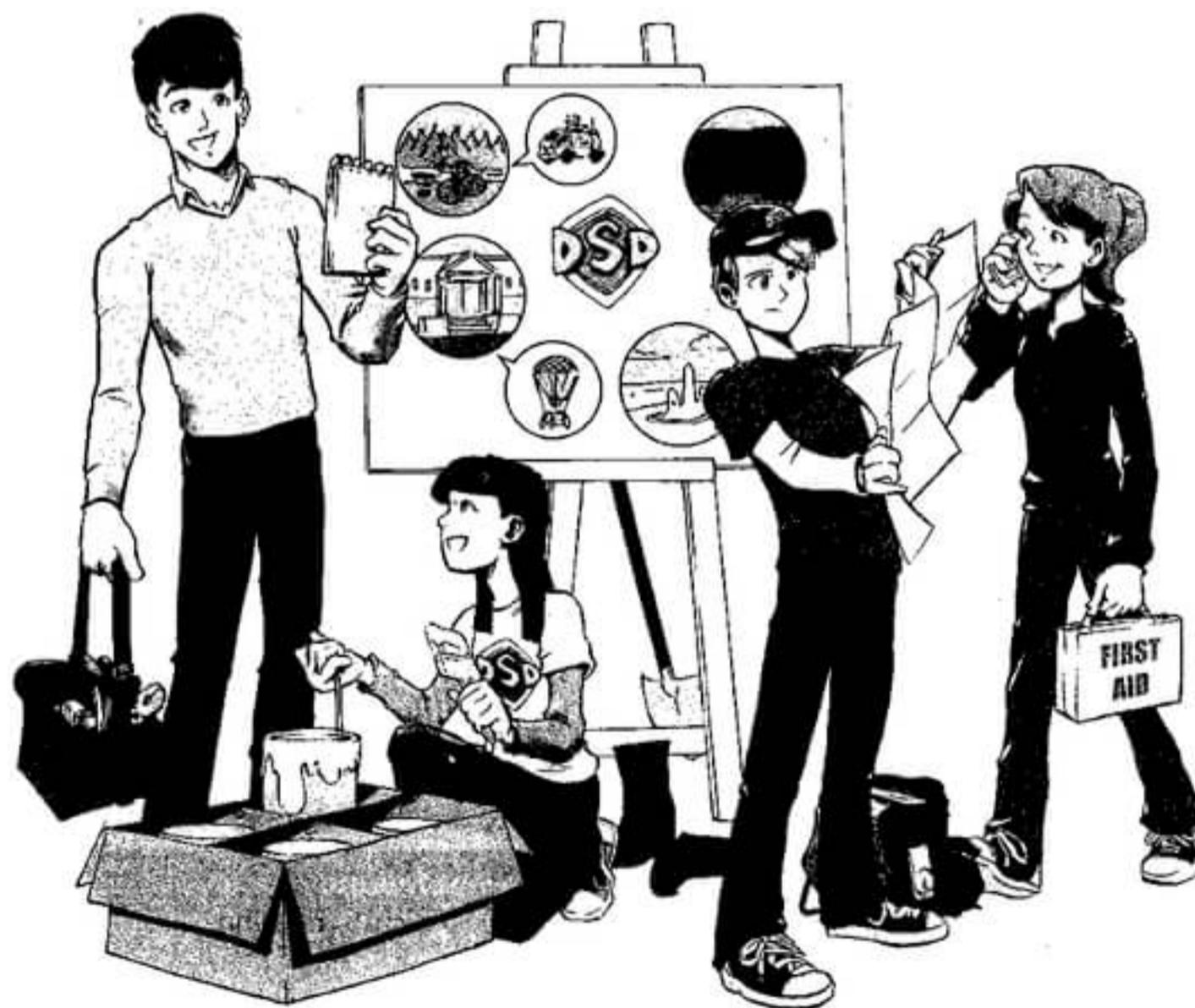


Family and Friends

Workbook



Helen Casey

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Lesson One Story

1 Who are the people in the story?

Fin Ed Kate Tony Clare Libby



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



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



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



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



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



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

2 Match the questions with the answers.

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

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

3 What about you? Answer the questions. *student's answer*

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

1 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple.

live have be go play visit

- Jenny goes to dance classes every Wednesday.
- I always have sandwiches for lunch.
- We are never late for school.
- Angelina and Fred live in the house with the blue door.
- Max plays the guitar and the trumpet.
- My sister and I visit Grandma every week.

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



- Amanda Hi, Grandma, it's Amanda. What are you doing?
 Grandma I ¹ 'm working (work) in the garden. I
² tidy (tidy) the garden every Friday.
 Amanda What's Grandpa doing?
 Grandma He ³ 's playing (play) chess. He
⁴ doesn't help (not help) me in the garden
 on Fridays. He and Morris ⁵ go (go)
 to the park every Friday. Where are you?
 Amanda I'm at my club. Jane and I ⁶ come
 (come) every week with her cousin Stella.
 Grandma That's great. What are you doing?
 Amanda Today we ⁷ 're sitting (sit) in the club
 house painting pictures!

Remember!

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

3 Complete the table.  Irregular verb list

present simple	present continuous	past simple
write	am / are / is writing	¹ <u>wrote</u>
talk	am / are / is ² <u>talking</u>	talked
³ <u>eat</u>	am / are / is eating	ate
⁴ <u>go</u>	am / are / is ⁵ <u>going</u>	went
run	am / are / is ⁶ <u>running</u>	⁷ <u>ran</u>
visit	am / are / is visiting	⁸ <u>visited</u>

Lesson Two Grammar

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

1



2

1 (have) He had a swimming lesson on Monday.

2 (not play) He didn't play football on Tuesday.

3 (have) He had lunch with his Grandpa on Wednesday.

4 (visit) He visited Greg on Thursday.

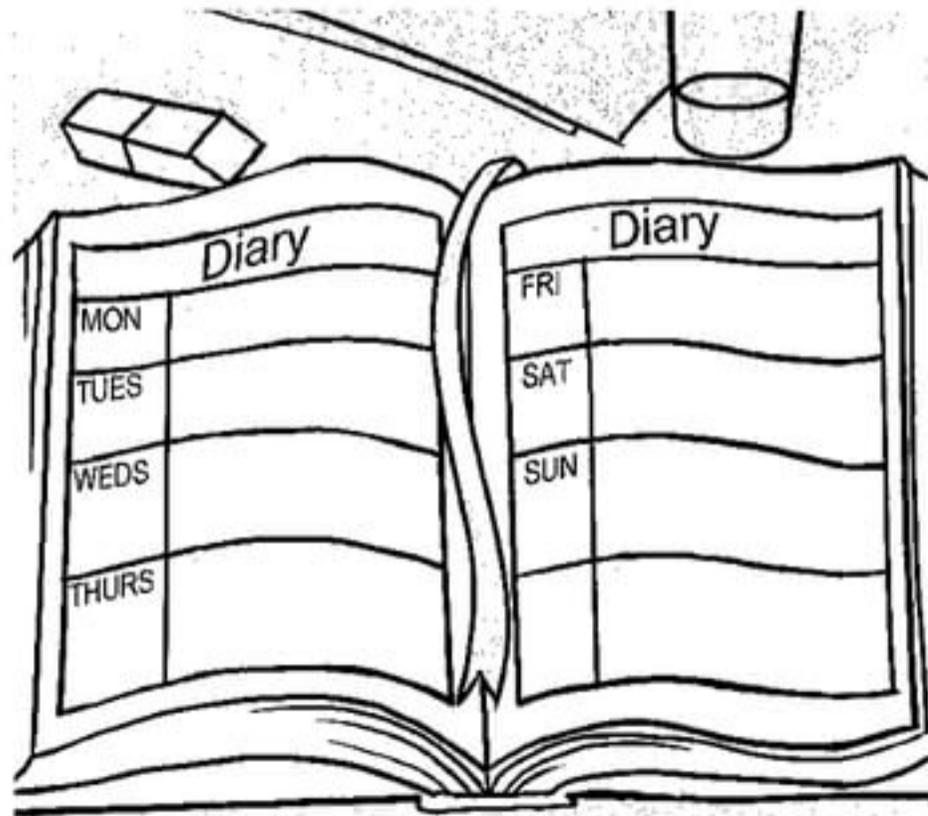
5 (go) He went to karate club on Friday.

6 (not go) He didn't go to the beach on Saturday.

7 (do) He did his homework on Sunday.

3

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



On Monday I _____

On Tuesday _____

On _____

On _____

On _____

On _____

On _____

1 Complete the rules. Match them to the examples.

, " " ? : . , , !

- 1 We use and for direct speech.
- 2 We use after commands and to express surprise.
- 3 We use before lists.
- 4 We use in a list of more than two things.
- 5 We use at the end of a sentence.
- 6 We use at the end of a question.

- a I like music, maths and art.
- b For school: pen, paper, books
- c Who's your best friend?
- d I love swimming.
- e Come and see!
- f "I'm Libby," she said.

2 Rewrite the sentences with capital letters.

- 1 jamie and maria are from ontario in canada.
Jamie and Maria are from Ontario in Canada.
- 2 we climbed mount kilimanjaro when we were in tanzania.
We climbed Mount Kilimanjaro when we were in Tanzania.
- 3 mrs walters went to paris in july.
Mrs Walters went to Paris in July.
- 4 ted and i watched shrek 2 on wednesday.
Ted and I watched Shrek 2 on Wednesday.
- 5 i live on north street in manchester.
I live on North Street in Manchester.

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

are you bored ?

do you always watch TV after school ?

are you playing a game you got two years ago ?

you need to do something different !

the dsd club meets every friday at the club house.

we do lots of exciting things.

these are the activities we tried last month :
kayaking, skateboarding and singing.

are you a good artist ?

are you a good actor ?

come and find out !





1 You can build it!

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and write *Libby, Ed, Kate or Fin*.

- 1 Libby and Ed have written a play for the DSD Club.
- 2 Fin measures the wood.
- 3 Ed is good at art.
- 4 Libby paints the sky.
- 5 Kate is good at building.
- 6 Ed and Libby are stuck!

2 Number the events in the correct order.

- a The DSD Club decided to build the set. **2**
- b Libby and Ed were stuck! **7**
- c Ed and Libby wrote a play. **1**
- d Libby and Ed painted mountains and sky. **6**
- e Fin and Libby brought some wood and some paint. **4**
- f Ed and Kate's dad gave them his tools. **3**
- g Kate helped Fin build the set. **5**



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

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

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

4 What are you good at? Write three things. Use these words or your ideas. *student's answer*

art sport running English cooking music writing

I am good at _____

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

tools hammer saw nails rope roller tape measure tray



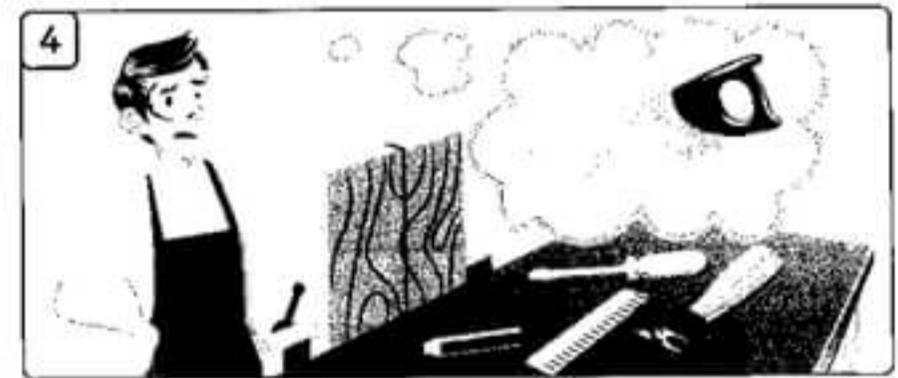
He wants to join two pieces of wood. He's got some nails but he needs a hammer.



The girls can't measure the rope. They need a tape measure.



She wants to paint the set. Wait! She needs a roller and a tray.



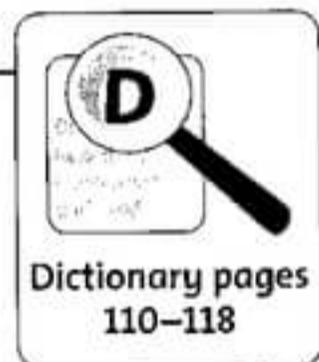
He wants to cut the wood. There are lots of tools but there isn't a saw.

More words!

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

2 Circle the adjectives. Underline the adverbs.

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



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

Subject	Verb	Object
1 <u>We</u>	<u>saw</u>	<u>our teacher</u>
2 <u>I</u>	<u>did</u>	<u>my homework</u>
3 <u>My big sister</u>	<u>plays</u>	<u>tennis</u>
4 <u>Gloria</u>	<u>poured</u>	<u>the yellow paint</u>
5 <u>The children</u>	<u>played</u>	<u>games</u>

Look!

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

1 Complete the table. **V** Irregular verb list

climb	¹ <u>climbed</u>	climbed
write	wrote	² <u>written</u>
make	³ <u>made</u>	made
⁴ <u>swim</u>	swam	swum
ride	rode	⁵ <u>ridden</u>
tidy	⁶ <u>tidied</u>	tidied
sing	⁷ <u>sang</u>	sung
eat	ate	⁸ <u>eaten</u>

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



you / climb / the mountain?

Have you ever climbed the mountain?



he / tidy / the garage

He has never tidied the garage.



you / play / computer games?

Have you ever played computer games?



they / eat / Chinese food

They have never eaten Chinese food.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 Read and circle.

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

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

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



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



He's been at the bus stop for half an hour.



She has cooked the egg for 3 minutes.



Our team hasn't won since 2007.



I've written in my diary for a week.



We haven't seen our cousins since last summer.

3 Answer the questions about you. Use *since* or *for*. student's answer

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

Reading

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



The beach house

By Lily

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

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

We looked around the beach and the park.
We saw some tall trees by the shore.
We collected big leaves and some branches,
And got a blanket to put on the floor.

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

Have you ever wanted a beach house?
Just look around and use what you see.
Our beach house looked crooked and funny,
But we had a great time at the sea!



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

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

True

False

False

False

True

True

Words in context

1 Match the pictures to the sentences.



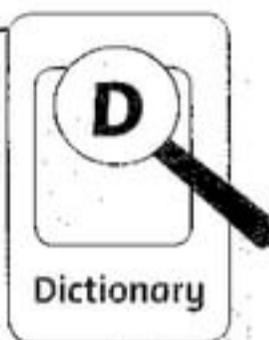
- 1 She's climbing a ladder. **b**
 2 They can't stop laughing! **c**
 3 My sandcastle is perfectly straight. **a**
 4 A bird flew into the tree house. **f**
 5 My sandcastle is a bit crooked. **d**
 6 She's got a tool box with lots of tools. **e**

More words!

2 Match the words from page 10 to the definitions.

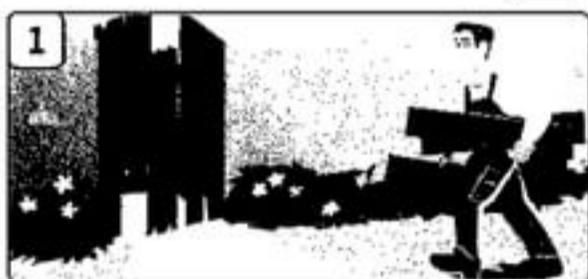
beach house shade branches seaweed

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



3 Complete the sentences.

seaweed shade branches plans boards beach house



He's got some boards to make the new gate.



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



We sat in the shade and ate our ice creams.



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



She liked reading her book in the beach house.



There was lots of seaweed at the bottom of the sea.

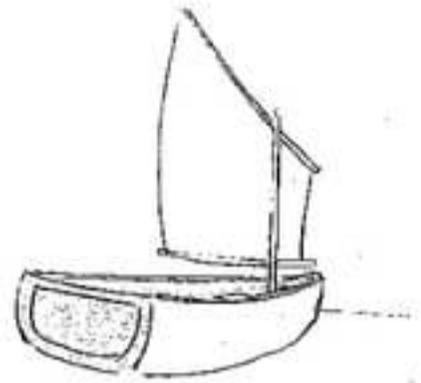
Writing

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

The Boat Race

Verse 1

We built our boats for racing, 7
 We worked all morning long. 6
 And soon our boat was ready, 7
 We thought that it was strong. 6



- 2 Write the words that rhyme.

race slow begin fast

- 1 past: fast 2 place: race 3 go: slow 4 win: begin

My writing

- 3 Look and finish the poem. student's answer

Verse 2

We waited at the start line ...



Verse 3



1 Complete the text.

nails rope rollers plans ladder boards branch ground

My friends and I made a tree house last week. It was great fun. First, we drew some ¹ plans. Then we found some large wooden ² boards. Dad tied a ³ rope around the boards and pulled them up into the tree. Then he used ⁴ nails to fix the boards together. He fixed the floor to a big ⁵ branch in the tree. Then we found another board to make the roof. We used ⁶ rollers to paint the tree house. We play in our tree house every day. There is a ⁷ ladder to climb up to the tree house from the ⁸ ground and we have lots of fun up there!



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

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

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

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

Lesson One

1 Read the story and write True or False.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 Libby is nervous but Kate is excited. | <u>False</u> |
| 2 Kate wants to read the script again. | <u>True</u> |
| 3 Kate's costume looks really cool. | <u>False</u> |
| 4 Ed's make-up looks really scary. | <u>True</u> |
| 5 The audience is waiting but Fin hasn't arrived. | <u>True</u> |
| 6 It's OK because they can do the play without their costumes. | <u>False</u> |

2 Read the poster and answer the questions.

The DSD Club presents:

The Princess and the Parrot

- Starring:** Kate as the princess
Ed as the monster
Libby as the queen
- Script:** Ed and Libby
- Make-up:** Mrs Harrison (Kate and Ed's mum)
- Costumes:** Mrs Kelly (Fin and Libby's mum)

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

The play starts at 5 o'clock.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 What are the three characters in the play? | <u>A princess, a monster and a queen.</u> |
| 2 What is Ed's character? | <u>A monster.</u> |
| 3 Who wrote the script? | <u>Ed and Libby.</u> |
| 4 Who helped with the costumes? | <u>Mrs Kelly (Fin and Libby's mum).</u> |
| 5 Where can you buy tickets? | <u>At the school or from the DSD Club.</u> |
| 6 What time will the lights go down? | <u>5 o'clock.</u> |

3 What do you think happens next? Tick (✓) one. student's answer

- a) Fin arrives in time. The play is great!
- b) There are no costumes. The audience is disappointed.
- c) The children make new costumes. The play is great!
- d) Fin arrives with the costumes, but Kate forgets her words.

1 Match the words to the definitions.

lights stage curtains make-up costume script character audience

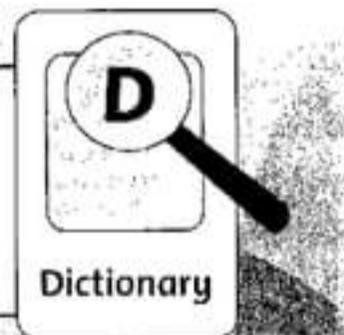
- 1 script *noun* the words of a play that the characters say
- 2 stage *noun* the place at the front of the theatre where actors perform a play
- 3 audience *noun* a group of people who watch a play
- 4 costume *noun* the special clothes the actors wear in a play
- 5 curtains *noun* the big pieces of cloth that hide the stage before the play starts
- 6 lights *noun* electric lamps that show the actors in a theatre
- 7 character *noun* a person in a play or story
- 8 make-up *noun* the powder, cream, etc. that actors put on their faces before a play

More words!

Remember! Some words have silent letters.

2 Circle the silent letters.

knit fright knot flight

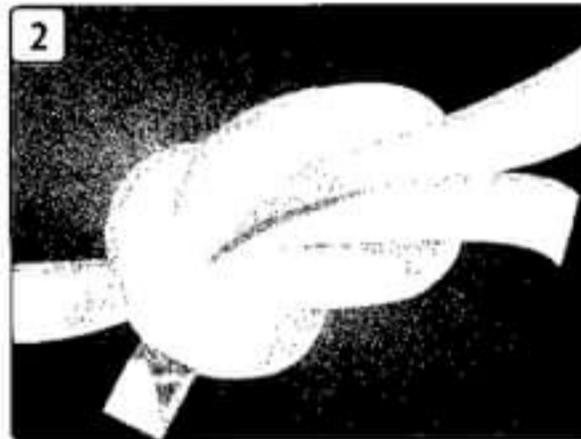


3 Look at the pictures and write the words. Cross out the silent letter or letters.

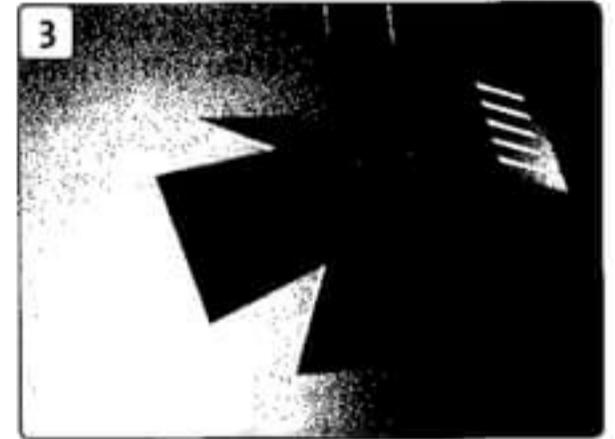
light knot knee flight fright knit



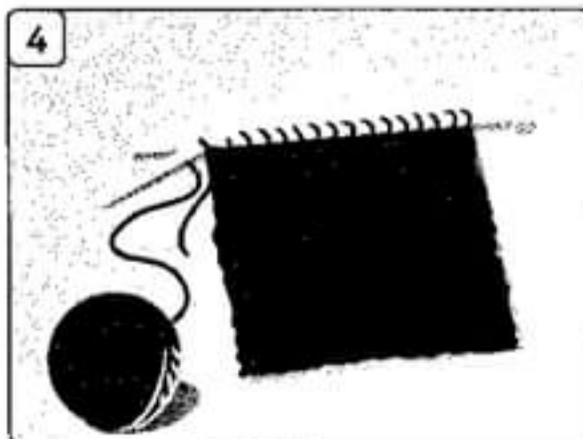
f r i g h t



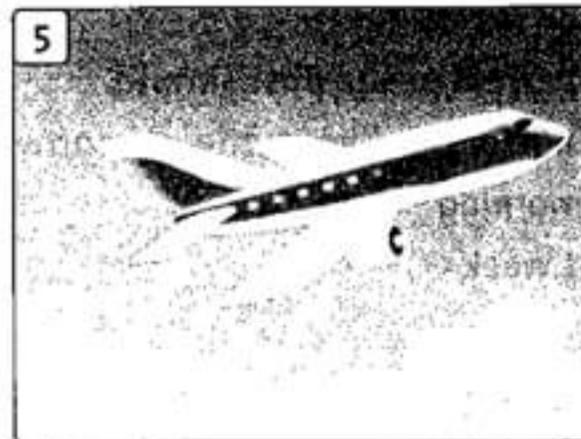
~~k~~ n o t



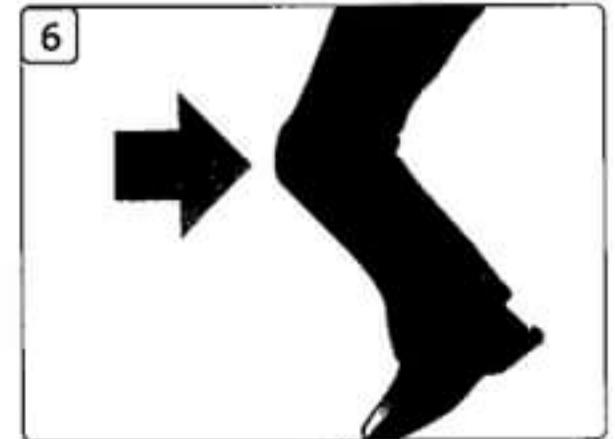
l i g h t



~~k~~ n i t



f l i g h t



~~k~~ n e e

Lesson Three Grammar 1

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

Things to do before the school play

Learn the script	✓
check the lights	✓
clean the stage	X
buy the make-up	✓
sell all the tickets	✓
take the costumes to the theatre	X

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

Look!

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

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

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

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

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

Molly Let's look at it together.

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

Molly Great. Have you checked the lights?

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

Molly And have you cleaned the stage?

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

Molly What about the make-up?

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

Molly And the costumes?

Fiona The costumes are ... Oh no! I haven't taken (not take) them to the theatre!



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

1 I / make / a sandwich / for my lunch I've made a sandwich for my lunch.

2 Mum / not go / shopping / this morning Mum didn't go shopping this morning.

3 Jenny / call / her grandma / last week Jenny called her grandma last week.

4 They / not visit / Paris They haven't visited Paris.

5 Terry / do / his homework Terry has done his homework.

6 Helen / sell / her computer / yesterday Helen sold her computer yesterday.

1 Look and tick (✓) the best sentence.



- Grandma has just made a cake.
- Grandma hasn't made a cake yet.



- Joe hasn't visited Egypt before.
- Joe has visited Egypt before.



- Ellie has already finished her costume.
- Ellie hasn't finished her costume yet.

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



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



read cards / just
She has just read her cards.



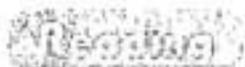
speak to her grandma / already
She has already spoken to her grandma.



not have a bike / before
She hasn't had a bike before.

3 Complete the sentences about you. **student's answer**

- 1 I've just _____.
- 2 I've already _____.
- 3 I haven't _____ yet.
- 4 I've _____ before.
- 5 I haven't _____ before.



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

- a) The great detective b) Criminals at the theatre c) Disappearing diamonds

Disappearing diamonds by Rosy Wilson

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

Characters: Julie – a twelve-year-old girl
Fred – Julie's older brother
Mrs Taylor – their mum
A boy

(The doorbell rings.)

Julie Oh! That's the doorbell.

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

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

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

Mum From the theatre? Thank you.

(She returns to the kitchen.)

Julie Who was it, Mum?

Mum It was a boy with a note.

Fred What does it say?

Mum I haven't read it yet.

(She opens the note.)

It says 'The diamonds have disappeared.'
The diamonds have disappeared!
I must use the phone.

(Mum exits quickly.)

Julie The diamonds have disappeared!

Fred Wow! Diamonds.

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

Fred He'll come and investigate ...

Julie He'll look for clues ...

Fred And we can help him arrest the criminal!



(Mum comes back.)

Fred When's the detective coming, Mum?

Julie Can we help him investigate?

Mum Detective? What detective?

Julie The diamonds have disappeared!

Mum Oh! Well, yes, they have. But they aren't real diamonds. They're props. For a play.

Fred *(disappointed)* We wanted to look for clues.

Mum I'm sorry, kids, but you can help me look for props. I'm going out now to buy some more!

2 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who goes to the door? Mum goes to the door.
- 2 Where has the note come from? The note has come from the theatre.
- 3 What does the note say? The note says "The diamonds have disappeared".
- 4 Are Fred and Julie excited? Yes, they are.
- 5 Who do they want to help? They want to help the detective.
- 6 Are the diamonds real? No, they aren't.

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

note robbery diamonds criminal arrested detective

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

More words!

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



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



3 Match the words to the definitions.

doorbell servant props clue enter investigate

- props *noun* things actors use when they are doing a play
- enter *verb* to come into a room or building
- servant *noun* a person who cooks, cleans, etc. in a rich person's house
- clue *noun* a thing or a piece of information that helps the police catch a criminal
- investigate *verb* to look carefully at a situation or a crime to find out the truth
- doorbell *noun* when you visit someone, you ring this so they know you are there

Writing

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

MISSING!



Have you seen this parrot? The parrot disappeared yesterday from the royal palace.
The queen is very upset.

- Julie** The queen has lost her parrot. What can we do?
- Fred** I know! Let's try to help! It will be fun!
- Julie** (excited) OK, we can be like real detectives!
- Fred** First we need to look for clues.
- Julie** Let's start looking. We can start in the park. (She starts to look around.)
- Fred** Look, Julie! What's that? I can see something strange ... (He points at the ground.) ...

My writing

2 Look and finish the play script.

student's answer



Fred

Julie



Fred

Julie



Fred

Julie



Fred

Julie



Queen

Fred

Julie

Policeman

2

3

1 Complete the text.

stage robbery costume audience detective criminal character lights

My friends and I were in a play last week. My ¹ character had a lot of words to say. I played a very clever ² detective who investigates a ³ robbery. I was very nervous before I went onto the ⁴ stage. I didn't want to forget my words. When the play started, I looked out and saw my mum and dad in the ⁵ audience. They were smiling at me and I felt brave. I loved wearing my ⁶ costume, but it was very hot because the ⁷ lights on the stage were very bright. I didn't forget my words and when my character arrested the ⁸ criminal and gave him to the police at the end of the play, the audience clapped. It was great! I hope I can be in a play again soon.



2 Read and circle.

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

3 Complete the sentences. **V** Irregular verb list

- 1 I haven't had (not / have) my breakfast yet.
- 2 Gary has already had (already / read) this book.
- 3 The girls have never eaten (never / eat) octopus before.
- 4 Have you ever painted (you / ever / paint) your bedroom?
- 5 Mum and Dad have just bought (just / buy) me a new CD.
- 6 Claire has always wanted (always / want) to visit Paris.
- 7 She hasn't given (not / give) the present to her grandma yet.
- 8 Have you already seen (you / already / see) the new film at the cinema?

3 The best party ever!

Lesson One Story

1 Look back at Exercise 3 on page 14. Were you right? Write the correct answer.

c) The children make new costumes. The play is great!

2 Read the story and circle.

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

Quick and easy costume ideas by the DSD Club



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



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



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



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

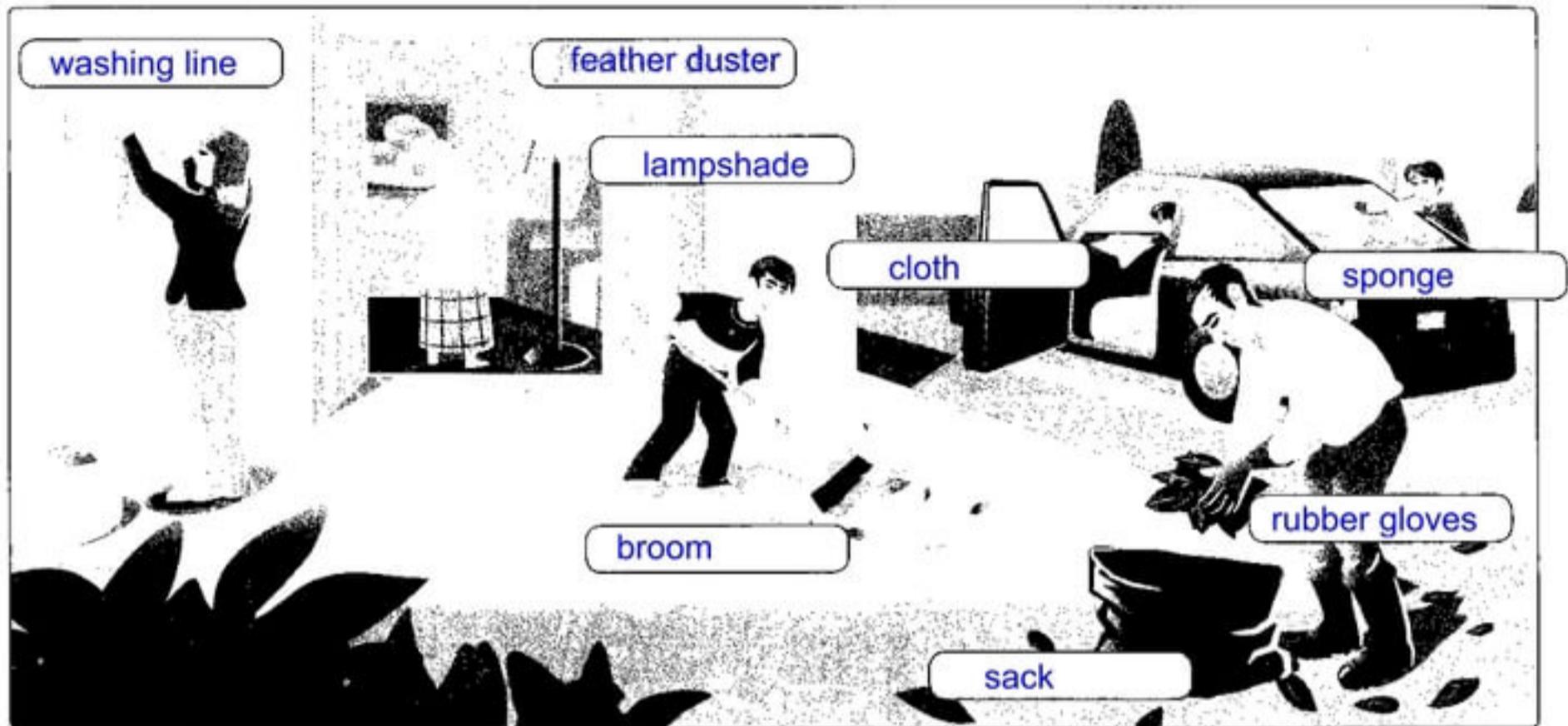
Look around and see what you can find!

3 Read the poster and complete the sentences.

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

1 Look at the picture and write the words.

lampshade broom rubber gloves cloth sponge
sack washing line feather duster



More words!

2 Change the verbs into nouns. Use *-ion*.

- 1 to discuss is to talk about something – the noun is discussion
- 2 to protect is to keep something safe from danger – the noun is protection
- 3 to collect is to put and keep a lot of things together – the noun is collection
- 4 to pollute is to make a place dirty and dangerous – the noun is pollution



3 Read and circle.



In my class we did a project about animals in danger. We had a big ¹discuss / discussion about how we can ²protection / protect animals like tigers and gorillas. We need to ³act / action now to keep them safe! They need ⁴protection / protect from danger and ⁵pollute / pollution. Our class can't go to the jungle, so we decided to have an information day to teach people and to ⁶collect / collection money for animals in danger. We made lots of ⁷decorates / decorations and invited lots of people. It was great! At the end we had a big ⁸celebrate / celebration.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

Remember!

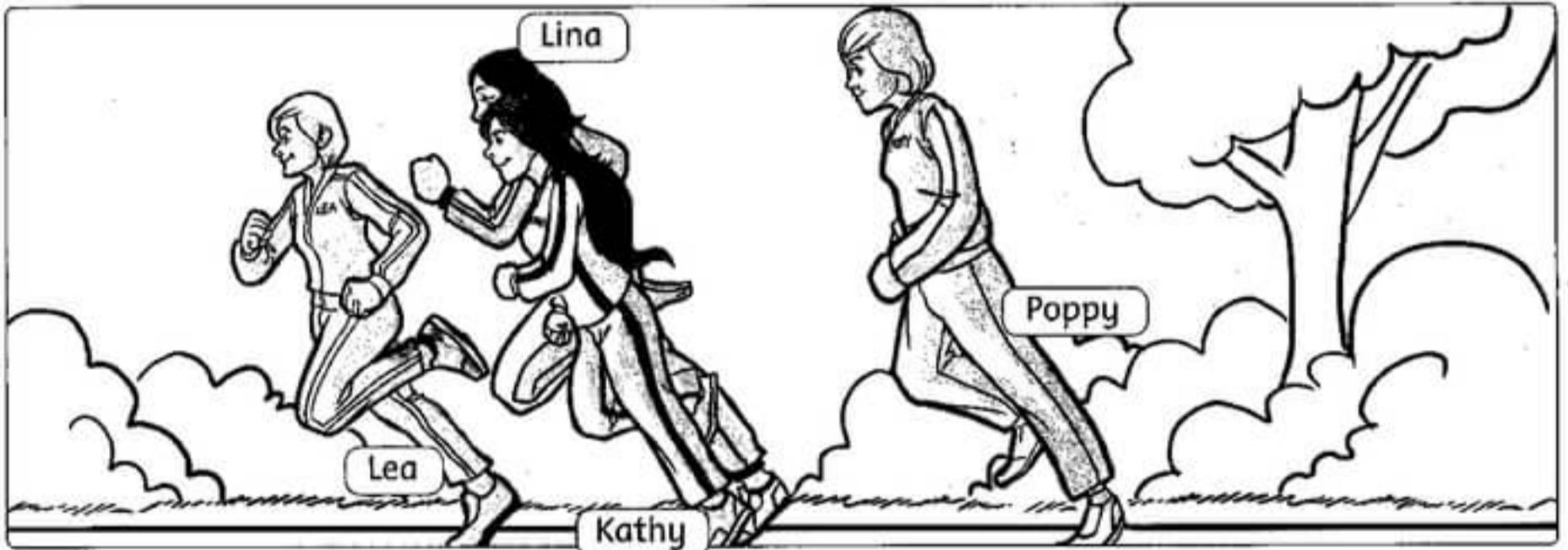
We use the comparative to compare two people or things.

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

1 Complete the sentences. Use comparatives and superlatives.

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

2 Write the names.



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

Kathy

Lina

Poppy

Lina

Lea

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

tall funny strong clever sporty old

I am not as _____

I am as _____

Remember!

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

1 Read and circle.

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

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

expensive crowded difficult wide



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



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



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



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

3 Look and write sentences. Use *too* or *enough*.



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



2 shy / to talk to the children
She's too shy to talk to the children.



3 tall / to go on the ride
He's tall enough to go on the ride.



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

Reading

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



The school carnival

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

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

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the school parade!" he said. Nothing happened. His voice wasn't coming through the speakers. The music wasn't playing. Something was wrong!

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

"Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the parade," he said. The crowd heard him and stopped talking. They started to clap and cheer.

The music for the parade started playing. "Here are the pupils of class 7B!" said Barnie, and his classmates started the parade. The costumes were wonderful and the sparkly masks looked great. Everyone in the crowd was smiling and laughing. Barnie smiled and waved to his mum and dad in the audience. They cheered and waved back. Barnie felt relaxed and happy. The parade was going to be fantastic!



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

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | Barnie felt nervous about his school parade. | <u>True</u> |
| 2 | All the students were on stilts. | <u>False</u> |
| 3 | When Barnie picked up the microphone, his voice was too loud. | <u>False</u> |
| 4 | Barnie forgot to plug in the speaker. | <u>True</u> |
| 5 | The crowd could hear Barnie but the music didn't work. | <u>False</u> |
| 6 | Barnie's mum and dad came to watch the parade. | <u>True</u> |

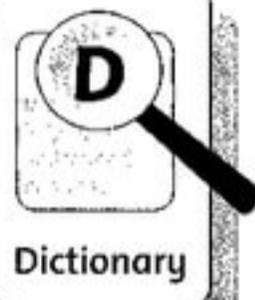
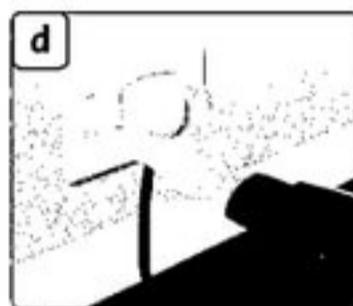
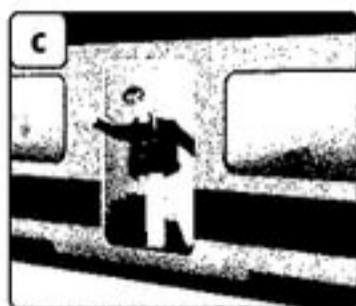
Words in context

1 Read and circle.

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

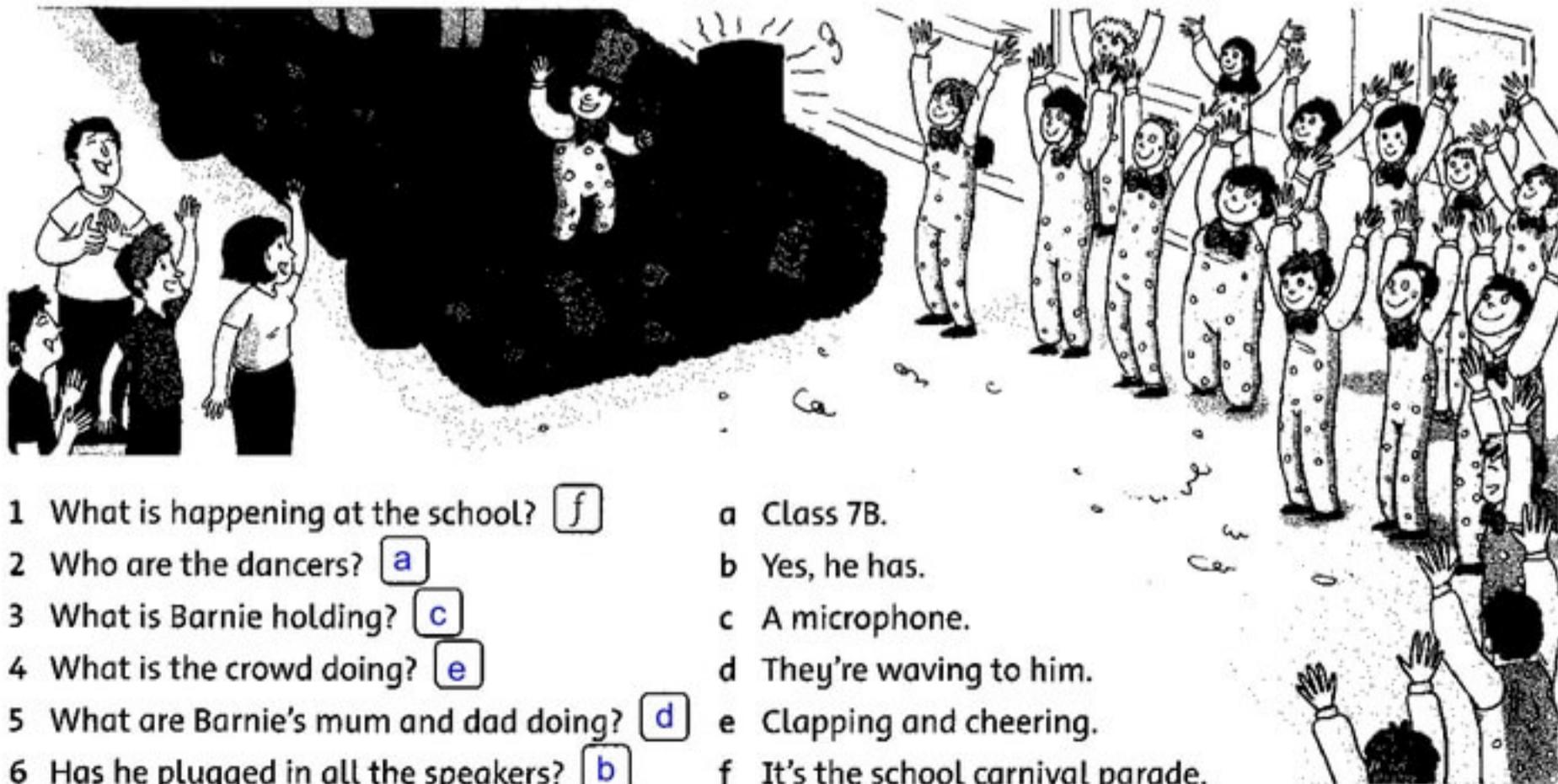
More words!

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



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

3 Look and match the questions and answers.



- 1 What is happening at the school? **f**
 - 2 Who are the dancers? **a**
 - 3 What is Bernie holding? **c**
 - 4 What is the crowd doing? **e**
 - 5 What are Bernie's mum and dad doing? **d**
 - 6 Has he plugged in all the speakers? **b**
- a Class 7B.
 - b Yes, he has.
 - c A microphone.
 - d They're waving to him.
 - e Clapping and cheering.
 - f It's the school carnival parade.

1 Complete the text.

decorations speakers costumes crowd dancers microphone band stilts

Last weekend Mum and Dad took me to the carnival parade. There were lots of people there. I've never seen such a big ¹ crowd. All the carnival people wore beautiful ² costumes. There was a ³ band in the street and they played great music. There were big ⁴ speakers, so the music was very loud. We watched some ⁵ dancers do their special dance and we met a very tall man – he was on ⁶ stilts. All over the town there were bright lights and amazing ⁷ decorations. A man with a ⁸ microphone told the audience to move to the side because the parade was going to start. It was the best carnival ever!



2 Complete the sentences. Use comparatives or superlatives.

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

3 Read and circle.

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

4 Our planet

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle.

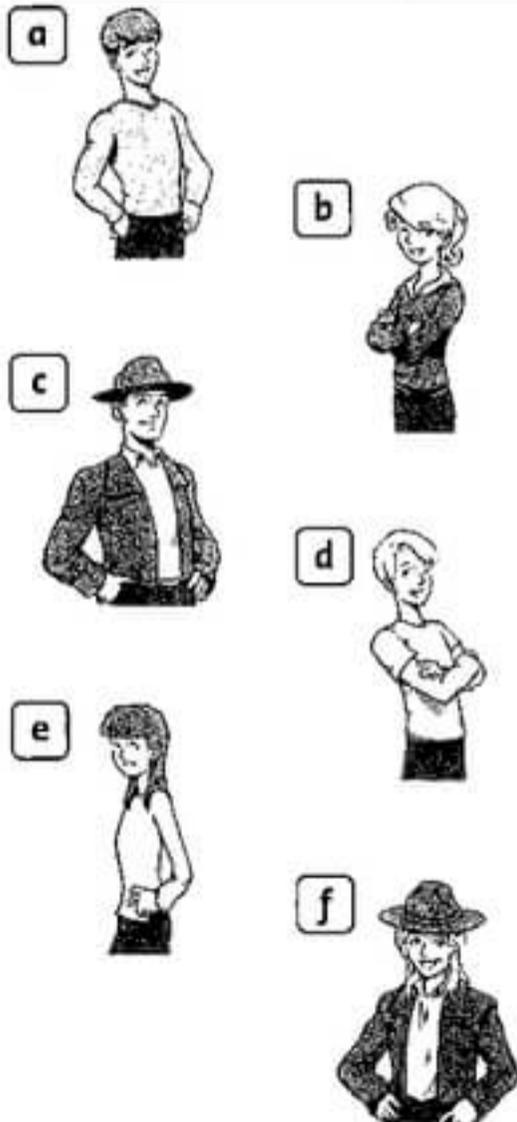


A TV ¹actor / crew / film has decided to make a programme about the wildlife park. The DSD Club decides to go to the park / beach / TV station. It used to be really ³dangerous / pretty / ugly and Libby and Ed always liked coming here but it ⁴is / isn't / aren't nice today. Someone has dumped ⁵pollution / clothes / rubbish all over the park. There is litter in the river / path / lake too. The water is ⁷ugly / clean / dirty. It isn't ⁸quiet / safe / dangerous for the wildlife.



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

Man Ed Fin Libby Woman Kate

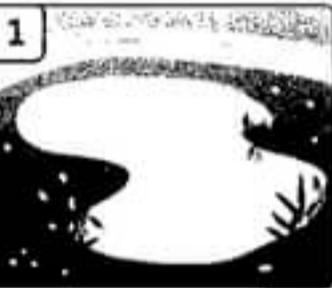


- 1 The wildlife park is really pretty. e Libby
- 2 There's a TV crew at the wildlife park today. a Fin
- 3 Those people aren't very happy. d Ed
- 4 The river is polluted and the birds are in danger. f Woman
- 5 Litter really damages the environment. b Kate
- 6 We found all the litter this morning. c Man

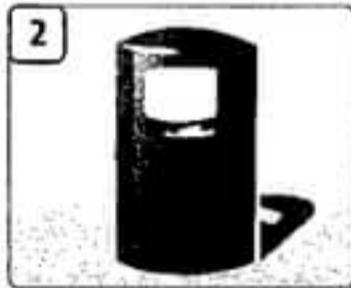
1 Complete the crossword.

More words!

2 Look at the clues and complete the compound nouns.



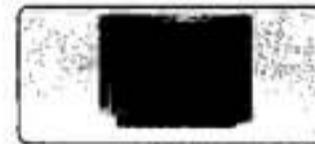
duck pond



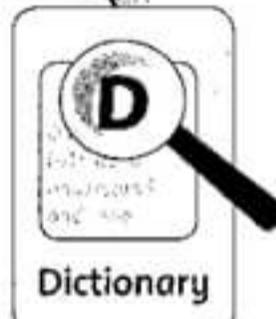
litter bin



beach house



TV crew



3 Complete the sentences. Use compound nouns.

duck litter swimming beach police TV

- The detective took the criminal to the police station.
- We saw a beach house on the sand when we were at the sea.
- Don't drop litter! Put it in the litter bin.
- The TV crew filmed us in the running competition!
- I have diving lessons every week at the swimming pool.
- I took my sister to the duck pond to give our old bread to the birds.

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



- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 Two teachers were d | a looking out of the window when the bell rang. |
| 2 The school team was c | b practising basketball when the bell rang. |
| 3 Two boys were e | c playing football when the bell rang. |
| 4 Three girls were f | d drinking coffee when the bell rang. |
| 5 Two girls were b | e running a race when the bell rang. |
| 6 The headmaster was a | f reading books when the bell rang. |

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



1 he / have breakfast / phone / ring
He was having breakfast when the phone rang.



2 Grandpa / sleep / visitors / arrive
Grandpa was sleeping when his visitors arrived.



3 they / walk to school / see / a film star
They were walking to school when they saw a film star.

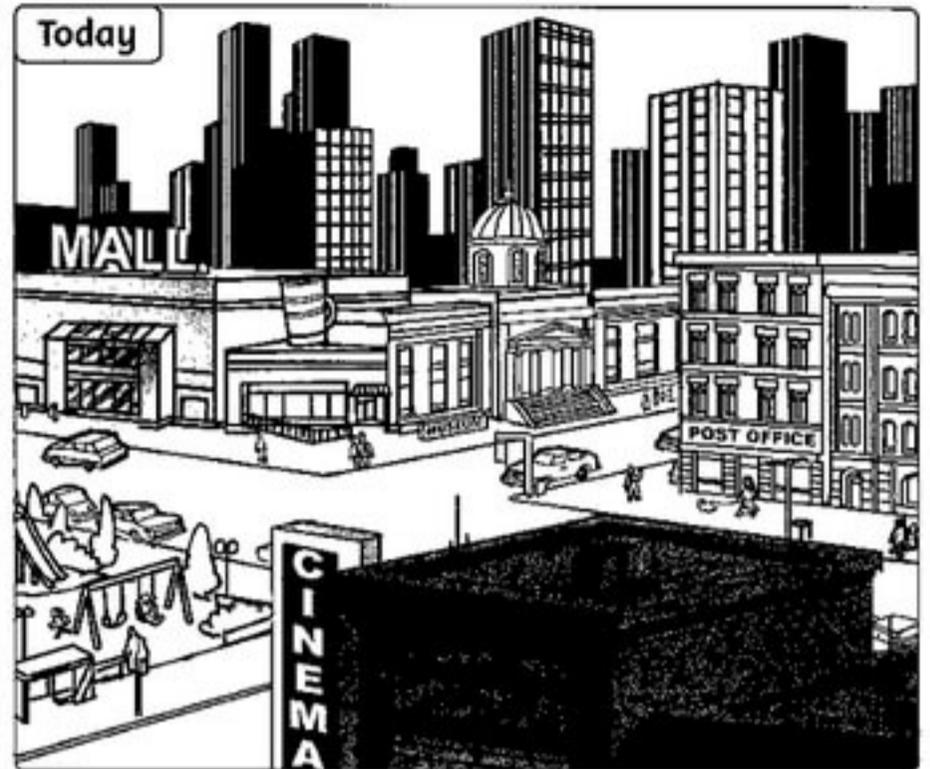


4 Phil / buy / a drink / his team / score a goal
Phil was buying a drink when his team scored a goal.



5 Jack / look out of the window / the teacher / ask a question
Jack was looking out of the window when the teacher asked a question.

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



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

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

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

Five years ago



This year



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

student's answer

have short / long hair love dancing / reading
play the piano / computer games watch cartoons / films

I used to _____

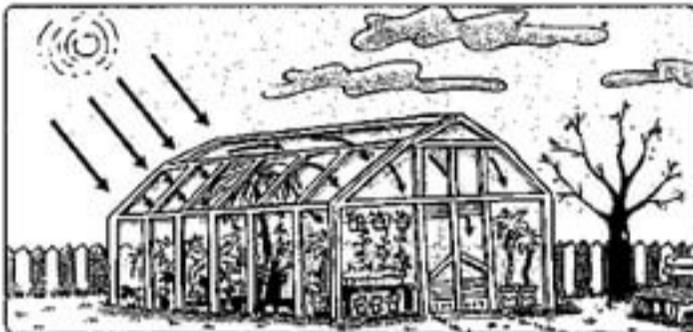
Reading

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

Wind energy Water energy Solar energy

New kinds of energy

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

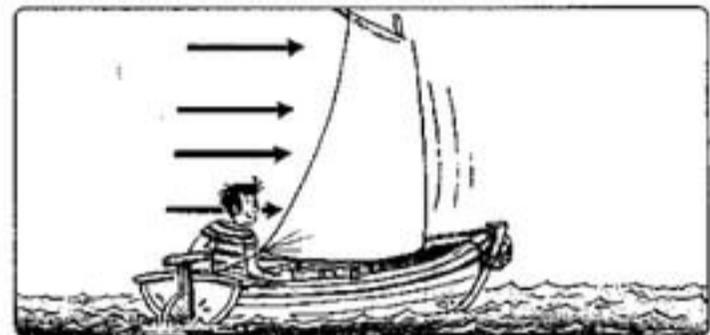


1 Solar energy

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

2 Wind energy

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



3 Water energy

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



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

2 Read again and match.

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

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

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

fossil fuels alternative energy electricity solar panels

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



More words!

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

greenhouses sailing boats water mills technology



Sailing boats use energy from the wind to heat / move



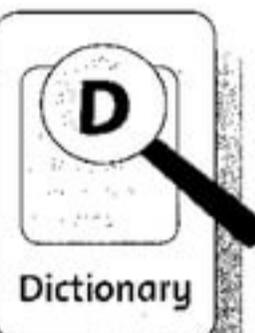
Greenhouses use heat from the sun to grow plants in cold / hot countries.



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



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



3 Complete the conversation.

skylight greenhouse beams alternative spring electricity technology mud

Anita My aunt and uncle are building an eco home.

Ella Really? What's it like?

Anita It's very nice inside. It's got big wooden ¹ beams and stone floors and a ² skylight in the roof to let the sunlight in. They made the walls from ³ mud.

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

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

Ella Are they using ⁵ alternative energy?

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

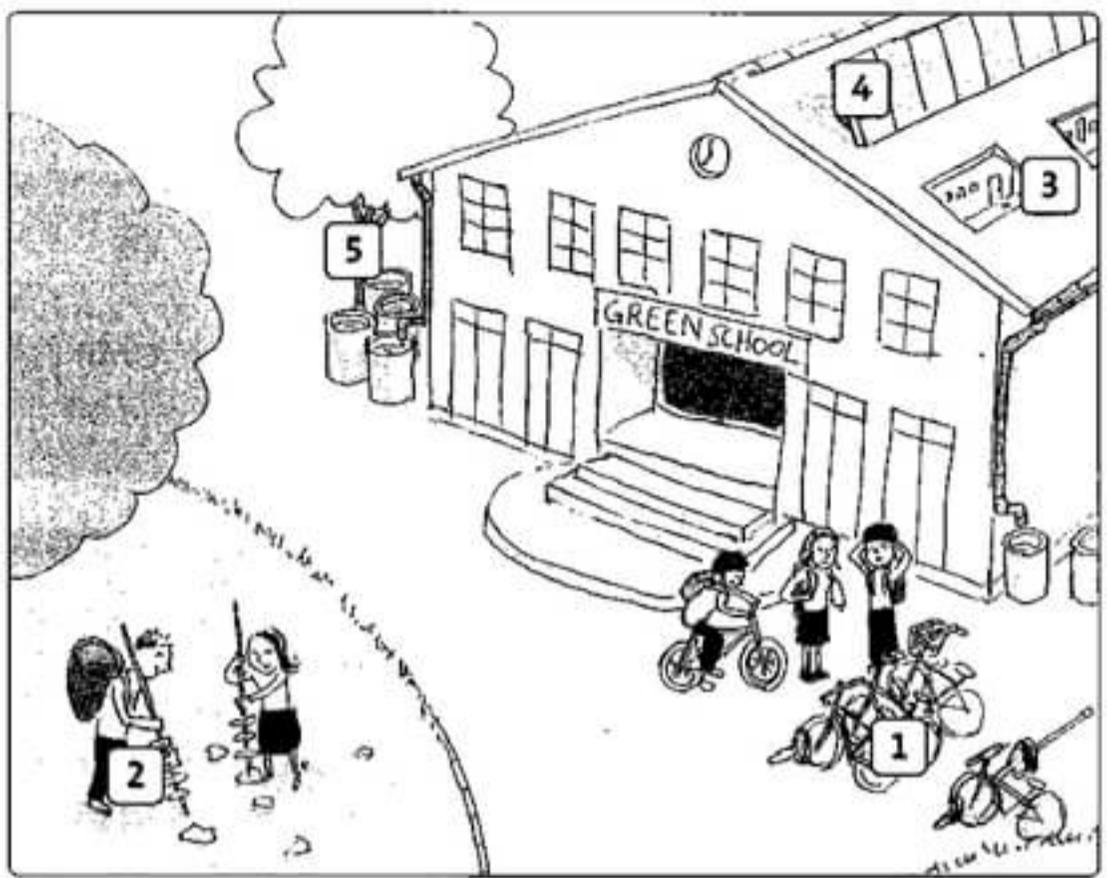
Ella Do they grow their own food?

Anita Yes, they have a ⁷ greenhouse in the garden. And they use water from a ⁸ spring to water the plants.

Writing

1 Look at the five things children do to look after the environment. Write sentences about Green School.

- 1 Pupils ride bikes to school.
- 2 Pupils pick up litter.
- 3 There are skylights in the roof.
- 4 There are solar panels to make electricity.
- 5 They save / collect rainwater.



My writing

student's answer

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

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

Transport Pupils ride bikes to school because cars pollute the air.

Electricity _____

Pollution _____

Water _____

1 Complete the text.

skylight wildlife energy damage planet fuels electricity environment

My family and I live in an eco home. It's great. We help the ¹ environment because we don't use fossil ² fuels. We only use alternative ³ energy. There are solar panels on the roof so we can make ⁴ electricity and keep our house warm. There is a big ⁵ skylight in the roof so we can have light in the day. We live in a forest so we can watch rabbits and other ⁶ wildlife. It's really fun. I don't think one family can save the ⁷ planet but we try not to ⁸ damage the world around us and we love living in our eco home!



2 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous. (V) Irregular verb list

- 1 We were listening to music when the phone rang (ring).
- 2 Dad was working (work) in the garden when our neighbours arrived.
- 3 All the students were studying (study) when the fire practice started.
- 4 The boys were playing (play) basketball when it started to rain.
- 5 I was watching a great film when the TV broke (break).
- 6 You weren't doing (not do) your homework when I came in.

3 Write sentences. Use *used to*.

- 1 Two years ago I had long hair. I have short hair now.
I used to have long hair.
- 2 There was a theatre in our town. Now it's a café.
There used to be a theatre.
- 3 Melanie plays computer games. Two years ago she played with dolls.
Melanie used to play with dolls.
- 4 When Mum was at my school the uniform was ugly. It's quite nice now.
Our school uniform used to be ugly.
- 5 Jeff and Katie are our neighbours. They lived in New York before.
Jeff and Katie used to live in New York.
- 6 Mrs Jackson was our class teacher last year. Miss Lewis is our teacher now.
Mrs Jackson used to be our teacher.

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle the mistakes. Write true sentences.

- 1 The children decide to help clean up the library.
The children decide to help clean up the wildlife park.
- 2 They put all the litter in different boxes.
They put all the litter in different bags.
- 3 They will pick up all the litter and clean it.
They will pick up all the litter and recycle it.
- 4 Libby wants to have a hot shower later.
Libby wants to have a hot bath later.
- 5 The park will be clean and dangerous again soon.
The park will be clean and safe again soon.

2 Complete the DSD Club leaflet.

family birds environment old paper rubbish dump

Does your local park need cleaning up? The DSD Club can help!

* A big job is easier with lots of helpers!

Phone all your friends and ¹ family.

Lots of people will help the environment if you ask them.

* Be prepared!

Buy rubber gloves and plastic bags in different colours.

Tell your friends to wear ² old clothes and boots.

* Learn and teach!

Find out what is bad for the ³ envrionment. Tell your friends.

Carrier bags can trap ⁴ birds.

Batteries have dangerous chemicals inside them.

* Recycle!

Don't just take all the litter to the ⁵ rubbish dump.

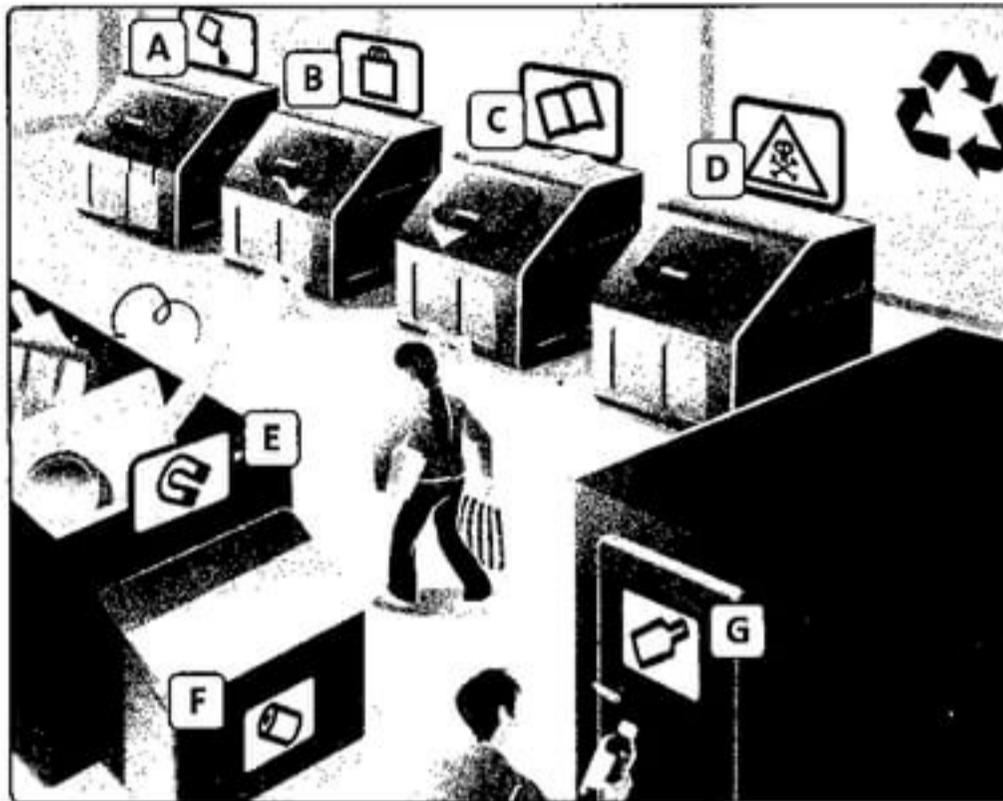
Put plastic, metal, ⁶ paper and glass in different bags and recycle them!

3 What do you think happens next? Tick (✓) one. *student's answer*

- a) The TV crew arrives. They don't make the programme because of the mess.
- b) The TV crew doesn't come. Everyone is disappointed.
- c) The DSD Club clean up the park quickly. The TV crew can film the beautiful clean park.
- d) The TV crew arrives before the river is clean. They make a programme about cleaning up the park.

1 Look at the picture and write the words.

recycling centre carrier bags oil batteries
chemicals bottle bank metal paper



How to use the ' recycling centre

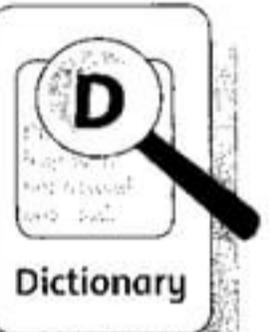
- Container A is for ² oil
 Container B is for ³ carrier bags
 Container C is for ⁴ paper
 Container D is for ⁵ chemicals
 Container E is for ⁶ metal
 Container F is for ⁷ batteries
 Container G is a ⁸ bottle bank

More words!

2 Match the words to the definitions.

recharge refill rebuild redecorate

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



Dictionary

3 Complete the sentences.

refill remove reuse recharge rebuild redecorate retell return

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

Lesson Three Grammar

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

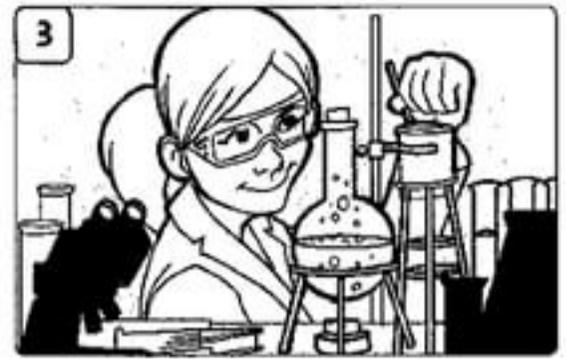
do work study drive live eat



In 50 years people won't drive normal cars.



In 100 years some people will live on the Moon.



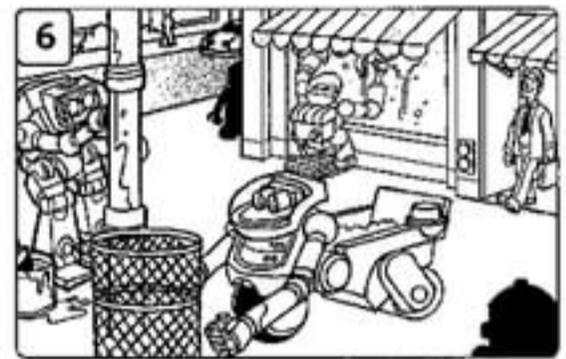
My sister will study science at university.



My dad won't work in 30 years so he'll have lots of time to go fishing.



People won't eat normal meals in 100 years.



In 20 years robots will do our boring and difficult jobs.

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

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

Celia Well, I / not change / much ¹ Well, I won't change much.

Alice What do you mean?

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

Alice Do you mean me?

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

Alice Great! What else?

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

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

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

Alice That sounds like fun!

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

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

1 Where will you live? _____

2 Where will you work? _____

3 What will you do in your free time? _____

1 Complete the conversation. Use the present continuous.



Frank Hi, Jerry. Would you like to go to the shopping mall this evening?

Jerry Oh, I can't. I ¹ 'm watching (watch) my brother play tennis.

Frank OK, how about tomorrow morning?

Jerry Tomorrow morning Dad and I ² are helping (help) Mum in the garden.

Frank Maybe we could have lunch together then?

Jerry I ³ 'm having (have) lunch with my cousins tomorrow, but you could come too.

Frank I'd love to. What time shall I come round?

Jerry Well, my cousins ⁴ are arriving (arrive) at about 11.30. Dad ⁵ 's cooking (cook). We ⁶ 're having (have) a barbecue in the garden.

Frank OK, I'll come at about 12 o'clock then. Thank you.

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

Class 6W's big day out!
It's busy!

9.00 meet at the school
Don't be late! The bus won't wait!

10.00 arrive at the beach

10.15 beach volleyball

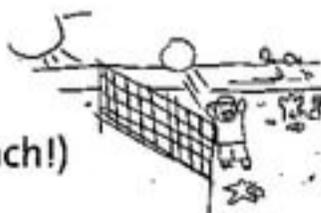
10.45 learn to surf with Dave

12.30 picnic on the beach
(no swimming after lunch!)

14.00 cave walk – explore the beautiful caves

~~**16.00** Mr Jennings group photo~~
cancelled - sorry!

16.30 home time!



- 1 (meet) They're meeting at the school at 9 o'clock.
- 2 (arrive) They're arriving at the beach at 10 o'clock.
- 3 (play) They're playing beach volleyball at quarter past 10.
- 4 (Dave / teach) Dave is teaching them to surf at quarter to 11.
- 5 (eat) They're eating a picnic on the beach at half past 12.
- 6 (explore) They're exploring the caves at 12 o'clock.
- 7 (Mr Jennings / not take) Mr Jennings isn't taking a group photo at 4 o'clock.
- 8 (go home) They're going home at half past 4.

Reading

1 Look at the article. Write the paragraph titles.

Egg box garden ~~Fashion parade~~ Tidy your desk Gold or paper?

As Good as New – competition results

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

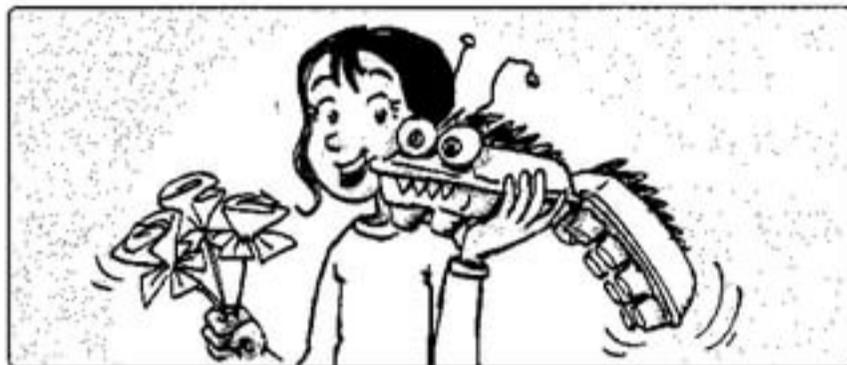
1 Fashion parade

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



2 Egg box garden

These flowers and insects used to be egg boxes. Natalie cut up the boxes, painted them and decorated them with ribbons and pretty paper. She worked really hard, and they look amazing!



3 Tidy your desk

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



4 Gold or paper?

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



2 Read again write the names.

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

Words in context

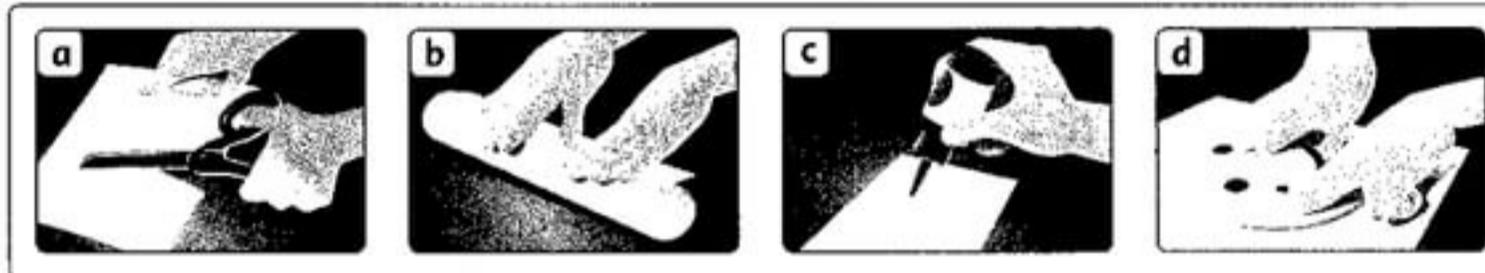
1 Match the words to the definitions.

juice carton bus ticket greetings card bracelet ribbon map

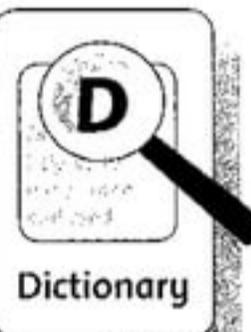
- greetings card *noun* a card with a picture and a message that you send someone on a special day
- ribbon *noun* a long, thin piece of shiny material that you can tie around a present
- bracelet *noun* a ring that you wear around your arm, next to your hand
- map *noun* a drawing of a country or city that shows where the important places are
- juice carton *noun* a box that has fruit juice in it
- bus ticket *noun* a printed piece of paper that you get when you pay to ride on a bus

More words!

2 Match the pictures to the definitions. Find the past simple verbs on page 42.



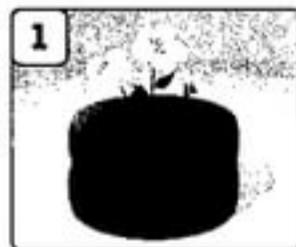
- stick** *verb* to fix something onto another thing d stuck
- glue** *verb* to stick or fix something by using glue c glued
- cut up** *verb* to cut something into small pieces a cut up
- roll** *verb* to make a flat thing into the shape of a tube or circle b rolled



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

A glue roll cut up stick

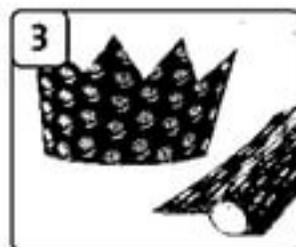
B car tyres bracelet wrapping paper ribbons



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



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



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



- 4 Emily rolled some coloured paper to make a bracelet.

1 Complete the text.

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



Our family and friends cleaned up our local park last weekend. We picked up a lot of ¹ plastic bottles and we put them in a big bag. We took all the rubbish to a ² recycling centre. Recycling is a great idea. We can use recycled ³ paper to make newspapers and books. We can also use recycled car ⁴ tyres to make trainers. I try to reuse things if I can. I always keep ⁵ wrapping paper and ribbons from presents and I use them to wrap presents for my friends. My sister and I make ⁶ greeting cards from old magazines. We always take our own ⁷ carrier bags to the supermarket and recharge our ⁸ batteries so we don't have to buy new ones.

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

1 in the future / people / recycle / more

In the future people will recycle more.

2 I / not drive / a car / when I'm older

I won't drive a car when I'm older.

3 it / be / sunny / next week?

Will it be sunny next week?

4 our team / win / the match?

Will our team win the match?

5 my sister and I / not be / at this school / next year

My sister and I won't be at this school next year.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Crazy about wildlife!

Lesson One Story

1 Look back at Exercise 3 on page 38. Were you right? Write the correct answer.

d) The TV crew arrives before the river is clean. They make a programme about cleaning up the park.

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

a Fin and Libby don't want the TV crew to film the river yet. **2**

b The DSD Club watch the programme on TV. **6**

c The TV crew arrives to film the wildlife park. **1**

d The DSD Club can go the wildlife park for free any time. **7**

e The presenter wants to know what happened to the river. **3**

f The crew decide to make a programme about cleaning up the pollution. **5**

g Kate tells the presenter they are helping to clean the river. **4**

3 What did they say? Match the sentences to the pictures.

1 "Oh, look! There I am!" **d**

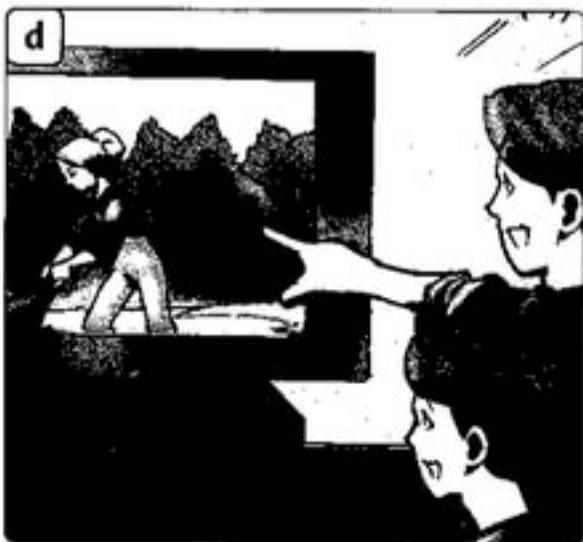
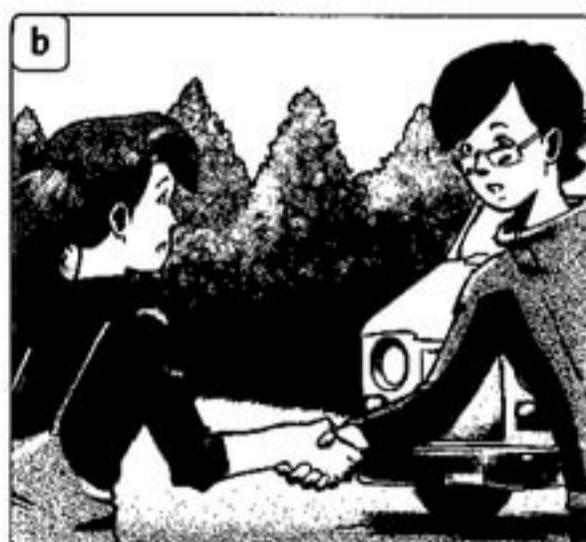
2 "We're going to film you cleaning up. It will be a great show." **c**

3 "We're very glad that the river is safe again." **e**

4 "Thanks to the DSD Club for all their help." **f**

5 "I'm Karen. I'm the presenter." **b**

6 "Can you film the aquarium or the reptile house first?" **a**



1 Complete the leaflet.

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



Do you want to see what life is like under the sea? Come to the ¹ aquarium.



Learn about ants and bees and see how they live at the ² insect house!



The little goats are very friendly! You can go in the ³ enclosure to visit them.



We've got over 100 birds in our ⁴ aviary. The parrots are funny and friendly.



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



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



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



Watch the flamingos in their ⁸ pool. These beautiful birds have come from Africa.

More words!

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

1 teach → teacher

2 direct → director

3 help → helper

4 calculate → calculator



3 Match the verbs to the definitions.

help teach present act invent visit

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

4 Write definitions for the nouns in Exercise 3.

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

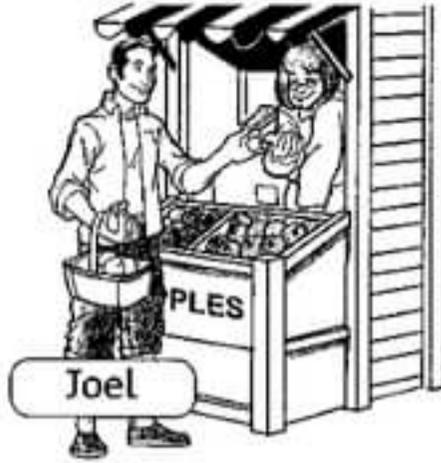
1 Look and write correct sentences.



Mike



Sue and Jane



Joel



Cathy



Frank and Dad

- 1 Mike is going to play football. (tennis)
Mike isn't going to play football. He's going to play tennis.
- 2 Sue and Jane are going to go canoeing. (snorkelling)
Sue and Jane aren't going to go canoeing. They're going to go snorkelling.
- 3 Joel is going to buy some bread. (fruit)
Joel isn't going to buy some bread. He's going to buy some fruit.
- 4 Cathy is going to make a cake. (paint a picture)
Cathy isn't going to make a cake. She's going to paint a picture.
- 5 Frank and his dad are going to go swimming. (camping)
Frank and his dad aren't going to go swimming. They're going to go camping.

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

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

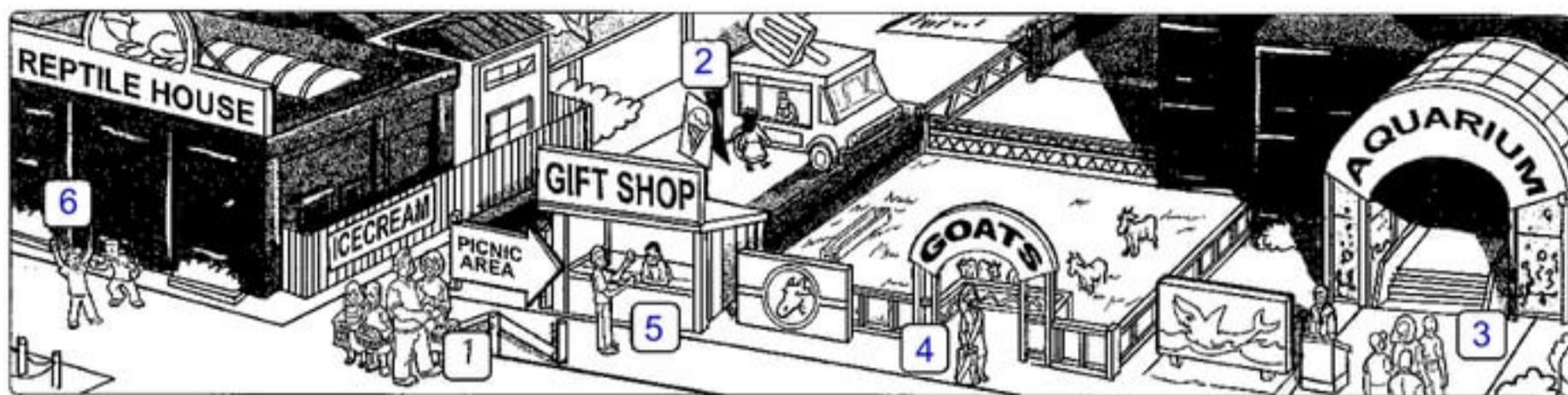
- 1 Anna is going to eat in restaurants.
- 2 Anna is going to listen to music.
- 3 Anna isn't going to wash the dishes.
- 4 Anna isn't going to do homework.
- 5 Anna and her family are going to fly on a plane.



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

This weekend I _____
 I'm not _____

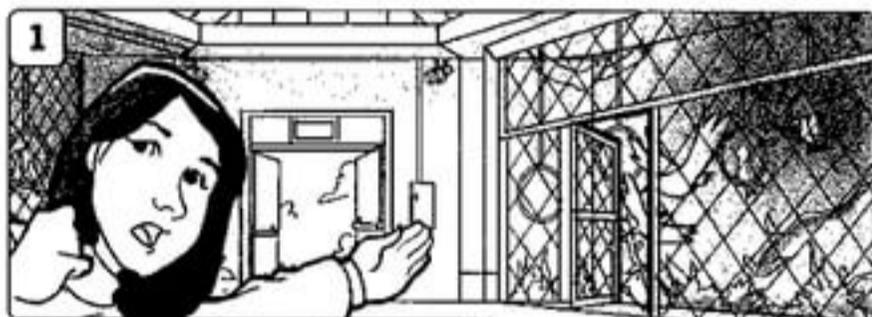
1 Number the picture.



- 1 They're going to have a picnic.
- 2 She's going to buy an ice cream.
- 3 They're going to watch the shark show.
- 4 She's going to feed the goats in the enclosure.
- 5 He's going to buy some postcards.
- 6 They're going to visit the reptile house.

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

escape feed get wet fall off get a surprise steal



1 Look! The door is open! The birds are going to escape.



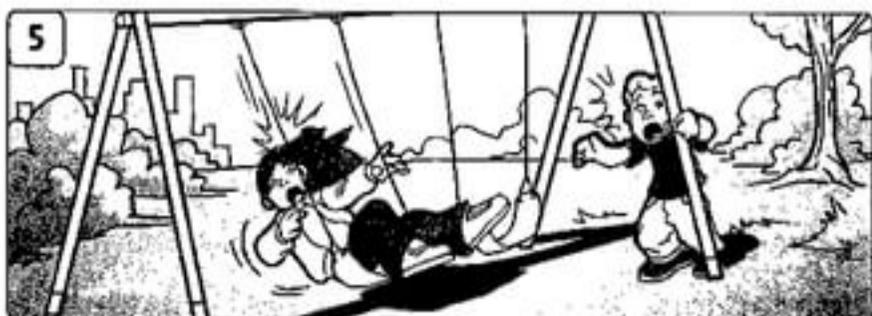
2 The penguins are jumping. Those people are going to get wet.



3 He's got a bucket of vegetables. He 's going to feed the elephants.



4 Naughty camel! It 's going to steal her popcorn.



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



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

Reading

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



1 The Komodo Dragon is the biggest lizard of all.



2 It eats 12-18 kilos of food every day.



3 There are five different species.



4 Its jungle habitat is in danger.

Adopt an animal at London Zoo

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 Read again and match.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 The Zoological Society of London e | a a very big species of lizard. |
| 2 The zoo helps species that c | b adopted animal at the zoo for free. |
| 3 Anyone can f | c are in danger and may disappear. |
| 4 There are five different g | d animal back to your house. |
| 5 The Komodo Dragon is a | e looks after endangered animals. |
| 6 You can't take your d | f adopt an animal to help the ZSL. |
| 7 You can visit your b | g kinds of rhino in the world. |

Words in context

1 Rewrite the sentences. Change the words in bold.

endangered becoming extinct species in the wild prevent population

- Different **types of animal** need different enclosures to live in.
Different species need different enclosures to live in.
- Scientists study animals living **in nature** to learn about their behaviour.
Scientists study animals living in the wild to learn about their behaviour.
- People want to **stop** animals like the panda from **disappearing completely**.
People want to prevent animals like the panda from becoming extinct.
- Many animals are **in danger** and the **number of animals** is becoming very small.
Many animals are endangered and the population is becoming very small.

More words!

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 50.



research



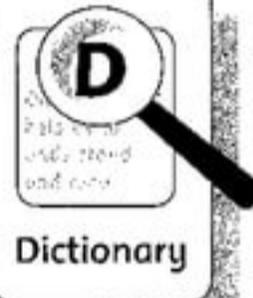
habitat



donation



adopt



Dictionary

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

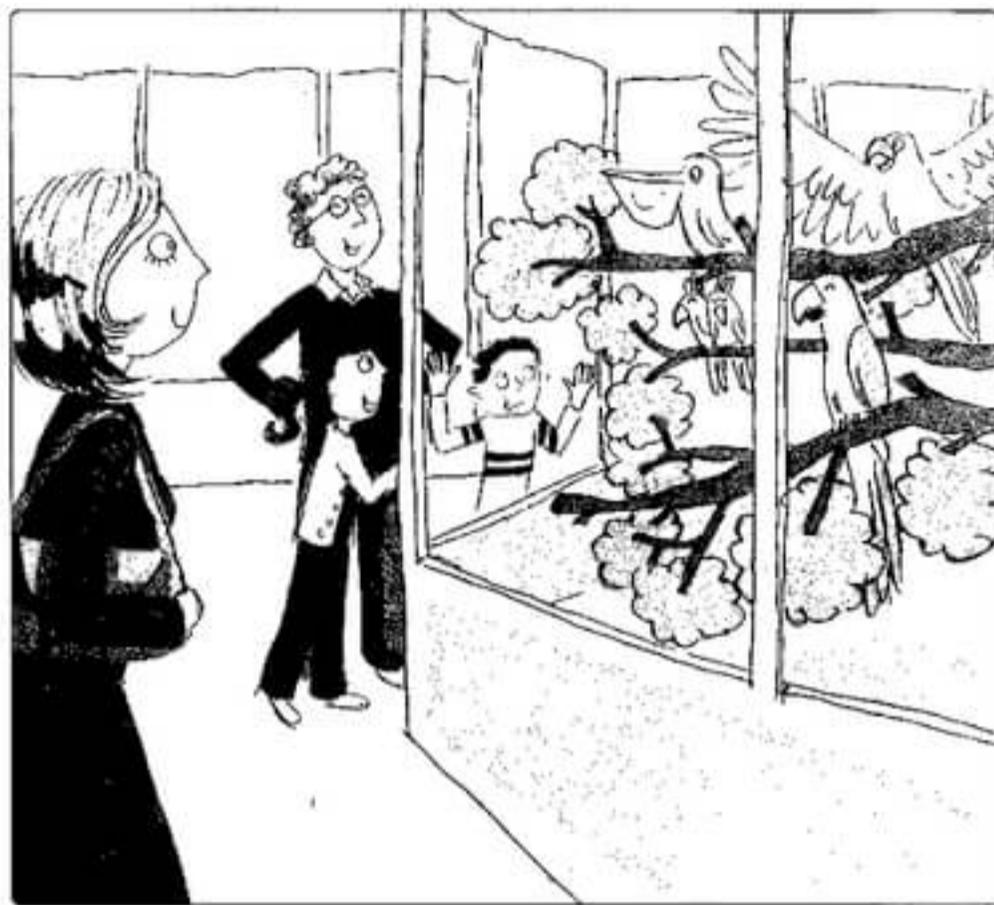
3 Read and circle.

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

1 Complete the text.

picnic area prevent aquarium endangered reptile house enclosure wild aviary

We went to the zoo last weekend. It was great. We watched the dolphins and fish in the ¹ aquarium and we saw lots of snakes and lizards in the ² reptile house. We took photos of the monkeys in their ³ enclosure. They were very funny. We saw lots of parrots and other birds in the ⁴ aviary. We had lunch in the ⁵ picnic area and then we looked at lots of other animals. Sadly, some of the animals in the zoo are ⁶ endangered, but the zoo is trying to save them. The zoo tries to ⁷ prevent endangered animals from becoming extinct in the ⁸ wild.

2 Complete the sentences. Use *going to*.

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

3 Write sentences about holiday plans. Use *going to*.

- James and Marshall / join / karate club
James and Marshall are going to join a karate club.
- Farah / not get up early / every morning
Farah isn't going to get up early every morning.
- Jean and Michelle / have / horse riding lessons
Jean and Michelle are going to have horse riding lessons.
- Paul / not wear / his school uniform
Paul isn't going to wear his school uniform.
- I / visit / my aunt and uncle in Canada
I'm going to visit my aunt and uncle in Canada.

7 Call an ambulance!

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and answer the questions.

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

- Yes, she is.
- No, he doesn't.
- Yes, he has.
- No, they don't.
- No, he hasn't.
- No, they don't.
- Yes, he is.

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



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

3 Write three things you can do to help if you see an accident.

student's answer

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____



1 Complete the sentences.

first aid kit cut burn bruise bandage plaster sling patient

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

More words!

2 Match the pictures to the phrasal verbs.

look after hand out drop off cheer up



1 look after



2 cheer up



3 hand out



4 drop off



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

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

4 Complete the sentences.

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

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

Remember!

In reported speech, change the present to the past.

1 Complete the table.

She is a doctor.	¹ She was a doctor.
He wants an ice cream.	² He wanted an ice cream.
I am riding my bike.	³ I was riding my bike.

2 Complete the reported speech sentences.

- "I'm learning how to do first aid." Debbie said she was learning how to do first aid.
- "We're good at putting on bandages." James said they were good at putting on bandages.
- "The patient is feeling much better." The doctor said the patient was feeling much better.
- "I need to use the telephone." Toby said he needed to use the telephone.

Look!

In reported speech the pronouns and possessive adjectives change too.

I → he / she my → his / her me → him / her

we → they our → their us → them

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

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

- Reporter Hello, Brad. How are you feeling?
Brad I'm **feeling** OK but my leg **hurts** a bit.
- Reporter Is your leg broken?
Brad My leg **isn't** broken, but I **have** a big bruise.
- Reporter Can you go to work?
Brad I **can't** go to work for a month.
- Reporter What are you doing in hospital?
Brad I'm **reading** all the cards from **my** fans.
Reporter Well, I hope you get well soon!



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

Remember!

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

1 Write *said* or *told*.

- Mrs Maxwell told Jeremy the right answer.
- Amelia said the cake was delicious.
- We told the policeman there was a robbery at the theatre.
- Dad told me to wear a helmet when I ride my bike.
- The paramedic said Elena was very brave.
- She said she was having her lunch.

2 Read and circle.

- Tina told I / me she was going to her piano lesson.
- Mum and Dad said us / we could go to the park in the afternoon.
- Patrick told them / they the library was closed on Sundays.
- Ania and Katie told him / he it was raining.
- Sam said he / him was thirsty.
- Fabio told us / we there was a great film on TV.

3 Complete the reported speech sentences.  Irregular verb list

- Get ready, children, because the bus is coming now.

Grandma told the children to get ready because the bus was coming then.
- We're going on holiday to Spain next week.

Ellis said they were going on holiday to Spain the next week.
- Mum, I feel ill this morning.

Jamie told his mum he felt ill that morning.
- My brothers are going to the cinema tonight.

Vera said her brothers were going to the cinema that night.
- I'm on the school football team this year, Dad.

Joe told his dad that he was on the school football team that year.
- We haven't got school tomorrow.

Emma said they hadn't got school the next day.

Reading

1 Look at the text. Write the paragraph titles.

Safety at sea Sea Rescue Charity Safety on the beach Disaster areas

1 Sea Rescue Charity

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

2 Safety on the beach

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

3 Safety at sea

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

4 Disaster areas

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



2 Read again and correct the words in bold.

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

seayearbeachessafea lifeboatworld

Words in context

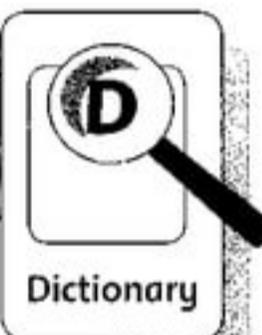
1 Complete the sentences.

hoses floods rescues accident breathing apparatus check

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

More words!

2 Match the words from page 58 to the definitions.



- lifeguard *noun* a person who works at a beach or a swimming pool to rescue people who are in danger in the water
- crew *noun* a team of people who work together
- volunteer *noun* a person who does a job but doesn't get any money for it
- coastguard *noun* the emergency service which watches the sea and rescues boats

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



Meet a crew member

Hi! I'm Isobel and I'm a ¹ volunteer (olervetnu) with the RNLI. I started working on the beach as a ² lifeguard (rdliugaef) but then I joined the ³ crew (recw) who go out in the lifeboat. We go out to ⁴ rescue (cusere) boats at sea. We get a lot of information from the ⁵ coastguard (gdoacsrtua), too. We need to get to the ⁶ site (iste) of the accident as quickly as possible because people are in danger. I'm not scared, because the RNLI ⁷ trains (rtiasn) us for all kinds of situations.

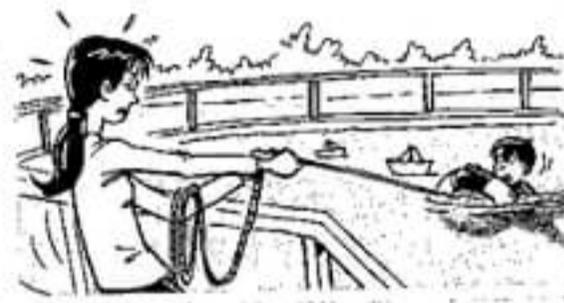
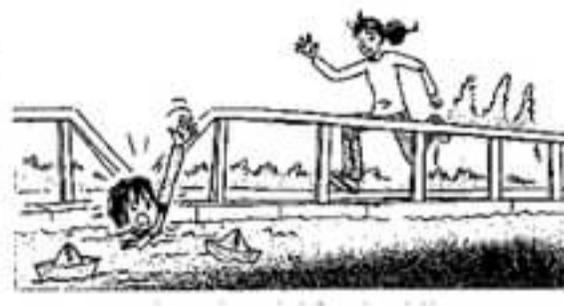
Writing

1 Look at the pictures of Toby and Sophie and choose a headline for the story.

a) Brave boy saves man

b) Rescue at the lake

c) Girl saves cat from fire



2 Read the sentences. Which part of the story do they belong to?

Write *I* (introduction), *M* (main body) or *C* (conclusion).

1 The police thanked Sophie and said everyone should learn about water safety. C

2 A young boy is safe after an accident at the lake this afternoon. I

3 Toby was playing with some boats when he fell in the water. M

My writing

student's answer

3 Write a newspaper report of the story. Use the pictures and the sentences to help you.

1 (headline) _____

2 (introduction) _____

3 (main body) _____

4 (conclusion) _____

1 Complete the text.

first aid kit burn plaster patient accident first aid train bandages

I learnt how to give ¹ first aid last year. I've got a ² first aid kit with lots of things in it. It's got slings and ³ bandages. Last week my brother had an ⁴ accident in the kitchen. The oven was very hot and he touched it. He had a small ⁵ burn on his hand. I put his hand in cold water for ten minutes and then put a ⁶ plaster on it. My brother was a very good ⁷ patient and he didn't cry. I like helping people. When I'm older, I want to ⁸ train to be a paramedic.



2 Complete the reported speech sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 "We don't like playing tennis," said the boys. | The boys said they <u>didn't like</u> playing tennis. |
| 2 "My dad is working today," said Carl. | Carl said his dad <u>was working that</u> day. |
| 3 "Our school is very big," said the girls. | The girls said <u>their school was</u> very big. |
| 4 "Pizza is my favourite food," said Jim. | Jim said pizza <u>was his</u> favourite food. |
| 5 "I'm wearing my new jacket," said Tina. | Tina said she <u>was wearing her</u> new jacket. |
| 6 "We're going to the park tomorrow," they said. | They said they <u>were going</u> to the park the next day. |

3 Circle the mistakes. Write the correct sentences.

- 1 Dave: "I can't see the TV, Alice."
 Dave said Alice he can't see the TV.
Dave told Alice he couldn't see the TV.
- 2 Jenny and Samantha: "We're going to a party tomorrow, Sarah."
 Jenny and Samantha said Sarah they are going to a party the next day.
Jenny and Samantha told Sarah they were going to a party the next day.
- 3 Jill: "I'm going to visit my cousins this weekend."
 Jill said she went to visit her cousins this weekend.
Jill said she was going to visit her cousins that weekend.
- 4 Jake: "My grandparents are going to visit us soon."
 Jake told his grandparents were going to visit they soon.
Jake said his grandparents were going to visit them soon.

8 Let's eat healthily

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and write *Ed, Libby, Fin* or *Jim*.

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

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

surprise present visit bored rest fresh

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



3 What do you think happens next? Tick (✓) one. student's answer

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



1 Complete the poster.

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



Ingredients
salt, glucose, spice, cheese, rice, ginger, wheat, additives, E270, E520, colours, E1123, E27, E96.

Eat well and stay healthy

Look carefully at supermarket food. Read the ¹ ingredients and make sure there aren't lots of ² additives in the things you buy. ³ Ready-made dishes often have lots of salt and ⁴ sugar in them. Try not to eat too much ⁵ junk food. It's OK occasionally, but not every day. Try to include ⁶ health food in your diet. Natural foods like fresh fruit and vegetables are healthy. We need strong bones and teeth, so eat lots of ⁷ dairy products like cheese and yogurt. You can also learn to cook!

⁸ Home-made food is fresh and good for you!



More words!

2 Match the pictures to the definitions.



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

3 Choose the correct words to complete the phrasal verbs.

back up rid of around to stuck on with

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



Remember!

First conditional sentences contain *if* and *will*.

1 Read and circle.

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

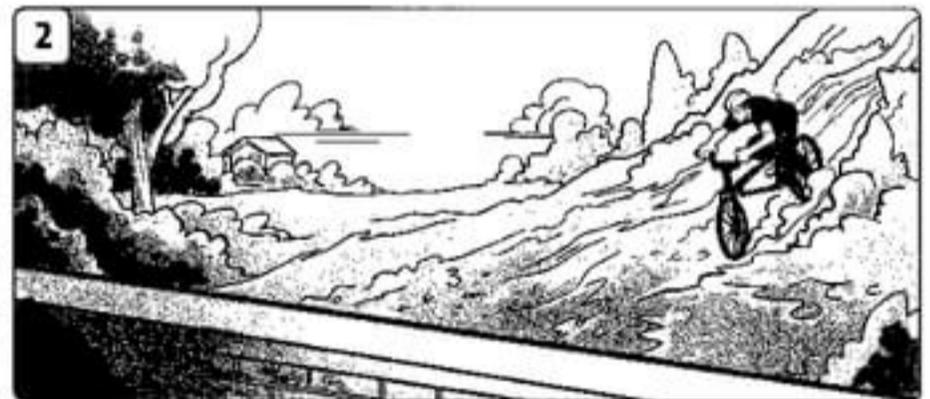
2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb.

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

3 Look and write sentences.



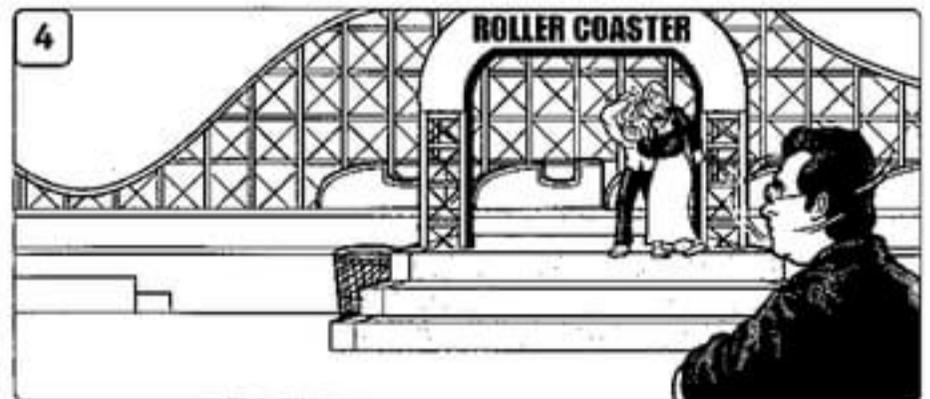
our team / scores one more goal / win the match
 If our team scores one more goal, they'll win the match.



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



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



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

1 Read the recipe and answer the questions.

Chocolate cake for 8 people

Ingredients:
 170g flour
 170g butter
 170g sugar
 3 eggs
 1 spoon cocoa powder

Cooking:
 180°C
 30 minutes in the oven



- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 Will I have enough cake if I have twelve friends at my house? | <u>No, you won't.</u> |
| 2 Will the cake be sweet enough if I use 50g of sugar? | <u>No, it won't.</u> |
| 3 Will the cake burn if I cook it at 220°C? | <u>Yes, it will.</u> |
| 4 Will the cake be ready at lunchtime if I put it in the oven at 10 o'clock? | <u>Yes, it will.</u> |
| 5 Will I have enough eggs to make the cake if I've got four? | <u>Yes, you will.</u> |

2 Look and write questions.



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



the horse / bite me / I / feed it?
Will the horse bite me if I feed it?



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



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

Reading

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



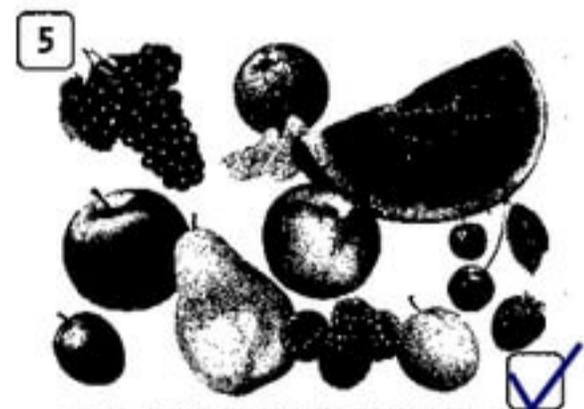
Be fit! Be clever! Be healthy!

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

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

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

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



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

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 You don't need energy to learn. | <u>False</u> |
| 2 Sleeping is important for health. | <u>True</u> |
| 3 It's good to eat sweet and salty snacks. | <u>False</u> |
| 4 Our bodies use sugar very slowly. | <u>False</u> |
| 5 Drinking lots of water is good for you. | <u>True</u> |
| 6 Vitamins help your brain work well. | <u>True</u> |

Words in context

1 Write. Use the pictures to help you.



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

More words!

2 Match the words from page 66 to the definitions.

plenty brain raw clever

- 1 raw *adj* not cooked
- 2 plenty *pronoun* as much as you need of something
- 3 clever *adj* good at learning and understanding things
- 4 brain *noun* the part of your body inside your head that thinks and learns



3 Read and circle.

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

1 Complete the text.

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

Last week, I cooked dinner for my family. I went to the supermarket and bought all the ¹ ingredients. You can buy ² ready-made meals at the supermarket, but they sometimes have a lot of sugar and ³ additives in them. I wanted to cook a healthy dish, so I bought lots of ⁴ fresh vegetables. Vegetables have lots of ⁵ vitamins, so they are very good for you. I got some brown rice, too, because that's a good ⁶ source of whole grains, which are good for your ⁷ heart. I wanted it to be a special dinner, so we had a ⁸ home-made cake, too. Mum and Dad said my cake was delicious!



2 Complete the sentences.

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

3 Write questions to complete the conversation.



- Dave I wanted to make a cake for Dad's birthday, but it's a disaster!
- Jake ¹you / have time / to make another cake / you / hurry?
Will you have time to make another cake if you hurry?
- Dave No, I won't. He'll be home in 20 minutes.
- Jake ²your dad / be disappointed / you can't / make a new cake?
Will your dad be disappointed if you can't make a new cake?
- Dave No, he won't. I think Dad will understand.
- Jake ³he / think it's funny / you / tell him / what happened?
Will he think it's funny if you tell him what happened?
- Dave Yes. I think he'll laugh.

9 The big match

Lesson One Story

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

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

2 Read the story and match.

1 The children meet Jim **f**

2 Jim has got **g**

3 They've got the best **d**

4 Jim's team has just **e**

5 If the team score **c**

6 The children can give the **a**

7 The children will come back **b**

a trophy to the captain of Jim's team.

b and watch Jim play.

c one more goal, they'll win.

d seats in the stadium.

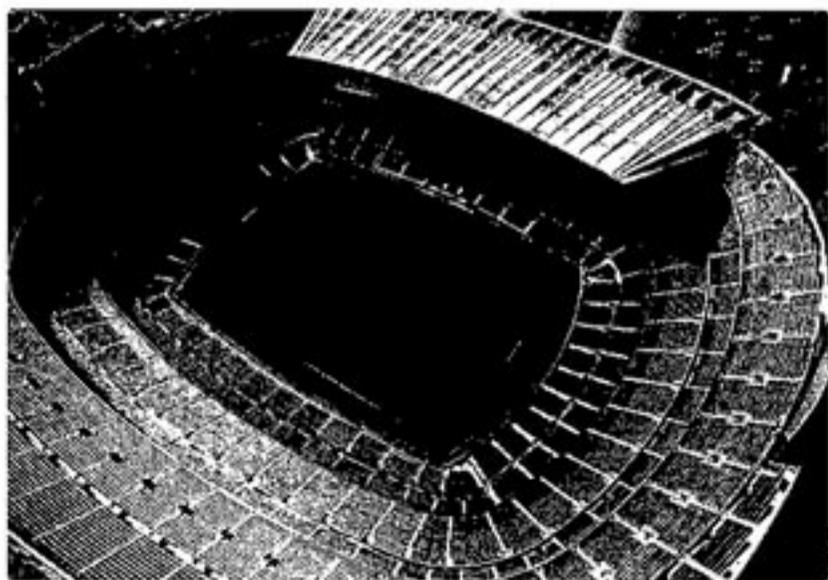
e got a new goalkeeper.

f outside the hospital.

g a surprise for them.

3 Complete the DSD Club leaflet.

players score game teams match stadium team



Are you a football fan?

Football is the most popular ¹ game in the world, and in our club, too! We want to make two ² teams and we need to have eleven ³ players in each team. Do you want to play?

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

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

Come and join in!



1 Complete the sentences.

athletes goalkeeper coach fans training exercises trophy captain



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



After the team won the match, the mayor gave the trophy to the team captain.



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



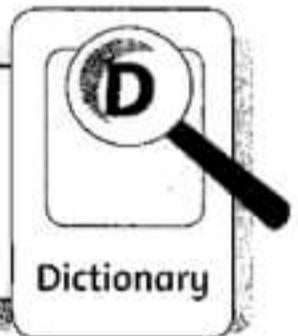
The coach is watching the basketball team. They are doing their training so they are ready for the game next week.

More words!

2 Match the pairs of antonyms.

dirty quiet shallow

1 deep → shallow 2 clean → dirty 3 noisy → quiet



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

deep quiet clean win



Look! The water is very shallow.



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



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



My little brother is very noisy.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

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

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

James Cool! Where will you go?

Faye I don't know. Mum speaks Spanish, so we could / won't go to Spain again. But we went there last year, so we ³won't / may go to a different country this year. What about you?

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

Faye Why not?

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

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



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



Saturday

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



Sunday

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



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

3 Write about your weekend. student's answer

- 1 I will _____
- 2 I won't _____
- 3 I might _____

1 Look at the table and answer the questions.

					
Tom	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Charlie	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗

- Do Tom and Charlie have to help with the shopping? Yes, they do.
- Does Tom have to wash the dishes? No, he doesn't.
- Does Tom have to take the rubbish out? Yes, he does.
- Do Tom and Charlie have to help in the garden? No, they don't.
- Do they have to tidy their bedrooms? Yes, they do.

2 Look at the table again. Write sentences.

- Tom and Charlie / tidy their bedrooms
Tom and Charlie have to tidy their bedrooms.
- Charlie / wash the dishes
Charlie has to wash the dishes.
- Tom and Charlie / help in the garden
Tom and Charlie don't have to help in the garden.
- Tom and Charlie / help with the shopping
Tom and Charlie don't have to help with the shopping.
- Charlie / take the rubbish out
Charlie doesn't have to take the rubbish out.

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

- help in the garden
Did you have to help in the garden last week? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- help with the shopping
Did you have to help with the shopping last week? Yes, I did / No, I didn't.
- tidy your bedroom
Did you have to tidy your bedroom last week? Yes, I did / No, I didn't.
- wash the dishes
Did you have to wash the dishes last week? Yes, I did / No, I didn't.
- take the rubbish out
Did you have to take the rubbish out last week? Yes, I did / No, I didn't.

Reading

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

- a) How much oxygen your heart needs.
- b) How many times your heart beats in a minute.
- c) How much oxygen there is in your blood.

Pulse rate

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

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

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

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



$47 \times 2 =$
94 beats
per minute

2 Read again and circle.

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

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

carbon dioxide pumps blood oxygen lungs process

All the parts of our bodies need ¹ oxygen to work properly. We get oxygen into our ² lungs when we breathe in. The oxygen moves around the body in our ³ blood. The heart ⁴ pumps the blood to keep it moving around. The blood takes ⁵ carbon dioxide back to our lungs. This is called the ⁶ process of circulation.

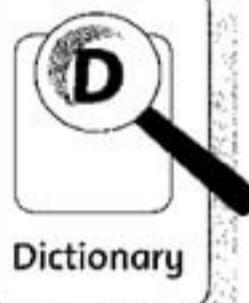


More words!

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 74.

steady pulse rate wrist beat

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

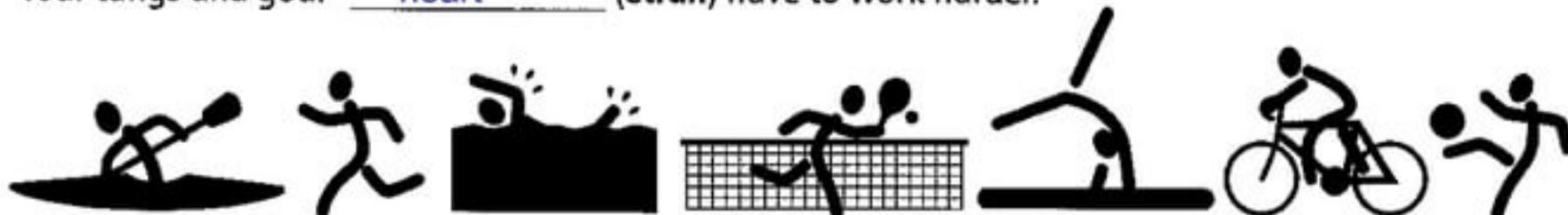


3 Complete the text. Write the letters in the correct order.

Try an experiment!

- Put your fingers on your ¹ wrist (twisr) and feel the ² steady (ystade) ³ beat (etab).
- Count your ⁴ pulse (eslup) rate. Write it down.
- Run for one minute.
- Notice how you ⁵ breathe (erbthea). Are you breathing fast or slowly?
- Count your pulse rate again. Is it higher or lower?

When you do exercise, your body needs more ⁶ oxygen (gyoxne).
Your lungs and your ⁷ heart (etrah) have to work harder.



Writing

1 Read the fact files.



Frank Alessi

tennis
since age 6
wants to win Wimbledon



Jeremy Drake

snowboarding
since age 12
wants to get world record



Pam Connor

running
since age 7
wants to go to Olympics

2 Read the notes.

Which athlete are they about?

Pam Connor

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

My writing

student's answer

3 Choose an athlete and write an interview with six questions and answers. Add your own ideas.

_____ has just won an important trophy for _____. Let's find out more!

- (Q1) *When did you* _____
- (A1) _____
- (Q2) _____
- (A2) _____
- (Q3) _____
- (A3) _____
- (Q4) _____
- (A4) _____
- (Q5) _____
- (A5) _____
- (Q6) _____
- (A6) _____

1 Complete the text.

coach breathe train fan captain heart lungs trophy

I love doing exercise. It's good for your
 1 heart and it makes you feel great. When
 I started doing sport, it was sometimes hard
 to 2 breathe when I ran, but I'm a
 lot fitter now, so my 3 lungs are
 stronger. I want to be an athlete one day.
 I'm a football 4 fan and I'd
 love to play for my favourite team. I want
 to be the 5 captain of the team. If
 we win lots of matches, we'll win a special
 6 trophy. If I can't be a footballer,
 I'll be a 7 coach and I'll
 8 train the players. That will
 be a great job!



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

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

3 Write sentences and questions with *have to* / *had to*. Use the ✓ X ? to help you.

- 1 ? Henry / have to / go to school / yesterday
Did Henry have to go to school yesterday?
- 2 X we / wear / a uniform for school
We don't have to wear a uniform for school.
- 3 ✓ Grandma / walk / to school when she was young
Grandma had to walk to school when she was young.
- 4 ? Jamie / help / his mum and dad in the house / yesterday
Did Jamie have to help his mum and dad in the house yesterday?
- 5 ? you / do / your homework after school
Do you have to do your homework after school?
- 6 X I / get up / early on Saturdays
I don't have to get up early on Saturdays.

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

beautiful Roman shopping centre Romans talk houses

- Builders found an old town when they were building a shopping centre.
- They found lots of things from a Roman town in the ground.
- The DSD Club asked an archaeologist to come and talk to the club.
- All the things the archaeologists find tell them about how the Romans lived.
- They know that the Romans had statues in their houses.
- The Romans wanted their houses to be beautiful.

2 Read the newspaper article and write *True* or *False*.

Romans in our town!

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

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

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



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

1 Complete the sentences.

columns statue carvings pots steps jewellery blocks archaeologist

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

More words!

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

fearful thoughtful colour fear thought colourful



- 1 colour (noun)
colourful (adj)



- 2 fearful (adj)
fear (noun)



- 3 thoughtful (adj)
thought (noun)



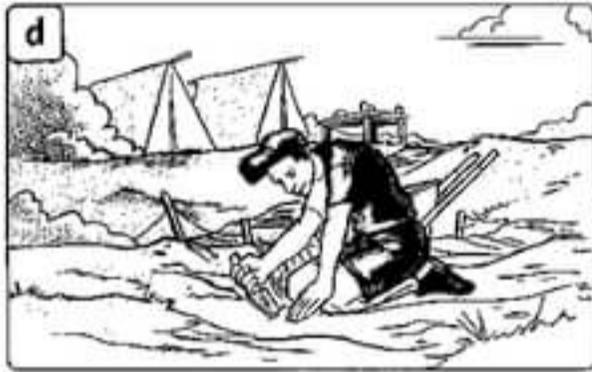
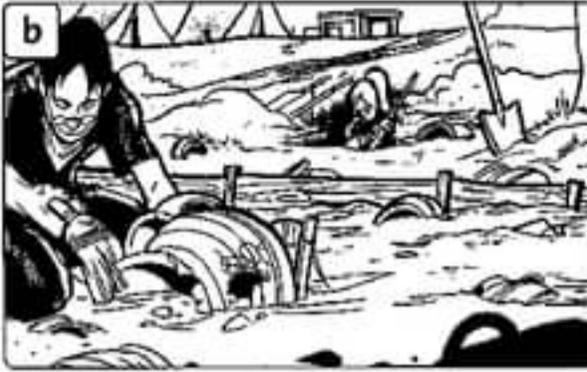
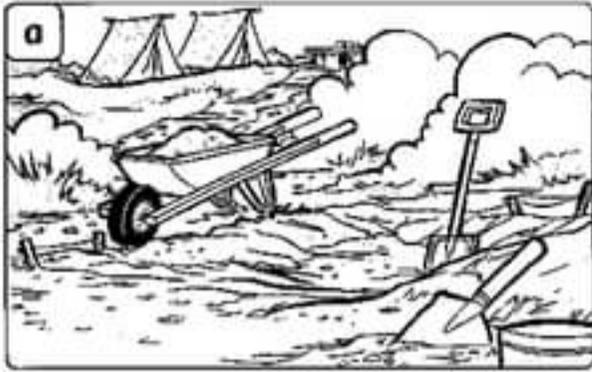
Dictionary

3 Read and circle.

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

Lesson Three *CONNECTION 7*

1 Match the pictures and sentences.



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

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

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

Remember!

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

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

3 Complete the conversation.

someone something everything nothing anything something everywhere anything

- Bill I'm hungry! Let's have ¹ something to eat.
 Jane We can't. There's ² nothing in the kitchen.
 Bill Can't you find ³ anything? There might be ⁴ something in the fridge.
 Jane There isn't. I've looked ⁵ everywhere.
 Bill There was some chicken yesterday. And some pizzas.
 Jane Well, ⁶ someone has eaten ⁷ everything. There isn't ⁸ anything left!

1 Complete the question tags.

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

2 Write the question tags.

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

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

3 Look and complete the answers.



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



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



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



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



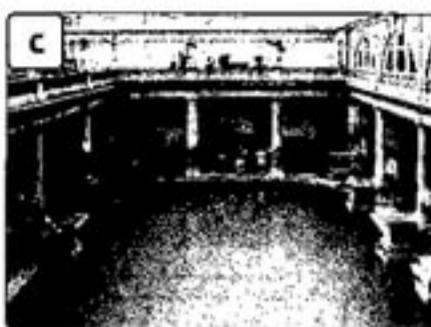
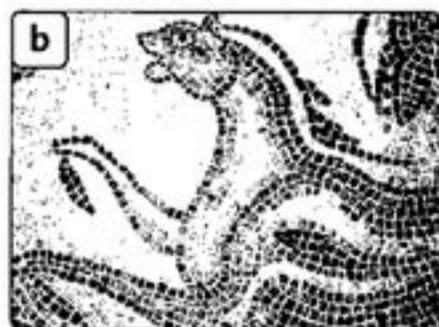
Jenny and Fiona can play the guitar, can't they?
Yes, they can.



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

Reading

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



THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN

1 The Romans invaded Britain nearly 2000 years ago. When they arrived, they built big towns and lots of good roads. Archaeologists have found Roman ruins in many British towns. The Romans also gave names to many of the towns they built. London was called *Londinium*, but in Roman times it wasn't the most important city in England. d

3 The Romans were great engineers and they brought many new ideas to Britain. They built big bridges to cross rivers. They also built aqueducts to supply their towns with fresh water. Roman towns needed a lot of water to supply their bath houses, which were very important to them. Roman men and women spent several hours there with their friends every day. c

2 Roman towns were bigger and more modern than the towns that were there before. Rich Romans lived in big houses or beautiful palaces. They decorated the courtyards with pictures of animals and people. Most of these are ruins now. They thought Britain was very cold, so they invented central heating to keep their houses warm. b

4 The most famous Roman ruins in Britain are at Hadrian's Wall. It's in the north of England and goes the whole way across the country. The Romans built it as a border between England and Scotland. It was a strong wall, with lots of fortresses to protect the Roman towns in England. You can still visit it today, but it isn't the border between the two countries any more. a

2 Read again and answer the questions.

1 When did the Romans arrive in Britain? Nearly 2000 years ago.

2 What was the Roman name for London? Londinium.

3 Where did rich Romans live? In big houses or beautiful places.

4 What did the Romans invent to make their houses comfortable? Central heating.

5 What did the Romans need water for? For their bath houses.

6 Where is Hadrian's Wall? In the north of England.

Words in context

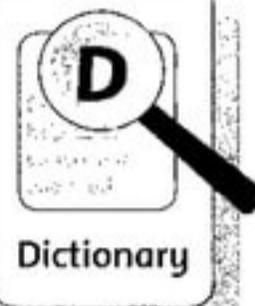
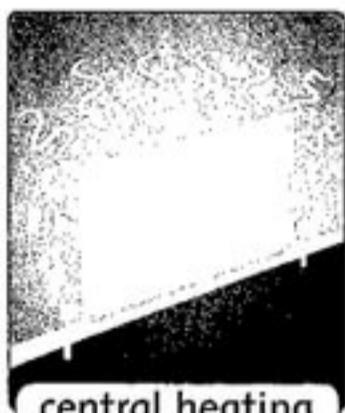
1 Match the words to the definitions.

maze palace slanted explorer ancient fortress

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

More words!

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 82.



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

3 Complete the text.

invade rich aqueducts central heating border ruins fortresses

A trip to Hadrian's Wall

My class went on a trip to Hadrian's Wall. It's in the north of England. It isn't the ¹ border any more and there aren't any soldiers, because the people in Scotland don't want to ² invade England now.

You can see the old ³ fortress, where the Roman soldiers stayed. You can see how they lived, too. The soldiers weren't very ⁴ rich, but you can see the ⁵ ruins of bath houses and their ⁶ central heating systems! The Romans thought Britain was very cold and wet. They didn't need to build lots of ⁷ aqueducts because there was always enough water.

1 Complete the text.

statues carvings blocks ruins columns roof steps ancient



Last year I visited the Parthenon in Athens. It is a beautiful, ¹ ancient building, with tall white ² columns to hold up the ³ roof. You can climb the large marble ⁴ steps up to the front of the Parthenon. A lot of the Parthenon is in ⁵ ruins now. There are lots of big marble ⁶ blocks lying on the ground. At the top of the Parthenon you can see beautiful old ⁷ statues of people and animals. There used to be lots of ⁸ carvings on the walls inside the Parthenon, but now they are all in a museum.

2 Complete the sentences.

someone everything no one anywhere somewhere anything

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

3 Read and choose.

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

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle.

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

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Ed wants to put in a receipt from a  supermarket to show how much things cost.
- 2 Libby wants to put in a  magazine to show fashions from now.
- 3 Kate wants to save  photos on a disc.
- 4 The other children want to put in a  CD,
a  map and a DSD Club  hat.
- 5 Ed thinks banknotes will show people what kind of  money they have.
- 6 The mayor says they can bury the time capsule in the  park.

3 What are you going to put in your time capsule? Choose four things and say why. student's answer

- 1 I'm going to put _____ in a time capsule to show _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

1 Complete the project.

time capsule photo album stamps memory stick manual receipts banknotes diary

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

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

- Some ² stamps, because they have a picture of the Queen on them, and they will show how much it costs to send a letter.
- A ³ photo album with pictures of all the pupils in the school.
- Some ⁴ receipts from the supermarket and other shops to show how much we pay for food and clothes, and some ⁵ banknotes to show what our money is like.
- A ⁶ memory stick with messages and poems from the class and a ⁷ manual to say how to use it with a computer.
- And a ⁸ diary we have all written in since January, so people in the future will know about life in our time.

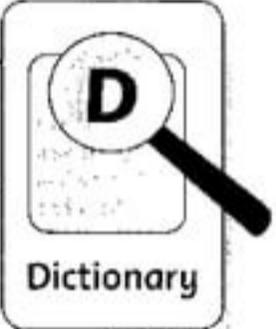


More words!

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

duck (noun) sink (verb) duck (verb) match (verb) sink (noun) match (noun)

1			2			3		
	<u>duck</u>	<u>duck</u>		<u>match</u>	<u>match</u>		<u>sink</u>	<u>sink</u>
	(noun)	(verb)		(noun)	(verb)		(verb)	(noun)



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

light sink spring coach duck match

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

- noun / verb / adjective
 noun / verb / adjective
noun / verb / adjective
noun / verb / adjective
 noun / verb / adjective
noun / verb / adjective

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

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

2 Write the words in the correct order.

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

Remember!

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

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

Making a time capsule

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



1 Match. Write Active or Passive.

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

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

2 Write by or with.



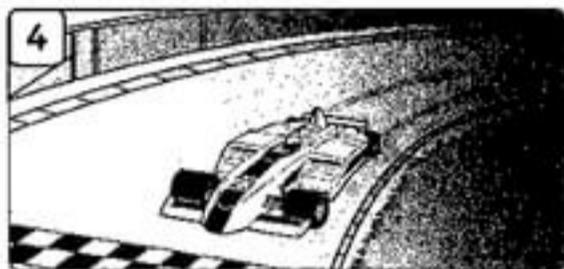
1 Cartoons are drawn by artists.



2 Pancakes are made with eggs, flour and milk.



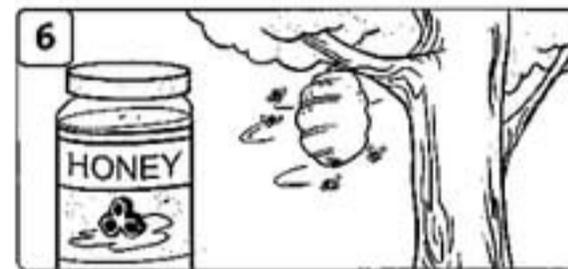
3 Lots of new products are made with recycled paper.



4 Formula 1 cars are driven by racing drivers.



5 Jam is made with fresh fruit and lots of sugar.



6 Honey is made by insects.

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



classes / teach / teachers
Classes are taught by teachers.



the museum / build / blocks of stone
The museum is built with blocks of stone.



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



the door / decorate / carvings
The door is decorated with carvings.

Reading

1 Look at the text. What do you think Amy did? Tick (✓) one.

- a) She wrote a book.
- b) She made a film of her favourite book.
- c) She acted the main part in a film.

Hollywood at home by Amy Turner

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

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

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

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



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

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 <i>Charlotte Sometimes</i> is a story that Amy wrote. | <u>False</u> |
| 2 Amy's dad wanted to make a film. | <u>False</u> |
| 3 Amy's sister played the main character. | <u>True</u> |
| 4 The story is about two girls in different schools. | <u>False</u> |
| 5 The story is about two girls from different times. | <u>True</u> |
| 6 Amy's sister wasn't very good at acting. | <u>False</u> |
| 7 Amy wants her parents to watch the film she made. | <u>True</u> |

Words in context

1 Match the words to the definitions.

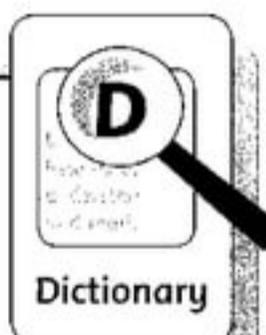
confident performance director
teenager special effects comedy

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

More words!

2 Match the words from page 90 with the definitions.

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



3 Complete the sentences.

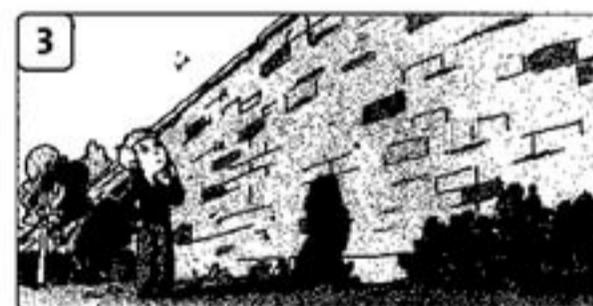
boarding school challenge knight
earthquake mysterious swapped places



Jane didn't tell us where she was going. It was very mysterious.



I couldn't see, so I swapped places and sat at the front.



Climbing the wall without a ladder was a big challenge.



A knight always rode with the king.



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



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

Writing

1 Choose a film you like and complete the fact file.

student's answer



Title: _____

Kind of film (comedy, etc.): _____

Director: _____

Main actors: _____

Main characters: _____

Favourite part: _____

My writing

2 Write your film review.

student's answer

(introduction: information from the fact file) _____

(the characters – who? / what? / do they change?) _____

(the story – where? / when?) _____

(special effects / costumes / music) _____

(recommendation) _____

1 Complete the text.

stamp banknote ticket receipt newspaper
memory stick science fiction special effects

My sister and I decided to make a time capsule last weekend. We put lots of things in it. We put in a ¹ newspaper to show what is happening in the world at the moment. We also put in a ² banknote to show what kind of money we use, and a ³ receipt from the supermarket to show how much things cost. We put in a bus ⁴ ticket and a letter with a ⁵ stamp on it, too. I put in a DVD of my favourite ⁶ science fiction film to show people in the future the amazing ⁷ special effects we can make these days. Maybe in the future they will have even better special effects! Then my sister and I wrote messages and saved them on a ⁸ memory stick for people in the future to read. We buried the time capsule in the garden.



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

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

3 Read and circle.

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

Lesson One Story

1 Number the DSD Club projects in the correct order.

- a They helped to clean up a wildlife park. 3
- b They learnt to do first aid and helped someone. 5
- c They wrote a play and built the set. 1
- d They were in a TV programme. 4
- e They found out about the Romans and archaeology. 7
- f They went to a big football match. 6
- g They made a time capsule and buried it in the park. 8
- h They performed the play with new costumes. 2

2 Read the article and circle five mistakes. Write correct sentences.

Meet the DSD Club

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

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

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

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

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



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

1 Match the words to the definitions.

photographer microphone flash lens reporter interview article news

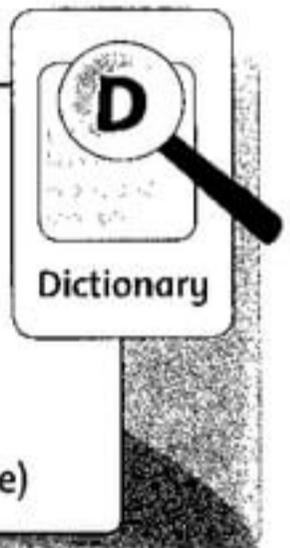
- 1 lens *noun* the glass part at the front of a camera
- 2 photographer *noun* a person whose job is taking photos
- 3 interview *verb* to ask someone questions, often for a TV show or a magazine article
- 4 flash *noun* the sudden strong light that a camera makes when you take a photo
- 5 microphone *noun* something you hold in front of your mouth to make your voice louder
- 6 reporter *noun* a person who investigates news for a newspaper, TV or radio
- 7 article *noun* a piece of writing that you read in a newspaper or magazine
- 8 news *noun* a story about something important that has just happened

More words!

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

2 Write adjectives. Use *-ing*.

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

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

confuse excite interest bore
frighten amuse tire surprise

Today we buried the time capsule in the park. We all thought the Roman town was really ¹ interesting so we hope people will dig our things up in the future.

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

Then a reporter wanted to know about all the ³ exciting things we have done this year. We said that watching TV all the time was

⁴ boring so we wanted to do something different.

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

Some of the things we've done were really ⁷ tiring and difficult, like cleaning up the wildlife park. But now we can go there in the holidays for free and have a great day out!

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

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



Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Complete the sentences. Use *was* or *were*.

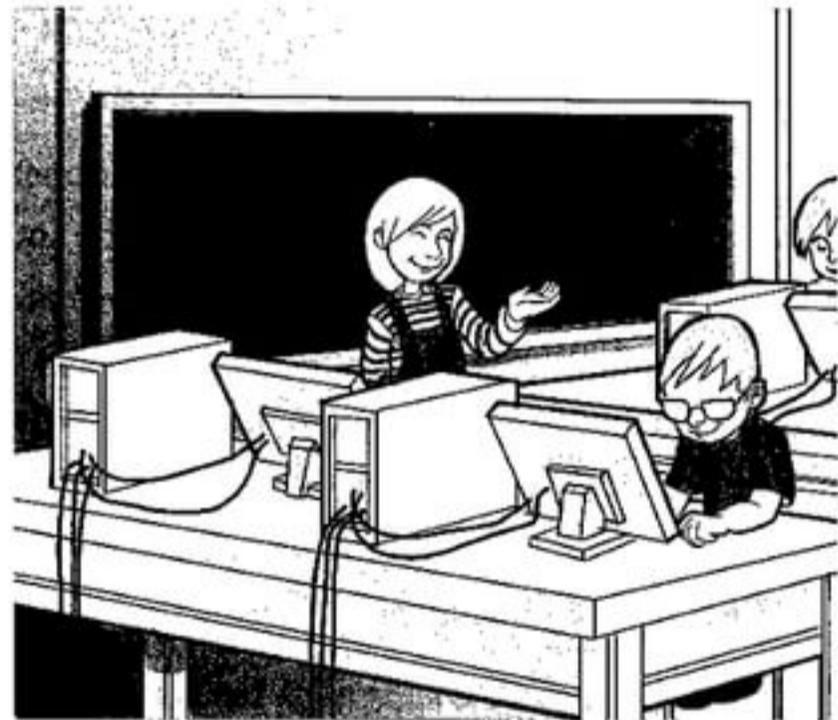
- 1 The Roman houses were decorated with statues and carvings.
- 2 Litter was dumped all over the wildlife park.
- 3 The football players were interviewed by a local newspaper.
- 4 Our car was made in Italy.
- 5 The Pyramids were built by the Ancient Egyptians.
- 6 Socks were invented by the Romans.

2 Complete the article. Use the past passive. Irregular verb list

NEW COMPUTER ROOM

Green Road School has a wonderful new computer room. Money to build it ¹ was collected (collect) by pupils last year. The new computer room ² was built (build) during the holidays. It ³ was finished (finish) in time for the new school year. The first classes ⁴ were taught (teach) there this week.

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



3 Write sentences. Use the past passive.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 our house / build / in 1880 | <u>Our house was built in 1880.</u> |
| 2 those photos / take / in Thailand | <u>Those photos were taken in Thailand.</u> |
| 3 this statue / make / by an artist | <u>This statue was made by an artist.</u> |
| 4 our lunch / cook / in the hotel restaurant | <u>Our lunch was cooked in the hotel restaurant.</u> |
| 5 jewellery / wear / in Ancient Rome | <u>Jewellery was worn in Ancient Rome.</u> |
| 6 these postcards / send / from Russia | <u>These postcards were sent from Russia.</u> |

4 Answer questions about you.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 When was your school built? | <u>Our school was built in</u> student's answer |
| 2 Who was your favourite book written by? | <u>My favourite book was written by</u> |
| 3 Where were your favourite photos taken? | <u>My favourite photos were taken in</u> |

1 Complete the questions.

Were Was Where When Who What

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 <u>Where</u> was paper invented? | It was invented in China. |
| 2 <u>When</u> was the first aeroplane flown? | In 1903. |
| 3 <u>Who</u> was the television invented by? | John Logie Baird. |
| 4 <u>Was</u> the camera invented in America? | No, it wasn't. |
| 5 <u>What</u> was discovered at the new supermarket? | A Roman town. |
| 6 <u>Were</u> the winners given a prize? | Yes, they were. |

2 Write the questions to complete the conversation. **V** Irregular verb list

Polly What's your favourite film, Fiona?

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

Polly ¹who / the film / direct / by?

Who was the film directed by?

Fiona It was directed by Tim Burton

Polly ²when / the film / make?

When was the film made?

Fiona It was made in 2005.

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

Was the story written as a book first?

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

Polly ⁴who / the book / write / by?

Who was the book written by?

Fiona The book was written by Roald Dahl.

Polly ⁵the story / change / for the film?

Was the story changed for the film?

Fiona Yes, I think it was changed a bit.



3 Write the questions.

1 When was the Eiffel Tower built?

The Eiffel Tower was built in 1889.

2 Who was sent to the moon with Neil Armstrong?

Buzz Aldrin was sent to the moon with Neil Armstrong.

3 Where were stamps invented?

Stamps were invented in England.

4 What was invented by Alexander Graham Bell?

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

Reading

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

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

Celebrity world

Forum

Generous celebrities?

Donations

Celebrity News

Charities

Links

Forum

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 A lot of celebrities are very lazy.
- 2 An American singer does work to help people.
- 3 She served food after a big earthquake in New Orleans.
- 4 She went to India to help a charity build swimming pools and hospitals.
- 5 A famous tennis player works to help children everywhere.
- 6 He works with his daughter.
- 7 The charity helps children who can't read.
- 8 Celebrities use their time and friends to help people.

rich

actress

flood

schools

footballer

wife

walk

money

Words in context

1 Complete the texts.

surgeons deserve improve scientists hero salary

Zebedee posted at 15.20
20 June

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

Tricia Tee posted at 15.36
20 June

I don't agree! I think they
are paid more than they
3 deserve. I think
4 surgeons and
5 scientists work harder
than celebrities!

Football mad posted 16.01
20 June

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

More words!

2 Match the words from page 98 to the definitions.

earn charity education wheelchair

- 1 wheelchair *noun* a special chair with wheels for people who can't walk
2 earn *noun* to get money for doing work
3 education *noun* learning and training to get knowledge and skills,
usually in schools and colleges
4 charity *noun* an organization that helps people

D

Dictionary

3 Complete the text.

charity heroes education earn
factories improve wheelchairs celebrities

There are always stories in the newspapers about how much the stars 1 earn. We look at pictures of their houses and it seems to us that they have more than they need. Other people work many hours every week in 2 factories and aren't paid very much. But some 3 celebrities know how lucky they are, and they try to share their time and money. Many celebrities do a lot of work for 4 charity. They try to 5 improve the lives of people all over the world. They help children to get a good 6 education so they can get a good job later, or they help charities buy 7 wheelchairs for people who need them. I don't know if they are really 8 heroes, but they are trying to do something good.

Writing

student's answer

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

- books in the library
- costumes and make-up for plays
- computers
- school trips for students
- healthy food for lunch
- science equipment
- games for break time
- sports equipment
- musical instruments
- paint and pencils for the art room

2 Write about the two most important and the two least important things. Use opinion phrases.

I think that ... I don't think that ... In my opinion, ... I believe that ...
 I don't believe that ... It seems to me that ... It's true that ...

student's answer

It's true that costumes make plays more fun, but we can make our own costumes.

My writing

student's answer

3 Imagine a celebrity has given money to your school. Write your opinion about how to spend the money. Use Exercises 1 and 2 to help you.

1 Complete the text.

celebrity articles interview improve reporter salary factory deserve

My dad works for a newspaper. He is a ¹ reporter. He writes ² articles about famous people. Last week my dad was doing an ³ interview with a famous actor. He took me with him. I was very excited, because I've always wanted to meet a big ⁴ celebrity. The actor talked about his life before he became famous. He worked in a ⁵ factory when he was younger and he earned a very small ⁶ salary. But now he is rich and famous, he tries to help people ⁷ improve their lives. He works with a charity which raises money for people who ⁸ deserve a better life.

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

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

3 Circle the mistakes. Write the correct sentences.

- Were you gave lots of homework yesterday?
Were you given lots of homework yesterday?
- Were she paid a lot of money to act in that film?
Was she paid a lot of money to act in that film?
- Where was the film directed by?
Who was the film directed by?
- When was Tower Bridge build?
When was Tower Bridge built?
- Was the time capsule bury in the park?
Was the time capsule buried in the park?
- Were they drove to school by their mum last week?
Were they driven to school by their mum last week?

Unit 1 Present perfect: *ever / never*

Have you ever made a cake?	I've never made a cake.
Has she ever written a play?	She's never written a play.
Have we ever painted a picture?	We've never painted a picture.

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

ride make eat visit

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

Present perfect: *since / for*

I've known Jack **since** June.

I've known Jack **for** two months.

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I / have / this schoolbag / a week | <u>I've had this schoolbag for a week.</u> |
| 2 she / be / at this school / last year | <u>She's been at this school since last year.</u> |
| 3 they / live / in the same town / ten years | <u>They've lived in the same town for ten years.</u> |
| 4 James / have / piano lessons / January | <u>James has had piano lessons since January.</u> |

Unit 2 Past simple and present perfect

I lived in the UK when I was a baby.	I didn't live in the UK when I was a baby.
Simon swam in the lake this morning.	He didn't swim in the lake this morning.

I've lived in the UK for two years.	I haven't lived in the UK for two years.
He's swum in the lake three times.	He hasn't swum in the lake.

1 Read and circle.

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

already / yet / before / just

I've already seen this film.	X
X	I haven't seen this film yet .
I've seen this film before .	I haven't seen this film before .
I've just seen this film.	X

2 Read and complete the sentences.

just before already yet

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

Unit 3 Comparatives and superlatives

funny	funnier	the funniest	as funny as	not as funny as
thin	thinner	the thinnest	as thin as	not as thin as
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful	as beautiful as	not as beautiful as
good	better	the best	as good as	not as good as
bad	worse	the worst	as bad as	not as bad as

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

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

too / enough

I'm too excited to go to sleep.
You're tall enough to climb the tree.
We've got enough eggs to make a cake.

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

- Mark can't put the jacket on. It's too small for him. (small)
- There are six children and five chairs. There aren't enough chairs. (chairs)
- We played tennis all afternoon. I don't want to play football now. I'm too tired. (tired)
- You have to be 12 to watch this film. Is your brother old enough? (old)

Unit 4 Past simple and past continuous: interrupted actions

When I **was eating** my lunch, the doorbell rang.

When you **were singing** a song, the microphone broke.

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

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

used to

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

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

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

- 1 I **have** long hair now. I used to have short hair.
- 2 You **go** to my school. You used to go to another school.
- 3 Michael **is** taller than Sue. Michael used to be shorter than Sue.
- 4 We **live** in Paris. We used to live in Madrid.

Unit 5 will / won't

I **will** be a teacher when I'm older.

I **won't** be a teacher when I'm older.

It **will** rain a lot next week.

It **won't** rain a lot next week.

1 Write predictions with *will* and *won't*.

- 1 Karen / go to university / when she's older ✓ Karen will go to university when she's older.
- 2 My team / win the game / this afternoon X My team won't win the game this afternoon.
- 3 it / be sunny / tomorrow ✓ It will be sunny tomorrow.
- 4 people / have flying cars / in 100 years X People won't have flying cars in 100 years.

Present continuous with future meaning

We're going on holiday next week.

I'm seeing my grandma on Wednesday.

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

- 1 Jade / meet her aunt / on Monday Jade is meeting her aunt on Monday.
- 2 They / visit / a wildlife park / tomorrow They are visiting a wildlife park tomorrow.
- 3 Jade / not sleeping / at home that night Jade isn't sleeping at home that night.

Unit 6 going to: future plans and intentions

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

1 Complete the sentences.

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

going to: predictions

2 Write predictions with *going to* and a verb.

not come arrive rain buy

- Look at those big black clouds! It **'s going to rain** this afternoon.
- I can hear Dad's motorbike. He **'s going to arrive** in a minute.
- The children are going to the shop. They **are going to buy** some ice cream.
- It's snowing. The bus **isn't going to come** this morning.

Unit 7 Reported speech

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

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

- Neil: "I like my picnic lunch." Neil said **he liked his picnic lunch.**
- Harry: "I'm playing my computer game." Harry said **he was playing his new computer game.**
- Alice: "I am tired!" Alice said **she was tired.**
- Emma: "We're going to the beach." Emma said **they were going to the beach.**

said / told

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

2 Complete the sentences with *said* or *told*.

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

Reported speech: time markers

tonight, today	that night, that day
this week / month / year	that week / month / year
now	then
tomorrow	the next day
next week / month / year	the next week / month / year

3 Report what the people said.

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

Unit 8 First conditional

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

1 Read and match the sentence halves.

- 1 Dad will take us to the wildlife park **(d)**
 - 2 If my team doesn't score a goal **(b)**
 - 3 Jake will come to my house tonight **(a)**
 - 4 If it rains on Saturday, **(c)**
- a if his mum says he can.
b they will lose the match.
c there won't be a school picnic.
d if we are good all day.

First conditional questions

Will I be cold if I don't wear a jacket?	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
Will you be late for school if you miss the bus?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
Will she learn English if she moves to the USA?	Yes, she will. / No, she won't.

2 Write first conditional questions and short answers.

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

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

will ✓ may / might / could ?? won't X

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

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

have to / had to statements and questions

Do I have to wash the dishes?	Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
Do you have to do your homework?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does he have to walk to school?	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
Did we have to get up early?	Yes, they did. / No, we didn't.
Did they have to cook dinner?	Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

2 Complete the questions and answers.

- Grandpa ¹ Do you have to help your mum and dad in the house, Grace? (you / have to / help)
- Grace Yes, ² I do. I have to tidy my room.
- Grandpa OK, and what about your brother? ³ Does he have to do jobs in the house?
(he / have to / do)
- Grace Yes, ⁴ he does. He has to wash the dishes.
- Grandpa ⁵ Does he have to look after any animals? (he / have to / look after)
- Grace No, ⁶ he doesn't.

Unit 10 Indefinite pronouns

someone	something	somewhere
everyone	everything	everywhere
anyone	anything	anywhere
no one	nothing	nowhere

1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Has any one seen my school bag? I've lost it.
- 2 I thought I saw some one in the garden. He was tall and thin.
- 3 There aren't any biscuits. In fact, there's no thing to eat at all.
- 4 Where did you find my glasses? I looked every where for them!

Question tags

	You're Jane's sister,	aren't you?
	They were your classmates,	weren't they?
	We could see the parade,	couldn't we?
	This isn't your bike,	is it?
	He can't ride a bike,	can he?

2 Add question tags and write short answers.

- 1 James isn't in the pool. He can't swim, can he? ✓ Yes, he can.
- 2 You go to my school. You're in my sister's class, aren't you? ✓ Yes, I am.
- 3 What happened in the film? You were watching it, weren't you? X No, I wasn't.
- 4 Bella was ill last week. She couldn't talk, could she? X No, she couldn't.

Unit 11 Passive and active (present simple)

Mrs Lee cooks lunch in the school.	Lunch is cooked in the school.
Farmers grow oranges in Spain.	Oranges are grown in Spain.

1 Complete the sentences with the active or the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Twelve subjects are taught at my school. (teach) are taught
- 2 My sister swims on Tuesdays after school. (swim)
- 3 Ice hockey is watched on TV in Canada. (watch)
- 4 The train arrives at quarter to eight. (arrive)

by / with

Football is played **by** footballers.

Football is played **with** a ball.

2 Complete the sentences with *by* or *with*.

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

Unit 12 The passive (past simple)

This photo **was taken** in May.

This photo **wasn't taken** in May.

The diamonds **were stolen** from the queen.

The diamonds **weren't stolen** from the queen.

1 Write sentences with the past simple passive.

- 1 these houses / not build / in 1836 These houses weren't built in 1836.
- 2 paper / invent / in Egypt Paper was invented in Egypt.
- 3 our car / not made / in France Our car wasn't made in France.
- 4 the stories / write / by the students The stories were written by the students.

Passive questions

Were the ruins found in 1992?

Yes, they **were**. / No, they **weren't**.

Was this photo taken in May?

Yes, it **was**. / No it **wasn't**.

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

When was television invented? Television was invented in **1925**.

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

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

2 Read and circle.

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

A

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

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

action *noun* something that you do

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ancient *adj* very old; from a long time ago

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

aqueduct *noun* a bridge that carries water

archaeologist *noun* a person who learns about the past from old things they dig up from the ground

arrest *verb* When the police **arrest** someone, they take him/her to the police station, for example because he/she has stolen something.

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

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

audience *noun* a group of people who watch a play

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

B

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

banknote *noun* a piece of paper money

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

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

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

beat *noun* a repeated movement or sound

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

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

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

block *noun* a large piece of stone used for building

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

board *noun* a large, flat piece of wood

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

border *noun* the line between two countries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

bruise *noun* a place where your skin is purple, blue or green, where you have hurt yourself

burn *noun* a place where fire or heat has hurt your skin

bus ticket *noun* a printed piece of paper that you get when you pay to ride on a bus

C

calculate *verb* to do a sum to find out what number you have when you put other numbers together

calculator *noun* a small machine that does sums and works with numbers

calorie *noun* an amount of energy

captain *noun* the most important player on a sports team, who tells the other players what to do

carbon dioxide *noun* the gas that we breathe out after we breathe in air

care *noun* the attention that you give to a thing or person

careful *adj* If you are **careful**, you pay attention when doing something so that you don't make a mistake.

carrier bag *noun* a thin plastic bag you use to carry shopping

car tyre *noun* a black rubber cover on the wheels on a car

carving *noun* a shape, picture or pattern made in stone or wood with a knife

celebrate *verb* to have a party because you have done something good

celebration *noun* a party that you have on a special day or when something good has happened

celebrity *noun* (*pl* celebrities) a person who is very famous, who you see a lot on TV and in magazines

central heating *noun* a system of hot water pipes that makes a house warm

challenge *noun* a new and difficult thing you have to do

character *noun* a person in a play or story

charity *noun* (*pl* charities) an organization that helps people

check *verb* to look at something carefully to make sure it is safe

cheer *noun* a loud shout that a group of people make when they are happy

cheer *verb* When a group of people **cheer**, they shout loudly because they are happy.

cheerful *adj* If a person is **cheerful**, he/she is usually happy and smiling.

cheer up *verb* If you **cheer up**, you stop feeling sad and start feeling happy.

chemicals *noun* liquids, gases, etc. Some **chemicals** are dangerous for people and animals.

circus *noun* a show that a group of people does in a big tent, sometimes with animals

clap *verb* to make a noise by hitting your hands together, because someone has done something well

clean *adj* If something is **clean**, there is no dirt on it.

clean up *verb* to make a place clean and without litter and pollution

clever *adj* If someone is **clever**, they are good at learning and understanding things.

cloth *noun* a piece of material that you use for cleaning

clue *noun* a thing or a piece of information that helps the police catch a criminal

coach *noun* 1 a person whose job is to train athletes 2 a bus that travels long distances

coastguard *noun* the emergency service which watches the sea and rescues boats

collect *verb* to put and keep a lot of things together

collection *noun* a lot of things that you keep together

colour *noun* Red, green, yellow, blue, etc. are examples of colours.

colourful *adj* If something is **colourful**, it has lots of colours in it.

column *noun* a tall, round thing made of stone, that holds up a roof

comedy *noun* (*pl* comedies) a funny play, TV programme or film that makes people laugh

computer room *noun* a room in a school where there are lots of computers for people to use

confident *adj* If you are **confident**, you believe that you will be able to do something and do not feel scared.

confuse *verb* If information **confuses** you, it is not clear and is difficult to understand.

confusing *adj* If information is **confusing**, it is not clear and is difficult to understand.

congratulate *verb* to say 'well done!' to someone



Dictionary

congratulations *noun* something that you say to a person when they have had good news, won something, etc.

costume *noun* the special clothes the actors wear in a play

crew *noun* a team of people who work together

criminal *noun* a person who does something against the law, for example steals something

crooked *adj* If something is crooked, it is not straight.

crowd *noun* a big group of people

curtains *noun* the big pieces of cloth that hide the stage before the play starts

cut *noun* a hole in your skin, where you have hurt yourself

cut up *verb* (*pt, pp cut*) to cut something into small pieces

D

dairy products *noun* foods made from milk, for example cheese and yogurt

damage *verb* to hurt something or do something bad to it

dancer *noun* a person who dances

decorate *verb* to add things to make a room, a card, a present, etc. look nice

decoration *noun* something you add to to make a room, a card, a present, etc. look good

deep *adj* If water is deep, there is a long distance between the top and the bottom.

deserve *verb* If a person deserves something, it is good that they have it because they have worked hard for it.

detective *noun* a type of police officer who tries to find the person who, for example, stole something

diamond *noun* a valuable stone that looks like shiny glass

diary *noun* (*pl diaries*) a book in which you write things about each day

diet *noun* the types of food that you eat most often

direct *verb* If you direct a film, you tell the actors what to do.

direction *noun* a way that you go, for example left or right, up or down, north or south

director *noun* the person who tells actors what to do in a play or film

dirty *adj* If something is dirty, it needs to be cleaned because it has mud or dirt on it.

discuss *verb* to talk about something

discussion *noun* a talk that people have about something

donation *noun* money that you give to an organization to help them do their work

doorbell *noun* When you visit someone, you ring the doorbell so they know you are there.

drop off *verb* If you drop someone off, you take them somewhere they need to go in a car and leave them there.

duck *noun* a bird that lives in water and makes a 'quack quack' sound

duck *verb* to lower your head so that it doesn't hit something

duck pond *noun* an area of water where ducks swim

E

earn *verb* to get money for doing work

earthquake *noun* when the ground shakes. Sometimes it can be dangerous and buildings fall down.

education *noun* learning and training to get knowledge and skills, usually in schools and colleges

electricity *noun* the energy we use to make machines work

enclosure *noun* a place in a zoo with a wall around it, where you can stand and watch the animals inside

endangered *adj* If a type of animal, bird or plant is endangered, it is disappearing and in danger of becoming extinct.

energy *noun* the power that your body gets from food. You need energy to do exercise.

enter *verb* to come into a room or building

(the) environment *noun* the world around us

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

exciting *adj* If something is exciting, you like it very much and think it is very interesting.

exercise *noun* activity that you do with your body to stay healthy, for example running or swimming

explorer *noun* a person who travels to parts of the world that people don't know about

extinct *adj* If a type of animal becomes extinct, all the animals die so there are no more.



F

factory *noun* (*pl* factories) a big building where people use machines to make things

fan *noun* a person who likes watching a special team play sport and always wants the team to win

fear *noun* the feeling that you have when you are scared

fearful *adj* If someone is **fearful** of something, they are scared it could happen.

feather duster *noun* a group of feathers tied to a handle that you use for cleaning

first aid kit *noun* a box with plasters and bandages in it, to help you when you hurt yourself

flash *noun* the sudden strong light that a camera makes when you take a photo

flight *noun* a journey that you make on a plane

float *noun* a lorry with people in costumes and musicians on it, that goes through streets during a parade

float *verb* to stay on top of the water and not go under

flood *noun* when a lot of water suddenly covers a place

fortress *noun* a building which has very strong walls so that it is difficult to attack

fossil fuels *noun* materials we can burn to make electricity, for example coal and oil

fright *noun* If something gives you a **fright**, it makes you feel scared for a moment.

frighten *verb* to make someone scared

frightening *adj* If something is **frightening**, it makes you scared.

G

get around to *verb* (*pt, pp* got) When you **get around to** something, you find the time to do it after waiting a long time.

get back *verb* (*pt, pp* got) When you **get back** home or to a place, you return to your house or the place where you started.

get off *verb* (*pt, pp* got) When you **get off** a bus or train, you stop riding it.

get on *verb* (*pt, pp* got) When you **get on** a bus or train, you start to ride it.

get on with *verb* (*pt, pp* got) When you **get on with** someone, you are friends.

get out *verb* (*pt, pp* got) When you **get** something out, you take it from its usual place, for example to use it or look at it.

get rid of *verb* (*pt, pp* got) If you **get rid of** something, you throw it away, give it away or sell it so you don't have it anymore.

get stuck *verb* (*pt, pp* got) If you **get stuck** in a place or in a situation, you are trapped and can't get out.

get up *verb* (*pt, pp* got) When you **get up**, you stop sitting or lying down and you stand up.

gift shop *noun* a place where you can buy small presents, postcards, etc.

give *verb* (*pt* gave *pp* given) If you **give** something to someone, you pass it to them.

glue *verb* to stick or fix something by using glue

goalkeeper *noun* the person in a football team who uses his/her hands to stop the other team scoring a goal

greenhouse *noun* a glass building where you can grow things

greetings card *noun* a card with a picture and a message that you send someone on a special day

H

habitat *noun* the place where an animal lives in the wild

hammer *noun* a tool with a handle and a heavy metal end that you use to hit nails into wood

hand out *verb* If you **hand** something out, you give something to everyone in the group.

health food *noun* food that you eat because it is good for you

heart *noun* the part inside your chest that makes blood go around your body

help *verb* If you **help** people, you do something to make things easier for them.

help *noun* something that you do for people to make things easier for them

helper *noun* a person who helps someone

helpful *adj* If someone is **helpful**, they are happy to help you.

hero *noun* (*pl* heroes) a person who does great things for other people

home-made *adj* If food is **home-made**, it is made at home, not bought in a shop

hose *noun* a long tube that you use to put water on a fire

Dictionary

I

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

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

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

interest *noun* a feeling of wanting to know more about something

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J

jewellery *noun* pretty things made of shiny metal and stones that people wear on their hands, neck or ears

juice carton *noun* a box that has fruit juice in it

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

K

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L

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

lampshade *noun* a plastic or paper cover for a light

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

lens *noun* the glass part at the front of a camera

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

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

lights *noun* electric lamps that show the actors in a theatre

litter *noun* paper and other rubbish on the ground

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

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

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

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

M

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

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

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

mask *noun* something that you wear to hide your face

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

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

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

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

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

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

mud *noun* soft, wet earth

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

N

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

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

night *noun* the time when it is dark outside

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

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

O

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

oxygen *noun* the gas that we need to live

P

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

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

parade *noun* a line of musicians and people in costumes who walk through the streets on a special day

patient *noun* a person who sees a doctor because he/she is ill or hurt

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

photo album *noun* a book that you put your photos in

photographer *noun* a person whose job is taking photos

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

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

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

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

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

play *noun* games and fun activities

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

plenty *pronoun* as much as you need of something

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

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

pollute *verb* to make a place dirty and dangerous

pollution *noun* something that makes water, air or land dirty

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

population *noun* how many of a type of animal there are in the world

post office *noun* a place where you go to buy stamps and send letters

pot *noun* something that holds water or food

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

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

prevent *verb* to stop something from happening

process *noun* something natural that happens in the body

props *noun* things actors use when they are doing a play

protect *verb* to keep something or someone safe from danger

protection *noun* action to keep something safe from danger

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

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

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

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

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

Q

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

Dictionary

R

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

refill *verb* to fill a container again

relax *verb* to rest your mind and body

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

remove *verb* to take something away

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

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

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

research *noun* study that you do to find out about something

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

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

reuse *verb* to use something again

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

rubbish dump *noun* a place for people to leave rubbish

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

S

sack *noun* a large, strong bag

sailing boat *noun* a boat that uses the wind to move

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

salty *adj* If food is **salty**, it tastes of salt.

saw *noun* a long, thin tool with metal teeth for cutting wood

scientist *noun* a person who studies science as their job

script *noun* the words of a play that the characters say

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

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

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

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

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

singer *noun* a person who sings

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

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

site *noun* a place where something happened or is happening

skylight *noun* a window in the roof to let light in

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

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

snack *noun* food that you eat between meals

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

source *noun* the place where you get something from

speakers *noun* special boxes that loud music comes out of

special effects *noun* exciting action in a film that is made on a computer, not done in real life

species *noun* (*pl species*) a type of animal, bird or plant

sponge *noun* a soft, light material that is full of holes and holds water easily. You use a sponge for cleaning.

spring *noun* **1** a thin piece of metal that goes round and round. There are springs in many machines. **2** a place where fresh water comes out of the ground

stage *noun* the place at the front of the theatre where actors perform a play

stamp *noun* a small square of paper with a picture that you buy and stick on the envelope when you send a letter

stamp *verb* to make a noise with your foot on the ground

statue *noun* the shape of a person or animal made from stone or wood

steady *adj* If something is **steady**, it always stays the same and doesn't change.

steps *noun* blocks of stone that get higher and higher, that you walk up or down

stick *verb* (*pt, pp stuck*) to fix something onto another thing

stilts *noun* two long sticks that you stand on to make yourself very tall

straight *adj* If something is **straight**, it is not curved or crooked.

sugar *noun* a very sweet food that is in cakes, chocolate and sweets

surgeon *noun* a special type of doctor who cuts open people's bodies to help make them better

surprise *noun* something that you didn't expect

surprising *adj* Something is **surprising** if you didn't expect it to happen.

swap places *verb* If you **swap places** with someone, they go where you were and you go where they were.

sweet *adj* If food is **sweet**, it tastes of sugar.

swimming pool *noun* a place where people swim, like a big bath

T

take *verb* (*pt took pp taken*) If you **take** a thing, you carry it to another place.

take off *verb* You **take off** your clothes before you go to bed.

tape measure *noun* a long, thin band marked with centimetres, that you use to see how long something is

teach *verb* (*pt, pp taught*) to tell people about something new, or tell them how to do something

teacher *noun* a person whose job is to teach in a school

technology *noun* machines, computers and other equipment that we invent to do work for us

teenager *noun* a person who is between 13 and 19

thought *noun* something that you think

thoughtful *adj* If someone is **thoughtful**, they always think of what other people need and try to help them.

threat *noun* a danger to something, for example to a type of animal

time capsule *noun* a container with pictures, information and things in it that show how life is now. You bury a **time capsule** in the ground for people in the future to find.

tire *verb* If something **tires** you, it makes you feel tired.

tiring *adj* If an activity is **tiring**, it makes you feel tired.

tool *noun* something that you hold in your hand and use to do a particular job

tool box *noun* a box you carry tools in

train *verb* to teach people how to do something

training *noun* practice that you do to get better at sport

tray *noun* a flat container with low edges

tree house *noun* a very simple building in a tree, that children play in

trophy *noun* (*pl trophies*) a gold or silver cup that you get when you win a competition

TV crew *noun* a team of people who work together to make a TV show

V

visit *verb* to go and see a person or place

visitor *noun* a person who goes to see a person or place

vitamins *noun* things in food that we need to grow and be healthy

volunteer *noun* a person who does a job but doesn't get any money for it

Dictionary

W

washing line *noun* a rope you hang wet clothes on for them to get dry

water mill *noun* a building on a river where water makes a large wheel go round to make a machine work

wave *verb* When you **wave** to someone, you lift up your hand and move it to say hello.

wheelchair *noun* a special chair with wheels for people who can't walk

wild *adj* If an animal is **wild**, it lives in nature, not in a zoo or a wildlife park.

wildlife *noun* the animals and birds living in a place

wildlife park *noun* a zoo where you can see animals outside, not just in cages

win *verb* (*pt, pp won*) If you **win** a game, you are better than the other team or person because you score more goals or points.

wonder *noun* the feeling that you have when something is amazing

wonderful *adj* If something is **wonderful**, it is very very good.

worst *adj* If something is the **worst**, it is bad and not as good as all the others.

wrapping paper *noun* coloured paper that you put around a present

wrist *noun* the thinnest part of your arm, next to your hand

Irregular verb list

Base form	Past simple	Past participle	Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been	leave	left	left
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
bite	bit	bitten	make	made	made
break	broke	broken	mean	meant	meant
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
build	built	built	pay	paid	paid
bury	buried	buried	put	put	put
buy	bought	bought	read	read	read
catch	caught	caught	ride	rode	ridden
choose	chose	chosen	ring	rang	rung
come	came	come	run	ran	run
cut	cut	cut	say	said	said
dig	dug	dug	see	saw	seen
do	did	done	sell	sold	sold
draw	drew	drawn	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	sink	sank	sunk
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	slide	slid	slid
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	got	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	study	studied	studied
go	went	gone/been	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
hang	hung	hung	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
hide	hid	hidden	tidy	tidied	tidied
hold	held	held	try	tried	tried
hurry	hurried	hurried	understand	understood	understood
hurt	hurt	hurt	wake	woke	woken
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
learn	learnt	learnt	write	wrote	written

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Images pp.76 (tennis player/White Preston, female runner/Maisie Paterson);
OUP pp.50 (gorilla, tiger), 65 (cake), 76 (snowboarder), 84 (pyramids, castle);
Photolibrary.com p.5 (karaoke/Zefa/Corbis); Rex Features pp.58 (RNLI flood
rescue/GPA Images), 78 (archaeological dig/Eddie Mulholland), 97 (Charlie
and the Chocolate Factory poster/Warner Brox/Everett Collection).