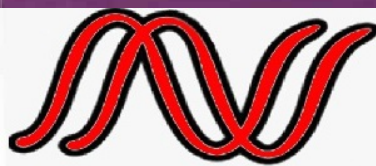
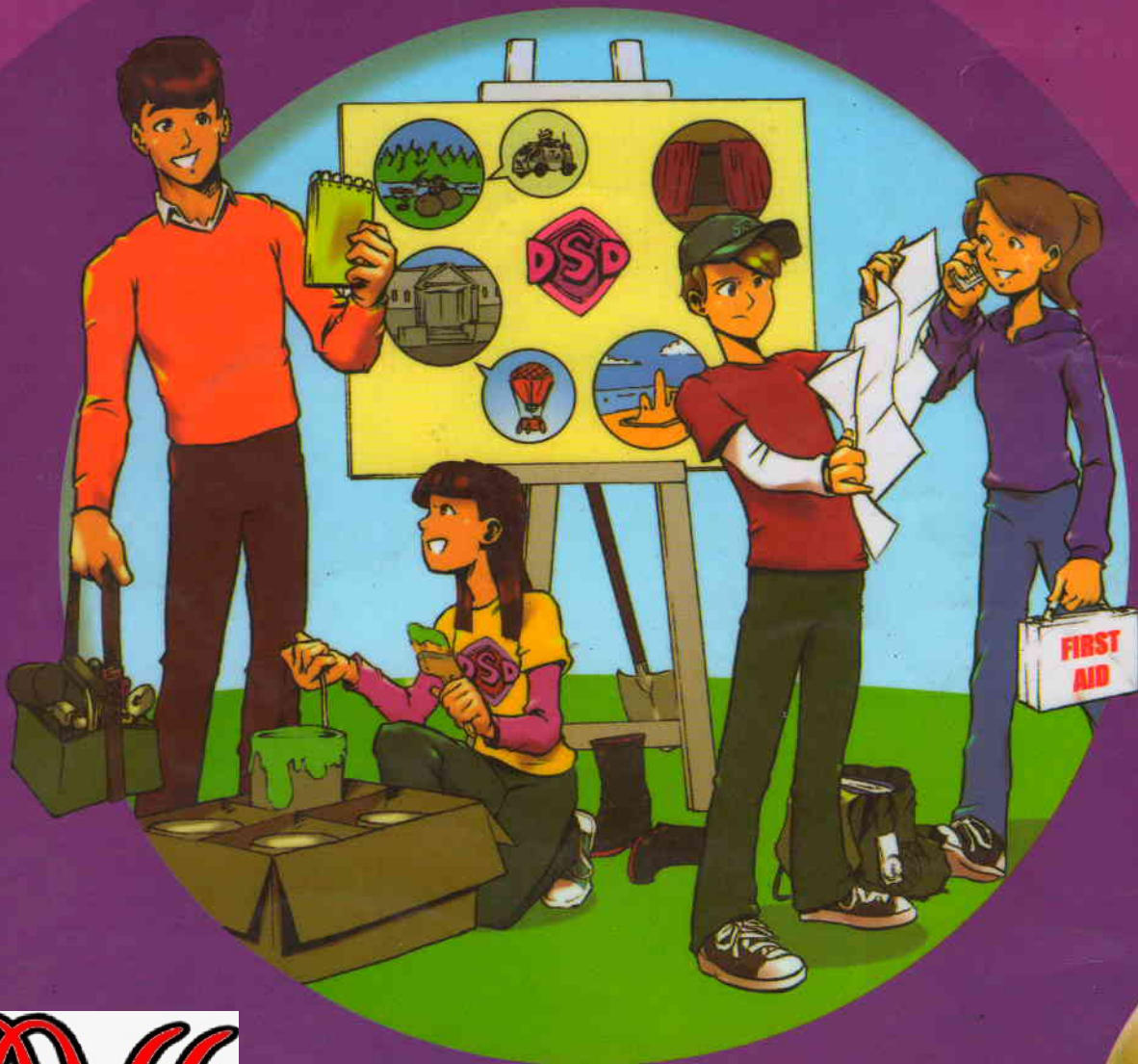


American English

Family and Friends

5

Student Book



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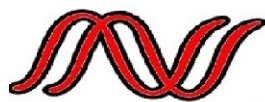
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American English

Family and Friends 5

Student Book



زبانگه اَوَس

مرکز تخصصی تهیه آزمونهای مراکز آموزش زبان

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Scope and sequence

Starter: Do something different!

page 4

Simple present Present progressive Simple past Punctuation review

	Words	Grammar	Skills
Performing arts	1 You can build it! page 10 Tools Working with words: subject verb object adjectives and adverbs Words in context: My tree house	Present perfect: ever / never <i>Have you ever cleaned a kitchen? I've never made a cake.</i> Present perfect: for / since <i>Ben has had woodworking classes since he was eight. He's worked on this wooden table for two weeks.</i>	Reading: A poem: <i>My tree house</i> (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening and ordering objects Speaking: Asking and answering questions about making things Writing focus: Rhythm in poetry (stressed syllables) Writing outcome: Writing a poem using syllable counts and stresses (Workbook)
	2 It's show time! page 16 Putting on a play Working with words: Silent letters: gh and k Words in context: The Crown Diamond	Simple past and present perfect <i>It was great! I've cut the grass.</i> already / yet / before / just <i>I've already built the set. I haven't learned the script yet. I haven't been in a play before. Karen has just finished the costumes.</i>	Reading: A play script: <i>The Crown Diamond</i> (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening and ordering events Speaking: Predicting the ending to a play Writing focus: Features of a play script Writing outcome: Completing a play script (Workbook)
	3 The best party ever! page 24 Household items Working with words: Suffix -ion Words in context: Lost at the parade	Comparatives and superlatives <i>as ... as ...</i> <i>It's as colorful as the carnival in Rio.</i> <i>not as ... as ...</i> <i>It's not as big as the carnival in Rio de Janeiro.</i> too / enough <i>It's too dark now. There's not enough light in here.</i>	Reading: A story: <i>Lost at the parade</i> Listening: Predicting and listening for descriptions Speaking: Asking and answering questions about wearing costumes Writing focus: Beginnings and endings of stories Writing outcome: Ending a story (Workbook)
Extensive reading and project: fiction <i>The Raft</i> page 31			
The environment	4 Our planet page 34 The environment Working with words: Compound nouns Words in context: An eco home	Past progressive <i>I was picking up litter in the park.</i> Simple past and past progressive: interrupted actions <i>Some children were playing when we arrived.</i>	Reading: An information text: <i>An eco home</i> (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Identifying details of a lifestyle Speaking: Asking and answering questions about the environment Writing focus: Making writing more fluent Writing outcome: Writing an information text (Workbook)
	5 Reuse and recycle page 41 Recycling Working with words: Prefix re- Words in context: As good as new	Will / won't <i>Now Chip will know how to do everything and he won't make mistakes.</i> Present progressive with future meaning <i>We're leaving at two o'clock.</i>	Reading: A magazine article: <i>As good as new</i> (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening and ordering events Speaking: Asking and answering questions about recycling Writing focus: Making suggestions Writing outcome: Writing a brochure (Workbook)
	6 Crazy about wildlife! page 50 At the wildlife park Working with words: Suffixes -er / -or Words in context: Meet the pandas!	Going to: future plans and intentions <i>My class is going to adopt a tiger.</i> Going to: predictions <i>It's going to fall.</i>	Reading: An article: <i>Meet the pandas!</i> (Cross-curricular link) Listening: Listening and completing fact files Speaking: Asking and answering questions about animals Writing focus: Topic sentences and paragraphs Writing outcome: Writing an article (Workbook)

Extensive reading and project: non-fiction *Trash People* page 58

Words	Grammar	Skills	
-------	---------	--------	--

7

Call an ambulance!

page 60

First aid
Working with words:
 Phrasal verbs
Words in context:
A day in the life of a firefighter

Gerunds
Listening to music is fun.
I'm good at making sandwiches.
I enjoy listening to music.
Suggestions
Let's do something different this weekend.
How about doing a first aid course?
I'd rather learn a sport.

Reading: An account: *A day in the life of a firefighter* (Cross-curricular link)
Listening: Listening for detail in an emergency phone call
Speaking: An emergency phone call roleplay

Writing focus: Features of a newspaper report
Writing outcome: Writing a newspaper report (Workbook)

8

Let's eat healthily

page 68

Food
Working with words:
 Phrasal verbs with *get*
Words in context:
The healthy eating pyramid

First conditional
If I press this button, the machine will make a pizza.
First conditional questions
Will I get ill if I don't eat fruit and vegetables?

Reading: An information poster: *The healthy eating pyramid* (Cross-curricular link)
Listening: Listening and summarizing
Speaking: Asking and answering questions about diet

Writing focus: Concluding a personal account
Writing outcome: Writing a personal account (Workbook)

9

The big game

page 76

Sport
Working with words:
 Antonyms
Words in context:
Just breathe

Modal verbs: may, might, and could
I might need to do more work on those boots.
have to / had to statements and questions
Do you have to exercise every day?
Karen had to get up at eight o'clock last Wednesday.

Reading: A process text: *Just breathe* (Cross-curricular link)
Listening: Listening for detail in an interview
Speaking: Asking and answering questions about exercise

Writing focus: Writing up notes into full sentences
Writing outcome: Writing up an interview from notes (Workbook)

Extensive reading and project: non-fiction Young stars

page 84

10

Ancient buildings

page 86

Archeology
Working with words:
 Suffix *-ful*
Words in context:
The Heavenly Horse

Indefinite pronouns
There are machines everywhere.
There is something wrong with all my inventions.
Is there anything wrong?
Question tags
These necklaces are beautiful, aren't they?

Reading: An article: *The Heavenly Horse* (Cross-curricular link)
Listening: Listening for details about ancient sites
Speaking: Asking and answering questions about museums

Writing focus: Making writing more interesting
Writing outcome: Writing a descriptive account (Workbook)

11

A message for the future

page 94

A time capsule
Working with words:
 Homonyms
Words in context:
A Kid in King Arthur's Court

The passive (simple present)
English is spoken in many different countries.
Passive and active
People in costumes greet visitors.
Visitors are greeted by people in costumes.

Reading: A movie review: *A Kid in King Arthur's Court*
Listening: Listening and identifying descriptions
Speaking: Asking and answering questions about movies

Writing focus: Features of a movie review
Writing outcome: Writing a movie review (Workbook)

12

Be a part of history!

page 102

The news
Working with words:
 Adjectives with *-ing*
Words in context:
Who deserves a high salary?

used to
He used to read a newspaper every day.
looks / sounds / smells / tastes / feels like
This soap smells like lemons.

Reading: An Internet forum: *Who deserves a high salary?* (Cross-curricular link)
Listening: Listening and identifying opinions
Speaking: Asking and answering questions about future aspirations

Writing focus: Expressing opinions
Writing outcome: Writing an opinion text (Workbook)

Extensive reading and project: fiction Treasure Island

page 110

Dictionary pages

page 112

Irregular verb list

page 119

1 Listen and read. Who comes to visit? 01



Kate Do you want to play a board game, Ed?
Ed No. We always play board games. I want to do something different.



Ed Let's call Libby.
Kate No, she's never at home on Fridays.
Ed Oh, I wonder where she goes.



Mom Look, Kate! Libby is outside.
Kate Great! She's coming to see us.



Libby Hello, Aunt Clare. Hello, Uncle Tony.
Mom and Dad Hello, Libby. How are you?
Libby I'm fine, thanks.



Libby Hi, Ed. Hi, Kate. What are you doing?
Ed Nothing.
Kate We're bored.



Ed What do you do on Fridays, Libby?
Libby Oh, I'm in a club. We meet every Friday.



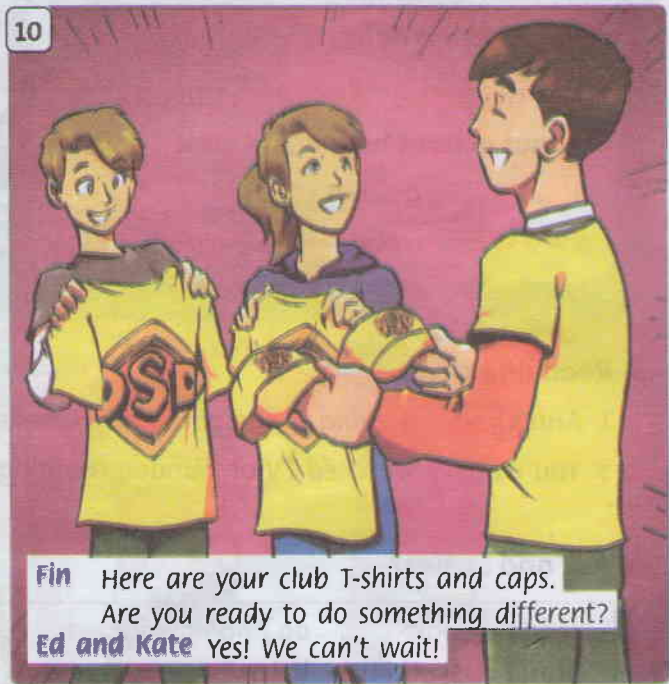
Ed and Kate A club?
Libby Yes, it's the Do Something Different Club. My brother Fin started it last month. He's the club leader. We do lots of exciting things.



Ed and Kate We want to do something different!
Libby I'm going to a club meeting now. Do you want to come?
Ed and Kate Yes, please!



9 At the Club ...
Fin Hello, Ed! Hello, Kate! Welcome to the DSD Club! I'm glad you've joined.
Ed and Kate Thanks, Fin. Hello, everyone!



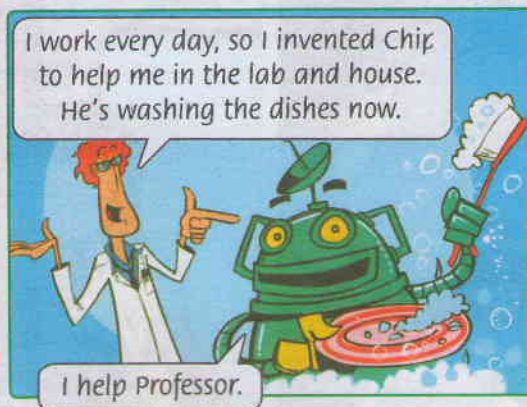
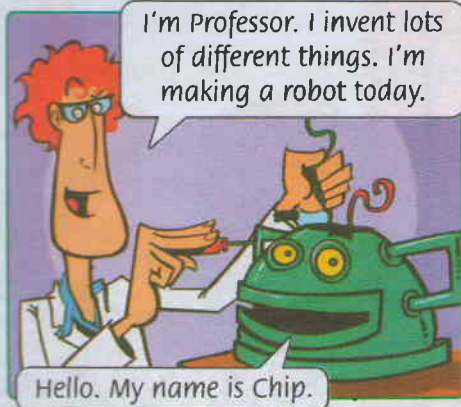
10
Fin Here are your club T-shirts and caps. Are you ready to do something different?
Ed and Kate Yes! We can't wait!

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

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

- 1 Ed wants to play a board game. False
- 2 Libby is Ed and Kate's sister. _____
- 3 Libby is in a club. _____
- 4 Libby's brother is the club leader. _____
- 5 Ed and Kate want to go to the club meeting. _____
- 6 Fin gives Ed and Kate T-shirts and bags. _____

1 Listen and read. What is Professor making? 02



2 Listen and repeat. 03

Let's learn!

Use the **simple present** to talk about habits and routines.

I **work** every day.

Use the **present progressive** to talk about actions happening now.

I'm **making** a robot today.

He's **washing** the dishes now.

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

I **invented** Chip to help me in the house.

You **broke** all the dishes!

3 Read and circle.

1 Anna goes / is going to the park every weekend.

2 We played / are playing soccer last Saturday.

3 You watch / watched TV on Sunday mornings.

4 Mom and Dad work / are working now.

4 Ask and answer.

read / a book

do / homework

paint / pictures

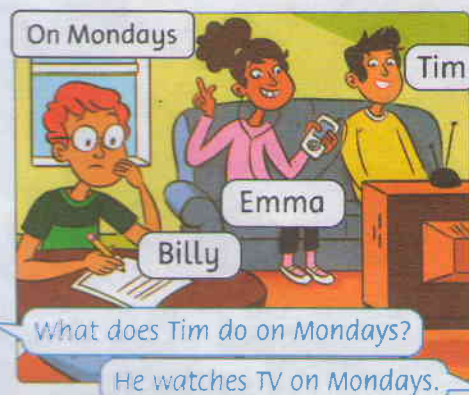
watch / TV

play / basketball

listen to / music

water / the flowers

wash / the car



Punctuation

We use capital letters for:

- the beginning of a new sentence

This is Lucy.

- names Lucy is eight.
- nationalities She is American.
- proper nouns She is from Chicago.
Chicago is in the U.S.A.,
Her birthday is in May.

We use . at the end of a sentence.

My name is Kate.

We use ? at the end of a question.

How old are you?

We use ! after commands and to express surprise.

Come here!

We use : before lists.

Shopping list: bread, milk, eggs

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

I like apples, oranges, and cherries.,

We use " " for direct speech.

"I'm cold," he said.

1 Rewrite the sentences with the correct punctuation.

1 mario is from madrid Mario is from Madrid.

2 my name is helen she said _____

3 my favorite sports are: soccer, tennis, and basketball _____

4 is carla from italy _____

2 Listen and write. Sing. 04

Do something different!

different place Learn new fun
food sport Watch Make many

Try a new ¹ sport,

Learn a new fact,

Find a fun ² _____ game to play.

Learn a new skill,

³ _____ a new friend,

Do something ⁴ _____ today!

Chorus:

Do something different,

Have lots of ⁵ _____.

It's amazing to try something new.

Do something different,

Have lots of fun.

There are so ⁶ _____ new things to do!

Try a new ⁷ _____,

Read a new book,

⁸ _____ some great new words to say.

⁹ _____ a new movie,

See a new ¹⁰ _____,

Do something different today!



1 You can build it!

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What is the DSD Club doing today?  05

1 

Mom Have fun at the Club. What are you doing today?
Kate Libby and Ed have written a play. It's really good.
Ed We've decided to build the set today. Dad's given us his tools.

2 


Libby Fin has found lots of wood and some old sheets. We've brought some paint, too.
Fin Let's start work! I need to measure the wood with this tape measure.

3 

Fin Pass me that hammer and a nail please, Kate.
Ed What can I do?
Libby You can help me paint the sheets.

4 

Libby We need to paint mountains and sky on this sheet.
Ed OK. You can paint the sky. I'm going to paint the mountains.

5 Later ... 

Kate This is great. I've never built a set before.
Fin Well, you've done a good job.
Kate Thanks. Let's go and see what Ed and Libby have done.

6 


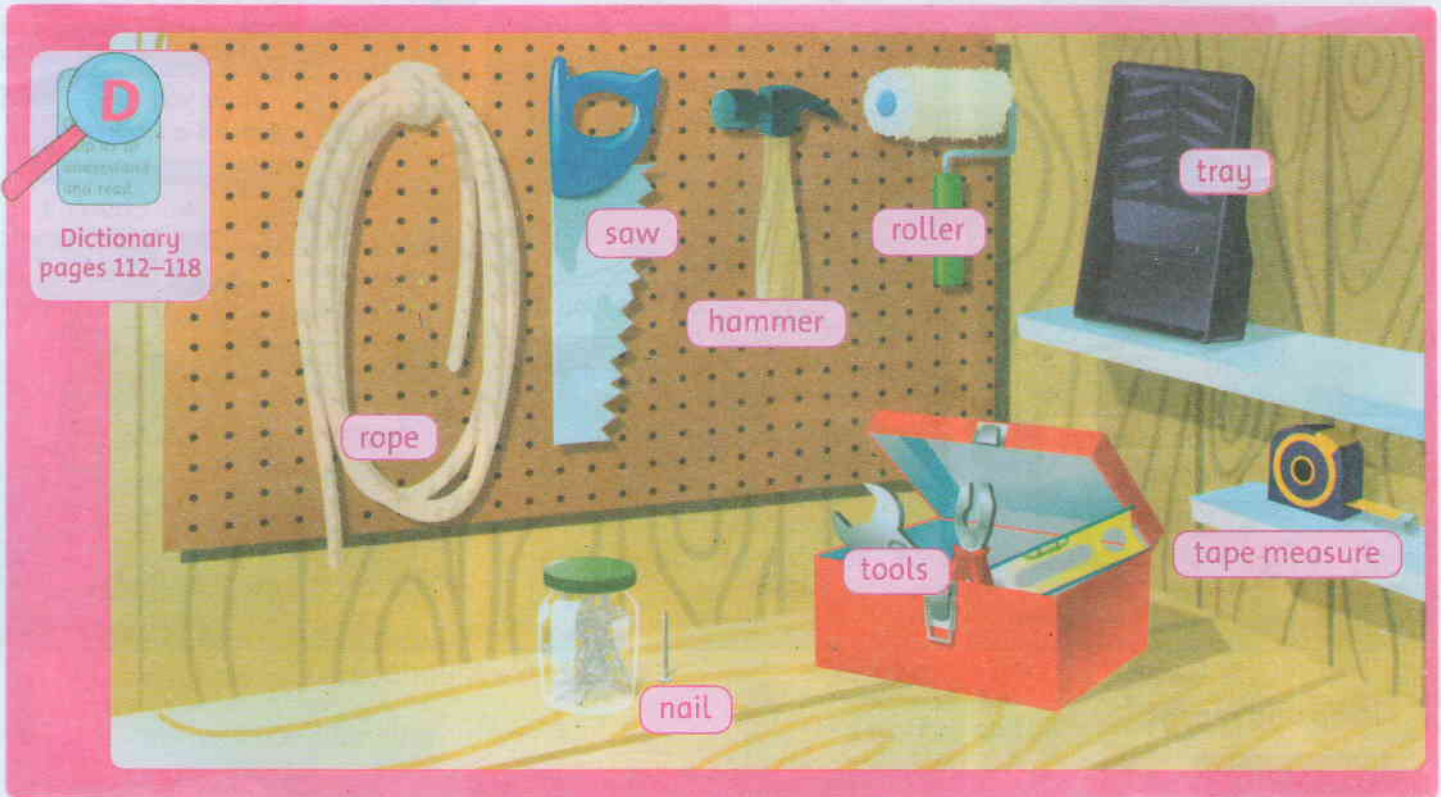
Fin Oh, look! They're stuck in the middle.
Libby Oh no! We can't move until the paint dries!

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

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

- 1 Ed and Libby have written a story. False
 2 Dad has given the children his tools. _____
 3 Fin asks Kate for a sheet. _____
 4 Libby paints the mountains. _____
 5 Kate is good at building. _____

- 2 Dad has given the children his tools. _____
 3 Fin asks Kate for a sheet. _____
 4 Libby paints the mountains. _____
 5 Kate is good at building. _____
 6 Libby and Ed can't move. _____

1 Listen and repeat.  06

2 Write the words.

- 1 Dad keeps his tools in a box in the garage.
- 2 You can use _____ to pull things or to tie things together.
- 3 We used a _____ to see how long the piece of wood was.
- 4 A _____ is a small, sharp piece of metal.
- 5 You can use a _____ to hit nails.

Working with words

subject

verb

object

adjective

adverb

Joe has found lots of wood.

Wet paint dries slowly.

3 Look at the words in bold. Write.

verb adverb object ~~subject~~

- 1 I've written a story. subject
- 2 Mom made **a pizza**. _____
- 3 He's **playing** tennis. _____
- 4 My sister talks **fast**. _____

1 Listen and read. Is Chip good at cooking? 07



2 Listen and repeat. 08

Let's learn!

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

You **'ve made** a mess.

Present perfect = **have / has + past participle**

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

Have you **ever** cleaned a kitchen?

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

I've **never** made a cake.

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

- We've **never written** (write) a play.
- Have you _____ (see) a giraffe?
- Carl has _____ (visit) Italy.
- Has Emma _____ (play) volleyball?

4 Ask and answer.

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

Have you ever ridden a horse?

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

1 Listen and read. What is Ben's hobby? 09

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



2 Listen and repeat. 10

Let's learn!

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

Ben has had woodworking classes **since** he was eight.

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

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

3 Write **since** or **for**.

- We've lived in this house for five years.
- Lisa has been at this school _____ 2007.
- You've been here _____ an hour.
- Tony has been on vacation _____ last Monday.

4 Write sentences about Steve. Irregular verb list



- (ride / a bike) Steve has ridden a bike for five years.
- (have / English lessons)
- (use / a computer)
- (play / the drums)

Reading

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

2 Listen and read.  11

My tree house

I've always wanted a tree house.

I think they're great places to play.

My dad drew the plans for a tree house

And we started to build it one day.

Dad got some boards and a tool box,

He said, "Now we're building. That's good."

He tried not to laugh very loudly

When I nailed my coat to some wood.

Soon my new tree house was ready.

It looked wonderful there on the grass.

Four walls and a door and a carpet

And two windows, both with real glass.

The windows were two different sizes

And the door wasn't perfectly straight.

The walls were a little bit crooked

But Dad thought my tree house was great.

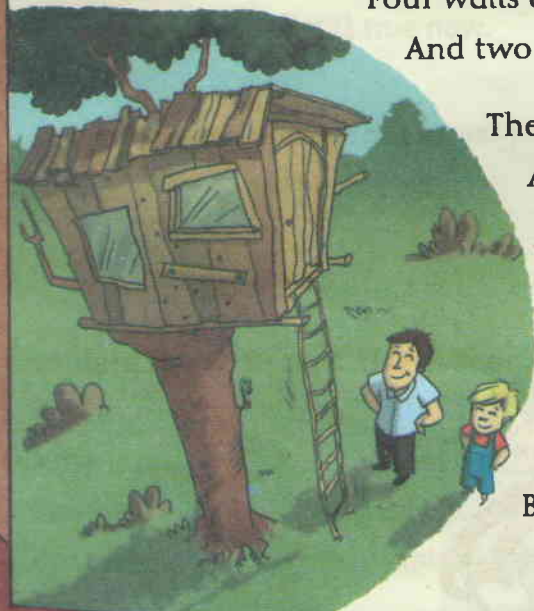
Dad got some rope and a ladder.

He pulled the house into the tree.

My tree house looks crazy and funny

But I think it is perfect for me.

Bill Robbins



3 Read again and circle.

- 1 Bill's dad drew the plans / boards for the tree house. 2 Bill nailed his coat to some hammers / wood.
 3 Dad thought the tree house was great / crooked. 4 There was real glass / carpet in the windows.
 5 The walls / windows were two different sizes. 6 Dad pulled the house into a tree / ladder.

Words in context

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



1 tree house



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

Listening

2 Listen. Who is talking? 12

3 Listen again and number the pictures in the correct order.



Speaking

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

Have you ever made something?	<input type="text"/>	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
What did you make?	I made <input type="text"/>	a mask / a model / a card / a poster
What did you use to make it?	I used <input type="text"/>	paper / glue / paint / a box / scissors / string

Writing

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



- 3 Read again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What did the children use to make their kite?
 - 2 Did their kite work?

A poem: rhythm

When we write a poem we stress some syllables more than others. The syllables in red are stressed:

Last **week** we **made** a **big** kite.

We **had** a **lot** of **fun**.

My **brother** **drew** some **great** plans.

The **kite** looked **like** the **sun**.

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

- 4 Listen and underline the syllables that are stressed. 🎧 13

We found some string and paper,

Some nails and glue and wood.

We sawed and glued and hammered.

The kite looked really good.

- 5 Complete writing page 12 of Workbook 5.

Our kite

Last week we made a big kite.

We had a lot of fun.

My brother drew some great plans.

The kite looked like the sun.

We found some string and paper,

Some nails and glue and wood.

We sawed and glued and

hammered.

The kite looked really good.

We painted the kite yellow.

Then we left it out to dry.

And soon the kite was ready.

It was time for it to fly!

We held on to the kite string

And the kite flew, fast and high.

It really looked amazing

As it flew across the sky.

by Jenny Bell



1 Complete the quiz.

1 (noun) a long, thin tool with metal teeth for cutting wood
What is the word?

2 Who paints the mountains on the sheet in the story?

3 Circle the adjective and underline the adverb in this sentence.
The happy children laughed loudly.

4 Correct the sentence.
I've ever written a play.

5 Correct the sentence.
I've lived in this town since five years.

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

7 Who drew the plans for the tree house?

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

9 Underline the stressed syllables.
We held on to the kite string.

10 Underline the stressed syllables.
We want to fly our kite.

2 Listen and write. Sing.  14

plan hammer built saw
Build new nail ~~ever~~

You can build it!

Have you ¹ ever built a boat?
² ___ it, paint it, watch it float.
Take a ³ ____, take a ⁴ ____.
It's such fun, now watch it sail!

Chorus:
You can build it, you know how.
Make a ⁵ ____ and build it now!
Building things is fun to do!
Let's try building something ⁶ ____.

Have you ever ⁷ ____ a kite?
Take some string and tie it tight.
Take a ⁸ ____ and take some wood.
Building new things feels so good!



Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. Who are the children waiting for? Why? 15

1 Libby I'm so excited. The audience has arrived. Our play is going to start in five minutes.
Kate I'm nervous. I need to look at the script again. I don't want to forget my words.

2 Libby Relax, Kate. You've already learned the script.
Ed You look great. Your make-up is really cool.
Kate Thanks, Ed. So is yours. You look really scary!

3 Libby Where is Fin? He has all our costumes.
Ed He's very late!

4 Libby The lights in the hall have just gone down. It's time for the play to start.
Ed Has Fin tried to call you, Kate?
Kate No ... Oh wait! This is Fin now.

5 Kate Hi, Fin. What's going on?
Fin I'm really sorry. My car has broken down. I've already called for help, but they can't come for an hour.

6 Kate Oh no! What are we going to do? The audience is waiting, but we can't perform the play without our costumes!
Ed

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and write the names.

Ed Kate Libby Fin

1 Libby is excited.


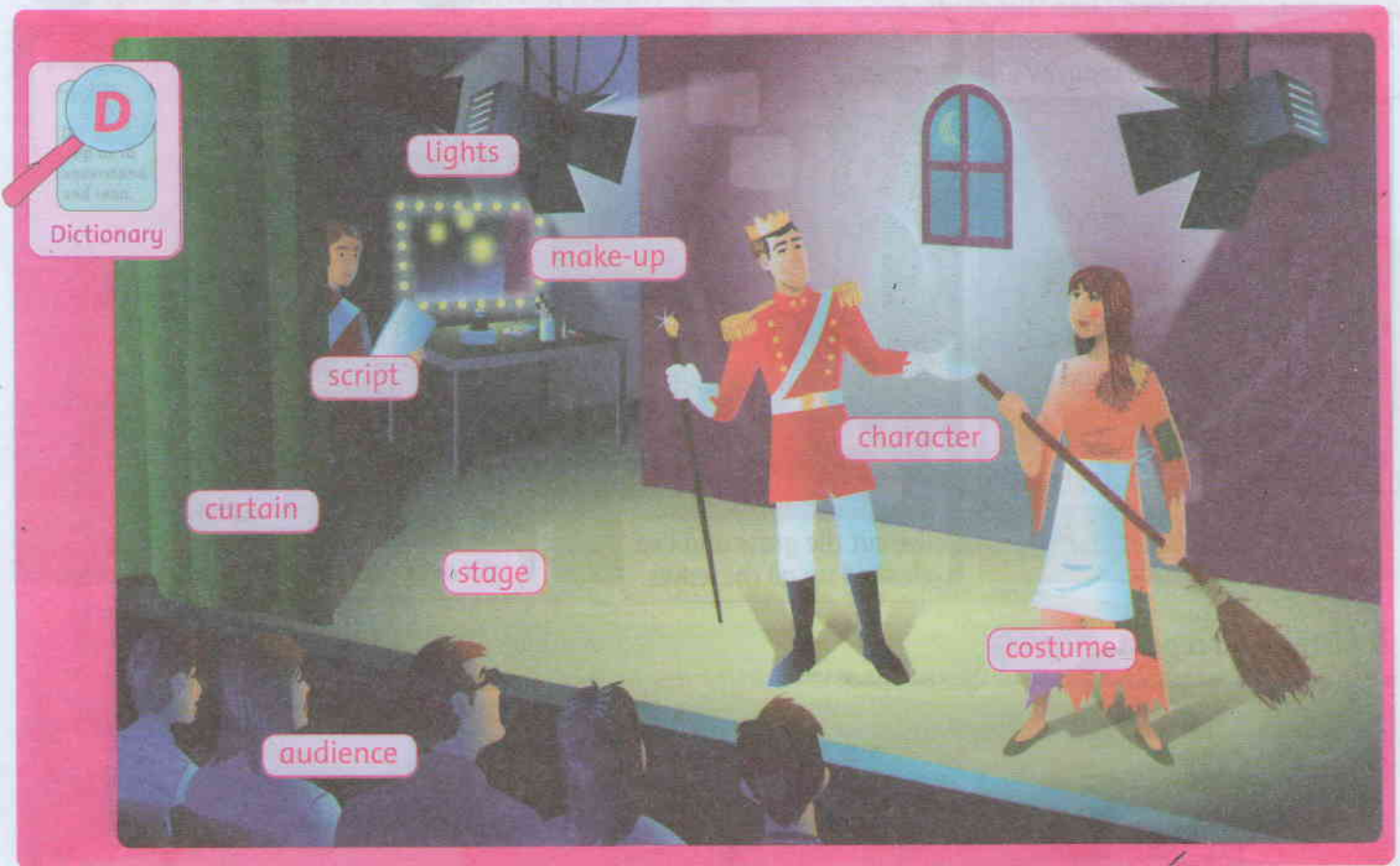
3 _____ looks really scary.

5 _____ talks to Fin on the phone.

2 _____ needs to look at the script again.

4 _____ has got all the costumes.

6 _____ has called for help.

1 Listen and repeat.  16

2 Write the words.


- Actors need to learn a script before they can be in a play.
- I was nervous before I walked on to the _____.
- Helen was a queen in the play and she had a beautiful _____.
- We used a lot of _____ to make Ben's face look scary for the play.
- The _____ laughed when the clown came on to the stage.

Working with words

Some words have silent letters.

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

lights **n**ight straight know **k**nee **k**nife

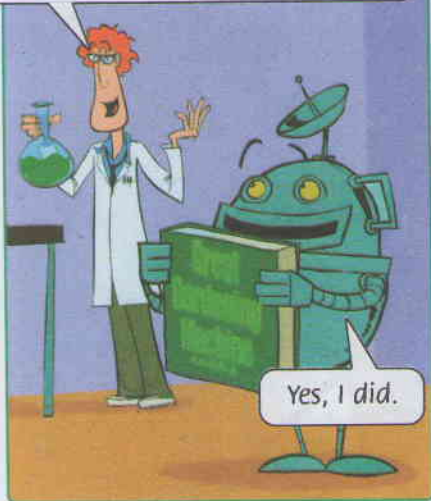
3 Listen and repeat.  17

4 Circle the silent letters.

- I already know my words.
- We saw the play last night.
- The audience sat up very straight during the scary parts!
- Pass me a knife and fork, please.

1 Listen and read. What has Chip done?  18

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



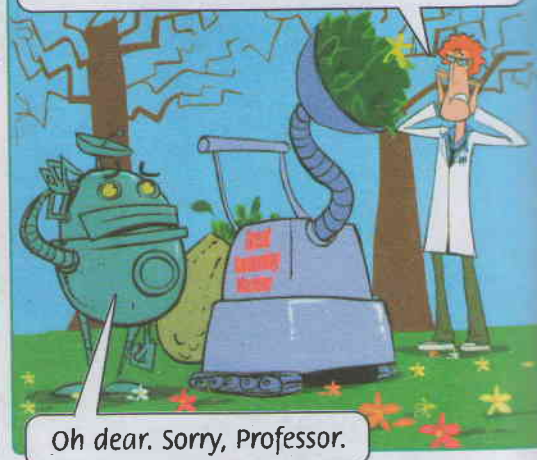
Yes, I did.

Did the machine work?




Yes! It was great! Look! I've cut the grass and I've cleaned up all the leaves.

Oh, Chip. You've cut down all my flowers and you've pulled all the leaves off the trees! The garden looks terrible!



Oh dear. Sorry, Professor.

2 Listen and repeat.  19

Let's learn!

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

It **was** great!

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

I've **cut** the grass and I've **cleaned** up all the leaves.

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

- 1 I haven't finished (not finish) my homework. 2 You _____ (live) in this house for ten years.
 3 Lucy _____ (go) to the museum three days ago. 4 We _____ (be) best friends since we were six.

4 Ask and answer.


Has Lisa cleaned her bedroom?

Yes, she has. She cleaned her bedroom yesterday.

To do:

- clean my bedroom ✓ (yesterday)
- visit my grandma ✓ (last Sunday)
- do my homework ✓ (two hours ago)
- buy a new back pack ✓ (last weekend)
- call my friend ✓ (an hour ago)
- make my mom a birthday card ✓ (yesterday)



1 Listen and read. What is she talking about?  20



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



2 Listen and repeat.  21

Let's learn!

Use these time words with the present perfect:

I've **already** built the set.

I haven't learned the script **yet**.

I haven't been in a play **before**.

Karen has **just** finished the costumes.

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

3 Read and circle.

1 We've already / before seen this movie.


3 You haven't eaten your breakfast *already* / yet.

5 Amy hasn't met a famous person *before* / just.

2 Carl hasn't traveled by plane *just* / before.

4 I've *just* / yet heard some exciting news.

6 Billy and I have *already* / yet washed the car.


4 Write sentences about Mike.  Irregular verb list.

1 Mike has just made lunch.

just / make lunch	✓
travel to Spain / before	✗
just / go into the garden	✓
already / finish homework	✓
ride a horse / before	✗
water the plants / yet	✗
practice the guitar / yet	✗



Reading

- 1 Look at the pictures. Who do you think the characters are?
- 2 Listen and read.  22

The Crown Diamond

by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Characters:

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



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

(Enter Watson and Billy.)

Watson When will Holmes be back, Billy?

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

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

Billy That's right, sir.

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

Watson What's this?

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

Watson Why?

(Enter Holmes.)

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

Watson Who?

Holmes Sebastian Moran. Write it down, Watson!

(A doorbell rings. Billy exits.)

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

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

(Enter Billy.)

Billy Sebastian Moran is here, sir.

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

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

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

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

- 1 Holmes is looking for a diamond. True
- 3 A man is trying to attack Watson. _____
- 5 Moran is in the street outside Holmes's house. _____

- 2 There is a model of Watson by the window. _____
- 4 Moran stole the diamond. _____
- 6 Holmes wants Watson to go to the police. _____

Words in context

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



1 servant



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

Listening

2 Read the play script on page 20 again. What do you think happens next?

3 Listen to what happens next. Were you right? 23

4 Listen again and number the events in the correct order.

- Holmes takes the diamond.
- The police arrive.
- 1 Moran enters.
- Holmes goes into the bedroom.
- Billy brings Merton in.



Speaking

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

What do you think happens to Moran and Merton?

I think _____

they run away / they go to prison / the police arrest them

Have you ever read a detective story?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Who were the characters?

They were _____

a detective / a police officer / a criminal

Writing

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

The surprise party

by Emily Collins

Characters:

- Katie – a 12-year-old girl
- Mom – Katie’s mom
- Dad – Katie’s dad
- Robbie – Katie’s brother
- Children – Katie’s friends



3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Whose birthday is it?
- 2 Who was in the kitchen?

A play script

When we write a play script:

- we give a list of characters
Katie – a 12-year-old girl
Mom – Katie’s mom
Dad – Katie’s dad
- we describe where the scene happens
Katie’s living room.
- we write stage directions in brackets
(Enter Katie.)

Scene 1 Katie’s living room.

(Enter Katie.)

Katie Where is everyone?

(Dad enters, carrying shopping bags.)

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

Dad Nothing!

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

Katie Hello, Robbie.

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

Katie What’s that?

Robbie Nothing!

(Robbie exits, quickly.)

Katie My family is keeping a secret from me. But what is it?

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

Katie Hello, Mom. Who’s in the kitchen?

Mom It’s Robbie.

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

Mom Oh, OK. Come out, everyone.

(Children enter, holding presents.)

All SURPRISE! HAPPY BIRTHDAY, KATIE!

4 Match.

- 1 *(Enter Mr. Harris.)* a
- 2 The street outside Fred’s house. a Stage directions
- 3 *(Takes a photo from his pocket and shows it to Fred.)* b Characters
- 4 Mr. Harris – a policeman c Scene
- 5 Fred – a 13-year-old boy

5 Complete writing page 20 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

1 (noun) a group of people who watch a play
What is the word?

2 Who has the costumes in the story?

3 Circle the silent letters in this sentence.
This knife isn't straight.

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

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

6 Correct the sentence.
We've never been to a surprise party already.

7 Who stole the Crown Diamond?

8 (verb) to come into a room or building
What is the word?

9 Underline the character. Billy: (walks to the window) I don't know where she is.

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

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing.  24



It's show time!

1 We've put on our costumes.

2 We're ready for our play.

4 So we know what to say.

3 We've learnt all our words now

Chorus:

1 It's show time! It's show time!

4 Let's all be stars tonight.

2 The stage lights are so bright.

3 It's show time! It's show time!

1 We've put on our make-up,

4 In front of all the school!

3 We're out on the stage now

2 We all look really cool.

Lesson One Story


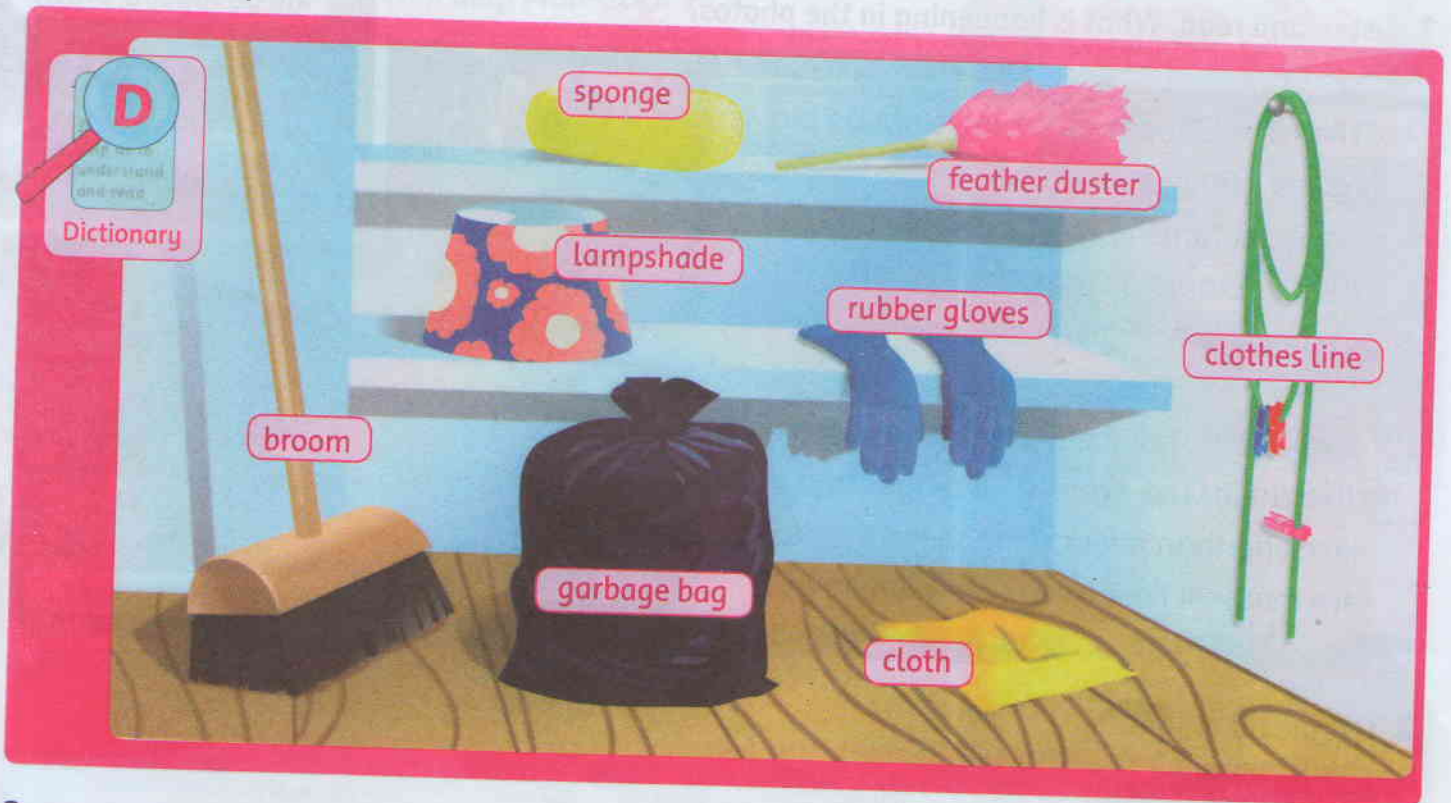
1 Listen and read. Who designs the new costumes? 25



2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

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

1 Listen and repeat.  26

2 Read and circle.

- 1 You can use a broom / lampshade to sweep the floor.
- 2 We used a big garbage bag / sponge to wash the car.
- 3 Can you hang the clean clothes on the broom / clothes line, please?
- 4 Mom uses a feather duster / clothes line to dust the furniture.
- 5 Grandma bought a colorful lampshade / rubber gloves for the light in my bedroom.


Working with words

We use the suffix **-ion** to change some verbs into nouns.

invent	invention
act	action
direct	direction


When the verb ends in **-e**, remove the **-e** and add **-ion**.

congratulate	congratulation
decorate	decoration
celebrate	celebration

3 Listen and repeat.  27

4 Read and circle.

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

1 Listen and read. What is happening in the photos?  28

The New Orleans Carnival is not as big as the carnival in Rio de Janeiro, but it is the most famous carnival in the U.S.A. It's as colorful as the carnival in Rio and it's the most exciting event in New Orleans every year. The carnival season lasts for two weeks, but the busiest time is the last five days. The carnival is bigger and more exciting than ever during these five days. It's the best time to visit New Orleans!



Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



New Orleans, U.S.A.

2 Listen and repeat.  29

Let's learn!

Comparatives:

The carnival is **bigger** and **more exciting** than ever during these five days.

Superlatives:

It's **the best** time to visit New Orleans.

It's **the most famous** carnival in the U.S.A.

Use **as ... as** to show that there is no difference between two people or things:
It's **as** colorful **as** the carnival in Rio.

Use **not as ... as** to show that there is a difference between two people or things:
The New Orleans Carnival is **not as** big **as** the carnival in Rio de Janeiro.

3 Read and circle.

1 Ollie is the *funnier* / funniest boy in the class.

3 CDs are *more expensive* / *most expensive* than books.

5 Katie is *friendlier* / *friendliest* than her sister.

2 I think baseball is the *better* / *best* sport in the world.

4 My bag is *big* / *bigger* than your bag.

6 This is the *more exciting* / *most exciting* day of the year!

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

1 Jenny / old / Tara Jenny is not as old as Tara.

2 Jenny / old / Karen

3 Jenny / tall / Karen

4 Tara / tall / Jenny



Karen

Jenny

Tara

1 Listen and read. Does Chip help Professor? 30



I'm trying to invent a new machine, but there isn't enough light in here.

Is it bright enough now, Professor?

It's too bright now. Turn the lights down, please, Chip.

I can turn the light on, Professor.

It's too dark now.

CRASH!

I know. I can't see anything.

Oh, Chip.

Sorry, Professor.

2 Listen and repeat. 31

Let's learn!

Use **too** before adjectives to say that something is more than we need or want.
It's **too dark** now.

Use **enough** after adjectives or before nouns to say that something is as much as we need or want.
Is it **bright enough** now, Professor?
There isn't **enough light** in here.

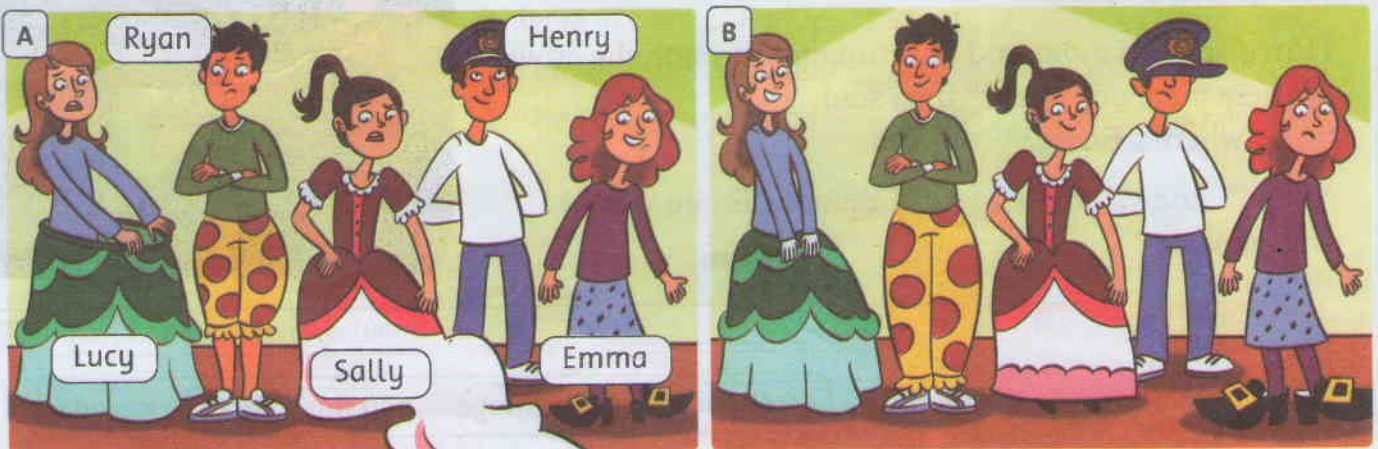
3 Write **too** or **enough**.

- 1 I'm too tired to play tennis. 2 We don't have _____ clothes line to hang out the clothes.
3 This soup is _____ hot for me to eat. 4 This garbage bag isn't big _____ to put all the garbage in.

4 Talk about the pictures.

shoes dress skirt hat pants

big small long short




Lucy's skirt is too big.

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

It's Picture B.

Reading

- 1 Look at the story and the pictures. What do you think happens in the story?
- 2 Listen and read.  32

Lost at the parade

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

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

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

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

Harry saw his mom and dad running through the crowd.

"Where have you been?" they said.

"And where's Emily?"

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



3 Read again and write the words.

costumes ~~cape~~ stage pop star float crowd

- 1 Harry's costume had a long, red cape.
- 2 Emily was dressed as a _____.
- 3 Harry and Emily looked at the wonderful _____.
- 4 Harry couldn't push through the _____.
- 5 Harry thought he saw a _____.
- 6 Harry was on a _____.

Words in context

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



1 parade



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

Listening

2 Read the story on page 28 again. What do you think happened to Emily?

3 Listen to what happens next. Were you right? 33

4 Listen again and match.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 The dancers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c | a were a lot taller than Emily. |
| 2 The people on stilts <input type="checkbox"/> | b laughed when they saw Emily. |
| 3 Harry <input type="checkbox"/> | c were in front of Emily. |
| 4 Emily <input type="checkbox"/> | d called Emily through the speakers. |
| 5 Emily's parents <input type="checkbox"/> | e shouted Harry's name. |

Speaking

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

Have you ever worn a costume?	<input type="text"/>	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
What did you dress up as?	I dressed up as _____.	a superhero / a spaceman / a pop star / a monster
What did you wear?	I wore _____.	a hat / pants / a dress / boots / a shirt
Where did you go?	I went to _____.	a party / a carnival / a festival

Writing

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

2 Read. **The costume** by Robbie Turner

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

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

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

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



3 Read again and answer the questions.

1 Where is Liam at the beginning of the story?

2 What does Liam want to buy?

A story: beginnings and endings

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

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

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

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

4 Write **B** (beginning) or **E** (ending).

1 Lucy was very happy. She ran home to tell her parents all about her exciting day. E

2 Danny and his brother felt very pleased, but they decided to be more careful in future.

3 It was a rainy Saturday afternoon and Billy and Kate were sitting in the living room. _____

4 It was a warm day. Julie was reading a book in the park. _____

5 Complete writing page 28 of Workbook 5.



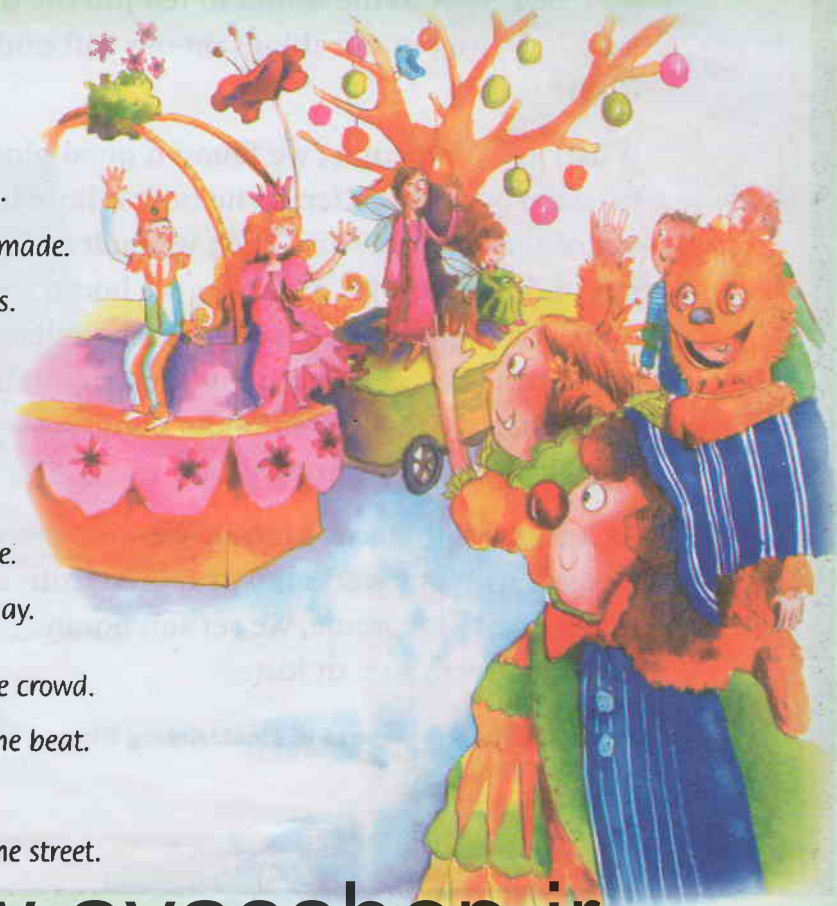
Complete the quiz.

- 1 (noun) a rope you hang wet clothes on for them to get dry
What is the word?
- 2 Who has a surprise for the children in the story?
- 3 Circle the correct word.
The telephone was a very important invent / invention.
- 4 Correct the sentence.
The parade is best than last year.
- 5 Correct the sentence.
New Orleans is not as big than Rio de Janeiro.
- 6 Correct the sentence.
These shoes are enough small for me to wear.
- 7 Who climbed onto a float?
- 8 (noun) special boxes that loud music comes out of
What is the word?
- 9 Write B (beginning) or E (ending).
Take was tired, but he was very pleased. The party was a big success after all. ____
- 10 Write B (beginning) or E (ending).
It was a sunny day and Claire was walking in the park. ____

Listen and order the lines. Sing.

Join the parade

- 1 Hey everybody, come join the parade.
 - 3 See the princesses with beautiful crowns.
 - 2 See all the children in costumes they've made.
 - 4 See scary/monsters and see funny clowns.
- Chorus:
- 1 join the parade, you can sing, dance and play.
 - 4 This is our favorite time of the year!
 - 3 Everyone's happy, the whole town is here.
 - 2 Put on your costumes and come out today.
 - 1 Hear the great music and move with the crowd.
 - 3 Hear the bands playing and dance to the beat.
 - 2 It's always busy and it's always loud.
 - 4 Wave to the floats as they move down the street.





Extensive reading: fiction

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

2 Read.



My name is Huckleberry Finn. This is a story about how my friend, Jim and I escaped on a raft and sailed down the Mississippi River.

My friend Jim and I had to get away from some bad men. We ran away together and went to live on the island. We felt safe there.

One day, I put on different clothes and went to the town to get some things. But while I was there, I heard some terrible news. The bad men knew where we were hiding. They planned to come and catch us that night!

I hurried back to the island to tell Jim the awful news. That night, when it was dark, we put our things on our raft and sailed out onto the Mississippi River.

When morning came, we found a good place to stop and rest. Jim decided to make our raft better, so he built a little hut on the raft. Now we could get out of the sun and rain. Then we built a wooden frame in the middle of our hut and filled it with dirt. Now we had a safe place to build a fire. Finally, we fixed a short stick to the deck of the raft. We could hang our lantern on the stick when we saw a steamboat coming, to stop the steamboat from hitting us.

At last, everything was ready. We were very pleased with our work. It was a great raft and a cozy little home. We set sail again. Jim and I were safe at last.

*Based on The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
by Mark Twain.*



3 Read again. Why do Huckleberry and Jim need to leave the island?

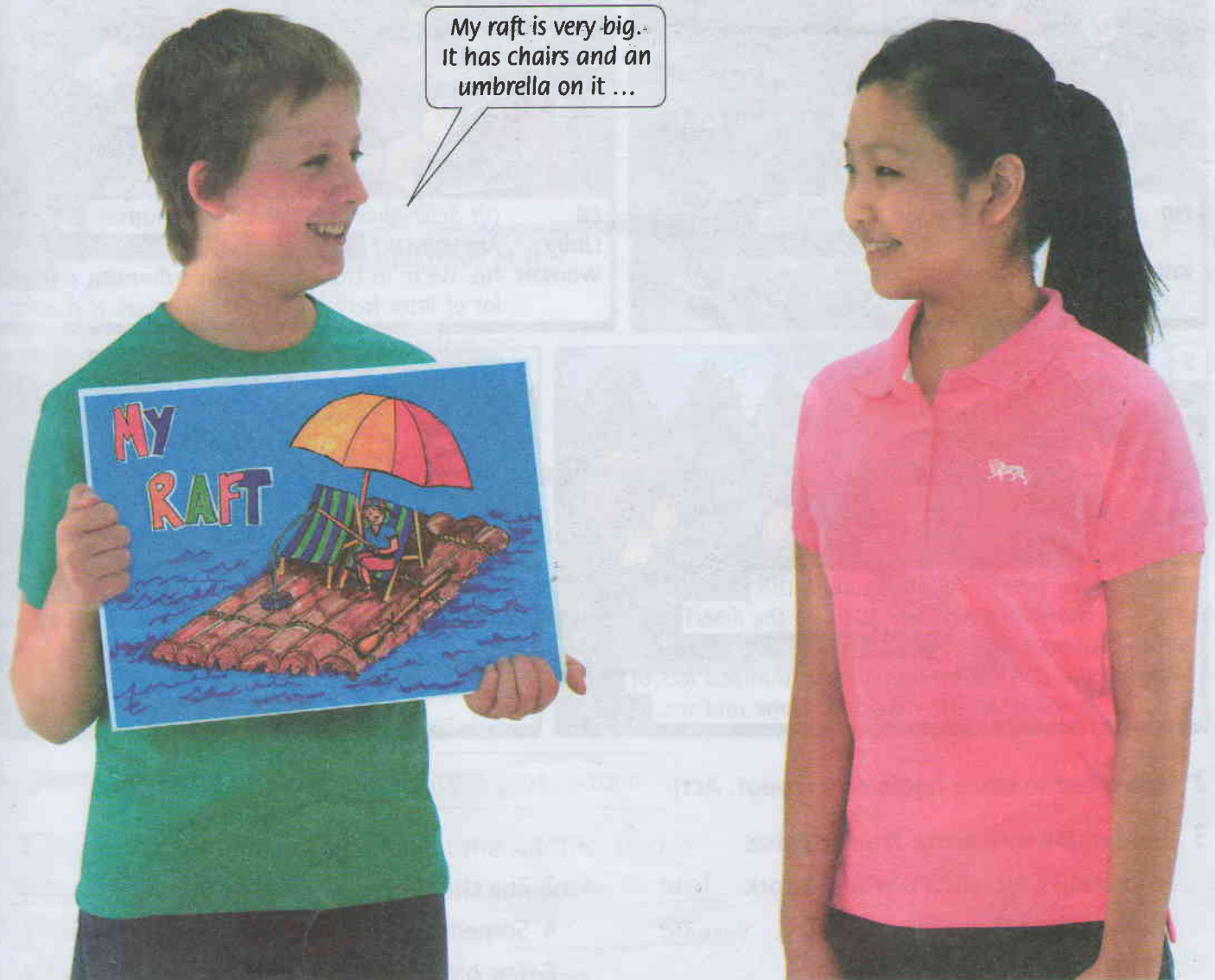
4 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did the boys run away to the island?
- 2 What news did Huckleberry hear in town?
- 3 What did they do in the morning?
- 4 What did Jim build on the raft?
- 5 Why did Huckleberry and Jim build a wooden frame and fill it with dirt?
- 6 Why did they want to hang a lantern on a stick?

5 Discuss.

- 1 Do you think Huckleberry and Jim will stay safe? What do you think will happen next?
- 2 Have you ever sailed on a river? Describe the experience.

6 Design your own raft. Describe it.



1 Listen and read. Why do they go to the wildlife park? 35



1

Fin Hey, everyone. Guess what! A TV crew is making a show about our local wildlife park today.

Kate Wow! Let's go to the wildlife park! We can be on TV.



2

Ed I love this wildlife park. I haven't been here for a long time.

Libby I like it here, too. It's really pretty.



3

Fin It doesn't look very pretty today. Look at all this litter!

Kate That's terrible. Litter really damages the environment.



4

Ed Oh dear. Those people look very upset.

Libby Are you OK?

Woman No. We're in trouble. Someone dumped a lot of litter here last night. The park is a mess.

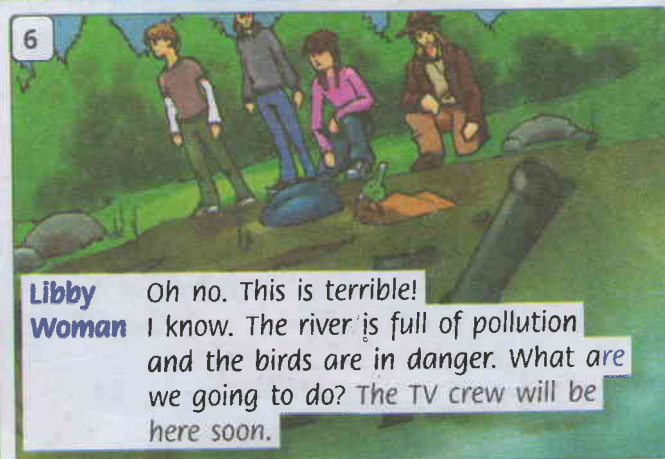


5

Man We were checking the park this morning when we found all the litter.

Kate Who did this?

Woman We don't know. But they've dumped lots of garbage in the river, too. Come and see.



6


Libby Oh no. This is terrible!

Woman I know. The river is full of pollution and the birds are in danger. What are we going to do? The TV crew will be here soon.

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 The DSD Club visits a wildlife park. <u>True</u> | 2 The children don't want to be on TV. _____ |
| 3 The park looks pretty today. _____ | 4 Someone dumped litter last week. _____ |
| 5 The river is full of pollution. _____ | 6 The birds are in danger. _____ |

1 Listen and repeat.  36

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

damage to hurt something or do something bad to it

the environment the world around us

garbage dump a place for people to leave garbage

litter paper and other garbage on the ground

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

pollution something that makes water, air, or land dirty

wildlife the animals and birds living in a place

2 Write the words.

- 1 Litter and pollution can damage the environment.
- 2 The school decided to _____ the playground and make it beautiful again.
- 3 Cars and motorcycles make air _____.
- 4 You can see lots of animals and birds at the _____ park.
- 5 Earth is the _____ we live on.



Working with words

Sometimes we put two words together to make compound nouns:

wildlife park


garbage dump

swimming pool


police station

computer room

post office


3 Listen and repeat.  374 Write the words. dump office ~~park~~ room

- 1 We saw some amazing animals at the wildlife park.
- 2 I sometimes do my homework in the computer _____.
- 3 Can you take these letters to the post _____, please?
- 4 Don't drop litter in the park. It isn't a garbage _____.

1 Listen and read. Where was Ben yesterday afternoon?  38

Amber You weren't playing basketball yesterday afternoon. Were you watching TV at home?
Ben No, I wasn't. I was picking up litter in the park.
Amber Really? Was Mike helping you?
Ben Yes, he was. All the kids in my class were helping. Our school was having a Green Day.
Amber That's a great idea. I hope my school has a Green Day soon.



2 Listen and repeat.  39

Let's learn!

Use the past progressive to describe an action happening at a certain time in the past.

I **was picking** up litter in the park.

All the kids in my class **were helping**.

You **weren't playing** basketball yesterday afternoon.

Were you watching TV at home?

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

3 Read and circle.

- 1 I was / were doing my homework at four o'clock yesterday.
- 2 Was / Were the boys listening to music at seven o'clock last night?
- 3 James wasn't / weren't wearing a jacket yesterday.
- 4 The girls was / were shopping at twelve o'clock last Saturday.
- 5 Was / Were Mom cooking dinner at five o'clock yesterday?

4 Write sentences.

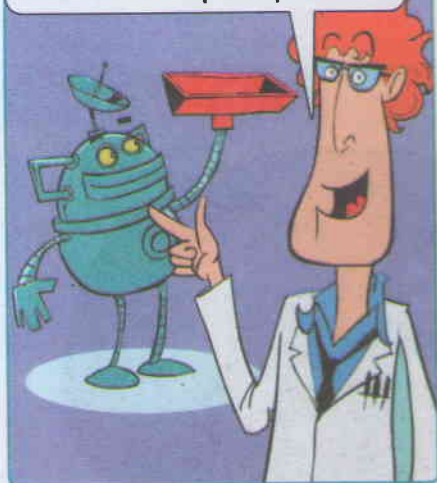


1 She was watching TV at two o'clock.



1 Listen and read. Where did they go? 40

I made a special arm for Chip.
Now he can pick up litter.



Yesterday I took Chip to the park. Some children were playing when we arrived.



Chip picked up some litter, but he also picked up a ball, a bike, and a skateboard!

I'm sorry.

2 Listen and repeat. 41

Let's learn!

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

Some children were playing when we **arrived**.

Use the **past progressive** to talk about the actions that were interrupted.

Some children **were playing** when we arrived.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the simple past or the past progressive.

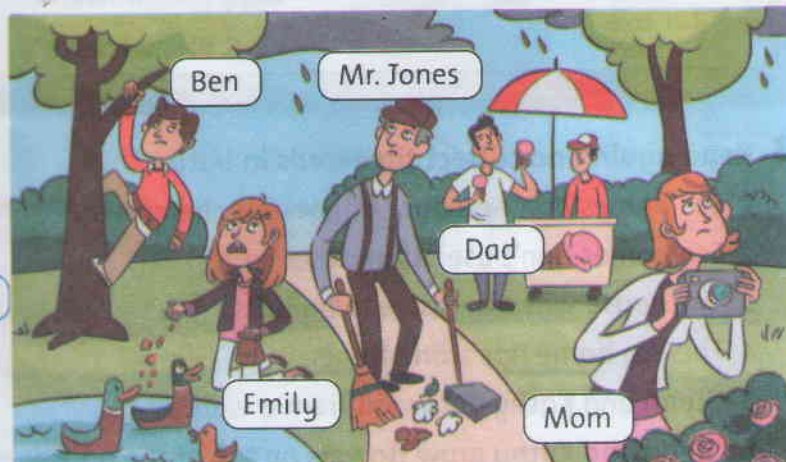
- 1 We were watching (watch) TV when Dad came home.
- 2 Steve was eating dinner when his friend _____ (call).
- 3 I _____ (sleep) when the doorbell rang.
- 4 The children were playing soccer when they _____ (break) the window.
- 5 You _____ (talk) to your friend when I met you in the mall.

4 Ask and answer.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| climb / a tree | pick up / litter |
| take / a photo | buy / ice cream |
| feed / the ducks | |

What was Emily doing when it started to rain?

She was feeding the ducks.



Reading

1 Look at the pictures and the title. Who do you think lives in this house?

2 Listen and read. 42



An eco home

Glenn Kangiser and his wife, Kathy live in an interesting house. It's an eco home. Eco homes don't harm the environment. They use alternative energy. They don't use fossil fuels like coal or oil, so they don't use up the planet's resources or produce dangerous gases.



Glenn and Kathy's eco home is in California, U.S.A. It looks like a house from one of *The Lord of the Rings* movies. Most of the house is underground. The house was very cheap to build. It has wooden beams and wooden floors. The windows and skylights are recycled glass. There are solar panels to make electricity for the lights, CD player, and computer. Glenn and Kathy get water from a well and they grow vegetables in the mud on top of the house.

Glenn was reading a book about underground homes when he decided to build his own amazing home. He wanted somewhere unusual to live and he wanted to use recycled materials to build it. Now he and Kathy don't want to live anywhere else. They love their home because it helps the planet and it looks fantastic. They think that eco homes are a great idea for everyone.



3 Read again and correct the words in bold.

- 1 Eco homes don't produce dangerous **chemicals**. Eco homes don't produce dangerous gases.
- 2 Eco homes don't use **alternative** fuels.
- 3 The house was **expensive** to build.
- 4 The eco home has **stone** floors.
- 5 Glenn and Kathy get **wood** from a well.
- 6 Glenn and Kathy grow **flowers** on top of the house.

Words in context

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



- 1 electricity *noun* the energy we use to make machines work
- 2 _____ *noun* a flat piece of glass that catches the sun's energy
- 3 _____ *noun* materials we can burn to make electricity, for example coal and oil
- 4 _____ *noun* a way of making electricity from, for example, wind, sun, or water power
- 5 _____ *noun* a long, thick piece of wood you use to hold up a roof
- 6 _____ *noun* a window in the roof to let light in
- 7 _____ *noun* soft, wet earth
- 8 _____ *noun* a hole in the ground where you can get fresh water

Listening

2 Listen. Who is talking? 43

3 Listen again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Tim's friends like his house. True
- 2 Tim and his sister go out to get wood every day. _____
- 3 Tim cuts wood from trees. _____
- 4 Tim goes to the well every day to get water. _____
- 5 Tim's family uses rain water to clean the house. _____



Speaking

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

Do you try to help the environment?	_____	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
What do you do?	I _____	save water / save electricity / travel by bus / pick up litter
What do you think of the eco home on page 38?	I think it looks _____	cool / beautiful / funny / interesting / ugly

Writing

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



Getting back to nature



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

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

You can walk in the mountains near the hotel and see lots of local wildlife. Enjoy a boat trip on the lake and see the amazing waterfalls, or visit the beautiful caves.

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

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 What did they use to build the hotel?
- 2 What can you do on your vacation?

Making writing more fluent

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

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

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

4 Match to make compound sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 There was a lot of litter in the park <input type="checkbox"/> | a because it's healthy and cheap. |
| 2 It's good to use alternative energy <input type="checkbox"/> | b so we decided to pick it up. |
| 3 We grow our own vegetables <input type="checkbox"/> | c so I often go to the wildlife park. |
| 4 I love animals <input type="checkbox"/> | d because it doesn't damage the environment. |

5 Complete writing page 36 of Workbook 5.

1 Complete the quiz.

1 (noun) *paper and other garbage on the ground*
What is the word?

2 Why are the people worried in the story?

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

4 Correct the sentence.
We was watching TV at eight o'clock.

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


6 Correct the sentence.
Mom were cooking the dinner when we came home.

7 Why do Glenn and Kathy love their home?

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

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

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

2 Listen and write. Sing.  44

wind ~~sun~~ electricity fuels planet work school solar

We can save our planet

Every day the ¹ sun shines
And gives us heat and light.
Let's use ² _____ power
To make our future bright.


Chorus:

We can save our ³ _____
Why don't we start today?
We can ⁴ _____ together
And find a better way.



Every day the ⁵ _____ blows
Across the land and sea.
We can use wind power
For ⁶ _____.
Cars use lots of gas.
Let's save on fossil ⁷ _____.
Let's use trains and buses
To go to work and ⁸ _____.

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. How do the children help?  45

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and write the words.

kill holds pick film trap calls1 Kate calls their friends and families.

2 They will _____ up the litter and recycle it.

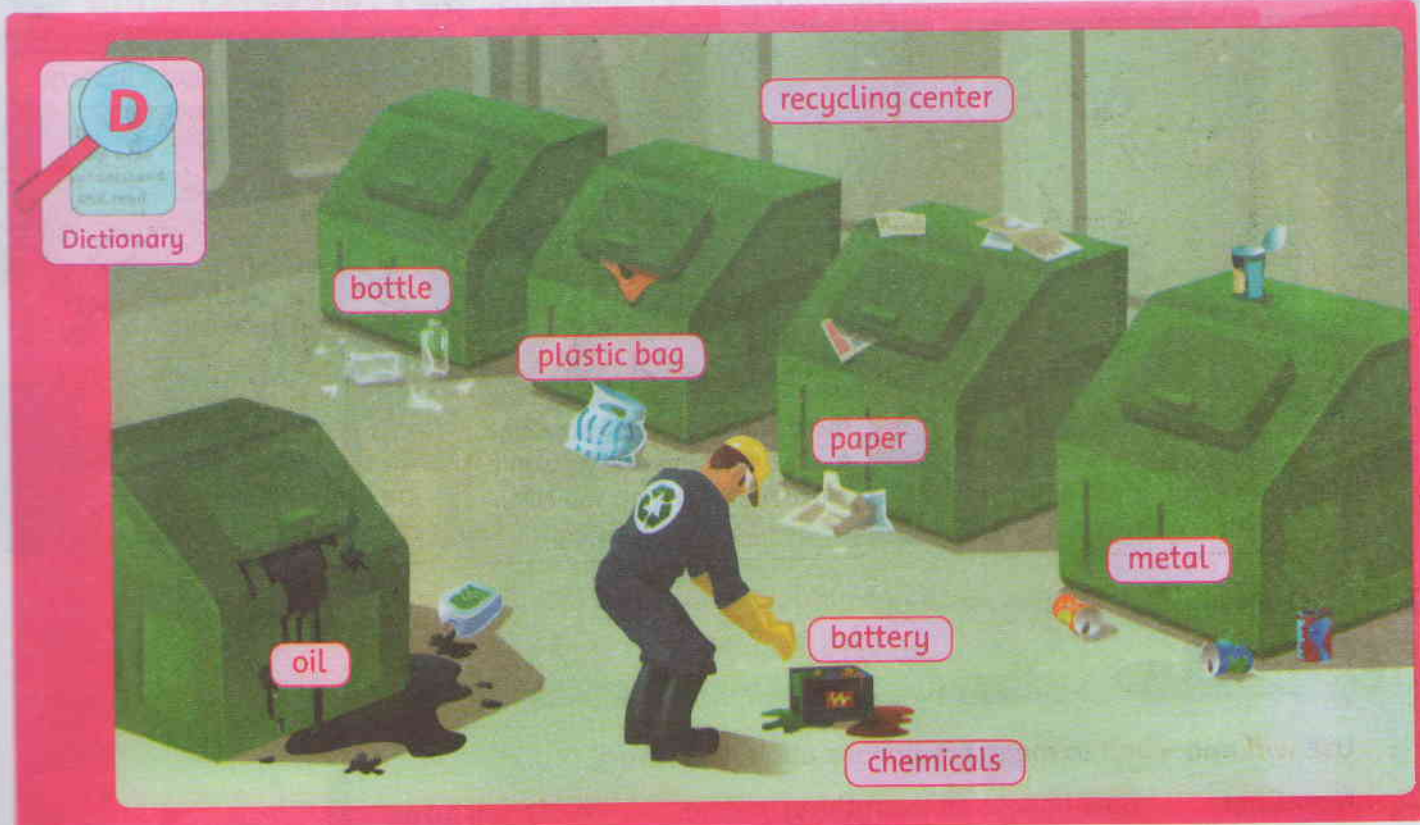
3 Plastic bags can _____ birds.

4 Chemicals can _____ birds and fish.

5 Ed _____ the bird still.

6 The TV crew can't _____ yet.

1 Listen and repeat. 46



2 Write the words.

- 1 Dad got oil on his clothes when he was fixing the car.
- 2 My flashlight isn't working. I think it needs a new _____.
- 3 We take all our garbage to the _____ every week.
- 4 Batteries have _____ in them.
- 5 These glass _____ can be recycled.

Working with words

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

remove return recycle
reuse retell rewrite

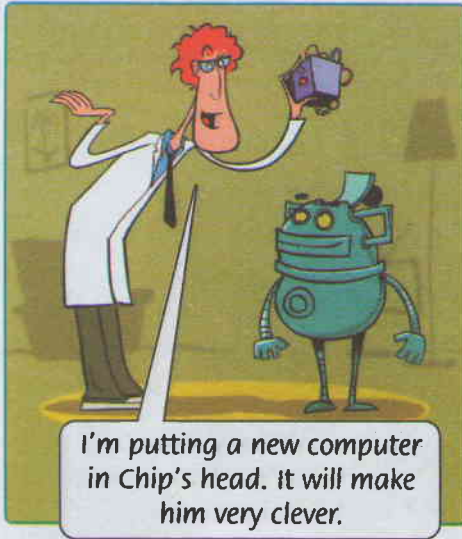


3 Listen and repeat. 47

4 Read and circle.

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

1 Listen and read. Does Professor's new computer work? 48



2 Listen and repeat. 49

Let's learn!

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

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

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

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

- We will take (take) our garbage to the recycling center next Thursday.
- Jake _____ (not come) to the party because he is on vacation.
- More people _____ (live) in eco homes in 50 years.
- Dad _____ (not walk) to work today because it's raining.

4 Ask and answer.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| drive a car | ride a bike |
| work in a store | work in a school |
| read comics | read books |
| play the piano | play the guitar |



Will Karen drive a car when she's 24?

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

1 Listen and read. Where are they going? 50

Jack What are you doing this afternoon?
 Ellie Dad and I are taking all our garbage to the recycling center.
 Jack Can my sister and I come with you?
 We have lots of garbage, too.
 Ellie Sure. We're leaving at two o'clock.
 Let's meet outside your house.



2 Listen and repeat. 51

Let's learn!

Use the **present progressive** to talk about future plans and arrangements.
 Dad and I **are taking** all our garbage to the recycling center.
 We're **leaving** at two o'clock.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive.

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

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

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

play / basketball have / a picnic visit / her grandparents
~~have / an English class~~ watch / TV go / swimming

Monday 	Tuesday 	Wednesday 	Thursday 	Friday 	Saturday
------------	-------------	---------------	--------------	------------	--------------

- 1 She's having an English class on Monday.

Reading

1 Look at the article. What do you think it is about?

- a) how to recycle b) making new products from recycled garbage c) collecting garbage

2 Listen and read.  52

As good as new



We all want to help the planet, but we want to look good, too. Now you can buy lots of great clothes and accessories and protect the environment at the same time.

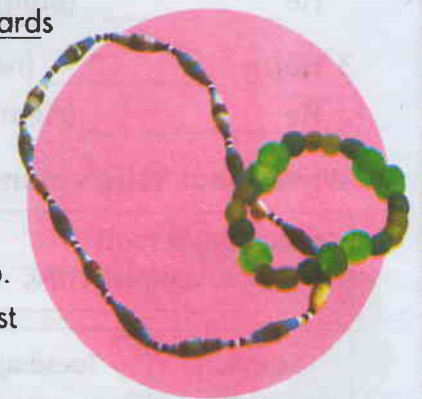
Do you like this fun bag? It's bright and trendy, but can you guess what people made it with? Have a look ... old juice cartons!



This colorful T-shirt was once plastic bottles! It takes five large plastic bottles to make one large T-shirt. Scientists can make baseball caps from plastic bottles, too. They can also make sneakers from car tires!

Guess what! People used old newspapers, comics, and bus tickets to make these beautiful bracelets.

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



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

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

- 1 The shoes used to be car tires. True
- 2 It's difficult for scientists to recycle car tires. _____
- 3 The bag used to be milk cartons. _____
- 4 It takes one large bottle to make five large T-shirts. _____
- 5 The prize for the competition is a T-shirt. _____

Words in context

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



1 greeting card



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

Listening

2 Listen. What did the children make? 53

3 Listen again and number the events in the correct order.

- The children sold pencil cases to their friends.
- The children sent their pencil cases to the magazine.
- The magazine sent the children two T-shirts.
- 1 The children read about the competition in a magazine.
- The children made pencil cases from old jeans.



Speaking

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

What do you recycle?	I recycle _____	plastic bottles / metal cans / glass jars / newspapers / juice cartons
What do you think about the recycled items in the article?	I think they are _____	cool / fashionable / colorful / fun
Have you ever made anything from your old things?	_____	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
What did you make?	I made a _____	bag / pencil case / greeting card / gift box / picture
What did you use?	I used some old _____	clothes / cardboard / paper / ribbon / plastic / magazines

Writing

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

2 Read.



Give your garbage a new home



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

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

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

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where can you take your old toys?
- 2 Where can you take your old newspapers?

Suggestions and reasons

We use these phrases to make suggestions:

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

When we make a suggestion, we give a reason for the suggestion.

Why not take old magazines to a local doctor's offices? They will put the magazines in the waiting room for patients to read.

4 Match the suggestions and reasons.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 How about using rain water to clean the house? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a You will save lots of water. |
| 2 Why not visit the wildlife park? | <input type="checkbox"/> | b They will catch the sun's energy. |
| 3 What about making book covers from old posters? | <input type="checkbox"/> | c They will look great and they will keep your books clean. |
| 4 Why not put solar panels on the roof? | <input type="checkbox"/> | d You will see lots of amazing animals. |

5 Complete writing page 44 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

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

2 Why can't the bird fly in the story?

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

4 Correct the sentence. I think lots of people are living in eco homes in the future.

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

6 Correct the sentence. Do you think it is raining tomorrow?

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

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

9 Write S (suggestion) or R (reason). This will help save the planet. _____

10 Write S (suggestion) or R (reason). Why not recycle your garbage? _____

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing.

Reuse and recycle


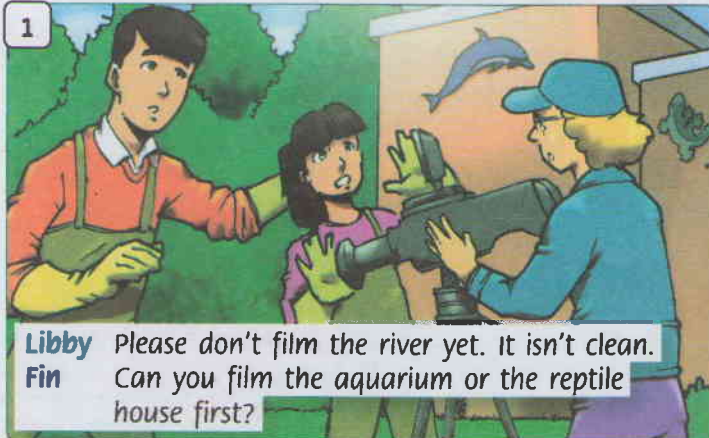
- 1 Bottles and boxes and ribbons and jars.
Recycle your garbage and make something new.
Old books and magazines, tires from cars.
There are so many great things you can do.

Chorus:

- 1 Reuse and recycle, it's easy to do.
You'll help save the planet and have lots of fun!
Reuse and recycle, come on everyone!
Let's use something old to make something brand new.
1 Keep your old clothes and your books and games, too.
Recycle your garbage, don't throw it away.
Perhaps you can use it a different way.
Friends will be happy to swap them with you.



Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What is the TV show about?  55

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and circle.

- The children don't want the TV crew to film the river / aquarium yet.
- The TV crew are going to make a different *clean up* / show.
- The children are going to take all the litter to the *reptile house* / recycling center.
- Ed is going to visit the park next *month* / weekend.

1 Listen and repeat.  56



2 Write the words.

- 1 You can see lots of birds here. aviary
- 2 Penguins swim in this. _____
- 3 You can have lunch here. _____
- 4 You can see snakes and lizards here. _____
- 5 There are lots of fish here. _____
- 6 You can buy postcards and T-shirts here. _____

Working with words

We add the suffixes **-er** or **-or** to some verbs to make nouns:

verb	help	sing	invent	act	visit
noun	help er	sing er	invent or	act or	visit or



3 Listen and repeat.  57

4 Write.

- 1 Let's help (help) to clean up the litter.
- 2 Welcome to the wildlife park. You're our first _____ (visit) today.
- 3 I'm going to _____ (invent) a recycling machine.
- 4 I want to be an _____ (act) in a movie when I'm older.

1 Listen and read. What are they going to do? 58



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



2 Listen and repeat. 59

Let's learn!

Use **going to** to talk about future plans or intentions.

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

3 Complete the sentences. Use **going to**.

- 1 We are going to visit (visit) our cousins this weekend.
- 2 Harry _____ (not watch) a movie tonight.
- 3 Mom and Dad _____ (not take) us to the zoo on Saturday.
- 4 I _____ (buy) a new CD tomorrow.

4 Write sentences about Ellie and Carl. Use **going to**.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| help their mom | send some emails | watch a movie |
| have a piano lesson | <u>visit a wildlife park</u> | play basketball |



Saturday



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday

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

1 Listen and read. Does Chip try to help? 60



Oh no. My cat is in the tree and it can't get down. It's going to fall!



Look! Chip is going to help my cat. He's going to climb the tree.



Oh no. The cat is safe, but Chip can't get down. Silly Chip. He's going to be there all day.

Um ... Help?

2 Listen and repeat. 61

Let's learn!

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

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

3 Match the sentences and pictures.

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

c



4 Ask and answer.

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

What is Jenny going to do?

She's going to feed the penguins.



Jenny



Mike and Nina



Flip




Steve



Lisa

Reading

- 1 Look at the article and the photos. Where do you think the pandas are?
- 2 Listen and read.  62

Meet the pandas!



The San Diego Zoo tries to breed endangered species and prevent animals from becoming extinct. The most famous endangered animals at the zoo are the giant pandas. Today, five giant pandas live in the zoo's Giant Panda Research Station. The Research Station is an amazing enclosure with lots of trees, plants, and rocks.

Gao Gao is 18 years old. He came to San Diego Zoo in January 2003. Gao Gao was a wild animal when he was a baby, but he went to live in a nature reserve in China when he was one year old. Gao Gao is very lively and he likes making new friends.

Bai Yun is 19 years old. She came to the zoo in 1996. Bai Yun is interested in everything. Her name means "white cloud" in English.

Bai Yun has had five baby pandas, including Su Lin, Zhen Zhen, and Yun Zi, who also live in the Giant Panda Research Station.

Su Lin is five years old. She is very beautiful and playful.

Zhen Zhen is three years old. She is full of energy, and she is very independent.

Yun Zi is the youngest panda at the San Diego Zoo. He is only one year old, and he is very cute.



In the wild, the main threat to giant pandas is people. People are building in the places that pandas live. The Giant Panda Research Station helps the people at San Diego Zoo to learn more about giant pandas and to find ways of increasing the panda population. Why not visit the zoo and help support the pandas and other amazing animals?

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

- 1 The San Diego Zoo tries to breed endangered species. True
- 2 Four pandas live in the Giant Panda Research Station. _____
- 3 Gao Gao lived in a zoo when he was a baby. _____
- 4 Zhen Zhen is the youngest panda at the San Diego Zoo. _____
- 5 Yun Zi is one year old. _____

Words in context

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



- 1 extinct *adj* If a type of animal becomes this, all the animals die so there are no more.
- 2 _____ *noun* a type of animal, bird, or plant
- 3 _____ *adj* If a type of animal, bird, or plant is this, it is disappearing and in danger of becoming extinct.
- 4 _____ *verb* to stop something from happening
- 5 _____ *adj* If an animal is this, it lives in nature, not in a zoo or a wildlife park.
- 6 _____ *noun* how many of a type of animal there are in the world
- 7 _____ *adj* If a person is this, they do not want or need help to do something.
- 8 _____ *noun* a danger to something, for example to a type of animal

Listening

2 Listen. What are the men talking about? 63

3 Listen again and complete.



1
Name: Gorilla
Type of animal: mammal
Size: 165–¹175 centimeters long
Weight: 140–200 kilograms
Lives: forests and ² _____
Threat: hunting and loss of habitat



2
Name: Great Green Macaw
Type of animal: ³ _____
Size: 85–90 centimeters long
Weight: ⁴ _____ kilogram
Lives: rainforests
Threat: loss of habitat



3
Name: Southern Bluefin Tuna
Type of animal: fish
Size: up to ⁵ _____ centimeters long
Weight: up to 910 kilograms
Lives: ⁶ _____
Threat: fishing

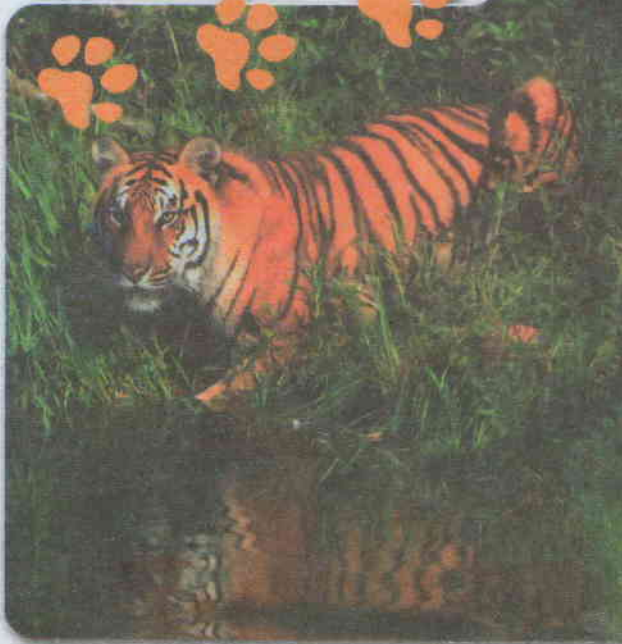
Speaking

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

Do you like animals?	<input type="text"/>	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
What's your favorite animal?	My favorite animal is the _____.	gorilla / parrot / panda
What does your favorite animal look like?	It's _____. It has _____.	big / small / (black and white) / four legs / a (big) (body) / wings
Where does it live?	It lives in _____.	rainforests / mountains / the ocean

Writing

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



- 3 Read again and answer the questions.
 - 1 How many tigers are left in the world?
 - 2 Why are tigers endangered?

Save the tiger

Tigers are large, beautiful animals.

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

Tigers are an endangered species.

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

Sadly, there are many threats to the tiger population.

People hunt tigers for their beautiful fur. People also cut down trees in the forests, so the tigers have nowhere to live.

Topic sentences and paragraphs

Look at the red sentences in the text. These are topic sentences.

We use a topic sentence at the beginning of a paragraph. It tells us what the paragraph is going to be about.

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

4 Match the topic sentences and paragraphs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The Black Rhino is a very large animal. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a | a People kill the Black Rhino for its horn. |
| 2 Sadly, Black Rhinos are endangered. <input type="checkbox"/> b | b It is dark gray, with a large body and thick legs. |
| 3 The main threat to the Black Rhino is hunting. <input type="checkbox"/> c | c They want to increase the Black Rhino population. |
| 4 The World Wildlife Fund is working hard to save the Black Rhino. <input type="checkbox"/> d | d 30 years ago, there were 65,000 Black Rhinos in the world. Today, there are only about 4,000. |

- 5 Complete writing page 52 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

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

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

3 Circle the correct word in this sentence.
Let's visit / visitor the aviary.

4 Complete the sentence with *going to*.
Mom is at the supermarket. She _____ (buy) some food.

5 Complete the sentence with *going to*.
The boys are at the park. They _____ (play) tennis.

6 Complete the sentence with *going to*.
You are very tired. You _____ (fall) asleep.

7 When did Gao Gao arrive at San Diego Zoo?

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

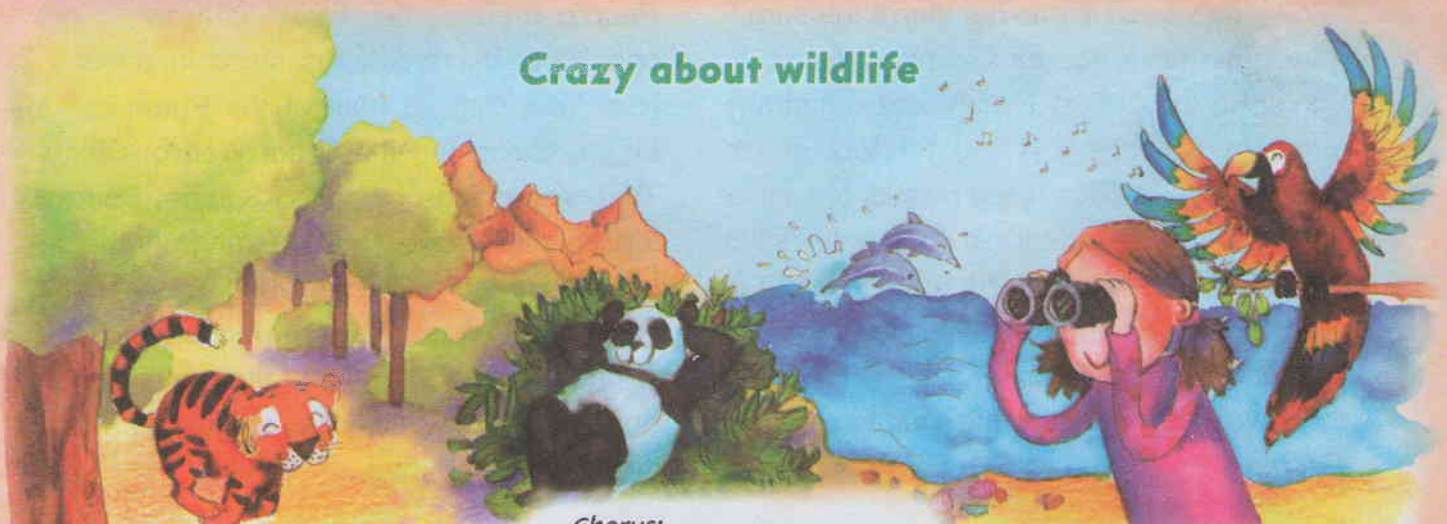
9 Order the sentences.
___ They can do tricks and they can learn new things.
___ Dolphins are very clever animals.

10 Order the sentences.
___ Penguins are very large birds.
___ Some penguins are over 100 centimeters tall.

2 Listen and write. Sing.  64

sing pandas take going jungle wildlife I'll species

Crazy about wildlife



Chorus:

I'm ¹going to visit forests
To see tigers hunt and run.
Then ²_____ go to the mountains
To see ³_____ in the sun.

I'm crazy about ⁴_____ !
All ⁵_____, big and small.
I think they're just amazing
And I want to see them all!

I'm going to ⁶_____ a boat trip
To see dolphins swim and play
And when I'm in the ⁷_____
I'll hear parrots ⁸_____ all day.



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

2 Read.

Trash People

trash *noun* garbage; things that you do not want anymore



“One man’s trash is another man’s treasure.” This is certainly true for German artist H. A. Schult. In the 1990s, Schult paid a garbage dump in Cologne €41,000 for lots of old cans, computer parts, used plastic, and other garbage. Next, Schult worked with thirty assistants to clean the garbage and use it to create one thousand life-size sculptures of people. It took them six months to complete the project. Schult called the sculptures *Trash People*.

Schult showed his sculptures at the Amphitheater of Xanten in Germany first. The *Trash People* stood in rows, like an army of soldiers. The sculptures were very popular and Schult wanted to give more people the chance to see them, so he sent the *Trash*

People around the world. Between 1996 and 2008, the sculptures stood in parks in New York City, in front of the Pyramids in Egypt, and along the Great Wall of China. They visited Moscow’s Red Square, Rome’s Piazza del Popolo, and La Grande Arche de la Défense in Paris. The *Trash People* don’t look like garbage. They are wonderful to look at and it is amazing to see them standing in front of ancient buildings, or next to world landmarks.

The *Trash People* made their last journey in 2008. They visited the Antarctic and stood in the ice and snow. Then, their long trip around the world was finally over. Schult hopes his sculptures will make people want to create less garbage and help protect the environment.

3 Read again. What did Schult use to make his sculptures?

4 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 When did Schult make the *Trash People*?
- 2 How many *Trash People* did Schult and his assistants make?
- 3 Where did the *Trash People* stand first?
- 4 Why did Schult send the *Trash People* around the world?
- 5 Where did the *Trash People* visit last?
- 6 What does Schult want people to do?

5 Discuss.

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


6 Design your own *Trash Animal*. Describe it.



7

Call an ambulance!

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What are the children doing in picture 5?  65



Libby DSD Club was fun today. Doing a first aid course was a great idea.

Kate I know. I enjoyed learning how to treat injuries. Maybe I'll be a doctor one day.



Ed I'd rather not be a doctor. I'm not very good at putting bandages on.



Ed These first aid kits are cool. We have Band-Aids and slings ...

Kate Put them away, Ed. We don't need them now.

Fin Yes, we do. Look!



Kate Oh no! He's fallen off his bike! Are you OK?

Man No. My leg really hurts!

Ed It's OK. We know first aid.



Libby Supporting the patient's head is very important. Here, let's use my sweater.

Kate I have my cell phone. I'm calling an ambulance now.



Paramedic You need to go to the hospital.

Jim Thanks, kids. How about visiting me in the hospital?

Fin Do you know who that is? It's Jim Fisher! He's the best basketball player in town!

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and write the words.

course hospital ambulance Libby

1 The children have just had a first aid course.

2 Libby was very good at first aid.

3 Kate calls an ambulance.

4 The man is going to the hospital.

1 Listen and repeat. 66



2 Write the words.

- 1 cut *noun* a hole in your skin, where you have hurt yourself
- 2 _____ *noun* a place where your skin is purple, blue, or green, where you have hurt yourself
- 3 _____ *noun* a box with Band-Aids and bandages in it, to help you when you hurt yourself
- 4 _____ *noun* a place where fire or heat has hurt your skin
- 5 _____ *noun* a piece of material you tie around your neck to hold your arm when you hurt it

Working with words

Phrasal verbs

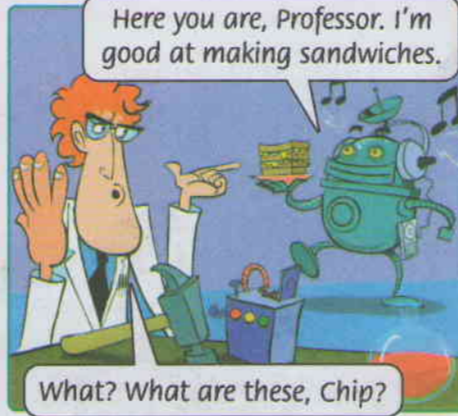


3 Listen and repeat. 67

4 Read and circle.

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

1 Listen and read. What does Chip do wrong? 68



2 Listen and repeat. 69

Let's learn!

Use gerunds:

as a noun:

Listening to music is fun.

after the following phrases:

good at / bad at / interested in / afraid of / worried about / bored of

I'm good at **making** sandwiches.

You're very bad at **listening**.

to say what we like / don't like doing:

I like / love / hate / enjoy / prefer listening to music.

3 Check (✓) the sentences with gerunds.


- 1 We're learning English.
- Learning new languages is interesting.
- 3 Katie is singing a song.
- She is very good at singing.

- 2 I like watching TV.
- Are you watching TV now?
- 4 I'm playing basketball with my sister.
- She's interested in playing for the school team.

4 Write sentences about Helen.

good at		✓			✓	
bad at	✓			✓		
interested in			✓			✓

1 Helen is bad at cooking.

1 Listen and read. What are the children going to do?  70

Evan Let's do something different this weekend.


Todd OK. I like trying new things.

Evan How about doing a first aid course? There's a course at the local college.

Todd Oh no. I'm not interested in learning first aid. I'd rather learn a sport.

Zack OK. How about learning horseback-riding in the park?

Todd Great!

2 Listen and repeat.  71

Let's learn!

Use **Let's** and **How about** to make suggestions:

Let's do something different this weekend.

How about taking a first aid course?

We use **I'd rather** to make alternative suggestions:

I'd rather learn a sport.

3 Read and circle.

1 Let's visit / visiting Grandma this weekend.

2 How about watch / watching a movie?

3 I'd rather play / playing volleyball.

4 Let's make / making a cake.

5 How about go / going to the museum?

6 I'd rather read / reading my new book.

4 Make suggestions.

play soccer

watch a movie

visit our friends

go to the park

make a kite

play computer games

go to a café


play a board game

go shopping

Let's do something this weekend.
How about watching a movie?

I'd rather play computer games.

Reading

- 1 Look at the website. Who do you think the text is about?
- 2 Listen and read.  72

A day in the life of a firefighter

Rob Elliot has worked as a firefighter for eight years and he loves his job. Rob's day starts at 9 a.m. "Every day is different," says Rob. "On some days, I drive the fire engine. On other days, I wear the breathing apparatus. I enjoy every part of my job."

Rob has rescued people from all kinds of situations. "We get called to road accidents, floods, train, and plane crashes or chemical spills," says Rob.

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

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



3 Read again and answer the questions.

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

No, he doesn't.

Words in context

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



- 1 hose *noun* a long tube that you use to put water on a fire
- 2 _____ *verb* to teach people how to do something
- 3 _____ *noun* a place where something happened or is happening
- 4 _____ *noun* when a lot of water suddenly covers a place
- 5 _____ *noun* a special mask that helps you breathe when there is a lot of smoke and fire
- 6 _____ *noun* a dangerous thing that suddenly happens, for example a fall or a car accident
- 7 _____ *verb* to look at something carefully to make sure it is safe
- 8 _____ *verb* to take someone away from a dangerous place to a safe place

Listening

2 Listen. Why has the lady made the phone call? 73

3 Listen again and complete.



Emergency: 1 car accident

Caller's name: 2 Roberts

Address of emergency: 51, 3 _____ Street

Emergency service needed: 4 _____

Vehicles: two 5 _____, one motorcycle

Number of people: 6 _____

Speaking

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

- 911. What is your Emergency?
- Where are you calling from?
- What's your name, please?
- Which service do you need?
- How many people need help?
- OK. Help is on the way.
Please stay calm.

There's _____.

I'm at _____.

It's _____.

_____, please.

_____.

- a fire / a flood / an accident / a robbery
- (your home address / your school address)
- (your name)
- Police / Fire / Ambulance
- One. / Two. / Three. / Four. / I don't know. / I'm not sure.

Writing

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



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

A newspaper report

When we write a newspaper report, we include:

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

Basketball star saves family

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

The fire started when the family was asleep in bed, but the smoke alarm woke Jake up. He called 911 and then woke up his parents and his sister, Jenny, aged eight.

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

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

- 4 Number the parts of the newspaper report in the correct order.

- Two children and their parents are safe after a flood yesterday.
- Emma said, "The firefighters were amazing. They arrived so quickly." The Hicks family is very glad that the emergency services were so organized.
- 1 Family Trapped in Flood
- Emma Hicks, aged 11, and her brother Tim, aged nine, were at home with their parents when the river near their house flooded and filled their street with water. The family quickly moved upstairs and called 911. Firefighters arrived in a boat and rescued the family.

- 5 Complete writing page 60 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

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

2 Who do the children help in the story?

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

4 Complete the sentence.
The boys are good at _____ (play) basketball.

5 Complete the sentence.
How _____ listening to my new CD?


6 Complete the sentence.
I'd _____ watch a movie on TV.

7 Who did Rob and Jenny rescue?

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

9 Write *I* (introduction) or *C* (conclusion).
Police officer Martin Harris said, "Toby was a very brave boy. He's the kind of person we need in the police force." _____
A 12-year-old boy stopped a man from stealing from a store yesterday. _____

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

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing.  74

Whenever you're in danger

1 Sometimes there are disasters,
_____ But when you are in trouble
_____ They can happen to us all.
_____ There are people you can call.


Chorus:

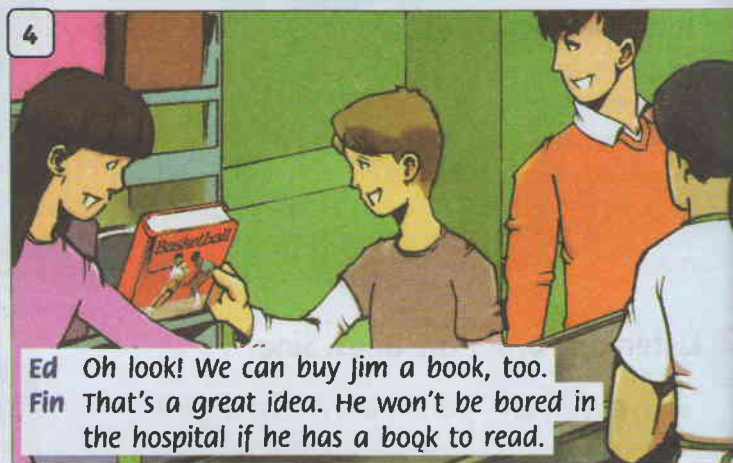
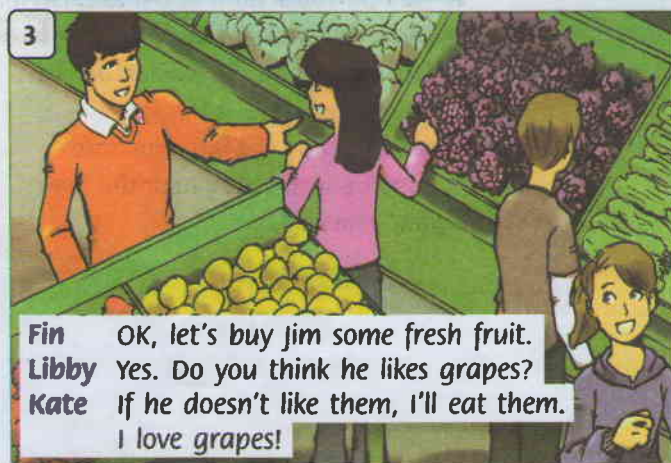
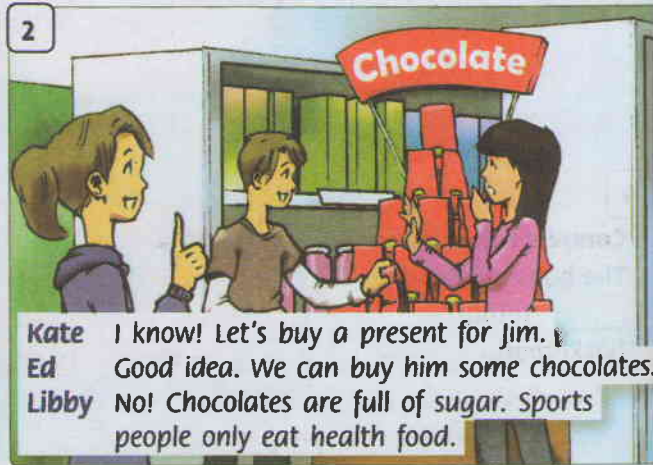
1 Police and paramedics,
_____ Whenever you're in danger
_____ They will come to rescue you.
_____ Brave firefighters, too.

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



Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. Where are the children in pictures 2 and 5?  75



2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

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

- 1 The children are going to visit Jim in the supermarket. False 2 Jim doesn't eat health food. _____
3 Kate loves grapes. _____ 4 The children buy Jim a book. _____
5 The big game is on Sunday. _____ 6 Jim will play in the big game. _____

1 Listen and repeat.  76

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

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

health food *noun* food that you eat because it is good for you

home-made *adj* If food is home-made, it is made at home, not bought in a store.

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

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

prepared *adj* If food is prepared, it is cooked or ready to cook when you buy it.


sugar *noun* a very sweet food that is in cake, chocolate, and candy

2 Write the words.

ingredients junk food prepared food dairy products home-made

- I don't eat junk food because it's bad for me.
- Supermarkets sell a lot of _____ because it's quick and easy to cook.
- Milk, cheese, and yogurt are _____.
- Mom makes delicious _____ cake. They're much better than cakes from the store.
- Do we have all the _____ we need to make cookies?

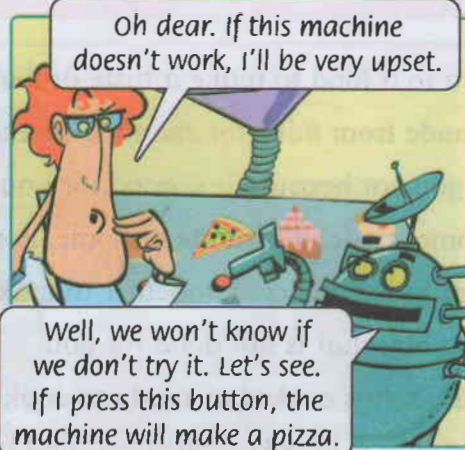
Working with words

3 Listen and repeat.  77

4 Read and circle.

- My parents were waiting for me at the station when I got on with / off the train.
- We get up / on early in the morning to get to school on time.
- I get on with / on my brother and my sister very well.
- I was very excited when I got on / up the plane to fly to New York.

1 Listen and read. Does Professor's machine work? 78



2 Listen and repeat. 79

Let's learn!

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

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

Look!

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

3 Read and check.

- 1 If you don't do your homework, your teacher is angry.
- your teacher will be angry.
- 3 If the team practices a lot, they win the baseball game.
- they'll win the baseball game.

- 2 Mom will be happy if we cook dinner.
- we'll cook dinner.
- 4 We will be late for school if we don't walk fast.
- we won't walk fast.

4 Match. Ask and answer.

- 1 get up early tomorrow morning
- 2 it's sunny next weekend
- 3 have lots of homework tonight
- 4 Mom goes to the supermarket tomorrow



- a help her with the shopping
- b make breakfast for Mom and Dad
- c not watch TV
- d go to the beach with friends

What will Emily do tomorrow morning?

If Emily gets up early tomorrow morning, she'll make breakfast for her mom and dad.

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



Will I be healthy if I eat junk food?

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



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

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

2 Listen and repeat.

Let's learn!

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

Yes, you will.

No, you won't.

3 Match.

1 Will we be warm enough c

2 Will you walk to school b

3 Will the boys play soccer a

4 Will Jenny stay at home tomorrow d

5 Will Mom be angry e

a if they find their ball?

b if she doesn't feel good?

c if we wear our jackets?

d if we don't clean up our bedrooms?

e if the bus doesn't come soon?

4 Complete the sentences. Use the first conditional.

1 You'll be tired tomorrow if you don't go (you / not go) to bed early.

2 _____ (the boys / wear) their new T-shirts tomorrow if it's sunny?

3 The cake will burn _____ (I / not turn) off the oven.

4 We won't go to the beach tomorrow _____ (it / rain).

5 Jack _____ (come) to the party if you invite him.

Reading

1 Look at the poster. Which foods should you eat most of?

2 Listen and read.  82

The healthy eating pyramid

Healthy eating is about feeling great and having more energy. If you choose the right foods, your healthy diet will be a tasty diet, too.



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

Dairy products like milk, cheese, and yogurt are great because they contain calcium and keep our teeth and bones healthy.

Tip: Choose low-fat dairy products.



Meat, fish, eggs, beans, and nuts are important, too. They keep our bodies healthy and they give us energy to work and play.

Tip: Avoid salted or sugary nuts.

Whole grains are an important part of every meal. If you eat lots of whole grains, you will have a healthy heart. Whole grains are in bread, cereal, pasta, and rice.

Tip: Dark bread and brown rice are great sources of whole grains.



Fruit and vegetables are the most important part of a healthy diet. They are low in calories and full of vitamins. Eat lots of fruit and vegetables with every meal, and as snacks during the day.

Tip: Fruit and vegetables with brighter or darker colors have more vitamins.

3 Read again and write the answers.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Is it important to eat fruit and vegetables? <u>Yes, it is.</u> | 2 Is fruit full of calories? |
| 3 Are whole grains good for your heart? <u> </u> | 4 Is meat bad for you? |
| 5 Is cheese good for your bones? <u> </u> | 6 Can you still eat candy sometimes? |

Words in context

1 Find words in the poster to match the definitions.



- 1 energy *noun* the power that your body gets from food
- 2 _____ *noun* an amount of energy
- 3 _____ *noun* food that you eat between meals
- 4 _____ *adj* If food is this, it tastes of sugar.
- 5 _____ *adj* If food is this, it tastes of salt.
- 6 _____ *noun* the types of food that you eat most often
- 7 _____ *noun* things in food that we need to grow and be healthy
- 8 _____ *noun* the place where you get something from

Listening

2 Listen. What is the same about these stories? 83

3 Listen again and match.

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



Speaking

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

Do you have a healthy diet?	_____	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Which foods do you eat a lot of?	I eat a lot of _____.	fruit / vegetables / dairy products / meat / home-made food / junk food
What do you like to eat as a snack?	I like to eat _____.	fruit / cookies / nuts / sandwiches / candy
How many different kinds of fruit and vegetables do you eat in a day?	I eat _____.	two / three / four

Writing

1 Look at the text. What is it about?

2 Read.



Monday, April 14

Pizza problems

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

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

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

Posted by Tina at 3:33 p.m.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Tina want to make?
- 2 Why didn't Tina hear her brother come into the kitchen?

A personal account: endings

We can end a personal account by writing:

- how people felt

Luckily, my family thought my cooking disaster was very funny.

- what happened in the end

We went to a pizza restaurant for dinner.

- the writer's comments about what happened and what they have learned

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

4 Match.

1 how people felt

2 what happened in the end

3 the writer's comments on the story

a If I decide to surprise Mom again, I'll make her a card. It's a lot safer!

b I bought Mom a birthday cake from the bakery and we all enjoyed her birthday party.

c My mom laughed when she heard about my adventures in the kitchen, but I felt very silly.

5 Complete writing page 68 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

1

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

2

What do the children buy for Jim in the story?

3

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

4

Complete the sentence. If you don't wear a jacket, you _____ (be) cold.

5

Complete the sentence. Mom will be angry if we _____ (not clean) our bedrooms.

6

Complete the sentence. The boys _____ (not play) soccer if it rains.

7

Why do we need to eat dairy products?

8

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

9

Tick the sentence that describes how the person felt.

- I was very glad that my family enjoyed the meal.
- We had dinner very late that night because I made so many mistakes!

10

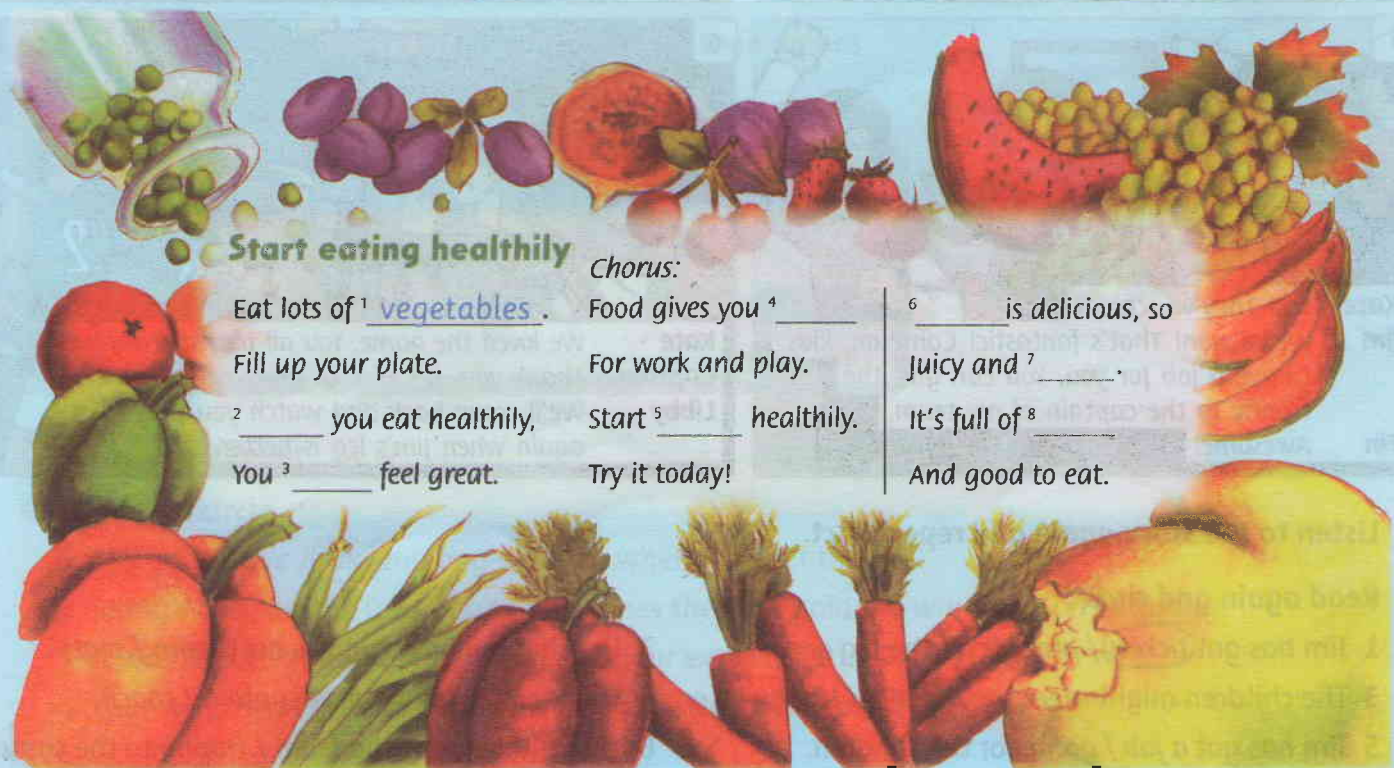
Tick the sentence that describes what the person learned.

- Now I know the difference between sugar and salt!
- It tasted horrible. I felt so silly!

2 Listen and write. Sing.



eating vegetables sweet Fruit energy If vitamins will



Start eating healthily

Chorus:

Eat lots of ¹ vegetables.

Fill up your plate.

² _____ you eat healthily,

You ³ _____ feel great.

Food gives you ⁴ _____

For work and play.

Start ⁵ _____ healthily.

Try it today!

⁶ _____ is delicious, so

Juicy and ⁷ _____.

It's full of ⁸ _____

And good to eat.

9

The big game

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What are the children doing in pictures 3 and 6?  85

1 On Saturday ...



Ed and Kate Hi, Jim!
Jim Hello, kids. I'm glad you're here. Are you ready for your surprise?
Libby We can't wait!

2 Soon ...



Jim I got us tickets to watch the big game. These are the best seats in the arena.
Fin Wow! This is wonderful. We can see everything from here.
Jim If you're lucky, we might meet the players later.

3




Ed Wow! Your team is really good.
Jim Yes, we've just got a new coach. He's amazing.
Fin I hope the team wins this game. If they win, they'll get that trophy.

4



Libby The game is nearly over. The team has to score again to win.
Kate This is really exciting.
Ed Ha ha! You're a sports fan now, Kate!

5



Kate Yes! They've scored!
Jim We've won! That's fantastic! Come on, kids. I have a job for you. You can give the trophy to the captain of my team.
Fin Awesome!

6



Kate We loved the game. You all played really well.
Captain Thank you. It's nice to meet new fans.
Libby We'll come back and watch you play again when Jim's leg is better.

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and circle.

1 Jim has got tickets / players for the big game.

2 The children have got the best team / seats.

3 The children might meet the players / trophy later.

4 The team has got a new captain / coach.

5 Jim has got a job / game for the children.

6 The children give the team / trophy to the capt

1 Listen and repeat.  86


D
Dictionary

athlete coach training trophy

arena fan exercise captain

2 Write the words.

- 1 Basketball players do a lot of training before they play in a game.
- 2 A _____ is a special prize for a winning team or athlete.
- 3 A basketball _____ trains the players.
- 4 The _____ is the leader of a team.
- 5 A _____ supports a team and watches their games.


Working with words

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

best worst

win lose

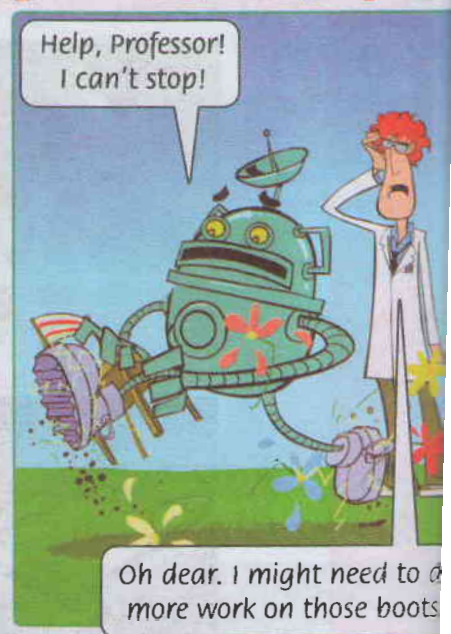
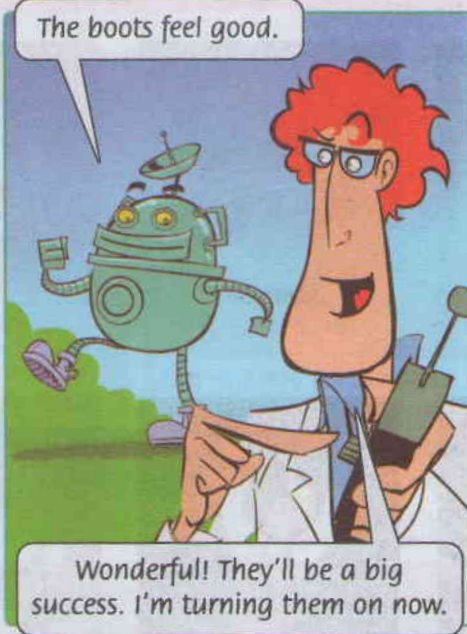
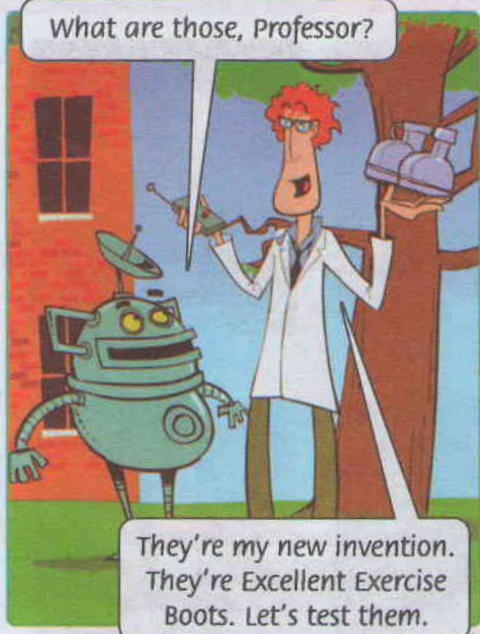
give take

3 Listen and repeat.  87

4 Read and circle.

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

1 Listen and read. What has Professor invented? 88



2 Listen and repeat. 89

Let's learn!

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

I *might* need to do more work on those boots!

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

They'll be a big success.

3 Read and circle.

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

4 Ask and answer.

What are you doing on Saturday?

If it's sunny, I might play basketball.



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



- stay at home ✓
- go to the beach X
- listen to music ✓/X

1 Listen and read. Who could be giving the advice about exercise? 90

Do you have to exercise every day?

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



2 Listen and repeat. 91

Let's learn!

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

You **have to** use your body to keep it healthy.

Do you **have to** exercise every day?

Yes, you do.

Use **don't have to / didn't have to** to talk about something that is not / was not necessary.

You **don't have to** go to the gym or play a sport every day.

3 Read and choose.

1 a you have to do lots of homework tonight?

- a Do b Have c Does**

2 I help my mom clean the house today.

- a doesn't have to b has to c have to**

3 Karen get up at eight o'clock last Monday.

- a doesn't have to b had to c have to**

4 Billy have to practice his guitar yesterday?

- a Did b Has c Does**

4 Write questions and answers about Anna.

To do:	
○ feed the fish	✓
○ clean the floors	X
○ go to a first aid course	X
○ send an email	✓
○ go to the recycling center	✓
○ cook dinner	X



1 Does Anna have to feed the fish today?

Yes, she does.

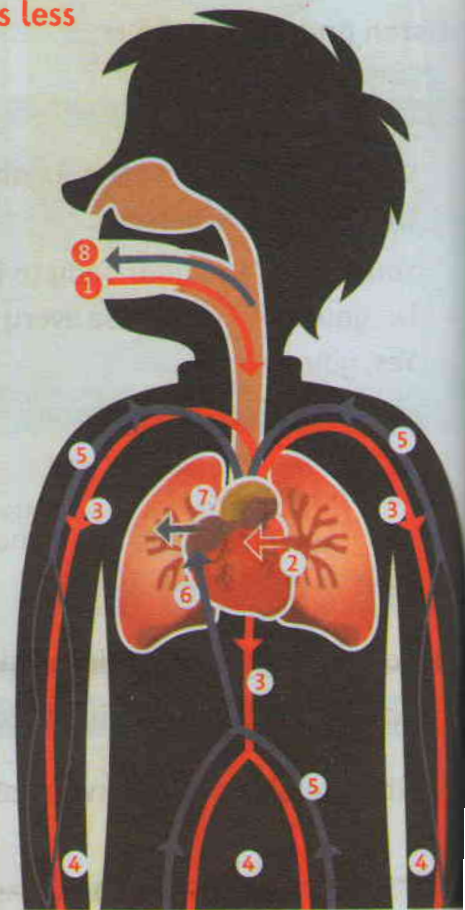
Reading

- 1 Look at the text. Where do you think it is from?
- 2 Listen and read.  92

Just breathe

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

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



3 Read again and write the answers.

- 1 Is circulation slow? No, it isn't.
- 2 Does blood from your lungs go into the right side of your heart? _____
- 3 Do arteries carry blood away from your heart? _____
- 4 Do veins carry blood back to your heart? _____
- 5 Does oxygen go into the air when you breathe out? _____

Words in context

1 Find words in the text to match the definitions.



- 1 process *noun* something natural that happens in the body
- 2 _____ *noun* the gas that we need to live
- 3 _____ *noun* the red liquid that goes around your body and keeps you alive
- 4 _____ *verb* to take air in and out of your body through your nose and mouth
- 5 _____ *noun* two parts inside the top half of your body that you use to breathe
- 6 _____ *verb* to make a liquid move to another place by pushing it
- 7 _____ *noun* the gas that we breathe out after we breathe in air
- 8 _____ *noun* the part inside your chest that makes blood go around your body

Listening

2 Listen. What sport does Joe do? 93

3 Listen again and complete.



Interview with Joe Willis

- start cycling?
 - 1 5 years old
- win first race?
 - 2 _____ years old
- training?
 - cycle every day
 - run ³ _____ days a week
 - go to gym ⁴ _____ days a week
- diet?
 - eat fruit, vegetables, whole grains, ⁵ _____
 - drink water every ⁶ _____ minutes when training

Speaking

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

Do you enjoy exercising?	_____	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
How do you keep fit?	I _____	run / swim / play soccer / walk / ride my bike / go to the gym
What's your favorite sport?	My favorite sport is _____	soccer / tennis / basketball / volleyball / hockey / baseball / sailing / gymnastics / surfing / swimming / cycling / skiing
What other sports or activities would you like to try?	I'd like to try _____	

Writing

1 Look at the text. Who is the interview with?

2 Read.

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

Katie, when did you start running?

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

When did you win your first race?

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

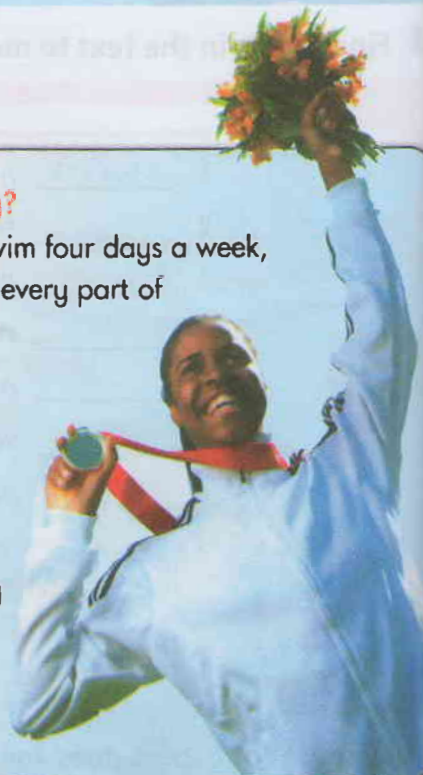
Do you have to do a lot of training?

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

Do you have a special diet?

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

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



3 Read again and answer the questions.

1 When did Katie win her first race?

2 What does Katie eat when she's training?

An interview: notes

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

Note: Training?
run – 3 hours a day

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

Sentence: Do you have to do a lot of training?
I run for three hours every day.

4 Match the notes to the questions and answers.

1 diet?

eat healthy food, drink plenty of water d

2 start playing tennis?

8

3 training?

practice – 2 hours a day
go to gym – 5 days a week

4 win first game?

10

a When did you start playing tennis?

When I was eight years old.

b How old were you when you won your first game?

I was ten years old.

c Do you have to do a lot of training?

I practice for two hours every day and I go to the gym five days a week.

d Do you have a special diet?

I eat healthy food and I drink plenty of water.

5 Complete writing page 76 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

1

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

2

What do the children give the team captain in the story?

3

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

4

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

5

Circle the correct answer.
Mom had to / has to go to the supermarket yesterday.

6

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

7

Which side of the heart pumps out blood?

8

(noun) two parts inside the top half of your body that you use to breathe
What is the word?

9

Match the notes to the questions and answers.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1 training?
swim every day
go to gym every day | <input type="checkbox"/> | a When did you start swimming?
When I was six years old. |
| 2 start swimming?
6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | b Do you have to do a lot of training?
I swim every day and I go to the gym every day, too. |

2 Listen and write. Sing. 94

heart oxygen blood Breathe Take lungs body pumps

Breathe in, breathe out



Breathe in, breathe out.

Fill up your ² _____.

You do it every day.

Breathe in, breathe out.

³ _____ in fresh air

To help you work and play!

Chorus:

Breathe in, breathe out.

With every breath

The ⁴ _____ moves 'round and 'round.

Breathe in, breathe out.

Your ⁵ _____ ⁶ _____ fast!

Just listen to the sound!

Breathe in, breathe out.

It isn't hard,

You do it all day long.

Breathe in, breathe out.

The ⁷ _____

Will keep your ⁸ _____ strong!



- 1 Look at the title and the pictures. Why do you think the people are famous?
- 2 Read.

Young stars

Shawn Johnson ☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Shawn Johnson is eighteen years old, but she has already won an Olympic gold medal for gymnastics.

Shawn is from Iowa, U.S.A. When she was three years old, she loved climbing and jumping, so her parents sent her to gymnastics classes. Shawn goes to a normal school but she also spends 20–25 hours a week training. Shawn started to take part in national gymnastics competitions in 2005. She has won lots of medals and trophies. She is always learning new skills, because she wants to be the best.

In 2008, Shawn won a gold medal at the Beijing Olympics. Since then she has won lots of awards, including America's Most Liked Sports Person.



Park Tae Hwan ☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Park Tae Hwan is an amazing swimmer. He started swimming when he was five years old, and he began taking part in competitions when he was seven. He won a lot of medals, so he was chosen for the Korean national swimming team.

In 2008, Park won a gold medal at the Beijing Olympics. He also made history because he was the first Asian swimmer to win a gold medal, and the first Korean to win a medal for swimming.

Now, Park is in college, studying physical education, but he spends a lot of time training. He hopes to win more competitions and to continue to be Korea's most famous swimmer.



3 Read again. Where did the two stars win their gold medals?

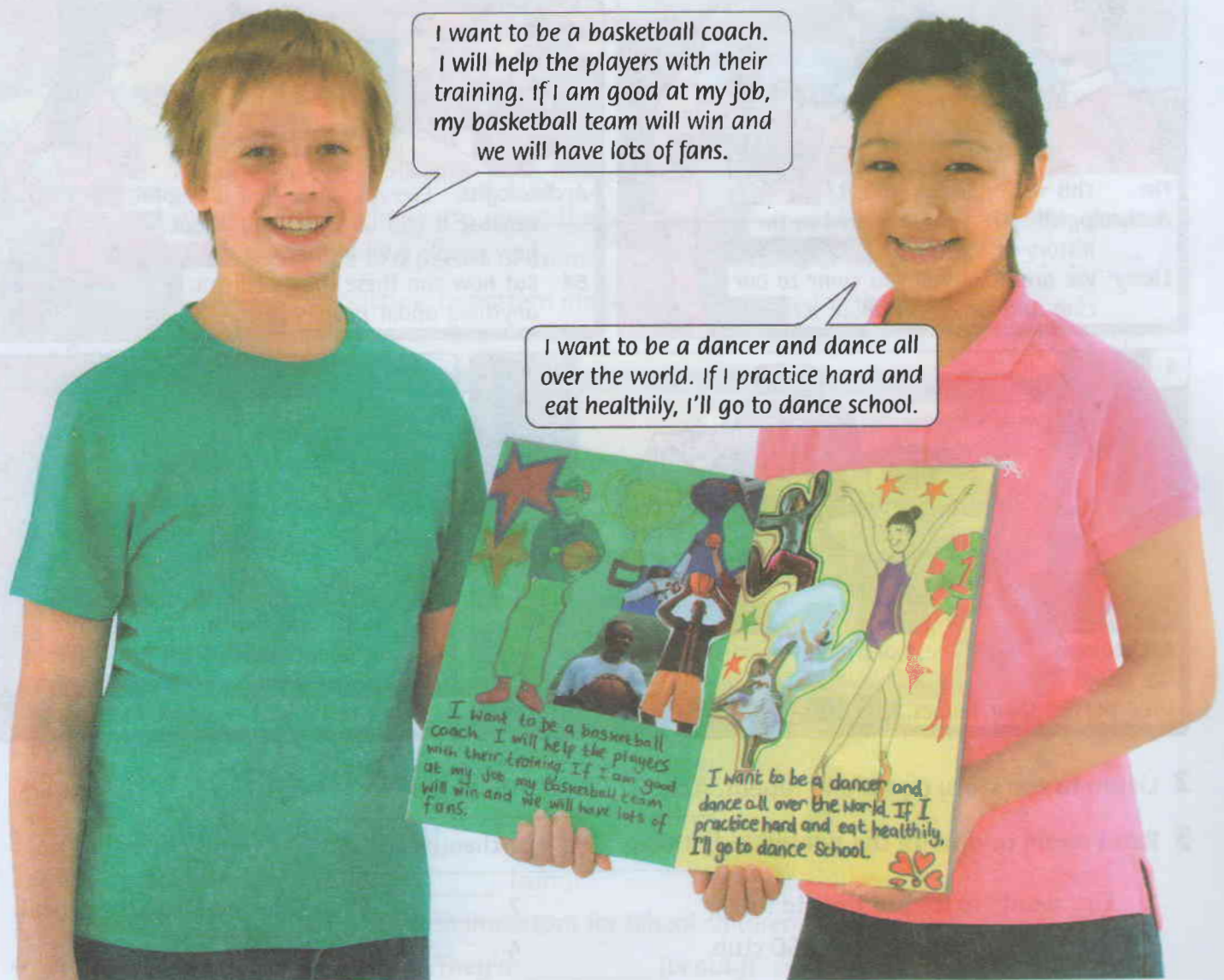
4 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Shawn from?
- 2 Why did Shawn's parents send her to gymnastics classes?
- 3 How long does Shawn train for every week?
- 4 How old was Park when he started swimming?
- 5 How did Park make history?
- 6 What is Park studying at college?

5 Discuss.

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

6 Make a class aspirations book.



Lesson One Story


1 Listen and read. What did the people find? 95

1 


Kate Look! What's going on over there?
Man People found the ruins of an old town when they were building a new shopping mall.
Fin Wow! Let's go and have a look.

2 

Ed Look. There are archeologists here.
Kate They've found pots and coins.
Libby That looks like a piece of jewelry, doesn't it? It's beautiful.

3 

Fin This is wonderful, isn't it?
Archeologist Are you interested in the history of the town?
Libby We are now! Will you come to our club and tell us all about it?

4 A few days later ... 

Archeologist Everything we find is helpful, because it tells us something about how people lived in the past.
Ed But how can these things tell you anything about people?

5 

Archeologist Well, these are pieces of pots. We found lots of these, so we know that people used pots in their homes.

6 

Ed That's amazing. You can learn a lot about people from just a few things ... I think I have an idea. I'll tell you at the next meeting.

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and write the names.

Libby ~~Fin~~ archeologist Ed

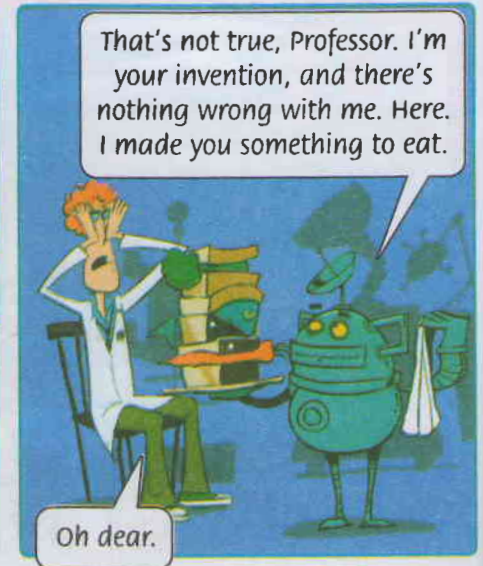
1 Fin wants to look at the old town.

2 _____ thinks the jewelry is beautiful.

3 The _____ talks to the DSD club.

4 _____ has an idea.

1 Listen and read. How does Professor feel? Why? 98



2 Listen and repeat. 99

Let's learn!

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

someone, something, somewhere

There is **something** wrong with all of my inventions.

everyone, everything, everywhere

There are machines **everywhere**.

no one, nothing, nowhere

There's **nothing** wrong with me.

Negative sentences and questions:

anyone, anything, anywhere

Is there **anything** wrong, Professor?

3 Read and circle.


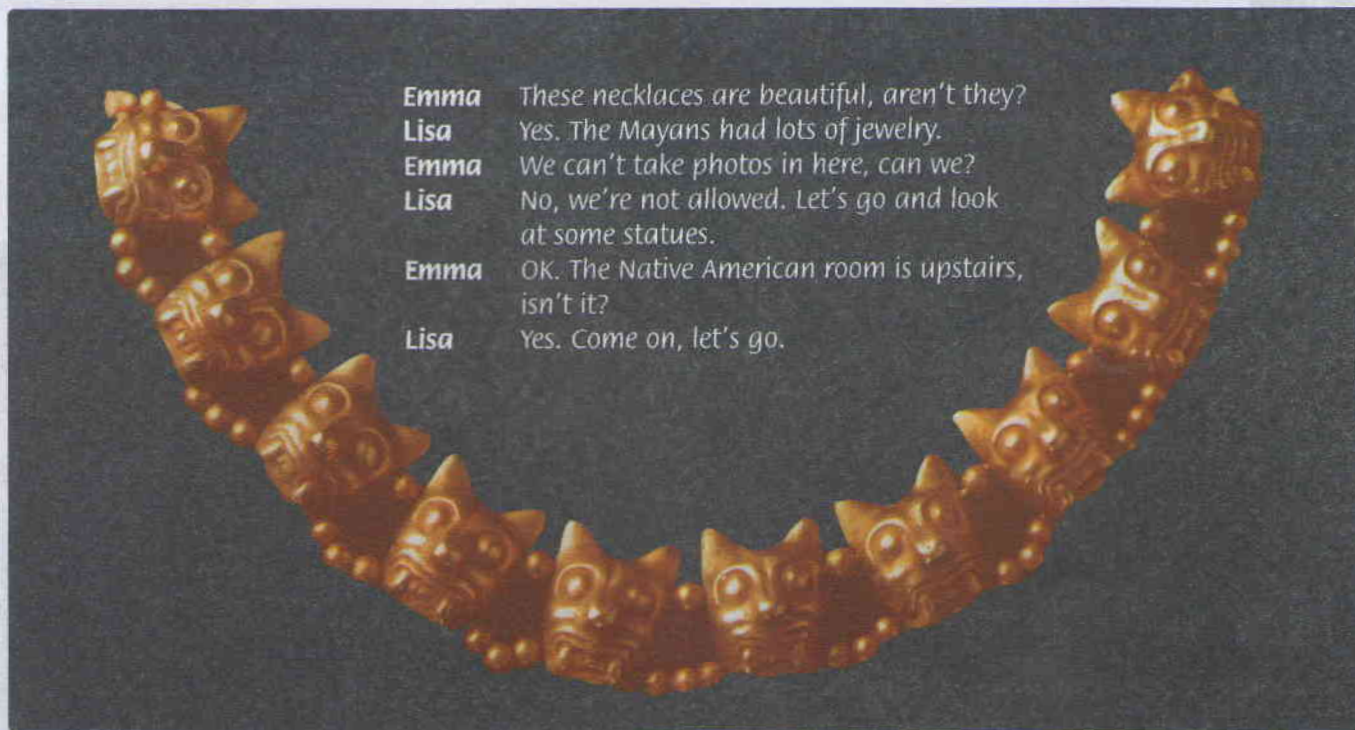
- Has *someone* / anyone seen my keys?
- Put your money *somewhere* / *everywhere* safe.
- We've got *anything* / *everything* we need for our vacation.
- No one* / *Anyone* wants to go to the beach in the rain.

4 Ask and answer.

in your family	in your house	from school
in your backyard	from a club	in the classroom

- Is it a person or a thing?
- Is it someone from school?
- Is it someone in your family?
- It's your mom!
- It's a person.
- No, it isn't.
- Yes, it is.

a bath	my friend
my mom	a desk
a tree	my teacher

1 Listen and read. Where do you think they are?  100

Emma These necklaces are beautiful, aren't they?


Lisa Yes. The Mayans had lots of jewelry.

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

Lisa No, we're not allowed. Let's go and look at some statues.

Emma OK. The Native American room is upstairs, isn't it?

Lisa Yes. Come on, let's go.

2 Listen and repeat.  101

Let's learn!

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

These necklaces are beautiful, **aren't they?**

Look!

The Native American room **is** upstairs, **isn't it?**

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

3 Read and choose.

1 You can play the piano, **c** ?

a can you b are you c can't you

2 We're going shopping, _____?

a are we b aren't we c aren't you

3 He couldn't play basketball, _____?

a can he b couldn't he c could he

4 Dad is very funny, _____?

a is he b was he c isn't he

5 It wasn't very cold yesterday, _____?

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


6 They can't swim, _____?

a can they b can we c can't they

4 Write four sentences with question tags for your friend.

1 You can play the violin, can't you?

Reading

- 1 Look at the text. What do you think it is about?
- 2 Listen and read.  102

The Heavenly Horse



One and a half thousand years ago, a powerful group of people named the Silla ruled Korea. The Silla had powerful armies to protect their royal families and their land. They built beautiful temples and statues and made wonderful jewelry and decorations.

When Silla kings died, people buried them in great tombs. There are many ancient Silla tombs in Korea, but the most famous tomb is the Cheonmachong tomb in the Gyeongju valley. Only local people knew the tomb was there until 1973, when archeologists decided to study the area. Soon the rest of the world knew about this wonderful place.

The tomb is 47 meters wide and 12.7 meters high. After digging for several months, archeologists found golden jewelry, a sword, a lamp, and some shoes. They also found a gold crown and a gold belt, which shows that the tomb was for a king. Inside a treasure chest, there was a painting of a horse with wings on its feet. Because of this painting, people called the tomb the Heavenly Horse.

Today, the Heavenly Horse tomb is a very popular tourist attraction. Visitors can go inside the tomb and see where the king lay for hundreds of years. If you travel to Korea you should definitely take the chance to see this amazing place.

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

- 1 The Silla people were from Korea. True
- 2 The tomb is in the Gyeongju valley. _____
- 3 Archeologists dug for many years before they found anything in the tomb. _____
- 4 There was a painting of a horse in the tomb. _____
- 5 Not many people know about the tomb today. _____

Words in context

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



1 army



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

Listening

2 Listen. What are they talking about? 103

3 Listen again and complete.

Name: Parthenon
Place: Athens, ¹ Greece
Age: more than 2,000 years old
Description: huge ² _____, beautiful statues

Name: Machu Picchu
Place: Peru, South ³ _____
Age: more than 500 years old
Description: a ⁴ _____ in the mountains

Name: Great Wall
Place: ⁵ _____
Age: more than 2,000 years old
Description: very ⁶ _____, made from bricks and stone

Speaking

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

Have you ever visited a museum?	_____	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
What did you see there?	I saw _____.	pots / jewelry / coins / statues / paintings
What ancient place would you like to visit?	I'd like to visit _____.	Machu Picchu / the Parthenon / Heavenly Horse / the Great Wall
Why?	Because it looks _____.	beautiful / ancient / interesting

Writing

1 Look at the text. What is it about?

2 Read.



A visit to the Colosseum by Ben Sanders

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

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

Sadly, the Colosseum is in ruins now. But I imagined excited Romans sitting in the seats and watching a great show. I explored the rooms under the Colosseum, where the Romans kept things for the shows. I felt scared, because the rooms were small and dark.

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

3 Read again and answer the questions.

1 What could Ben smell when he walked to the Colosseum?

2 Why did Ben feel scared?

Making writing more interesting

We can make a piece of writing more interesting by:

- asking a question

Have you ever wondered what life was like in ancient Rome?

- using the senses (what we could hear / see / smell / taste / touch)

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

- using a variety of adjectives

But I imagined excited Romans sitting in the seats and watching a great show.

- describing people's thoughts and feelings

I felt scared, because the rooms were small and dark.

- using direct speech

"Come back soon," he said.

4 Match.

1 I could feel the sun on my face and the wind in my hair as we drove up the hill. a

2 The old stone walls were covered in beautiful paintings.

3 I felt excited as I walked through the doors of the castle.

4 "I hope you enjoyed your visit," she said to me.

a using the senses

b describing people's thoughts and feelings

c direct speech

d a variety of adjectives

5 Complete writing page 84 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

1

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

2

Who came to talk to the DSD club?

3

Circle the correct word in this sentence.
We had a *wonder* / *wonderful* time at the party.

4

Circle the correct answer.
I can't find my camera *everywhere* / *anywhere*.

5

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

6

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

7

Where is the Heavenly Horse tomb?

8

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

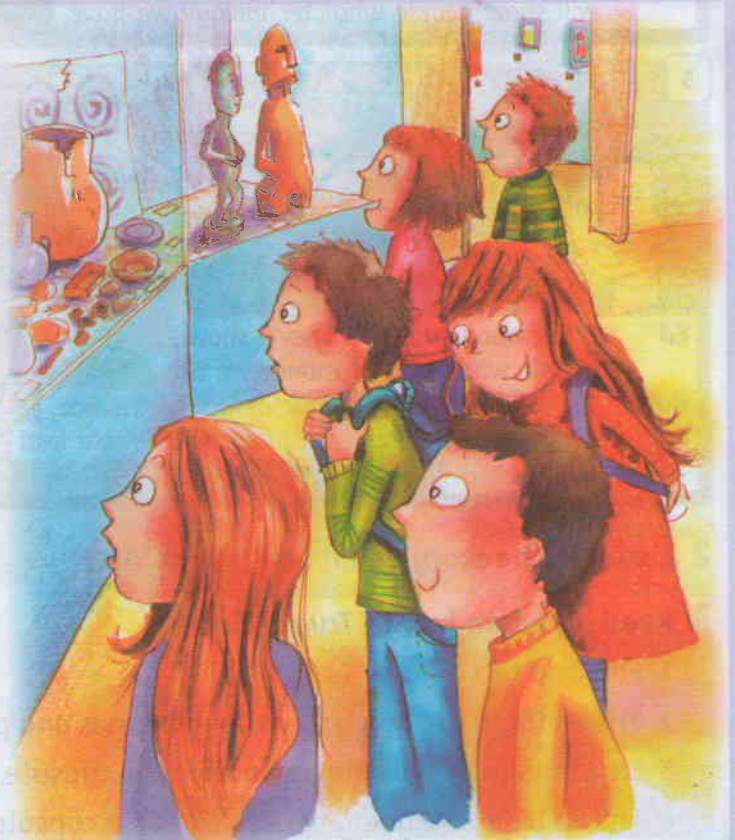
9

Write two ways to make a piece of writing more interesting.

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing. 🎧 104

Everything changes


- 1 People from long ago left things behind,
- _____ People may go, but their homes and things last.
- _____ Now we can learn about life in the past.
- _____ Clues for their friends in the future to find.
- Chorus:
- 1 Everything changes and time moves so fast.
- _____ Will you leave something for people to find?
- _____ The present and future will soon be the past.
- _____ What piece of history will you leave behind?
- 1 In ancient buildings, we find ancient things,
- _____ What was it like then? We all want to know.
- _____ Statues and dishes and carvings and rings.
- _____ Each clue tells something of life long ago.



Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What are the children doing? 105

1



Fin Tell us your great idea, Ed.
Ed OK. Why don't we make a time capsule? We can put things in this box and bury it. When people dig it up in the future, they'll learn about what life is like now.

2




Libby What are we going to put in the box?
Kate Let's all write a message and put them on a memory stick.
Ed We should put a supermarket receipt in the box so people can see how much things cost.

3




Libby A magazine will show what clothes we wear.
Ed What about a photo album?
Kate We can put in a computer manual, too. That will show people what technology we have.

4



Fin Great! Does anyone have any other ideas?
Girl A CD of our favorite songs.
Boy A map of our town.
Girl A DSD Club hat!

5



Ed What about dollars? They'll show people what kind of money we use.
Kate OK, Ed. You can put your money in the box.
Ed Oh ... um ... maybe I'll just take a photo and put that in.

6



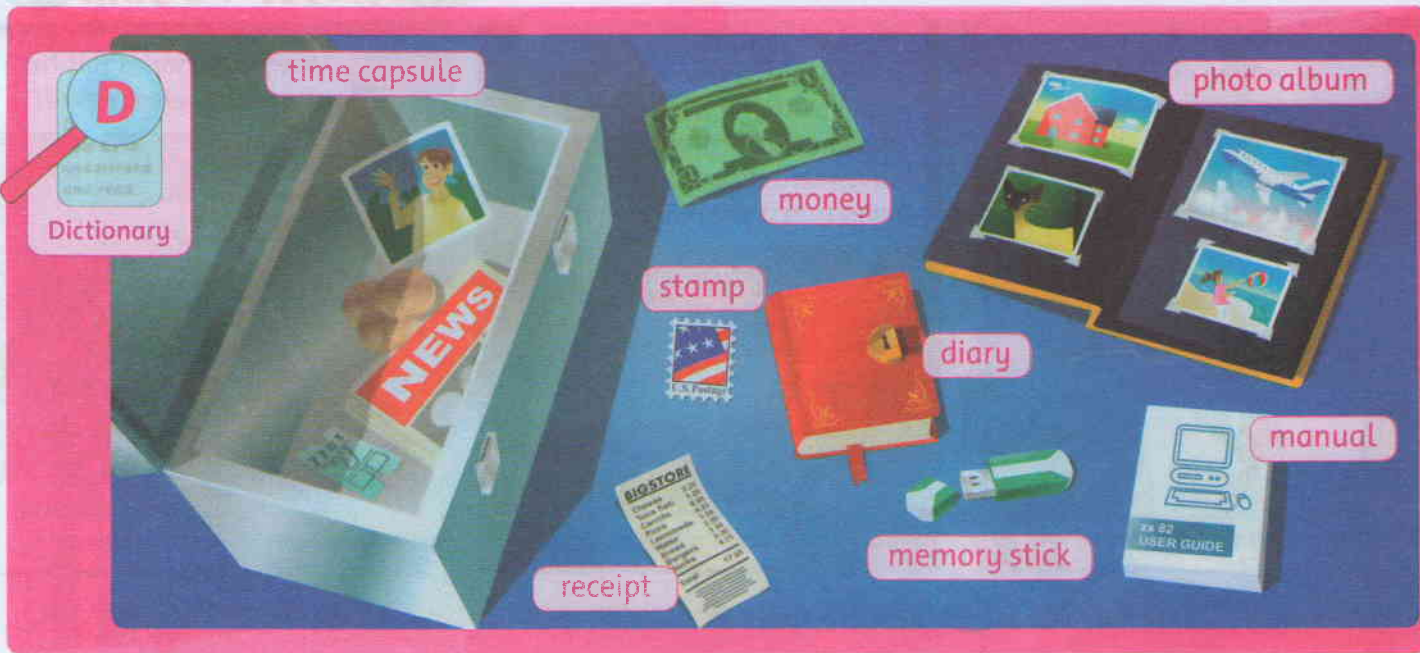
Fin I have some exciting news! I called the mayor's office and he said we could bury the time capsule in the park.
Libby And the local newspaper wants to write a story about it!

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

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

- 1 Ed has a box. True
- 2 The children are going to write messages and put them in a book. _____
- 3 Ed wants to put his money in the time capsule. _____
- 4 The children are going to bury the time capsule in the park. _____

1 Listen and repeat. 106



2 Write the words.

- 1 You can write about your life in a diary.
- 2 You put a _____ on a postcard.
- 3 You can store information on a _____.
- 4 A _____ tells you how to use a new machine.
- 5 You can keep your favorite photos in a _____.
- 6 When you buy something from a store, you get a _____.

Working with words

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

- stamp *noun* float *noun* spring *noun* sink *noun* light *noun*
- stamp *verb* float *verb* spring *noun* sink *verb* light *adj*

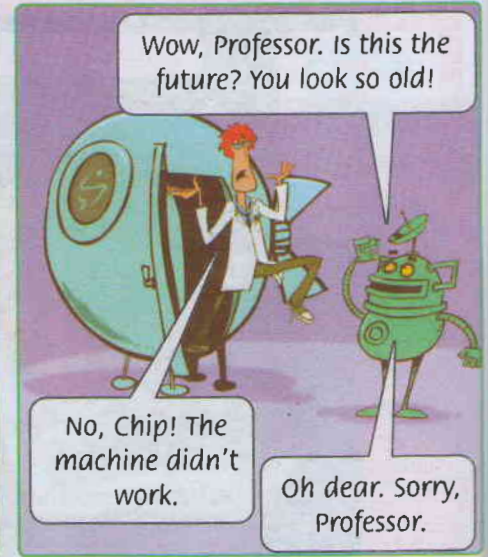
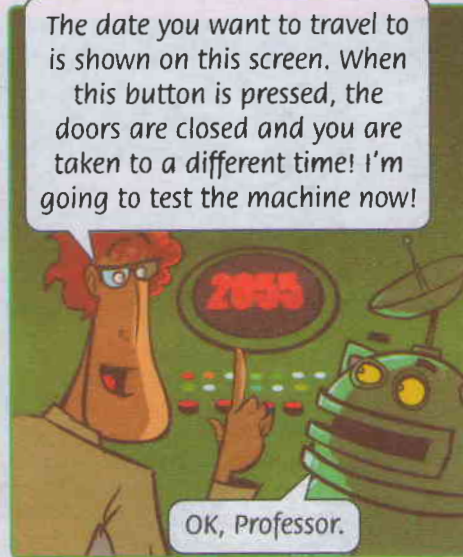
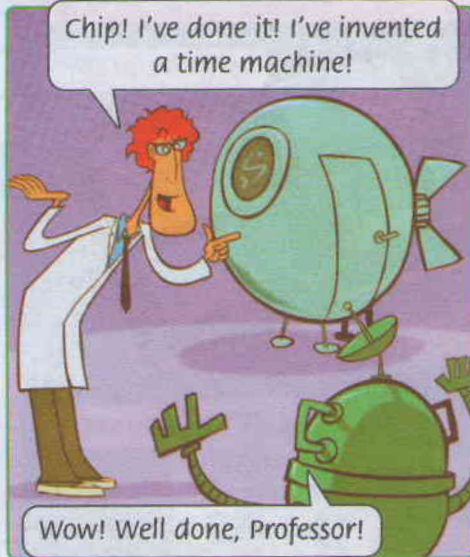


3 Listen and repeat. 107

4 Match the homonyms.



1 Listen and read. Does the time machine work? 108



2 Listen and repeat. 109

Let's learn!

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

Simple present passive = **is / are** + past participle

You **are taken** to a different time.

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

English **is spoken** in many different countries.

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

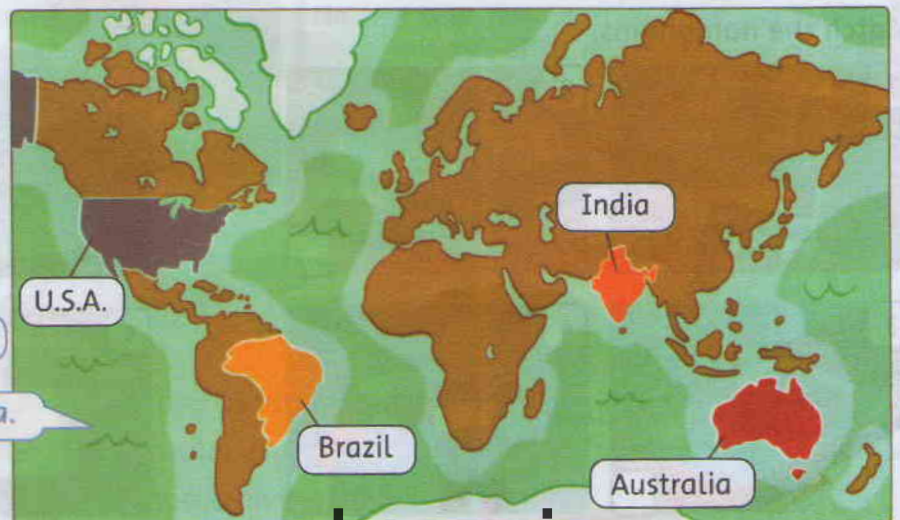
- 1 Computers are used all over the world. P
- 2 I do all my homework on my computer.
- 3 The movie starts at eight o'clock.
- 4 A lot of movies are made in Hollywood.
- 5 A lot of ancient things are kept in museums.
- 6 We often visit our local museum.

4 Make passive sentences. Irregular verb list

- kangaroos / found
- English / spoken
- rice / grown
- coffee / made
- baseball / played
- carnival / held

Kangaroos are found in the U.S.A.

No! Kangaroos are found in Australia.



1 Listen and read. What does this museum teach you about?  110

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

2 Listen and repeat.  111

Let's learn!

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

Active: People in costumes greet visitors.

Passive: Visitors are greeted by people in costumes.

Use **by** to say who or what does an action.

Visitors are greeted **by** people in costumes.

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

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


3 Read and circle.

1 Pictures are painted by / with artists.

3 Photos are taken by / with cameras.

2 Bread is made by / with flour.

4 Airplanes are flown by / with pilots.

4 Rewrite the sentences. Use the passive or active.  Irregular verb list

1 Mrs. Green teaches our English lessons.

Our English lessons are taught by Mrs. Green.

2 Fires are put out by firefighters.

Firefighters put out fires.

3 Dad drives the children to school.

4 Criminals are caught by the police.

5 Cell phones are used by lots of people.

6 Hundreds of tourists visit my town.

Reading

- 1 Look at the text. What do you think it is about?
- 2 Listen and read. 🎧 112



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

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

Calvin lives in California, U.S.A. He is a very shy boy and he is not very good at sports. At the beginning of the movie, Calvin is playing baseball when there is a terrible earthquake. A hole opens in the ground and Calvin falls through it. He lands in the past, in the time of King Arthur.

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

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

The special effects in *A Kid in King Arthur's Court* are very good. Michael Gottlieb is a great director and the actors' performances are good. The movie is funny and exciting. It's a comedy, a drama, and an action movie all in one.

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

Jon Wilson, Class 5B

3 Read again and circle.

- 1 Calvin Fuller is the main character / director.
- 2 Calvin lands in the past / future.
- 3 Merlin is a king / wizard.
- 4 Calvin trains to be a knight / king.
- 5 Calvin wins / loses the baseball game.
- 6 Michael Gottlieb is a great actor / director.

Words in context

Find the words in the review. Write.



comedy director special effects performance
 teenager confident earthquake knight

- 1 A director tells the actors what to do.
- 2 I like _____ movies, because they make me laugh.
- 3 I'm not _____ enough to be an actor. I feel shy when people are watching me.
- 4 There was an _____ yesterday. Did you feel the ground move?
- 5 My favorite actor gives a wonderful _____ in this movie.
- 6 In history, a _____ was a man who fought for the king.
- 7 The _____ in this movie are amazing. It looks like the characters are flying.
- 8 A _____ is someone aged 13–19.

Listening

1 Listen. What was the movie about? 113

2 Listen again and match.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 the story <input type="checkbox"/> e | a sad |
| 2 the beginning <input type="checkbox"/> | b amazing |
| 3 the actors <input type="checkbox"/> | c boring |
| 4 the special effects <input type="checkbox"/> | d great |
| 5 the ending <input type="checkbox"/> | e clever |



Speaking

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

What's your favorite movie?	My favorite movie is _____.	(the name of the movie)
What kind of movie is it?	It's a / an _____ movie.	comedy / action / science fiction / adventure / historical
Who are the main characters played by?	_____	(the names of the actors)
Why do you like the movie?	Because it's _____.	exciting / scary / funny / sad / amazing / interesting

Writing

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

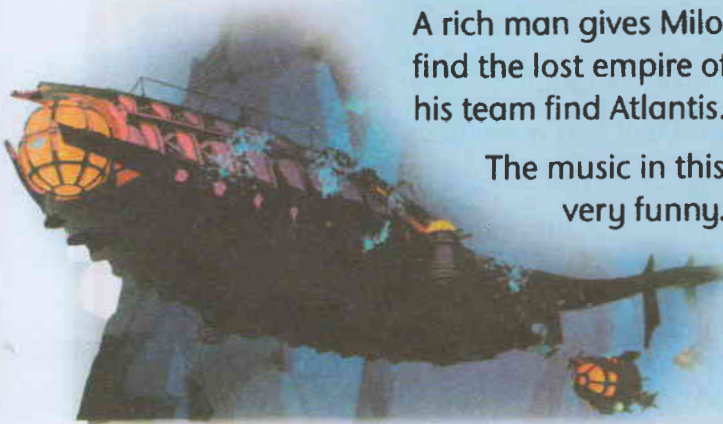
Atlantis: The Lost Empire by Lucy Winters

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

A rich man gives Milo a submarine and a team of people to help him find the lost empire of Atlantis. After some exciting adventures, Milo and his team find Atlantis. But Atlantis is in trouble. Milo has to save it.

The music in this movie is amazing and some of the characters are very funny. The film is sometimes scary, but it is very exciting.

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



- 3 Read again and answer the questions.

1 Who is *Atlantis: The Lost Empire* directed by?

2 Who is the main character?

A movie review

When we write a movie review, we write:

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

- 4 Match.

- 1 The movie is directed by Mike Hammond. d
- 2 The Ice Queen is played by Tina Reynolds.
- 3 When the children get lost in the snow, the Ice Queen saves them and takes them to her castle.
- 4 The plot is exciting, but the movie is sometimes scary.
- 5 Everyone will love this movie. It's great for all the family.

- a characters
- b plot
- c recommendation
- d director
- e what is good / bad about the movie

- 5 Complete writing page 92 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

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

2 Where are the children going to bury their time capsule?

3 What is a homonym for stamp (v) to make a noise with your foot on the ground?

4 Complete the sentence with the passive.
Our garbage _____ (recycle) every week.


5 Complete the sentence with the passive.
We _____ (take) to school by my dad every morning.

6 Complete the sentence with the passive.
Special effects _____ (make) with computers.

7 Who does Calvin meet in the past?

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

9 Name two things that you would write about in a movie review.

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing.  114

Leave a message for the future



1 You can make your own time capsule,
____ what will people find inside it
____ It's so easy, you know how.
____ When it's dug up years from now?

Chorus:

1 Leave a message for the future,
____ How we work and how we play.
____ Tell them how we think and feel now,
____ Tell them how life is today.


1 Like a message in a bottle,
____ When your capsule is discovered,
____ Who will read the things you wrote?
____ You don't know who'll find your note.



Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What are the children doing in pictures 3 and 6?  115

1



Kate Now people in the future will know about us.
Ed Maybe they'll start a new DSD Club in the future ...
Mayor The news reporter wants to interview you. The photographer wants to take some photos, too.

2




Reporter You've done a lot of interesting things this year. Can you tell us about them?
Kate Well, we cleaned up the local wildlife park. It looked like a garbage dump, but it's beautiful again now.

3



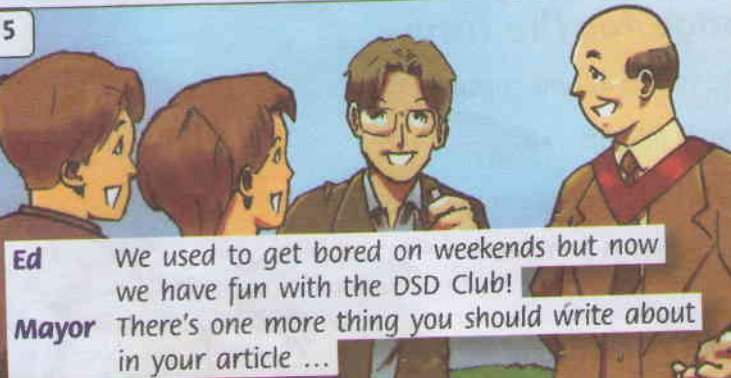
Libby We performed a play, too.
Reporter I see. Who wrote the play?
Ed We did! We built the set, too.

4



Kate We learned how to do first aid.
Libby And we used first aid to help a famous athlete. Then he invited us to a basketball game.

5



Ed We used to get bored on weekends but now we have fun with the DSD Club!
Mayor There's one more thing you should write about in your article ...

6



DO SOMETHING DIFFERENT!
 Local children are given an award for helping their town.

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and circle.

- 1 The reporter / photographer wants to interview the DSD Club.
- 2 The children have had a *busy* / boring year.
- 3 The wildlife park looked *interesting* / like a garbage dump.
- 4 The wildlife park is *horrible* / beautiful again now.
- 5 The children used to *have fun* / get bored on weekends.
- 6 People in the *past* / future will know about the DSD Club.

1 Listen and repeat.  116

2 Write the words.

- Tom is a very good photographer. He takes beautiful pictures.
- I want to be a _____ because I like asking people questions.
- I closed my eyes when you took my photo because the _____ was too bright.
- If you talk into the _____, your voice will be louder.
- We always watch the _____ because we like to know what is happening in the world.


Working with words

We add **-ing** to some verbs to make adjectives.

verb	interest	frighten	relax
adjective	interesting	frightening	relaxing

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

excite **exciting** bore **boring** amaze **amazing**

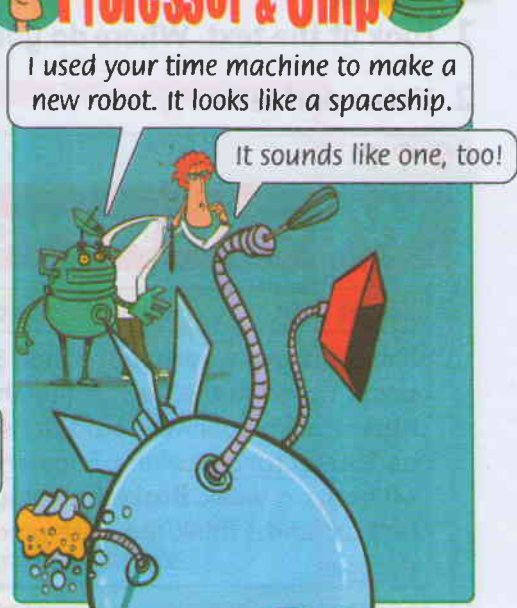
3 Listen and repeat.  117

4 Write.

- My favorite subject is history, because it's very interesting (interest).
- Mom enjoys listening to music because she finds it _____ (relax).
- The children don't like watching the news. They think it's _____ (bore).
- We had a great time at the concert. It was _____ (amaze).



1 Listen and read. What has Chip done? 120



2 Listen and repeat. 121

Let's learn!

Use the senses (sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch) to describe things.

It **looks like** a new house. This ice cream **tastes like** chocolate.

The robot **sounds like** a spaceship. It **feels like** glue.

This soap **smells like** lemons.

3 Read and choose.


- 1 Your shampoo c like coconuts.
 - a sounds b looks c smells
- 2 This soup ___ like tomatoes.
 - a feels b tastes c sounds
- 3 This instrument ___ like a bird singing.
 - a sounds b smells c feels
- 4 You ___ like a pop star in this photo.
 - a look b sound c taste

4 Write sentences.

 <p>1</p>	 <p>2</p>	 <p>3</p>	 <p>4</p>
that cake / a castle	his sneakers / cheese	this drink / bananas	you / a princess

1 That cake looks like a castle.

Reading

- 1 Look at the text. Where do you think it is from?
- 2 Listen and read.  122

Who deserves a high salary?

Bright star Posted at 14:56 on 4/12

Should anyone earn more than \$1 million a year? I read in the newspaper that a famous basketball player was paid the same in one week as 150 factory workers. Factory workers work 40 hours a week. Basketball players just throw a ball around. I think they are paid more than they deserve.

Sports fan Posted at 17:23 on 4/12

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

New York girl Posted at 18:06 on 4/12

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

Book worm Posted at 18:42 on 4/12

I agree with New York girl. Surgeons, firefighters, and the police deserve more money. They help people every day and they work in difficult and dangerous situations. They are heroes and they should be the real celebrities.

Sports fan Posted at 19:18 on 4/12

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

Bright star Posted at 19:56 on 4/12

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



3 Read again. Match the people and ideas.

- 1 Basketball players just throw a ball. a
- 2 Sports stars train from a young age.
- 3 Doctors improve people's lives.
- 4 The police should be celebrities.
- 5 Celebrities used to earn less in the past.
- 6 Firefighters are heroes.

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

Words in context

1 Find the words in the text. Write.



salary factory deserve scientist
celebrity surgeon improve hero

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

Listening

2 Listen. What are they talking about? 123

3 Listen again and write *Julie* or *Carl*.

- 1 Julie thinks it is too easy to become a celebrity.
- 2 _____ thinks there are lots of new pop stars and actors these days.
- 3 _____ thinks inventors and world leaders are the real celebrities.
- 4 _____ thinks the public wants to read about famous people.
- 5 _____ thinks people should want to do more important jobs.



Speaking

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

<p>Do you want to be famous?</p>	_____	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
<p>Why (not)?</p>	Because being famous is _____.	exciting / fun / interesting / difficult / boring / tiring
<p>What job do you want to do?</p>	I want to be a / an _____.	surgeon / athlete / actor / singer / scientist / firefighter / police officer / paramedic / teacher
<p>Why do you want to do that job?</p>	Because _____.	I'm good at ... / it is ... / I want to earn a good salary. / I want to improve people's lives.

Writing

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



Famous people in the news by Tony Adams

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

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

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

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

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

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Does the writer think that reporters should write about celebrities?
- 2 What reasons does the writer give for his opinion?

Expressing opinions

We use these phrases to express our opinions:

I (don't) think that ...

In my opinion, ...

I (don't) believe that ...

It seems to me that ...

4 Look at the text in Exercise 2. Underline the phrases expressing the writer's opinion.

5 Read and circle.

- 1 I don't *opinion* / believe celebrities should be angry when their pictures are printed in newspapers.
- 2 It *seems* / *believe* to me that famous people have very good lives.
- 3 In my *opinion* / *think*, famous actors earn more money than they deserve.
- 4 *seems* / *think* it is very easy to become famous these days.

6 Complete writing page 100 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

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

2 What does the Mayor give the children?

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

4 Correct the sentence.
I use to watch cartoons, but I don't watch them now.

5 Circle the correct answer.
Your singing looks / sounds like a cat!

6 Circle the correct answer.
The ice cream tastes / feels like chocolate and chilli!

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

8 (noun) a person who is very famous, who you see a lot on TV and in magazines
What is the word?

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

10 Write the word:
In my _____, the newspapers write too many stories about famous people.

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing.  124

Be a part of history

- ___ 1 You don't have to sing pop songs
- ___ Or be on a TV show.
- ___ To be someone people know.
- ___ You don't have to play baseball



- Chorus:
- ___ 1 You can be a big star,
 - ___ Do something amazing,
 - ___ Be a real celebrity.
 - ___ Be a part of history.



- ___ 1 Great scientists improved our lives
- ___ Through paintings, books, and plays.
- ___ In many different ways.
- ___ Artists changed our world as well
- ___ 1 The world will not forget them,
- ___ Because great things always last.
- ___ Their fame will last forever
- ___ Although many years have passed.

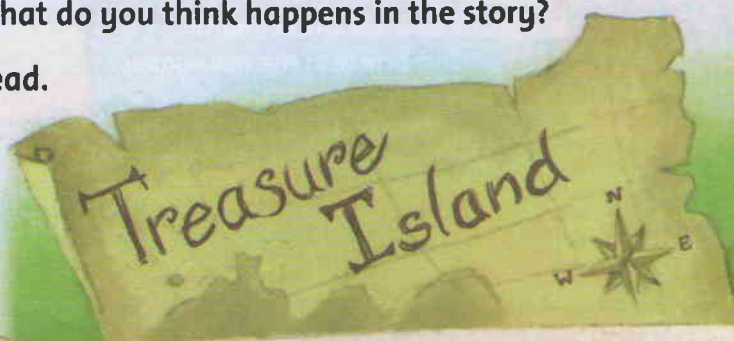


Extensive reading: fiction

1 Look at the story and the pictures.

What do you think happens in the story?

2 Read.



My name is Jim Hawkins. When I was a boy, I found a treasure map and I sailed on a pirate ship for many days to reach Treasure Island. My friends Doctor Livesey and Squire Trelawney came with me.

One of the pirates on the ship was Long John Silver. He told me wonderful stories about his adventures. I liked his stories, but I didn't like his pet parrot. The parrot's name was Captain Flint. It was always shouting.

One day, I heard Long John Silver telling his friends that he planned to steal the treasure. I realized that he was not friendly after all. When we arrived at Treasure Island, we found a wooden house and we stayed there for the night. The next day, I sailed the ship to the other side of the island, so that the pirates could not find it. That afternoon, we went to look for the treasure. But when we found the right place, we saw a large, empty hole in the ground. The pirates were very angry with Long John Silver.

"Where is the treasure?" they shouted.

"The treasure is safe," said Doctor Livesey. "We are going to take it back to England. Long John Silver is going to come with us. The rest of you must stay on Treasure Island."

However, Long John Silver ran away with some of the treasure and we never saw him again.

When we arrived home, we shared the treasure and lived happily. But I still dream of pirates and parrots and buried treasure.

Based on *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson



3 Read again. Why did Jim sail to Treasure Island?

4 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who sailed on the pirate ship with Jim?
- 2 What was Long John Silver planning to do?
- 3 What was Long John Silver's pet?
- 4 Why did Jim move the ship to the other side of the island?
- 5 Why were the pirates angry?
- 6 What does Jim dream about?

5 Discuss.

- 1 Do you think Jim was brave? Why (not)?
- 2 Do you think Long John Silver is a bad man? Why (not)?

6 Present a report about an important historical event in your country.

On July 4th 1776, the U.S.A. became independent from Britain. We call July 4th Independence Day and every year we have a vacation to celebrate it. On Independence Day we have fireworks and picnics ...



A

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

act *verb* 1 to do something 2 to be a character in a play or a movie

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.

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 for carrying water

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

arena *noun* an area with seats around it where you watch sports games and concerts

army *noun* a group of people who fight for their country

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

Band-Aid *noun* a small, sticky piece of material you put on a cut to cover it

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

beach hut *noun* a simple building on the beach next to the ocean

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 for the vacations.

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 *noun* a glass or plastic container to keep liquids in

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

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.

car tire *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.

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

chest *noun* a big strong box that you can store or carry things in

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

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

clothes line *noun* a rope you hang wet clothes on for them to get dry

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

coach *noun* a person whose job is to train athletes

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

comedy *noun* (*pl* comedies) a funny play, TV show, or movie 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.

congratulate *verb* to say 'good job!' to someone

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

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

crew *noun* a team of people who work together

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

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

crowd *noun* a big group of people

crown *noun* a gold circle that a king or queen wears on his or her head

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 make a room, a card, a present, etc. look good

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

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 movie

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.

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

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 sports and always wants the team to win

feather *noun* one of the light, soft things that cover a bird's body

feather duster *noun* a group of feathers tied to a handle that you use for cleaning

first aid kit *noun* a box with Band-Aids 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

float *noun* a truck 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

fossil fuels *noun* materials we can burn to make electricity, for example coal and oil

frighten *verb* to make someone scared

frightening *adj* If something is **frightening**, it makes you scared.

G

garbage bag *noun* a large strong bag for putting garbage in

garbage dump *noun* a place for people to leave garbage

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 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 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

greenhouse *noun* a glass building where you can grow things

greeting 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

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 *noun* something that you do for people to make things easier for them

help *verb* If you **help** people, you do something 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 store

hose *noun* a long tube that you use to put water on a fire.

I

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

independent *adj* If a person is **independent**, they do not want or need help to do something.

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

jewelry *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

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

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 theater

litter *noun* paper and other garbage on the ground

lose *verb* (*pt, pp* lost) 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

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

messenger *noun* a person who carries a message

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

money *noun* what you use to buy something with

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

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

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 movie 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.

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

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

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

prepared *adj* If food is **prepared**, it is cooked or ready to cook when you buy it.

prevent *verb* to stop something from happening

process *noun* something natural that happens in the body

props *noun* things actors use when they are in a play

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.

R

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

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

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

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

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

S

sail 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

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

singer *noun* a person who sings

sink *noun* a large bowl with hot and cold water taps in the kitchen, where you wash dishes or wash your hands

sink *verb* (*pt* sank *pp* sunk) 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

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

slope *noun* a piece of land that is not flat, but goes up and down

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 movie 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** the season between winter and summer

stage *noun* the place at the front of the theater 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 candy

surgeon *noun* a special type of doctor who cuts open people's bodies to help make them better

switch places *verb* If you **switch 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

sword *noun* a long, sharp, metal weapon, like a big knife

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 centimeters, that you use to see how long something is

technology *noun* machines, computers and other equipment that we invent to do work for us

teenager *noun* a person who is between age 13 and 19

temple *noun* a building where people worship

threat *noun* a danger to something

time capsule *noun* a container with pictures, information, and things in it that show how life is now.

tire *noun* a black rubber cover on the wheels of a car

tomb *noun* a place under the ground where an important person is buried

tool *noun* something that you hold in your hand and use to do a job

tool box *noun* a box for tools

train *verb* to teach people how to do something

training *noun* practice that you do to get better at sports

tray *noun* a flat container with low edges

tree house *noun* a very simple building in a tree for children

trophy *noun* (pl trophies) a gold or silver cup that you get when you win a competition

V

valley *noun* a low place between two hills or mountains

visit *verb* to go and see a person or place

visitor *noun* a person who goes to see a person or place

vitamins *noun* things in food that we need to grow and be healthy

volunteer *noun* a person who does a job but doesn't get any money for it

W

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.

well *noun* a hole in the ground where you can get fresh water

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

wildlife *noun* the animals and birds living in a place

wildlife park *noun* a zoo where you can see animals outside

win *verb* (pt, pp won) If you **win** a game, you score more goals or points.

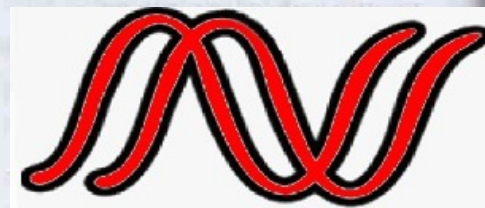
wonder *noun* the feeling that you have when something is amazing

wonderful *adj* If something is **wonderful**, it is very very good.

worst *adj* If something is the **worst**, it is very bad.

wrapping paper *noun* colored 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	gotten	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	study	studied	studied
go	went	gone/been	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
hang	hung	hung	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
hide	hid	hidden	try	tried	tried
hold	held	held	understand	understood	understood
hurry	hurried	hurried	wake	woke	woken
hurt	hurt	hurt	wear	wore	worn
keep	kept	kept	win	won	won
know	knew	known	write	wrote	written
learn	learned	learned			



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American English

Family and Friends



To be the **best** you need the **best** ...

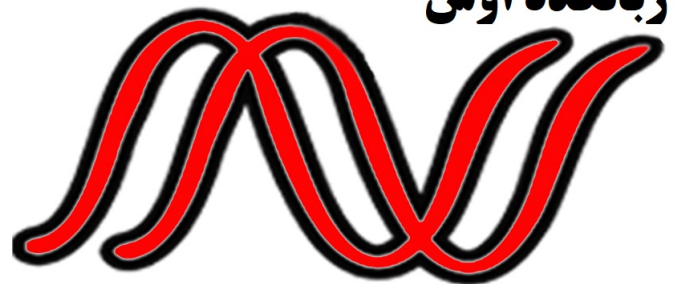
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