

American

2nd Edition

Family and Friends

6

Workbook

مرجع آموزش زبان ایرانیان



OXFORD

Julie Penn Cheryl Pelteret

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

این مجموعه با لوگوی مرجع زبان ایرانیان
به صورت نشر برخط و حامل به ثبت رسیده است.
کپی برداری از آن خلاف قانون، شرع و اخلاق است و شامل پیگرد خواهد شد.



Starter	Welcome back!	2		Fluency Time! 3	70	
Unit 1	Art project!	6		Unit 8	It's a mystery!	72
	My writing: a story	12			My writing: a tourist information brochure	78
	Fluency Time! 1	14			History Time!	80
Unit 2	Sports adventures!	16		Unit 9	Survival!	82
	My writing: a concept map	22			My writing: an advice text	88
	Health Time!	24		Unit 10	Around the world!	90
Unit 3	It's festival time!	26			My writing: an advertisement	96
	My writing: a letter	32			Fluency Time! 4	98
Unit 4	Transportation of the future!	34		Unit 11	Space travel!	100
	My writing: a process diagram	40			My writing: a poem	106
	Fluency Time! 2	42			Science Time!	108
Unit 5	The greatest inventions!	44		Unit 12	Vacation time!	110
	My writing: a biography	50			My writing: an opinion essay	116
	Science Time!	52			Grammar Time	118
Unit 6	You've won a computer!	54			Everyday English phrase bank	126
	My writing: a research report	60			Dictionary	128
Unit 7	Explorers for a day!	62			Irregular verb list	136
	My writing: a personalized text	68				

Julie Penn Cheryl Pelteret

Lesson One Story

1 Write the names.

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

3 _____ is Ed's sister. 4 _____ and 5 _____ are her cousins.

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

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

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

2 Look and complete the sentences.

costumes firstaid basketball future helped park play river seats time



a The children were actors in a 1 play last year. When Fin's car broke down, they made new 2 _____ for the performance.

b The children cleaned up the 3 _____ in the wildlife 4 _____. Later, they were on TV.

c They did a 5 _____ course. Then they 6 _____ a man who was in trouble.

d They watched a 7 _____ game. They had the best 8 _____.

e The children made a 9 _____ capsule. They buried it for people to find in the 10 _____.

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

1 Last year, the children made new costumes for a vacation.

Last year, the children made new costumes for a play.

2 Jim had the old costumes in his car.

3 There was a map of the country in the children's time capsule.

4 The children did a lot of work at the river because it was very clean.

5 A man fell off his horse and the children helped him.

6 The man was a really good piano player.

4 Answer the questions.

1 Where did Kate and Ed go on vacation? They went to Florida.

2 Who had a vacation in Mexico?

3 What does "DSD" mean?

4 Who is the new member of the DSD Club?

5 Where does Tom come from?

5 Complete Tom's email.

cap capsule cleaned ~~Club~~ cousins joined learned year

Hi Jack,

How's life in Canada? I'm having a good time here. At first, it was difficult

because I didn't know many people. But today, Fin and Libby took me to the DSD

¹ Club and I met their ² _____, Ed and Kate. They're very friendly.

They do lots of exciting things at the club. Last ³ _____, they did a play and

they also made a time ⁴ _____. They ⁵ _____ up a river and

they ⁶ _____ first aid. I think it's a great club, so I ⁷ _____ today.

I'm wearing the DSD ⁸ _____ and T-shirt now!

Write soon!

Tom



Lesson Two Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

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

Jake Hi, Dale. I'm OK. ¹ I watch / I'm watching the game on TV, but ² I don't enjoy / I'm not enjoying it much. My team ³ doesn't win / isn't winning.

Dale I can't watch TV right now because my sister ⁴ does / is doing her homework in the living room.

Jake Well, you can watch the game with me, if you like. ⁵ Do you want / Are you wanting to come over here?

Dale Oh, no, thanks. ⁶ I don't like / I'm not liking baseball on TV.

2 What was happening when the storm started? Write sentences. Use the past progressive.



1 two boys / kick / a soccer ball

Two boys were kicking a soccer ball.

2 the woman / read / a book

3 two children / ride / bikes

4 the woman / drink / coffee

5 the man / carry / a shopping bag

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

1 Hannah called while I was doing (do) my homework.

2 We _____ (play) soccer when I hurt my knee.

3 Robbie was having lunch when Max _____ (arrive).

4 Dad had an accident while he _____ (drive) to work.

5 I _____ (look) out of the window when I saw a beautiful bird in the yard.

6 They were having a picnic when it _____ (start) to rain.

7 Jenny _____ (study) when Annie _____ (call).

8 We _____ (travel) to Boston when the train suddenly _____ (stop).

1 Complete the table. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

	Verb	Simple past	Past participle
1	do	_____ <i>did</i> _____	_____ <i>done</i> _____
2	make	_____	_____
3	_____	ate	_____
4	_____	_____	broken
5	speak	_____	_____
6	_____	sold	_____
7	_____	_____	swum
8	_____	_____	ridden

2 Read and circle.

- I've *broke* / *broken* the plate.
- I *spoke* / *spoken* to my sister this morning.
- I *swam* / *swum* to the island yesterday.
- I've *did* / *done* my homework already.
- I *ate* / *eaten* a sandwich for lunch.
- I've *ridden* / *rode* a camel.

3 Complete the sentences. **V** Irregular verb list page 136



1 I took (take) these photos last week.



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



3 They _____ (wear) costumes for the play.



4 You've _____ (ride) a horse!



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



6 Jane _____ (go) to China last year.

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

world know paint famous impossible meet walls draw library

1 I want each group to
paint a mural on
one of the _____.

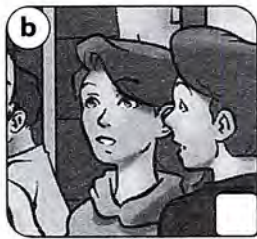
2 Animals are
_____ to
_____.

3 What about portraits of
_____ people from around
the _____?

4 We don't _____
what to do!

5 Let's _____ at the
_____ tomorrow.

2 Match the sentences in Exercise 1 to the pictures.



3 Read and circle.

1 Fin wants the children to ...

- a clean up the club.
- b paint pictures on the walls.
- c paint the library.

2 For this project, the children ...

- a can decide what to paint.
- b have to paint countries.
- c have to paint animals.

3 Libby doesn't like the idea of flags or maps because they aren't ...

- a easy.
- b difficult.
- c exciting.

4 The four children are going meet ...

- a at home.
- b at the library.
- c at the club.

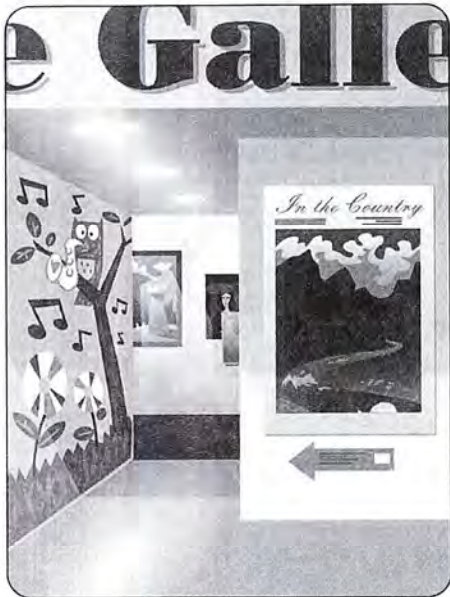
4 What would you paint in a mural on the theme "Around the world"?

1 Complete the advertisement.

paintings art gallery portraits mural landscape sculptures

irLanguage.com

What's on this week at the Parkside ¹ art gallery



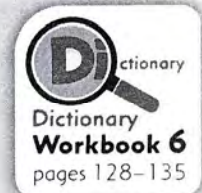
- On the wall, there is an amazing ² _____.
The children at Hill School painted it for their art project.
- In Room 1, you can see ³ _____ by Carol Evans.
She makes animals from stone and wood.
- Upstairs, in Room 4, you will find lots of different types of
⁴ _____ by artists from around the world.
- In Room 2, you can see some interesting ⁵ _____
of people from the past.
- In Room 3, we have a very famous ⁶ _____ by the
artist William Lake. It's called "In the Country."

Come and see!

More words

2 Add *un-* or *im-* to the adjectives to make the meaning negative.

- 1 lucky unlucky 2 happy _____
3 mature _____ 4 interesting _____



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

interesting mature polite popular lucky happy

- 1 This TV show is unpopular. No one in my class likes it.
- 2 It's _____ to talk with your mouth full.
- 3 James was _____ after the test, because he didn't know many of the answers.
- 4 This book is boring. It's the most _____ book in the world!
- 5 She behaves like a small child. She's very _____.
- 6 Tom hurt his foot, so he can't play in the game. It's very _____.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and match.

- 1 "You look great in those shoes."
- 2 "I can't do this homework. It's difficult."
- 3 "I'm going to town."
- 4 "Sorry, I can't talk now. We're having lunch."
- 5 "I have some amazing news, but it's a secret."
- 6 "It's very hot in this room."
- 7 "That movie is terrible! It's really boring."
- 8 "I like this meal."

h

- a "I'll come, too."
- b "Please tell me! I won't tell anyone else."
- c "OK, I'll call you again later."
- d "I'll open the window."
- e "I'll help you with it after dinner."
- f "Really? OK, I won't watch it."
- g "Good! I'll make it again."
- h "Thanks! I think I'll buy them."

2 Complete the sentences. Use *going to*.

- 1 I'm going to call _____ (call) Sandra this evening.
- 2 My parents _____ (paint) the kitchen this weekend.
- 3 Alan _____ (make) a sculpture of a horse for his art class.
- 4 We _____ (not play) tennis today. It's too hot.
- 5 My dad _____ (meet) me at the station.
- 6 I _____ (buy) Matt a book for his birthday.
- 7 Lisa _____ (not come) to the movies with us tonight.
- 8 We _____ (start) our next history project soon.

3 Complete the conversation. Use *going to* or *will*.

- Tara** What are your plans for the weekend? Are you going to do your homework tomorrow?
- Annie** No, I don't think so. My cousins ¹ are going to _____ go to the art show in the park tomorrow morning. I think ² I _____ go with them.
- Tara** That's a good idea! ³ I _____ come, too! I'd like to see the art show.
- Annie** Great! ⁴ We _____ meet you at the bus stop at ten o'clock.
- Tara** Fine. I'll be there.
- Annie** Susan ⁵ _____ take some sandwiches for a picnic lunch. Do you want to bring some lunch, too?
- Tara** Yes, OK. ⁶ I _____ bring some lunch, too. But I can't stay very long at the park. Mom ⁷ _____ go to play tennis, so ⁸ I _____ help Dad with cooking dinner.



1 Read and circle.

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

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

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive.

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

9:00 meet at train station
 9:15 catch train to art gallery
 9:45 tour of gallery
 12:00 have lunch in garden
 1:30 take boat trip on river

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

3 Write questions and answers.

- 1 where / Tony / visit / with his class?

 Where is Tony visiting with his class? _____ He's visiting an art gallery.
- 2 what time / they / meet?

- 3 how / they / travel?

- 4 where / they / have / lunch?

- 5 what / they / do / after lunch?

Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

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

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

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

"I want to go out in the boat," said Jack.

"OK, let's go!" said Harry.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



Words in context

1 Read and circle.



- Give me the oars, Harry. I'll ¹ row / sail.
- Jack! We fell asleep - and we didn't ² climb / tie the boat to a tree!
- The boat is still ³ floating / swimming. We can hold on to it.
- Oh, no! The boat is going to ⁴ splash / hit the rocks!
- What are you ⁵ shouting / staring at, Harry?
- Can you see the ⁶ splash / smoke in the sky?

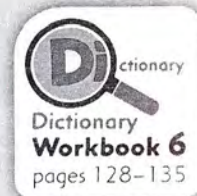


More words

2 Match the words from page 10 to the definitions.

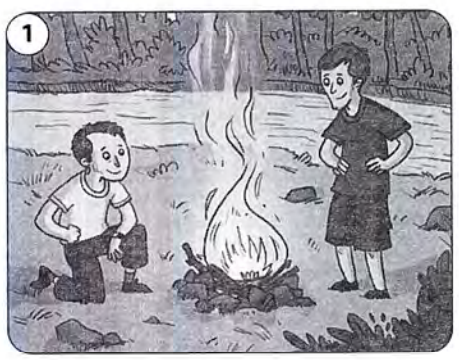
lightning oars grab bank

- 1 bank noun the ground on each side of a river
- 2 _____ noun long wooden objects that you use to row a boat
- 3 _____ noun the electricity that lights up the sky in a storm
- 4 _____ verb to suddenly take hold of something



3 Complete the sentences.

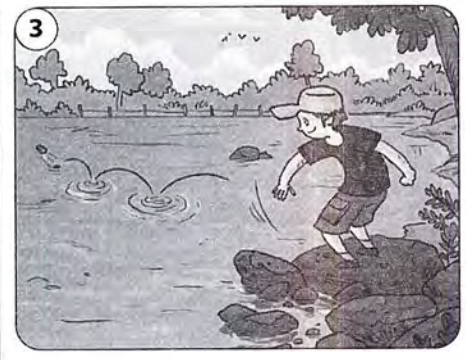
floating hit oars smoke bank splash



They made a fire on the river
¹ bank. Soon, there was
² _____ coming out of it,
 and they were nice and warm.



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



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

Review Unit 1

Lesson Eight

1 Read and circle.

A

David ¹ Will you / Are you going to play tennis later?

Paul Yes, I am.

David Great! ² I'll / I'm going to meet you at the tennis courts.

B

Susan ³ Will you / Are you going to buy your mother a birthday card?

Lisa No, ⁴ I won't / I'm not. ⁵ I'll / I'm going to make her a card.

C

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

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

D

Liam ⁹ Will you / Are you going to ride on a camel when you go to Egypt?

Phil No, ¹⁰ I won't / I'm not going to. I don't like camels.

Liam Really? I like them!

2 Write sentences. Use *will* or *won't*.

I / help / her
I'll help her.



I / not wear / this



I / paint / the sky



I / use / some rope

3 Read and circle.

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

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

Picture 3 The children are painting a ³ mural / sculpture. It's a ⁴ landscape / portrait.

In the ⁵ background / foreground, there are trees and flowers. The girl is going to paint ⁶ flowers / a sun in the sky.

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

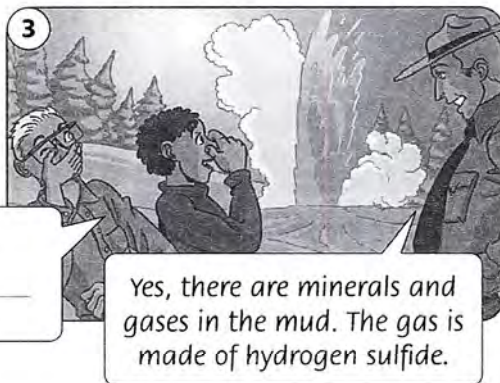
Everyday English

1 Read and match.

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



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



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

strawberry milkshake orange
ice cube hard candy cheese egg

What does it look like?

What does it feel like?

What does it smell like?

Can you guess what I'm thinking of?


It's round and it looks like a ball.

It feels like rubber, but it isn't made of rubber.

It smells like fruit.

... It's an orange!



1 Watch the video clip and write *True* or *False*. 

- 1 Ben and David are wrapping presents for Layla. False
- 2 Emily has bought a shirt for Megan. _____
- 3 The shirt is made of silk. _____
- 4 David chose a pen because Megan likes writing. _____
- 5 Ben eats all of the cake. _____

2 Watch the clip again. Complete the stage directions to describe what you see in the video.

🏠 = place → = action 😊 = feeling ✨ = extra description

🏠 At ... _____

[→ David and Emily _____

✨ _____]

Emily I've bought Megan a shirt for her birthday. Look!

Ben [→ Ben _____] It's very nice. What's it made of?
It feels like silk.

Emily I know. But it's made of cotton. I hope she'll like it.

David [→ David _____] Megan likes writing, so I've bought her a pen. It's made of plastic.

Ben Is it? It looks like metal.

What's in that box? It smells like chocolate.

Emily That's Megan's birthday cake. It's a chocolate cake.

[→ Ben _____]

Ben It looks delicious! Lucky Megan!

[😊 Ben, Emily, and David _____]



3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you think Megan is lucky? Why?
- 2 Do you buy presents for your friends?
- 3 How do you choose what to buy for a friend?

I think that Megan is very lucky.

She's going to have three presents!

4 Read the scenario and write a conversation with Megan and Ben. Act out your script in groups.

Imagine you are going to buy a present for David or Emily's birthday. What is it? What is it made of? What does it smell / look / feel like?

At my house
 [Megan, Ben and _____ are wrapping presents for _____]
You I've bought _____ a birthday present. Look!

Lesson One Story

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



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

 1

2 Write *True* or *False*.

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

3 Complete Kate's email.

countries terrible mural library world pictures

Hi Beth,

How are you? I'm busy with the DSD Club, as usual. Our new project is to paint a ¹ mural for the club wall. The theme is "Around the ² _____".

Today, we went to the ³ _____ to look for ideas. Tom found a great book about sports in different ⁴ _____. Tonight, I have to draw some ⁵ _____ of sports, like ice hockey and soccer. The problem is that I'm ⁶ _____ at art! What can I do? Tell me if you have any ideas.

From Kate

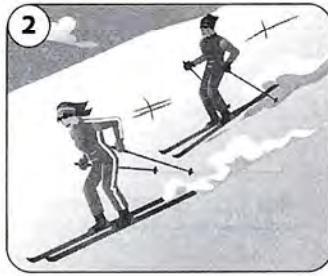


1 Complete the sentences.

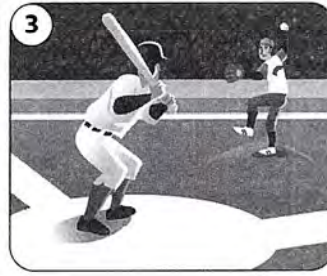
rock climbing caving ice skating skiing paragliding ice hockey mountain biking baseball



In countries with cold winters, people often go ice skating outside.



Italy and Switzerland are popular places to go skiing.



Baseball is a game for two teams of nine players.



Ice hockey is a fast and exciting game.



Any place with lots of hills is good for mountain biking.



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



You need strong ropes for rock climbing.

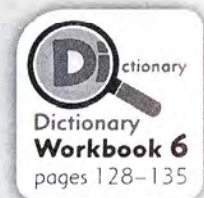


You fly through the air when you go paragliding.

More words

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

- 1 agree disagree 2 complete incomplete
 3 appear disappear 4 visible invisible



3 Read and circle.

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

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

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

2 Complete the sentences. Use the first conditional.

not go make wear finish see

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

3 Write sentences with *if*.



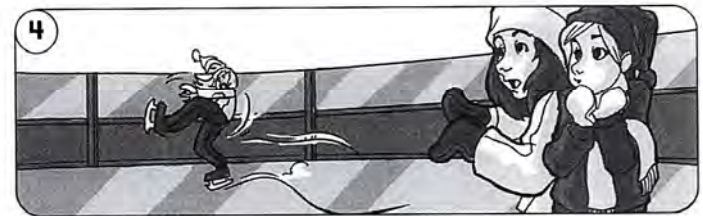
if / it / rain / we / play / in the gym
 If it rains, we'll play in the gym.



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



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



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



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




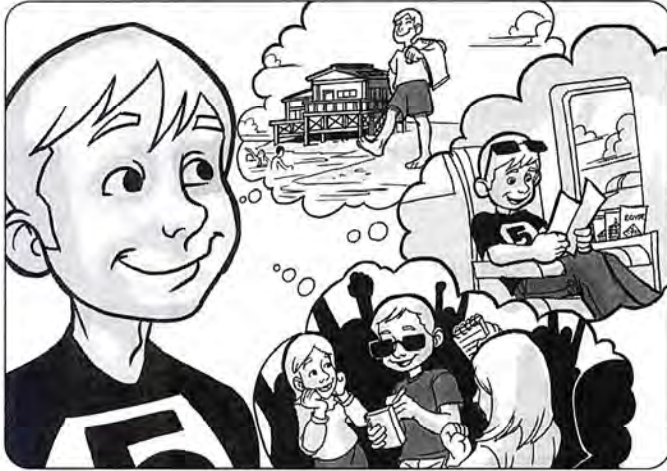
if / it / not snow / this year / we / not go / skiing

1 Read and match.

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

- a if we moved to Brazil.
- b if I had his number.
- c if you went paragliding?
- d I'd get a big prize.
- e if he practiced more often.

2 Complete the sentences.  Irregular verb list page 136



- 1 If Darren had lots of money, he'd buy _____ (buy) a house by the beach.
- 2 If he _____ (live) by the beach, he'd go swimming every day.
- 3 If he had his own plane, he _____ (travel) to interesting places.
- 4 If he _____ (be) a famous actor, he'd meet lots of people.



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

3 Answer the questions about you.

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

Lesson Five

Reading

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

a) He's studying at college.

b) He's working as a diving instructor.

c) He's working for an environmental group.

d) He's on vacation.



18-year-old Henry Watson is a volunteer with an environmental group called EcoTask. EcoTask is an organization that helps to protect the environment.

People with different skills

volunteer to work for them

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

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

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

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

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



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

1 Henry is working as a volunteer for EcoTask.

True

2 Henry is very good at diving.

3 Divers at EcoTask have to bring their own diving equipment.

4 Henry works in a team with 14 other volunteers.

5 He studies the wildlife in the Andaman Sea.

6 He doesn't want to go to college.

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

talented snorkeling pearl wildlife equipment freedom



Henry loves the freedom he feels in the ocean.



Sometimes, Henry goes _____.



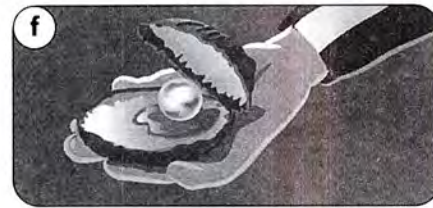
He is also a very _____ swimmer.



EcoTask provide all Henry's _____.



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



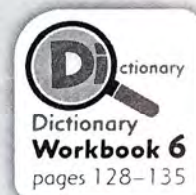
Today, he found a beautiful _____!

More words

2 Match the words from page 20 to the definitions.

provide volunteer skills protect

- 1 skills *noun* things you can do well
- 2 _____ *verb* to give a person something they need
- 3 _____ *verb* to keep someone or something safe from danger
- 4 _____ *noun* a person who chooses to work for no money



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

- 1 Amy is working here as a _____. She isn't getting any money.
- 2 You don't need to bring any food to the sports camp. They _____ all the meals.
- 3 If you're going rock climbing, you must take the right _____.
- 4 Margaret is good at everything. She has lots of useful _____.
- 5 Everyone should help to _____ the environment.
- 6 I like _____ more than diving because I don't like going too deep in the water.

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Look at the concept map. Write the headings in the correct place.

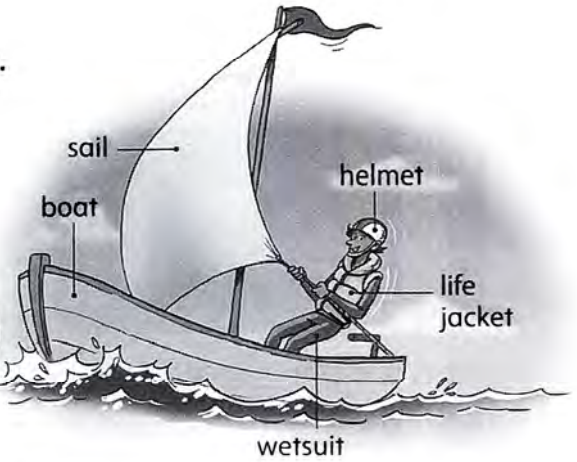
Safety What is sailing? How to learn Equipment

- an exciting water sport
- good exercise
- great for summer vacation

- find a good instructor
- practice your skills

sailing

- wear a life jacket
- don't sail in bad weather



- sailboat
- helmet
- wetsuit
- boat



My writing

2 Complete the brochure about sailing. Use the concept map headings and information.

Sailing

What is sailing?

Sailing is an exciting water sport and it _____

It is also great _____

You need to find _____

Then, after some lessons, you need _____

Before you start sailing, you need to buy _____

It is very important to know how to be safe when you are sailing.

You must _____ and you must never _____.


1 Complete the text.

ice skating inexperienced snorkeling
dislike equipment baseball rock climbing

Last year, I went on an adventure vacation with my school. On the first day we went ¹ rock climbing in the mountains. The instructor showed us all the ² _____ and how to use it. Then, I did my first climb. It was great! The next day, some kids stayed at the center and played ³ _____ in the sports field, but the rest of us went to the ice rink for ⁴ _____. I fell over six times! I didn't ⁵ _____ ice skating, but I wasn't very good at it! On the last day, we went to the beach to try ⁶ _____. I really loved it even though I'm quite an ⁷ _____ swimmer.

2 Complete the sentences.

- Sadie I'm terrible at math. If the homework is difficult, ¹ will you help (help) me?
Annie Of course. Come to my house after school. We ² _____ (use) Dad's computer.
Thomas If the weather is good, ³ _____ you _____ (come) climbing tomorrow?
Brad OK. But what ⁴ _____ we _____ (do) if it rains?
Daisy Oh, no! Max ⁵ _____ (not win) the race if he doesn't run faster.
Lee Don't worry. If Max ⁶ _____ (be) second, he'll be happy.

3 Complete the sentences.  Irregular verb list page 136

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

- If Freddy had a mountain bike, he'd ride it in the mountains.
- He _____ if he played in the national soccer team.
- He'd learn how to ski if he _____.
- If he _____, he wouldn't be scared.
- If his friends decided to go caving, he _____.



Health Time!

Topic: The Human Body

1 Read the article and choose a description. Who is the course for?

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



FACE YOUR FEAR!

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

Here's what one person said about the course.

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

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

2 Read again and write *True* or *False*. Correct the false answers.

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

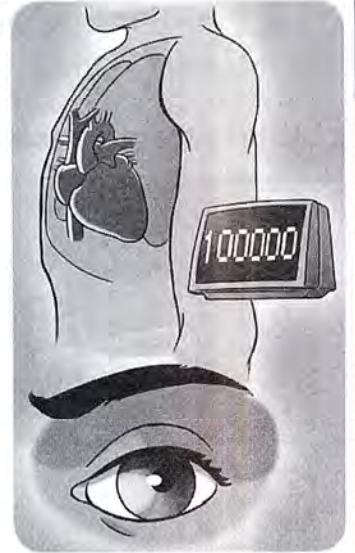
1 Listen and choose the correct answer. 23

- 1 Ben has a phobia of snakes / spiders.
- 2 His heart starts beating more *slowly* / quickly.
- 3 He starts *running* / breathing very quickly.
- 4 *Air* / Blood starts filling his muscles and pupils / brain.
- 5 His digestive system works *quickly* / more slowly.
- 6 That helps him to concentrate *more* / less.

2 Complete the fact file.

heart palms responses muscles concentrate pupil digestive

- ◆ The human brain is like a powerful computer that controls our ¹ responses .
The right kind of food can improve your brain function. Eating regularly helps us to ² _____.
- ◆ Your ³ _____ is near the middle of your body, between your lungs. Every day it beats over 100,000 times.
- ◆ You have 600 ⁴ _____ which work together so that you can move. There are more than 100 in your face!
- ◆ The central opening of your eye is the ⁵ _____. It gets bigger when it's dark, and smaller when it's light.
- ◆ Food travels through the body along a 32 feet-long ⁶ _____ system.
- ◆ On humans, hair can grow everywhere except on the ⁷ _____ of the hands, under the feet, and on the lips.

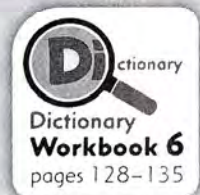


More words

3 Complete the sentences with the words from page 24.

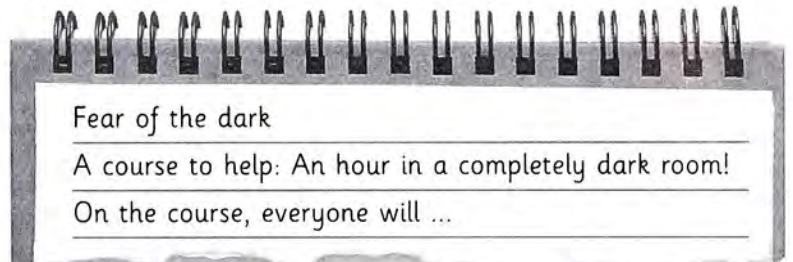
chest course bites proves

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



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

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



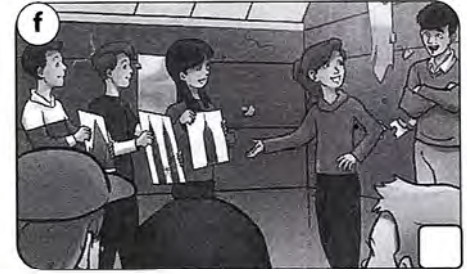
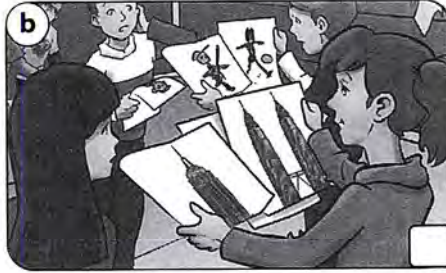
Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

likes buildings sports late pictures

- 1 Ed, Libby, and Tom are worried because Kate is late.
- 2 Kate arrives at the club with her _____.
- 3 Kate has drawn buildings, not _____.
- 4 Kate tells the club, "We're going to paint famous _____."
- 5 Fin really _____ the children's ideas.

2 Number the pictures in the correct order.



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

- 1 It was difficult for Kate to draw buildings with a ruler.
 It was easy for Kate to draw buildings with a ruler. _____
- 2 Kate's friends are surprised when they look at her murals.

- 3 Fin is unhappy with the ideas for the murals.

- 4 The club will have a celebration next month.

- 5 Everyone will bring some traditional ideas to the party.

1 Complete the sentences.

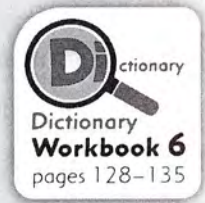
delicious deserted original ~~traditional~~ bright disgusting

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

More words

2 Change the nouns into adjectives. Use -ous.

- luxury** something that is expensive and comfortable – the adjective is luxurious
- mountain** a very high, rocky hill, often with snow on top – the adjective is _____
- mystery** something that you can't understand or explain – the adjective is _____



3 Complete the sentences. Use -ous to make the nouns into adjectives.

hazard poison fury ~~danger~~ adventure mystery luxury mountain



- We can't swim here. It's dangerous.
- He's an _____ traveler.
- What's that light? It's very _____!
- You shouldn't eat those! They're _____.
- Our teacher was _____.
- This road is _____ in bad weather.
- Austria is very _____.
- Their hotel was very _____.

1 Read and circle.

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



2 Complete the sentences. Use just, yet, already, or before.

Donna is getting ready for her birthday party. She's excited because she's never had a party ¹ before.

She's ² _____ finished putting up the decorations – she finished a few minutes ago.

She and her mom have ³ _____ prepared the food and it's on the table, ready to eat. They enjoy cooking together and they've made some special dishes that they've never tried ⁴ _____.

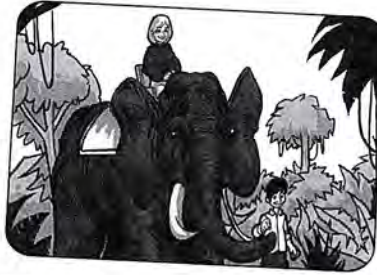
They have invited her family. Her family has ⁵ _____ sent her some presents but she hasn't opened them ⁶ _____.



3 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect with since or for.  Irregular verb list page 136

- 1 I 've lived _____ (live) in this house since I was three.
- 2 We _____ (study) English _____ five years.
- 3 I _____ (not see) Steve _____ last summer.
- 4 The girls are hungry. They _____ (not eat) anything _____ eight o'clock.
- 5 It _____ (not rain) here _____ two months.
- 6 My teacher _____ (work) at the school _____ 2011.
- 7 Jen _____ (play) the piano _____ she was five years old.
- 8 You _____ (not be) to soccer practice _____ two months!

1 Read and circle.



Jasmine ¹ *Did you ever go / Have you ever been* to India, Oscar?

Oscar Yes. My family ² *went / has been* there last year. ³ *We rode / We've ridden* on camels.
⁴ *Did you ever do / Have you ever done* that?

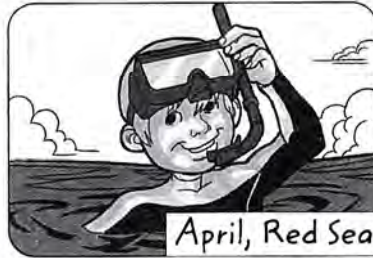
Jasmine No! But I ⁵ *'ve had / had* a ride on an elephant. That was in Thailand.

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

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

Oscar Yes, my camel ride was the same!

2 Look at Oscar's photos. Write questions.



1 he / ever / try / skiing?

Has he ever tried skiing?

Yes, he has.

2 when / he / go / skiing?

When did he go skiing?

In January.

3 he / ever / see / the Red Sea?

Yes, he has.

4 what / he / do / there?

He went snorkeling.

5 he / ever / visit / New York?

Yes, he has.

6 when / he / go / to New York?

In July.

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

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

I've ridden a horse.

I've never visited a different country.

Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

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

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

Choose the chilies that you want to buy from the many stores at the Hatch festival!



Pick up free recipes and make your own delicious chili dishes at home!

Try some of the tasty snacks for sale!



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

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

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

2 Read again and match.

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

e

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

Words in context**1 Read and circle.**

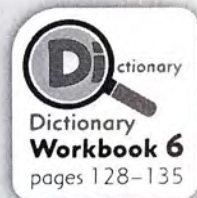
I saw this ¹ *menu* / *dish* for the first time at the chili festival last September. A woman showed us how to make it in a cooking ² *demonstration* / *decoration*. You make it with meat, beans, tomatoes, chilies, onions, and ³ *jelly* / *garlic*.



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

More words**2 Look at the text on page 30. Cross out the incorrect words.**

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

**3 Complete the text.**

decorate recipes bunches lasts bricks ~~celebrate~~ demonstrations hang desserts

In Cholula, Mexico, people ¹ celebrate bread-making in a famous festival. They use ² _____ to build a fireplace in the center of the town. Then bakers give ³ _____ to show how to make bread. They use more than 100 different ⁴ _____. Sometimes, they ⁵ _____ the bread with nuts or fruit. There are also sweet breads, which make great ⁶ _____. The festival is in October and it ⁷ _____ for three days. People often ⁸ _____ beautiful ⁹ _____ of flowers in the street. The town looks amazing!



Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Think of a celebration in your country. Check (✓) the things that are special at that time.

- candy _____
- cakes _____
- clothes _____
- lights _____

- decorations _____
- fireworks _____
- music _____
- dancing _____

2 Choose two adjectives for each thing you checked in Exercise 1. Use these words or your own words. Think about the order of the adjectives before you write the complete phrase.

amazing bright cold colorful delicious exciting hot loud new original

colorful, new clothes _____



My writing

3 Write a letter to a friend about a celebration you went to.

- What was the celebration?
- When was it?
- Where was it?
- What did you wear / see / do?
- Did you enjoy it?

Remember!

Remember to use what you've learned about writing a letter.

Dear _____

I want to tell you about a great celebration!

1 Complete the sentences. Use *for* and *since*.

- 1 Frankie has had a bike for a few years / since he was nine.
- 2 I've been on vacation Tuesday / a week.
- 3 Mrs. Smith has been sick three months / February.
- 4 George has been in the library an hour / four o'clock.

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

Dear Scott,

I'm on vacation in Japan. We¹ ve already been (already / be) here for a week. It's great! I ² (never / taste) such delicious food before.

³ you (ever / try) Japanese food?

Last night, we ⁴ (go) to an unusual festival called "Setsubun" – the bean festival. You have to eat the same number of beans as your age, so I ⁵ (eat) eleven beans! We also ⁶ (try) the traditional festival food and I ⁷ (enjoy) it a lot.

We ⁸ (meet) some nice people since we arrived, and the hotel is amazing.

See you soon,
Cameron

3 Write the words.

disgusting amazing delicious awful traditional deserted original bright



1 amazing fireworks



2 weather



3 a house



4 sunlight



5 an idea



6 a costume



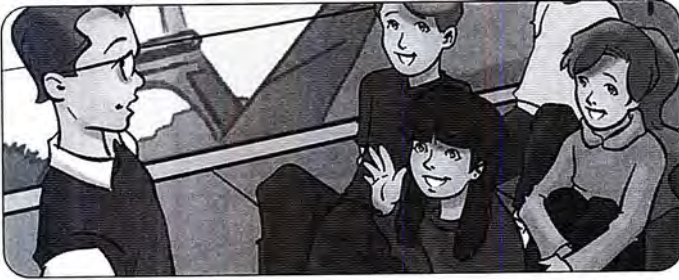
7 food



8 a cake

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and match.



- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1 Mr. Martin tells the children about | <input type="checkbox"/> b | a what to draw. |
| 2 The competition is about | <input type="checkbox"/> | b a competition for local clubs and schools. |
| 3 The first prize is | <input type="checkbox"/> | c transportation for the future. |
| 4 The children can't decide | <input type="checkbox"/> | d the Museum of Inventions for ideas. |
| 5 They are going to go to | <input type="checkbox"/> | e a ride in a hot-air balloon. |

2 Complete the poster.

date future transportation club drawing best ideas visitors

Competition! Design the transportation of the future!

What will transportation be like in the
1 future ?

The Museum of Inventions wants to know your
2 ideas. We would like you and
your friends to do a 3 drawing
of a future form of transportation.

How to enter

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

Rules

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

Prizes

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

2nd prize: New equipment for your

6 club or school

The museum will also display some of the

7 best drawings for 8 visitors

to look at.

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

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

True

1 Write the words. Then complete the sentences.

hot-air balloon motorcycle helicopter truck yacht barge

A travels on land

B travels on water

C travels in the air

- A A¹ motorcycle has two wheels.
 A² _____ carries things to stores and businesses.
- B A³ _____ has sails.
 A⁴ _____ doesn't have sails and it travels slowly.
- C A⁵ _____ is made of metal, like a plane, but it doesn't have wings.
 A⁶ _____ uses hot gas to get up into the air.

More words

2 Match the pictures to the sentences.



- 1 Thank you for your information. We'll **look into** it. c
- 2 Can you help me **look for** my phone?
- 3 It's important to **look ahead** and make plans.
- 4 My sister is so talented! I really **look up to** her.

3 Complete the sentences.

look after look ahead look for look up to look into look up

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

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

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

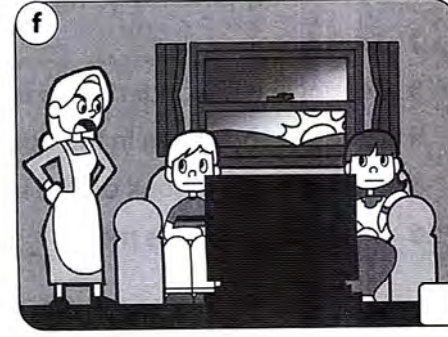
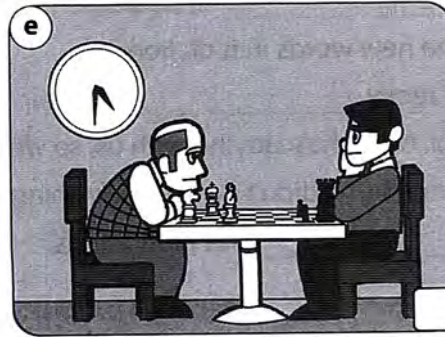
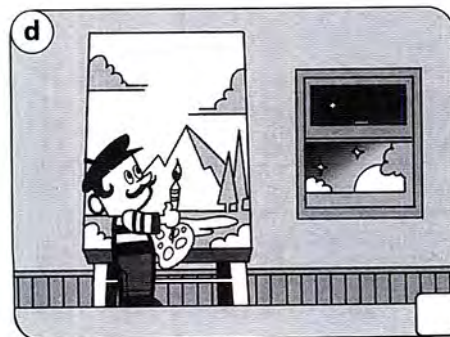
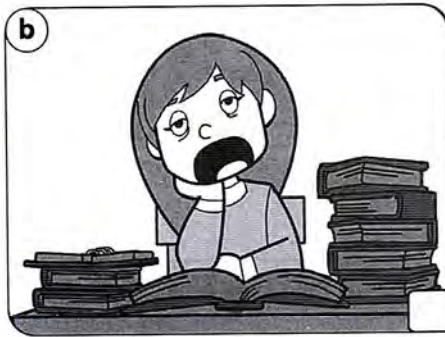
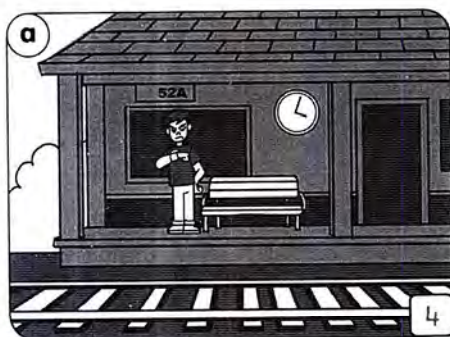
2 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect progressive.

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

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

- she / study / four hours She's been studying for four hours.
- he / paint / day _____
- you / watch / TV / lunchtime _____
- Jack / wait / at the station / 50 minutes _____
- they / play / chess / two o'clock _____
- we / cook / morning _____

4 Match the pictures and the sentences from Exercise 3.



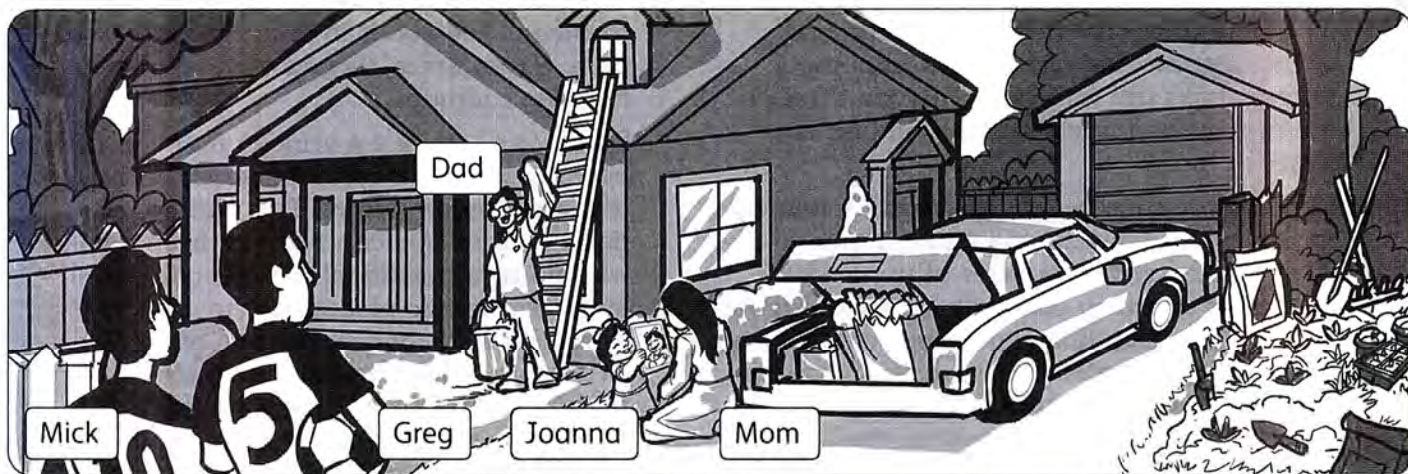
1 Read and match.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1 Mia's feet are sore because | <input type="checkbox"/> d | a they've been working hard. |
| 2 Rob is wet because | <input type="checkbox"/> | b she's been sitting in the sun. |
| 3 Lucy is hot because | <input type="checkbox"/> | c he's been working in the yard. |
| 4 The boys are in the living room because | <input type="checkbox"/> | d she's been wearing tight shoes. |
| 5 Dad is dirty because | <input type="checkbox"/> | e he's been playing soccer in the rain. |
| 6 Jill and Emma are tired because | <input type="checkbox"/> | f they've been watching a movie. |

2 Read and circle.

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

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



- Mom / do / the shopping?
 Has Mom been doing the shopping? Yes, she has.
- Dad / wash / the car?

- Mick and Greg / play / tennis?

- Joanna / draw / pictures?

- the neighbors / work / in the yard?

- it / rain?

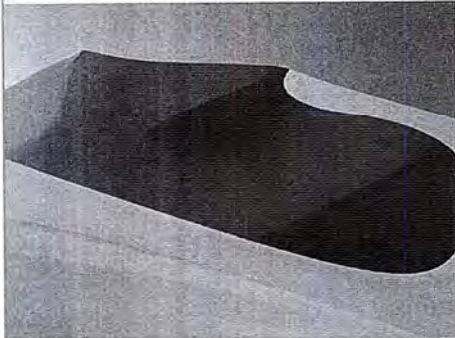
Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

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

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



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

Long before cars, people used camels to cross the desert. Camels are ideal desert animals. They can carry heavy loads of up to 450 kilograms and they can walk for days without water. When they find water, they can drink up to 100 liters of water in ten minutes! Camels can eat almost any plant they find in the desert. Their milk is very good to drink and it is full of vitamins, so people traveling in the desert can drink the camel's milk and stay healthy. Camels were used to bring packages

of food and other supplies to faraway villages. Sometimes, camels were used by people who wanted to sell goods in different places. In more recent times, they carried equipment for building railroads.

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

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

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

True

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

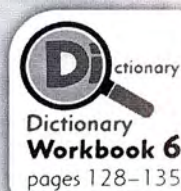
local private mud loads ideal balance

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

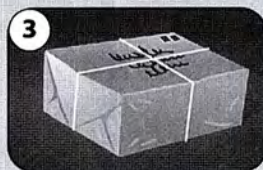
More words

2 Match the words from page 38 to the pictures.

package 4 x 4 vehicle railroad sand dunes



sand dunes



3 Complete the text.

connects balance railroad mud 4 x 4 ideal packages loads

Did you know ...?

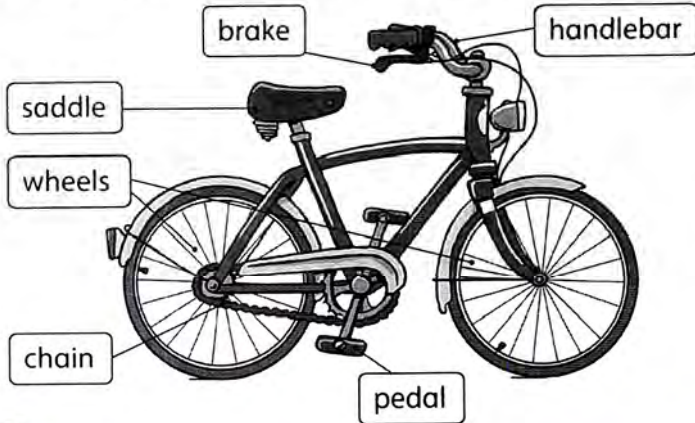
- ❖ Russia has the longest ¹ railroad line in the world. It ² connects Russia with China, and it is nearly 10,000 kilometers long. Trains carry people and ³ loads.
- ❖ A bike with one wheel is called a unicycle. At first, it is very difficult to keep your ⁴ balance on this bike, but most people can learn to ride one after practicing for five to ten hours.
- ❖ Camels can travel long distances across sand with heavy ⁵ loads, but they cannot walk in ⁶ forests. They are ⁷ ideal for deserts, but not for forests.
- ❖ In 1903, two Dutch brothers made a racing car that could climb hills. It was the world's first ⁸ 4 x 4 vehicle.

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Look at the picture. Match the words.



- a You sit on the _____ handlebar.
- b You put your feet on the _____ brake.
- c You hold the _____ saddle.
- d The chain turns the _____ wheels.
- e The pedals turn the _____ pedals.
- f To stop, you press the _____ chain.



My writing

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



Step 1: To ride a bike, you





3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Can you ride a bike? _____
- 2 When did you learn? _____
- 3 Who taught you? _____
- 4 Do you have a bike? Describe it. _____

1 Read and circle.

- 1 This shop is near my house. It's
 a local b private c traditional
- 2 A boat that can travel under the water is a
 a yacht b barge c submarine
- 3 When we make plans for the future, we
 a look ahead b look around c look up
- 4 This vehicle can carry heavy loads. It's a
 a motorcycle b truck c hot-air balloon
- 5 My brother is very young, so I help to
 a look forward to him b look into him c look after him
- 6 We're in the desert. I can see lots of
 a mud b sand dunes c logs

2 Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect progressive.

Grace Hi, Alex. You look tired. What ¹ have you been doing (do)?
 Alex I ² (work) all morning.
 Grace ³ you (study)?
 Alex No, I ⁴ .
 Grace Your hands are orange! ⁵ you (paint)?
 Alex Yes! My youth club ⁶ (make) a mural for the wall outside the station.
 Grace Wow! That sounds great!

3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect progressive.

- 1 we / travel / 9:30
 We've been traveling since 9:30.

- 2 I / read / my book / ten o'clock

- 3 my brother / watch / a movie / 20 minutes

- 4 Mom / sleep / an hour

- 5 Dad / do / puzzles / 10:30

- 6 we / fly / over the ocean / ten minutes



Everyday English

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

- a) Why don't you come, too? b) We're going to the movies c) ~~Are you doing anything special?~~
 d) Sorry, I can't e) I'd love to f) No, not really g) I'm not so sure

Hannah Hi, Lily. ¹ What are you doing on Tuesday evening?
 Lily ² Nothing important. Why?
 Hannah I'm going ice skating. ³ You can come, too.
 Lily ⁴ I can't go. I've hurt my foot. I can't do sports.
 Hannah That's OK. ⁵ We're watching a movie on Friday. Are you free?
 Lily Hmm, ⁶ I don't know. I think we're visiting my cousins on Friday night.
 Hannah That's OK. Would you like to come to my house on Saturday instead?
 Lily Yes, ⁷ I would. Thanks!

- c



2 Read and complete.

don't love sure special wants



Dan Hi, Harry. Are you doing anything
¹ special on Saturday?

Harry I'm going to a basketball game. My
 favorite team is playing. Why
² _____ you come, too?

Dan I'm not so ³ _____ . Mom
⁴ _____ me to help Grandad with
 his shopping on Saturday.

Harry That's OK. The game is in the evening.
 Can you come?

Dan Yes. I'd ⁵ _____ to. See you on
 Saturday!

3 Look and write the sentences in the correct order.


- 1 Are / doing / special / Sunday? / anything / on /
 you Are you doing anything special on
Sunday?
 3 sure. / not / I'm _____
 5 the / We're / café. / to / going _____

- 2 come / Why / with / you / us? / don't

 4 me. / wants / shopping / to / Mom / go / with

 6 love / I'd / to. _____



1 Watch the video clip and answer the questions. 

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

2 Watch the video clip again. Complete the conversation.

Megan Hi, Emily. Are you and David doing _____ this weekend?

Emily We're going to the theme park. _____ you and Ben come, too?

Megan I'm _____. My mom wants us _____ on Saturday!

Emily That's OK. We're going on Sunday. _____ come?

Megan I'd _____. I'll ask Ben.

Emily Great! _____ on Sunday!

Megan Bye!



3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are you doing on Saturday?
- 2 Are you doing anything special next month?
- 3 Where are you going for your next vacation?
- 4 Who are you going with?

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

Oh, great! I love swimming!

4 Read the scenario and write a conversation with Megan and Ben. Act out your script in groups.

You are having a conversation with Megan and Ben. Megan is telling you about her plans for Sunday and asking you to come. Talk about your weekend plans, and whether you can join her and Ben on Sunday.

Megan: Hi! Are you doing anything special this weekend?

Ben: We're going shopping on Saturday, remember?

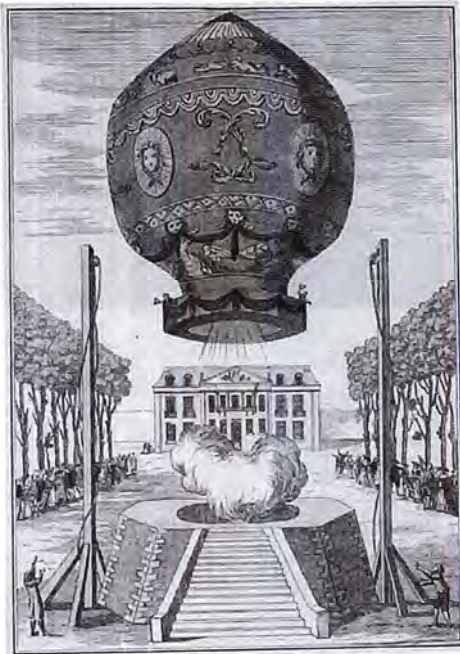
You:

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle.

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

2 Read the information and match.



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

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

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

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 The first hot-air balloon was invented | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b | a animals. |
| 2 It was invented by | <input type="checkbox"/> | | b in 1783. |
| 3 They discovered that a paper bag went up | <input type="checkbox"/> | | c for nine kilometers. |
| 4 The first passengers were | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d when it contained hot air. |
| 5 The first people in a hot-air balloon floated | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e two brothers. |

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a The children go in a hot-air balloon. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b The children draw a vehicle that can fly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c The children win first prize. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1 Complete the text.

devices experiments designed ~~invented~~ discovered inspiration

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

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



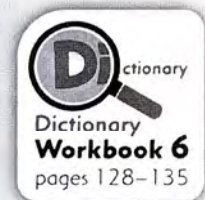
More words

2 Add *-ment* to the verbs to make nouns.1 enjoy enjoyment

2 pay _____

3 develop _____

4 entertain _____



3 Complete the sentences.

equipment arrangement ~~enjoyment~~
development entertainment payment

- I love horse riding. It gives me a lot of enjoyment.
- Jess and I have made an _____ to meet after school today.
- The _____ at the festival was great. There was music, dancing, and street theater.
- I need to take some money to school tomorrow. Our teacher is collecting the _____ for our class trip.
- Babies grow and change very quickly. After the age of two, their _____ is slower.
- You don't need a lot of _____ to go running. You only need a pair of good running shoes.

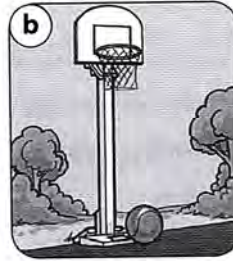
Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

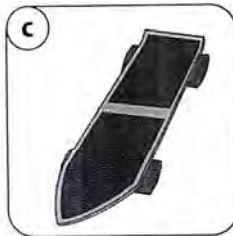


A When ¹ *is* / **was** glue first invented?

B In 1750. The glue ² *is* / **was** made from fish!



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



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



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

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

Pizza

Today, pizzas ¹ *are enjoyed* _____ (enjoy) all over the world, but this popular food ² _____ (invent) long ago. In 1522, tomatoes ³ _____ (bring) from Peru to Europe. In Italy, the tomatoes ⁴ _____ (put) on bread. That's how the first pizza ⁵ _____ (make).

A pizza restaurant ⁶ _____ (open) in Naples in 1738. Soon, pizzas were popular all over Italy.

From 1850 to 1900, thousands of Italians went to live in the U.S.A. and they took the recipe for pizza with them. Now, in the U.S.A., more than three billion pizzas ⁷ _____ (sell) every year!



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

glasses pasta tennis a boat the *Titanic*

Pasta is eaten in Italy.

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

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

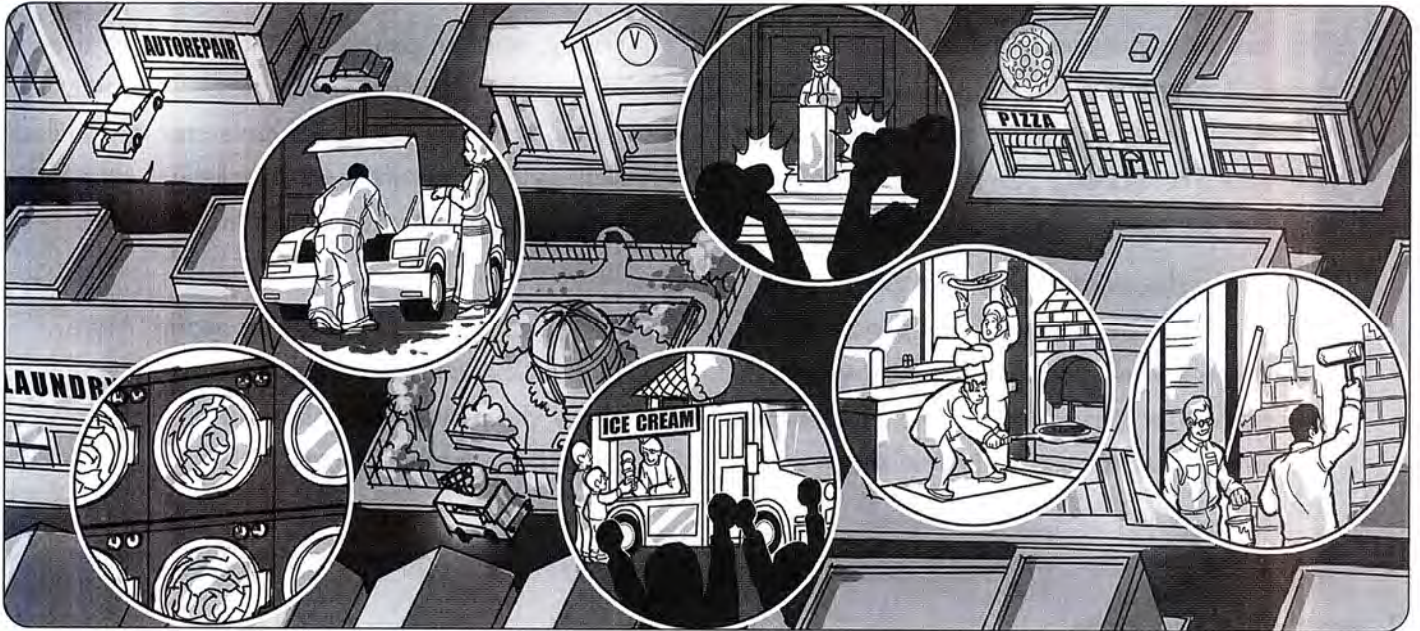
2 Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive passive.

- 1 The house near the park is being built (build) for us.
- 2 Dinner is being cooked (cook) by Dad tonight.
- 3 The car is being washed (wash) right now.
- 4 The walls are being painted (paint). That's what the strange smell is.
- 5 The swimming pool is not being used (not use) because it's dirty.

3 Write sentences. Use the present progressive passive. V Irregular verb list page 136

clothes a wall ice cream
photos pizzas a car

take make paint
repair wash sell



1 Clothes are being washed.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Reading

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

The pencil



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

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

People first discovered the use of graphite for writing in the 16th century. Early pencils from this time were just pieces of graphite wrapped in sheepskin or string. Then, in the 18th century, the pencil was changed. A hollow space was

made in a piece of wood, then a rod of lead was put in, and then another piece of wood was glued on top. After that, the pencil was cut to a sharp point at one end. So pencils don't need to have a nib in them like pens do.

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

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

2 Read again and circle.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Graphite is ... | <input checked="" type="radio"/> a a black material. | b made of clay. | c a type of wood. |
| 2 Pencil lead is put ... | a inside the pencil. | b outside the pencil. | c on the pencil. |
| 3 Graphite was first used ... | a 2,000 years ago. | b 500 years ago. | c 50 years ago. |
| 4 A pencil doesn't have ... | a a nib. | b a sharp point. | c a cartridge. |
| 5 Modern pencils are made ... | a of sheepskin. | b of string. | c in factories. |
| 6 14 billion pencils are ... | a broken every year. | b made every year. | c used underwater. |

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

clay sharp reservoir rotates cartridges hollow

- ◆ Writing first developed in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq). There wasn't any paper, so people wrote on blocks of ¹ clay with ² _____ sticks.
- ◆ The English word *paper* comes from the word *papyrus* which was the plant that the Ancient Egyptians used to make paper.
- ◆ For centuries, a goose feather was the best pen. The center of the feather is ³ _____, so it has a small ⁴ _____ to hold the ink.
- ◆ People had to use knives to keep their quill pens sharp. Metal ⁵ _____ made things easier. They were stronger and lasted longer.
- ◆ Pencil sharpeners were invented in the 19th century. The pencil sharpener ⁶ _____ around the pencil to make it sharp.

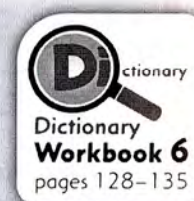


More words

2 Match the words from page 48 to the definitions.

underwater rod press string

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



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

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

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Read the information and complete the sentences.

Inventor: Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922)

Invention: the telephone

Born: March 3rd, in Edinburgh, Scotland

First phones: Made of metal and wood

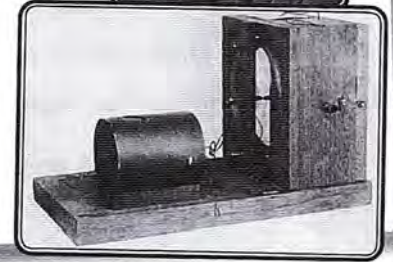
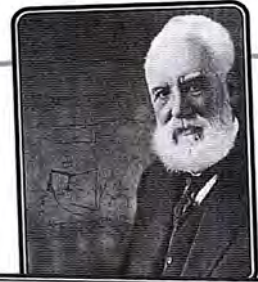
1876: First telephone call. Said: "Mr. Watson, come here. I want to see you."

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

1877–1880: Telephone lines in most American cities

1891: First phone call to another country

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



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

2 In 1876, _____

3 Soon after, _____

4 During the late 1870s, _____

5 In 1891, _____



My writing

2 Write a biography of Alexander Graham Bell.

Remember!

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

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

1 Write sentences. Use the present or past passive. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

1 glasses / invent / in 1248

Glasses were invented in 1248.

today / they / wear / by many people to help them see better

2 this building / design / by a Spanish artist called Gaudí

today / it / visit / by many tourists

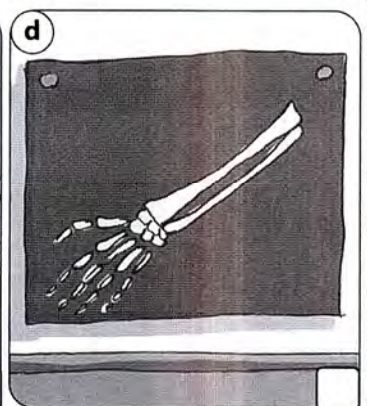
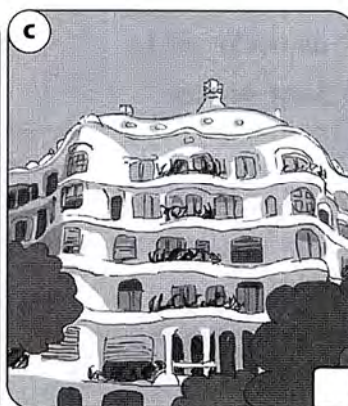
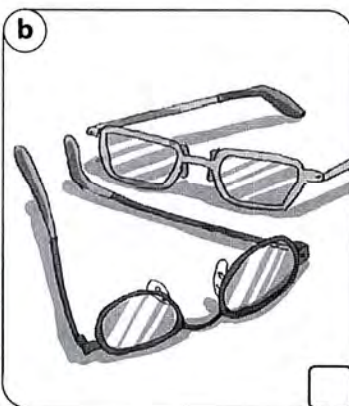
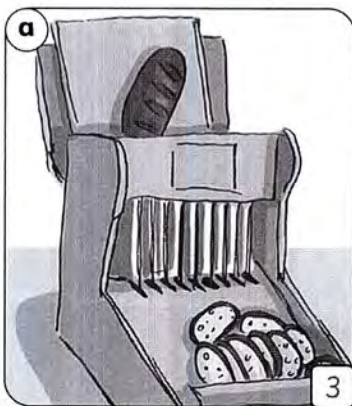
3 this machine / use / to cut bread

it / invent / in 1928

4 X-rays / discover / in 1895

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

2 Match the pictures and the sentences from Exercise 1.



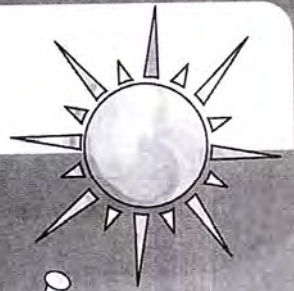
3 Read and circle.

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

Science Time!

Topic: Energy

1 Read and match the photos to the paragraphs.



A Smart energy

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

B Floating wind farms

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

C Energy from muscles

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

D Solar fashion

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

2 Correct the word in bold.

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

non-renewable

Words Practice

1 Listen and underline the wrong information. Write the correct information. 52

- a The men are putting solar panels on the walls of the house. roof
- b Solar power is a non-renewable form of energy. _____
- c Luke went to visit his friend in Texas. _____
- d Luke thought the wind farm was boring. _____
- e The blades of the wind turbine produce electricity. _____
- f The windmills are very small. _____

2 Complete the texts.

silicon blades generator energy renewable panels fossil fuels

Palesa Masuku is a teenager from South Africa. She won an important science prize when she found a new, ¹ renewable source of energy called the marula, a nut that grows in her area. When marula nuts are put on a fire, they become like coal. This marula coal can be used instead of ² _____, like wood. One day, there won't be much wood or coal left, so Palesa's project will change the lives of the people there.



William Kamkwamba, from Kenya, was 14 when he made a windmill. For the ³ _____, he used parts of old farm machines and vehicles. He used a car battery to make the ⁴ _____. The windmill produced electricity for his family to use on their farm.

A new plane has been invented. It doesn't use gasoline to fly. Instead, big solar ⁵ _____, which are made from ⁶ _____, use the sun to generate ⁷ _____.



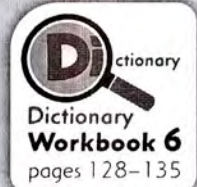
Jose2004, comment 17/09: The plane sounds amazing!

More words

3 Match the words from page 52 to the definitions.

run out engineer ~~work out~~ fashion designer

- 1 work out *verb* to do exercise to improve your health
- 2 _____ *verb* to use, so that there isn't any left
- 3 _____ *noun* a person who builds machines
- 4 _____ *noun* a person who thinks of ideas for new clothes



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

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

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

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and match.

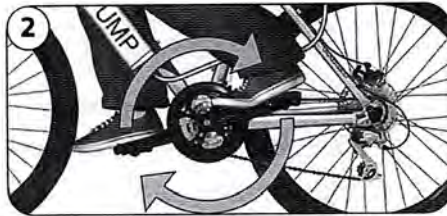
- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 The children finish their picture | <input type="checkbox"/> | e | a very imaginative. |
| 2 Their new form of transportation is good | <input type="checkbox"/> | | b the hot-air balloon ride. |
| 3 Mr. Martin's letter says that all the ideas are | <input type="checkbox"/> | | c for the environment. |
| 4 The children don't win | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d for their club. |
| 5 The children win a new computer | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e of a bike that can fly. |

2 Complete the sentences.

lifts avoids lands ~~travels~~ pedals pushes



1 This invention travels on the road like a normal bike.



2 It changes into a flying machine when the rider pedals backwards.



3 Air goes into the balloon and the bike lifts off the road.



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



5 To come down, the rider pushes a device at the front of the bike.



6 The air comes out of the balloon and the bike lands.

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

DSD Club wins museum prize

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

- 1 second
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

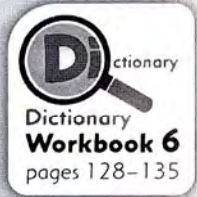
1 Read and circle.

Hi, Jasmine,
 I've been ¹ surfing / *connecting* to the Internet and I've found some information for our technology project. I've ² *downloaded* / *uploaded* some pictures from the Internet, too. I went to the Science Museum last weekend and I took some photos that we can use. I'm ³ *connecting* / *attaching* them to this email for you to look at. There's one photo of me using a computer from the 1980s.
 Do you want to come over this evening? We can finish our project and ⁴ *download* / *upload* it onto the school website.
 See you soon, Amy

More words

2 Match the words to the definitions.

- bug chip mouse speaker



- 1 _____ *speaker* *noun* a piece of equipment that gives out sound
 _____ *noun* someone who talks to a big group of people
 2 _____ *noun* an insect
 _____ *noun* a problem in a computer program
 3 _____ *noun* a piece of computer equipment
 _____ *noun* a small animal with a long tail
 4 _____ *noun* a small piece of electronic equipment inside a computer
 _____ *noun* a thin slice of potato cooked in oil until crisp

3 Read and check (✓) the correct picture.



1 We used nails to fix the chair.

2 There's a bug in my printer.



3 These are small speakers.

4 This mouse is broken.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.



"Don't forget that tomorrow is Science Day and, in the morning, we'll ¹take / *be taken* everyone to the Science Museum. You'll ²*pick up* / *be picked up* from school by bus at ten o'clock, so don't be late. Please remember to bring a packed lunch because food won't ³*provide* / *be provided*. In the afternoon, you'll ⁴*show* / *be shown* a movie about robots. At the end of the day, you ⁵*won't give* / *won't be given* any homework."

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



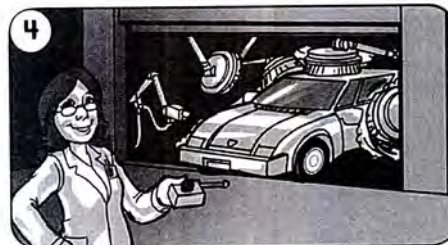
1 When I'm older I'll work _____
(work) as an inventor.



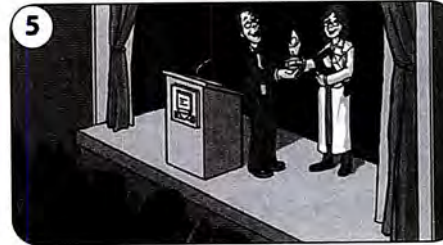
2 Every morning, my breakfast
_____ (make) for me.



3 My shoes _____
_____ (clean).



4 My car _____
_____ (wash).



5 I _____ (win)
lots of prizes.



6 My inventions _____
_____ (use) all over the world!

3 Write sentences. Use the future passive.

COMPETITION! What will our free time be like in the future?

Write an essay and win a vacation in New York!

- 1 you / take / to New York / in a private plane
You will be taken to New York in a private plane.
- 2 you / drive / to your hotel / in a luxury car

- 3 you / give / tickets for plays and movies

- 4 your essays / print / in the newspaper

Rules

- 5 the essays / not judge /
until March 1st

- 6 the winners / call /
by April 1st

1 Look at the pictures and write *True* or *False*.

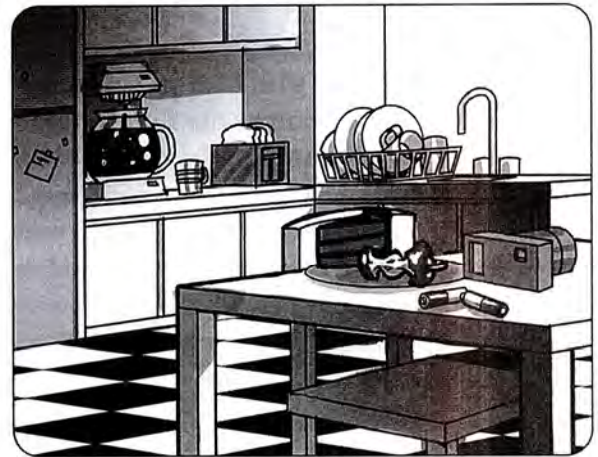
- 1 The television has been switched off. True
- 2 The window hasn't been closed. _____
- 3 The cups haven't been washed. _____
- 4 The cake has been eaten. _____
- 5 The pot has been broken. _____
- 6 The coffee hasn't been made. _____



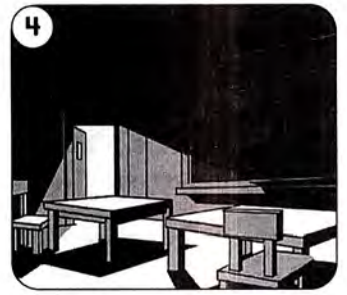
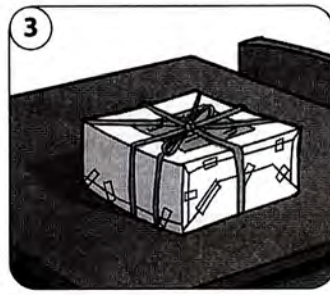
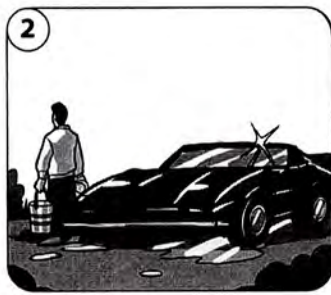
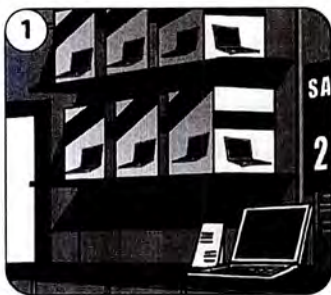
2 Complete the sentences.

Use the present perfect passive. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

- 1 The camera's batteries have been taken out
_____ (take out).
- 2 The computer _____
_____ (switch on).
- 3 The email _____
_____ (not write).
- 4 The TV _____
_____ (not switch on).
- 5 The apple _____
_____ (eat).
- 6 The cups _____
_____ (not put away).



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



- 1 the computers / use?
Have the computers been used? No, they haven't.
- 2 the car / clean?

- 3 the package / open?

- 4 the lights in the classroom / switch off?

Reading

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

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



The history of cell phones

1 The first cell phone call

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

2

In the 1970s, cell phone technology was still experimental. Cells weren't available to the public until 1983, when the DynaTAC 8000X was created. It was huge – 32 cm long and 9 cm wide! It took ten hours to charge the battery and you could only talk for 30 minutes. It was also expensive. The phone cost \$3,995! Only very rich people could buy one!

3

Martin Cooper had a dream of people taking their phones with them and being able to communicate wherever they were. However, in the early days, nobody knew if cell phones would be popular. One company said they expected a world market of 900,000 by the end of the year 2000. They were wrong! By that time, cell phones were cheap enough for ordinary people to buy. They were also much smaller and looked much better than the DynaTAC! Millions of people were using them.

4

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

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

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

True

Words in context

1 Read and circle.

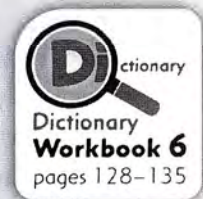
Camera phones were first ¹ created / *connected* in the late 1990s. At that time, this technology was still ² *successful* / *experimental*, but now camera phones are sold everywhere. When you send a photo by phone, the other person gets it ³ *early* / *immediately*. There aren't any ⁴ *complications*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

More words

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 58.

public available expect ordinary

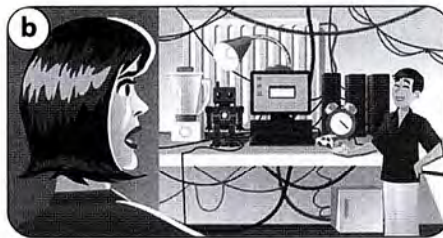
- 1 We aren't rich or famous. We're just ordinary people.
- 2 The new computer was very popular. The _____ loved it.
- 3 Today, more than a billion people have cell phones. They're _____ everywhere.
- 4 I was surprised when Ed called. I didn't _____ to get a call from him.



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



Mom! I've ¹ created a supercomputer.



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



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



Look! This car moves the ⁵ _____ on the screen.



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



Oh, no! I think there are some ⁸ _____.

Writing

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 How often do you send a text message? _____
- 2 Who do you send text messages to? _____

2 Read.

Text messages

The start

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

Fun facts

- A text message is also called an SMS. This is short for "Short Message Service"!
- Texts in English can be 160 characters long. Characters means the letters, spaces, and punctuation. In other languages, there are usually fewer characters because each letter takes up more space.

Quotes

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

Text abbreviations

- Because people only have a small space to write in, they use abbreviations. Text abbreviations write words in the way they are pronounced, e.g. C = see, U = you, l8r = later.



My writing

3 Write a research report on text messages.

Research report on text messages

Text messages are one of the most popular forms of communication. People use text messages all over the world. But how long have people used text messages?

For my research project, I decided to find out.

1 Read and circle. Write A (active) or P (passive).

- 1 I predict / say that, in the future, computers will be much faster.
- 2 All computers will be *created* / *connected* to a Superweb.
- 3 We will *surf* / *swim* the Internet much more quickly than before.
- 4 Information will be *downloaded* / *logged on* from the Superweb in microseconds.
- 5 There won't be any *mice* / *bugs* in computer programs.

A

2 Complete the text.

immediately market experimental ~~created~~ complications president



In the 1950s, the inventor George Devol ¹ created a "work robot," called the Unimate, to help in factories. In 1961, the first work robot was used in an American car factory. At first, the ² _____ of the company was worried about the robot. The technology was new and work robots were still ³ _____. But the Unimate was successful and there weren't any ⁴ _____.

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

3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect passive. **V** Irregular verb list page 136



- 1 the soup / make
The soup has been made.
- 2 the bread / cut

- 3 the cake / not eat

- 4 the drinks / not pour

- 5 the clothes / wash

- 6 the mail / open

Lesson One Story

1 Read and complete Fin's instructions.

compass explorers flags hours luck map win after

InstructionsYou are all ¹ explorers for a day!Your group has a ² _____ to look at,
and a ³ _____ to see the directions.You have to use these things to look for ten
⁴ _____.

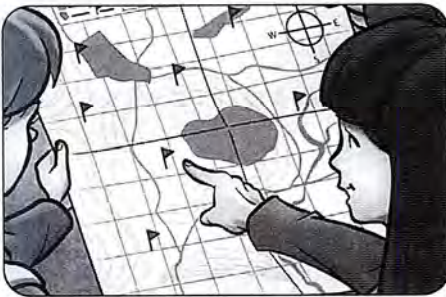
The adult with your group will look

⁵ _____ you if there's a problem.

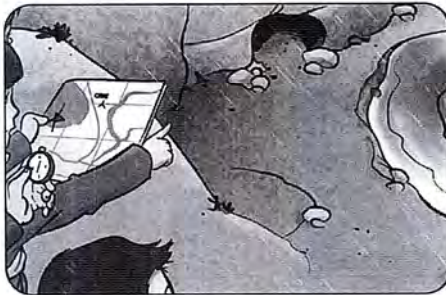
The group that finds the most flags in three

⁶ _____ will ⁷ _____ the
competition.Good ⁸ _____!

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

1 The children need to walk south to find the first flag.The children need to walk north to find the first flag.

2 Ed shows everyone the way because he has the map.



3 The children come to a lake which is on the map.

4 It is raining and a fire is coming.



5 The children find shelter in a house.

6 Libby is worried because it's small inside.

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

a The rain stops and they leave the cave. b They find something interesting.

1 Complete the directions.

binoculars compass east map north south treasure west

To the person who finds this ¹ _____ map.

Follow these directions to find the ² _____.

You'll need to use a ³ _____. Go ⁴ _____,

towards the mountain. You can't get across the river, so

when you get to the river bank, go ⁵ _____ and

then walk through the forest. Climb to the top of the

mountain. Now you'll need some ⁶ _____.

Look to the ⁷ _____. You'll see a cave on the

⁸ _____ side of the lake. A boat has been hidden

in there. Go down the mountain and walk to the cave.

Take the boat and row it across the lake to the little beach.

There's a big tree on the left. You'll find the treasure in that

tree. It's hanging in a bag near the top.



More words

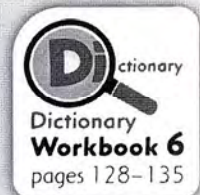
2 Add -r, -er or -ist to the words to make nouns.

1 drive _____ driver _____

2 art _____

3 build _____

4 guitar _____



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

art guitar build explore tour drive

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

2 _____ noun a person who paints pictures or makes sculptures

3 _____ noun a person who makes houses and other buildings

4 _____ noun a person who drives a car, bus, etc.

5 _____ noun a person who plays the guitar

6 _____ noun a person who visits a place on vacation

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and match.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1 An explorer is a person | <input type="checkbox"/> b | a which lives in the desert. |
| 2 Journalists are people | <input type="checkbox"/> | b who finds out about new places. |
| 3 A lifeboat is a boat | <input type="checkbox"/> | c which grow under the ground. |
| 4 Carrots are vegetables | <input type="checkbox"/> | d who write for a newspaper or magazine. |
| 5 A camel is an animal | <input type="checkbox"/> | e which is used to rescue people at sea. |

2 Complete the text. Use *who* or *which*.

Antarctica

Deserts are places ¹ which don't get much rain. They are usually hot. But there are also deserts ² _____ are cold. Antarctica is the coldest place on earth and it is also the biggest desert in the world. One part of Antarctica, called the Dry Valleys, is an area ³ _____ hasn't had any rain for two million years.

It wasn't always like this. Scientists ⁴ _____ work in Antarctica have found the bones of dinosaurs ⁵ _____ once enjoyed warm weather there. Now there are only a few living things ⁶ _____ can survive in this cold environment.



3 Write sentences.

1 I'd like to meet	a bird	who	go to my school.
2 I have	people	which	can swim underwater.
3 A penguin is	a person		were made in Hong Kong.
4 My friends are	some jeans		has been to Antarctica.

1 I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

4 Write sentences. Use your own ideas and *who* or *which*.

1 I'd like to meet _____

2 I have _____

3 A _____ is an animal _____

4 _____ are people _____

1 Read and circle.



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

2 Read and match.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Ibn Battuta was one of the greatest travelers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a that he met while he was traveling. |
| 2 He is famous for the amazing journey | <input type="checkbox"/> | b that he went on in the 14th century. |
| 3 India and China were countries | <input type="checkbox"/> | c that we know about from the past. |
| 4 Ibn Battuta talked with interesting people | <input type="checkbox"/> | d that he visited. |

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

- Neil Armstrong was an astronaut. He walked on the moon.
Neil Armstrong was an astronaut who walked on the moon.
- Mount Everest is a mountain. It is in Nepal.

- The sand cat is a small, wild cat. It lives in the desert.

- Marco Polo was a traveler. He went to China in the 13th century.

- In the museum there are some maps. They were made by early explorers.

Lesson Five

Reading

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

The Ship of Gold



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

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

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

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

More than a hundred years later, in 1986, underwater explorers decided to search for the



shipwreck. Passengers' descriptions gave them clues about where the ship was. The explorers used an underwater robot called Nemo, to find it. Finally, after about a year, Nemo took photographs which showed 19th century objects inside the wooden part of a ship. But that wasn't all. They also discovered the real treasure – about 7,000 gold coins.



3 Read and circle.

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

Words in context**1 Complete the text.**

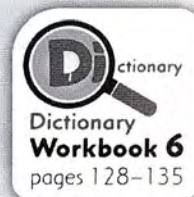
clues iceberg search shipwreck sank voyage

The *Titanic* hit an ¹ iceberg on its first ² _____, in 1912. After just over two and a half hours, it ³ _____ to the bottom of the ocean. Years later, underwater explorers began to ⁴ _____ for the ⁵ _____ of the *Titanic*. Many of the objects they found – clothes, bags, etc. – during their exploration have given them ⁶ _____ about who the passengers were.

More words**2 Complete the text with the words from page 66.**

on-board harbor souvenirs deck

I'll never forget my first voyage on a passenger ship. The ship was called the *Ocean Queen*. We were sailing to an island for a short vacation. Once we were ¹ on board the crew showed us where we were going to sleep, and took us upstairs to the ² _____. We stood there and watched the ship sail out of the ³ _____. There was so much to do on the ship! Just before we got to the island, we went to the gift shop to buy ⁴ _____. I bought a pen, with a ship inside it. When you turn the pen around, the ship begins to move!

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

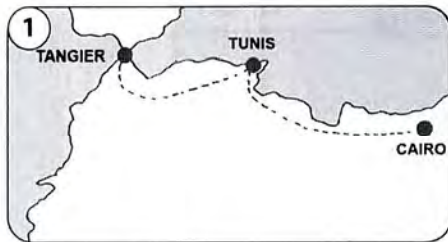
- 1 Sir Francis Drake was an explorer who went on a voyage around the world in 1580.
- 2 The weather is getting warmer, and all the _____ are melting.
- 3 How many people were _____ the ship when it _____?
- 4 Many divers come to Sharm El-Sheikh to _____ for the treasure of the _____, the *Yolanda*.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

1 Write sentences.

1 A compass is an instrument		travel on holiday.
2 A novelist is a person		sank in the North Atlantic in 1912.
3 A voyage is a long trip	who / that	writes books.
4 Tourists are people	which / that	shows you north, south, east and west.
5 The <i>Titanic</i> was the ship		is made by sea.

- 1 A compass is an instrument that shows you north, south, east, and west.
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____

2 Complete the sentences.



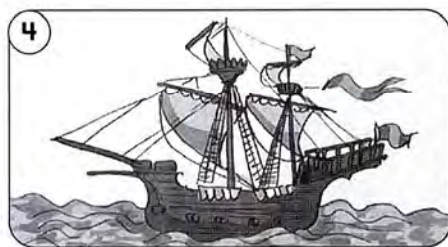
You can follow Ibn Battata's journeys on a map.



I looked back as the ship sailed out of the _____.



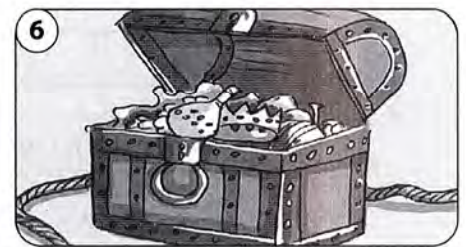
She's a wonderful _____.
I love her music.



The first _____ around the world took three years.



This _____ lies 25 meters under the sea.



People are searching for hidden _____ on the island.

3 Read and circle.

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

Fluency Time! 3

Everyday English

1 Read and circle the correct words.



2 Read and complete.

Do fine OK Could sorry Can

1 Can _____ you show me how to do this exercise, please?

Yes, _____. Choose the correct word and write it in the blank.

2 _____ I borrow your dictionary, please?

No, _____. I'm using it.

3 _____ you mind if I open the window?

No, that's _____. It's very hot in here.

3 Complete the questions.





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

- 1 Ben wants to borrow Megan's gloves before going to the park. False
- 2 Megan is wearing a scarf, a hat, and some gloves. _____
- 3 Ben wants to close the window because he's cold. _____
- 4 Ben's teacher is not happy about the request. _____
- 5 Megan thinks that the homework is easy. _____
- 6 In the end, Megan talks too loudly. _____

2 Watch the video clip again and number the lines in the correct order.

Yes, of course. It's been getting cold this week.

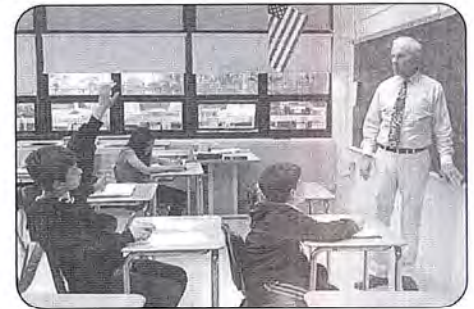
No, that's fine, Ben. Go ahead.

1 Is it OK if I borrow your gloves? I can't find mine.

Do you mind if I wear my scarf? I'm so cold today.

No, sorry! I'm wearing them.

Could I close the window, please?



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

- 1 You're at home and want to ask your parents if you can have a snack.
- 2 You're at your friend's house and feel thirsty.
- 3 You are in class and want to use the bathroom.

I'd ask, "Can I have some chips, Mom?"

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

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

You: Excuse me ... _____

Adult: _____

Lesson One Story

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

- a The wall of the cave starts to come down.
- b At the start of the story, the children are in a cave.
- c There is a treasure chest inside the second cave.
- d Kate sees that the rain is coming into the cave.
- e The children discover another cave behind the wall.



2 Read and circle.

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

3 Answer the questions. Use your own ideas.



1 What do you think is in the chest?

2 How old do you think it is?

3 Who do you think put it in the cave?

4 Why do you think someone put it there?

5 What do you think the children will do with it?

1 Complete the article.

mysterious fascinating strange evidence site investigation

Police find treasure in tree!

Police have found some missing jewelry – in a tree! A bracelet, a necklace, and two rings disappeared on Monday from a ¹ _____ site _____, which archeologists are exploring.

Police started an ² _____ immediately. They searched the site, but they didn't find any ³ _____



of a robbery. Then an officer saw something shining in a tree. The criminal was a bird!

Max Graham, an archeologist, told reporters, "At first, we didn't understand it. It was so ⁴ _____. How could someone come and take these things while we were here? It was really very ⁵ _____! Now we know the answer!"

Since the "robbery", Max has become very interested in these birds. "They're ⁶ _____!" he says.

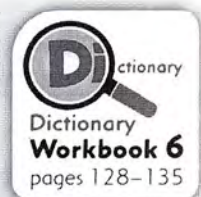
More words

2 Add *-able* to the verbs to make adjectives.1 enjoy _____ *enjoyable* _____

2 break _____

3 prefer _____

4 understand _____



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

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

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and match.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1 I was sad | <input type="checkbox"/> | c | a they watched a movie on TV. |
| 2 After we had eaten our ice cream, | <input type="checkbox"/> | | b after she had spoken to Chris. |
| 3 Jess called me | <input type="checkbox"/> | | c because I had lost my favorite book. |
| 4 When I got on the train, | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d I realized I had forgotten to buy a ticket. |
| 5 After they had washed the dishes, | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e we left the café. |

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

Yesterday wasn't a very good day. On my way to school, I suddenly realized I ¹ had left (leave) my art project at home. I ran back to my house and put it in my bag. I was 10 minutes late, so the class had started when I ² _____ (arrive) at school. The class was awful! The teacher was angry with me because I ³ _____ (drop) paint on the floor.

After we had finished school, we ⁴ _____ (go) to my friend Sophie's house. As we walked in, I saw cards and presents everywhere. Suddenly, I remembered that it was Sophie's birthday – and I ⁵ _____ (forgot) to buy her a present!

3 Write sentences.



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




go / grocery shopping come / home
 After the girls _____



travel / for five hours arrive / at the airport
 After Tim _____



eat / lunch visit / their grandma
 After Luis and Carla _____

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

not do not catch not fly not eat not give

- 1 I suddenly remembered that I hadn't done my homework.
- 2 We were very hungry because we _____ anything since lunchtime.
- 3 Dan _____ on a plane before he went to India last year.
- 4 Julie had some free time because her teacher _____ her any homework.
- 5 Tim and Helen arrived late because they _____ the 5:30 train.

2 Write questions and answers. Use the past perfect.

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



- 1 the ship / hit / a rock?
Had the ship hit a rock? No, it hadn't.
- 2 all the people / disappear?

- 3 they / leave / money and clothes on the ship?

- 4 the captain / write / in his book?

- 5 the weather / be / stormy?



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

I / speak / English
 I / write / words in English
 I / hear / people speak English

Before I had my first English lesson, ...

Reading

1 Look at the text. How many statues are on the island? Check (✓) the correct answer.

- a) 3,500 b) 150 c) 800

In this interview, Amy Green talks about Easter Island.



Where is Easter Island?

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

Why is the island famous?

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

Why were the statues made?

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

How were the statues made?

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

Are there any other mysterious things on the island?

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

2 Read again and circle.

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

Words in context

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

soil climate figures incredible cleared away historians

The forest that disappeared

It is ¹(strange) incredible that there are almost no trees on Easter Island. The ²(weather) _____ is warm and the ³(earth) _____ on the island is good for growing things. There is evidence that, in the past, a forest covered the island. So, what happened to it? Some ⁴(experts in history) _____ think that the island people ⁵(removed) _____ the trees so that they could move the ⁶(statues) _____ around the island. However, none of the pictures on the stones tell the story of what happened, so maybe we will never know.



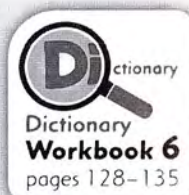
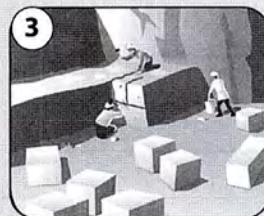
More words

2 Match the words from page 76 to the pictures.

quarry erupt statue platform



statue



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

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

Skills Time!

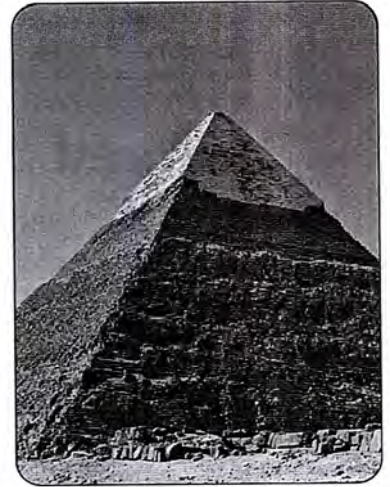
Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Match the questions and answers.

Great Pyramid of Khufu

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 What is it? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b | a 2.3 million blocks of stone |
| 2 Where is it? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | b the biggest of Egypt's pyramids |
| 3 How can you get there? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | c men pulled and lifted the stones |
| 4 When was it built? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d 139 meters tall |
| 5 Who was it built for? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e at Giza, on the west side of Cairo |
| 6 How tall is it? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | f Khufu, an Ancient Egyptian King |
| 7 What is it made from? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | g by bus or taxi from Cairo |
| 8 How was it built? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | h about 4,500 years ago |



My writing

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

History

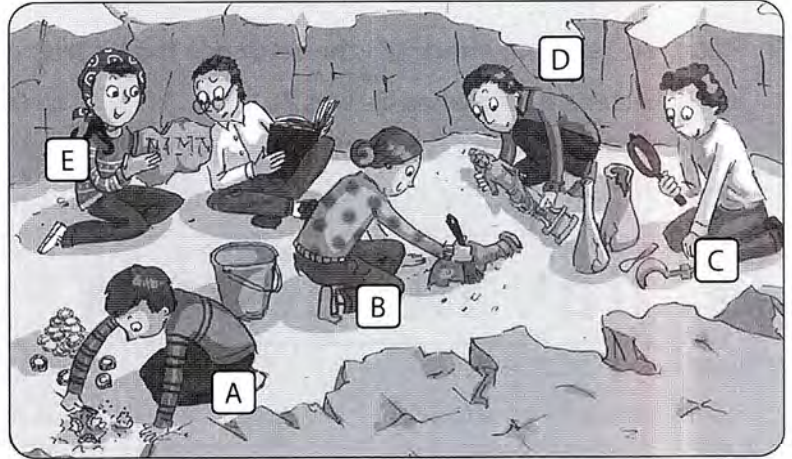
Materials

Visiting

Getting there

1 Read and circle.

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

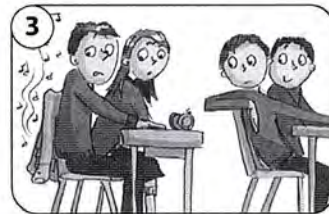


2 Complete the sentences. Use the simple past or the past perfect. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

discover leave read tell not erupt not finish

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

3 Write sentences. Use the simple past and the past perfect.



- 1 the movie / start / before we arrive
The movie had started before we arrived.
- 2 when Jack / get / to the store / it / close

- 3 I / realize / I / not turn off / my cell phone

- 4 you / see / a monkey / before you / go / to the zoo?

History Time!

Topic: Archeology

1 Read the text and check (✓) the sentence that is true about King Tutankhamun.

- a) He became a king when he was 19. b) He died when he was 19.
c) Archeologists found his remains 19 years ago.

Today in History

November 26th 1922

Tutankhamun governed ancient Egypt for about ten years from 1336 B.C. to 1327 B.C. – he was only nine years old when he became King. However, he only really became famous because of his tomb in the Valley of the Kings, in Egypt.

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

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

King, in the form of a mummy. The striped mask, over the face of the King, has a bird and a snake at the top. The mask is now in Cairo Museum, with many other artifacts from the tomb – ceramics, jewelry, and food and drink. You can also see four stone containers, which contain the lungs, heart, and other parts of the King's body! The Egyptians wanted to protect the King's body this way. Fortunately there were people in England who could read the hieroglyphics on the objects. There wasn't a lot of technology at this



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



2 Read again and circle the correct answer.

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

Words Practice

1 Listen and circle.  81

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

2 Complete the text.

dig remains features governed technology prehistoric ceramics

Archeologists have used many different ways to find out about ¹ prehistoric times. They have studied different ² _____ such as ruins or cave paintings, and often found broken objects made of stone or ³ _____. During the last twenty years special machines have allowed archeologists to work out the date of these objects.

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



Richard III

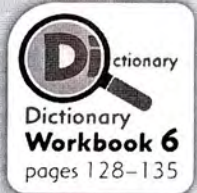
More words

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

coffin container striped tomb



tomb



Dictionary
Dictionary
Workbook 6
pages 128–135

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

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

Where? Roman ruins in the town center

What features? A fountain in the town square

Lesson One Story

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

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



2 Read and match.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 The children are amazed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a because the rain stops. |
| 2 Dad gives Kate some water | <input type="checkbox"/> | b because their photo is in the newspaper. |
| 3 The children leave the cave | <input type="checkbox"/> | c because she doesn't have any. |
| 4 Fin uses a whistle | <input type="checkbox"/> | d because there are coins in the chest. |
| 5 Tom says, "We're famous!" | <input type="checkbox"/> | e because he wants to find the children. |

3 Complete the newspaper article.

museum lost wall searching taken ~~discovered~~ chest

Children find ancient treasure!

A group of children ¹ discovered an amazing treasure yesterday. They were ² _____ for flags, which were hidden in the countryside, but they got



³ _____. When it started raining, they found shelter in a cave.

Heavy rain damaged the back ⁴ _____ of the cave and, behind it, the children found an old wooden ⁵ _____. It was full of gold coins. The children are now safe with their families and the coins were ⁶ _____ to the history ⁷ _____.

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

1 Complete the conversation.

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

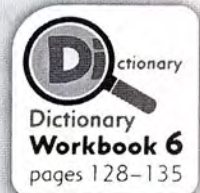
- Ned** Let's start packing for our camping trip. I think we should both take a ¹ water bottle. We'll get thirsty when we're walking.
- Greg** Yes. And we'll need to make a fire, so let's take some ² _____.
- Ned** What about a ³ _____? We might want to catch some fish.
- Greg** Good idea! I'm going to take a ⁴ _____, too.
- Ned** Why?
- Greg** It might be useful. If there's a hole in the tent, I can repair it.
- Ned** OK. I'll pack a ⁵ _____. If we hurt ourselves, we might need a bandage.
- Greg** It's a good idea to take a ⁶ _____, too. If we get lost, we can blow it and someone will hear us.



More words

2 Complete the sentences.

- whether / weather** 1 We'll go for a picnic tomorrow if the weather is nice.
 2 I don't know whether I can come to your party.
- brake / break** 3 Use the _____ to stop your bike.
 4 Don't kick the ball here! You might _____ the window.
- sum / some** 5 Would you like _____ cheese?
 6 I can't do this _____. It's too difficult.
- buy / by** 7 I get to work _____ train.
 8 We need to _____ some apples.



3 Read and circle.

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

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Complete the sentences. Use *had*, *hadn't*, *would*, or *wouldn't*.

- If you hadn't been so late, we would have caught the bus.
- If we had taken our umbrellas, we have gotten wet.
- If I gone to bed so late, I would have gotten up earlier.
- If we had asked Mom, she have driven us to school.
- If we worn warm clothes, we wouldn't have gotten ill.
- If we hadn't gotten ill, we have gone to Amy's party tonight.



2 Complete the conversations. Use the third conditional. Irregular verb list page 136

play help send leave not be not see

- A My homework was very difficult yesterday.
B I would have helped you if you had asked me.
- A The train has already left!
B If we home earlier, we wouldn't have missed it.
- A Why weren't you at the movies on Saturday?
B Because I've already seen the movie. If I it, I would have come.
- A The weather was terrible on Sunday!
B Yes, it was. I tennis if it hadn't rained all day.
- A When did you get my letter?
B Yesterday. It would have been quicker if you an email.
- A I don't think I passed my science test yesterday.
B If you had studied harder, it so difficult.

3 Write sentences. Use the third conditional.

Carl and James didn't know where they were ...



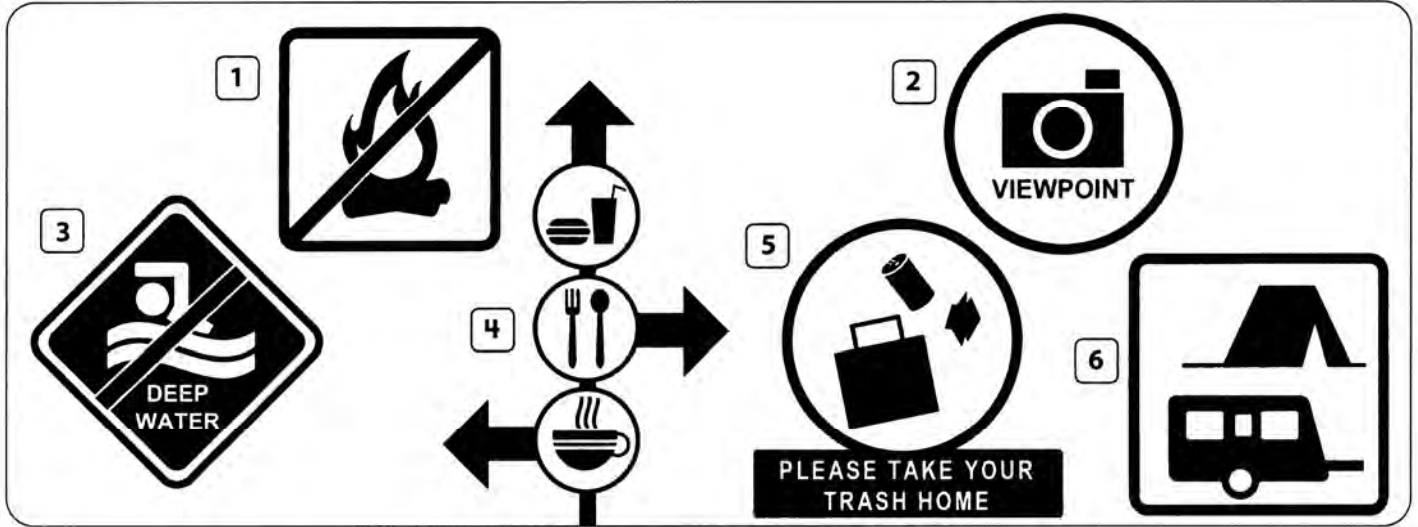
- if / they / take / a map, / they / not get / lost
if they had taken a map, they wouldn't have gotten lost.
- they / not take / the wrong direction / if / they / take / a compass

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

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

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

1 Look and write *True* or *False*.



- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 You must make a fire here. | <u>False</u> | 2 You should take photos here. | _____ |
| 3 You shouldn't swim here. | _____ | 4 You ought not to eat at the café. | _____ |
| 5 You must leave your trash here. | _____ | 6 You have to sleep in a tent here. | _____ |

2 Correct the false sentences in Exercise 1.

1 You shouldn't make a fire here.

3 Read and circle.

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

4 Answer the questions about you.

- 1 Do you have to wear a uniform to school?

- 2 If you have a problem with homework, what should you do?

- 3 Write one thing you must bring to school every day.

- 4 Write one thing that students shouldn't do in class.

Reading

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

- a) an accident in the mountains b) surviving after a shipwreck c) a vacation adventure



Island Adventure

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

The main character in the story is a 14-year-old boy called Robert Wilson. At the beginning of the story, he lives in New Zealand with his family. But when his parents die in a mountain climbing accident, Robert is suddenly alone. He decides to leave New Zealand and go to the U.S.A., where his aunt lives. She is the only family he has left.

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

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

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



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

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

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

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

cut down fence shelter storm
survivors walls

In this picture from *Island Adventure*, the ¹ storm has gone, but the weather is very cold. The six ² survivors from the shipwreck are building a ³ shelter on the island. They have ⁴ cut down some of the trees and they have used the wood to build the four ⁵ walls of a hut. Robert is helping the men to put branches on top. It is difficult to keep the rain out. The younger children are making a ⁶ fence around the hut with tall sticks.

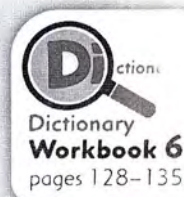


More words

2 Match the words from page 86 to the definitions.

hunt hut alone seal

- 1 seal *noun* a sea animal that lives around the shore
- 2 hunt *verb* to look for and kill an animal, usually for food
- 3 alone *adj* without any other people
- 4 hut *noun* a small, simple house



3 Complete the story.

cut down storm hunt survivors seals hut

¹ Survivors **of the storm!**

Kate and her dad went for a walk in the forest. Suddenly, a ² storm came and it started to rain. "We need to build a ³ shelter!" said Kate. So, they put some sticks in the ground and ⁴ cut down some branches for the roof. It was a nice little shelter!

"We're like explorers in the South Pole!" said Kate.

"But explorers have to ⁵ hunt for food! They eat ⁶ seals!" said Dad.

"But, luckily, I brought some food!" He gave Kate some chocolate.

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

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



- | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a flashlight | <input type="checkbox"/> | a first aid kit | <input type="checkbox"/> | a camera | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| rope | <input type="checkbox"/> | a pen and paper | <input type="checkbox"/> | a phone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a novel | <input type="checkbox"/> | needle and thread | <input type="checkbox"/> | a whistle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a tent | <input type="checkbox"/> | a water bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> | a pocket knife | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| matches | <input type="checkbox"/> | a sleeping bag | <input type="checkbox"/> | a fishing line | <input type="checkbox"/> |



My writing

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

Eating

Shelter

Keeping warm

Drinking

1 Complete the sentences. Use the third conditional. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

- 1 If I had listened (listen) in class, I would have understood (understand) the homework.
- 2 If Jerry _____ (run) faster, he _____ (win) the race.
- 3 We _____ (make) a fire if we _____ (not forget) the matches.
- 4 If I _____ (know) you were at home, I _____ (call) you.
- 5 We _____ (not get) lost if we _____ (have) a map with us.
- 6 If you _____ (not eat) that chocolate cake, you _____ (not be) feeling sick.

2 Complete the sentences.

have to don't have to should ~~must~~ mustn't ought to shouldn't ought not to

- 1 You must stop at a red light when you're driving.
- 2 If you can't see the board, you _____ sit closer to the front of the classroom.
- 3 We _____ go for a walk today if you're tired. We can go tomorrow.
- 4 It's our English exam tomorrow. We _____ be late!
- 5 You know, you _____ sit in the sun without a hat. It's not healthy.
- 6 We _____ bring our P.E. clothes to school tomorrow because we have a P.E. class.
- 7 We _____ bring a camera. We might lose it.
- 8 You _____ go to the doctor if you're not feeling well.

3 Complete the text.

whistle survivor ~~supplies~~ pocket knife matches shelter



Castaway

*Tonight at 7:00 p.m.
on TV*

Tonight, Bobby Brave goes to an island in the Pacific Ocean. He doesn't have any ¹ supplies with him, so he will have to hunt for his food. This won't be easy! He has a ² _____, but it's small and it isn't very sharp. Without ³ _____, how will he light a fire for cooking? Will he use a cave as a ⁴ _____ or will he build a hut? Will Bobby be a ⁵ _____ or will he blow his ⁶ _____ and ask the movie-makers to rescue him? Watch tonight and find out!

Lesson One Story

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

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

1

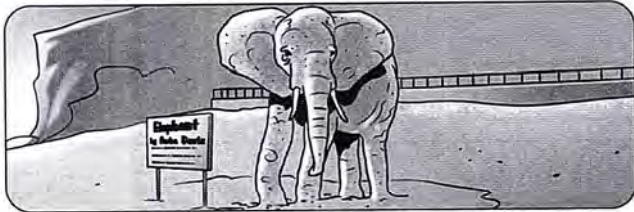


2 Write Libby, Ed, Kate, Tom, or Fin.

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

3 Read the advertisement and answer the questions.

International sand sculpture competition



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

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

- 1 Where do the artists come from?

All over the world.

- 2 How many sculptures are in the competition?

- 3 Who can you talk to after you have looked at the sculptures?

- 4 Where can you have a sand sculpture lesson?

- 5 What should you write down before you leave?

1 Read and circle.

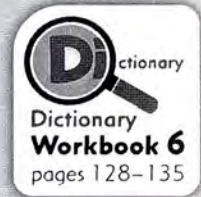
Canada has two ¹official languages / *dialects* – English and French. Many Canadians can speak both of these languages. They are ²*bilingual* / *multilingual*. For about 60% of people, English is their ³*native speaker* / *mother tongue*. Most Canadians whose ⁴*native speaker* / *mother tongue* is French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

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

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

More words

2 Match the pictures to the definitions.



- 1 **machinery** *noun* machines in general or lots of machines together c
- 2 **forgery** *noun* a copy of money or a famous painting that someone pretends is real
- 3 **robbery** *noun* when someone steals something from a person or place
- 4 **recovery** *noun* the time when you get better after being ill

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

machine rob ~~discover~~ recover forge brave

- 1 The explorers found an ancient temple in the forest. It was an amazing discovery.
- 2 This isn't a real Roman coin! It's a _____.
- 3 My cousin was very ill, but he made a quick _____.
- 4 My sister rescued me when I was in danger. I'll never forget her _____.
- 5 They use modern _____ in this factory.
- 6 There was a _____ at the museum. Someone took six paintings.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

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

2 Read and complete the sentences.



My parents are travel writers, so I've been to lots of different countries. I love traveling! Last year, I visited Mumbai in India. It was an amazing experience! Now, Mom and Dad are planning a trip to Antarctica. I'm looking forward to it. We'll get cold, but it will be great!

- Charlotte said her parents _____ were _____ (be) travel writers.
- She said she _____ (love) traveling.
- She said she _____ (visit) Mumbai last year.
- She said her mom and dad _____ (plan) a trip to Antarctica.
- She said she _____ (look) forward to it.
- She said they _____ (get) cold!

3 Look and complete the sentences. Irregular verb list page 136



- Martin told Holly he liked her skirt.
Holly said Martin's jacket _____.



- Mom said she _____.
Billy said he _____.



- Dad said he _____.



- Mia told Megan she _____.

1 Complete the table.

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

2 Read and circle.

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

3 Complete the sentences.



- 1 Look at yourself in the mirror.
Oh! I've covered _____ with flour!



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



- 3 We enjoyed _____ at the picnic.
The children enjoyed _____, too.



- 4 Look! It's found _____ some food.
Children, are you enjoying _____?

Reading

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) What are the official languages? | b) How have so many languages survived? |
| c) How many languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea? | d) Why do people speak English there? |
| e) Where did the languages come from? | |

The country of languages!

¹ How many languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea?

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

² _____

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

³ _____

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

⁴ _____

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

⁵ _____

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

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

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1 Six million people live in Papua New Guinea. | <u>True</u> |
| 2 There are more than 800 official languages. | _____ |
| 3 Most people have the same mother tongue. | _____ |
| 4 In schools and businesses, people use English. | _____ |
| 5 The first people came to Papua New Guinea 5,000 years ago. | _____ |
| 6 Most people in Papua New Guinea live in cities. | _____ |

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

century predict disappear international continent population official altogether

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

More words

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 94.



isolated



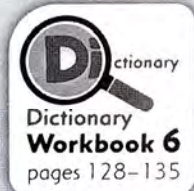
tribe



communicate



inhabitants



- 1 The people are part of a tribe that lives in the Amazon rainforest.
- 2 The _____ of London come from many different countries.
- 3 People who can't hear use sign language to _____.
- 4 Their house is in a very _____ place.

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

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

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

1 Complete the interview.

disappear population bilingual fluent centuries

Tom Golding is a professor who studies the tribes of the rainforest.

Journalist How do you talk to the different tribes, Professor Golding?

Tom Well, I'm ¹ fluent in the four main languages of this country.

Journalist Tell me about the tribe that you're studying at the moment.

Tom There are about 4,000 people in this tribe. That's 0.5% of the country's ² population. The tribe arrived over nine ³ centuries ago.

Journalist What language do they speak?

Tom Most young people have studied at school and they are ⁴ bilingual. They speak their own language and also Spanish. Some people are worried that the traditional language will ⁵ disappear, but I don't think that will happen.



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

- 1 Tom Golding said he was fluent in the main languages of the country.
- 2 He said the tribe arrived over nine centuries ago.
- 3 He said most young people studied at school.
- 4 He said they are bilingual their own language and Spanish.
- 5 He said some people were worried that the traditional language disappeared.

3 Complete the sentences. Use reflexive pronouns.



Sue Let's get ¹ ourselves something to eat.

Tim I've made ² myself a sandwich.

Sue Don't cut ³ yourself with the knife.



Jill My dad has bought ⁴ me a bike.

Liz And your mom has bought ⁵ me some new sneakers.

Liz They're enjoying ⁶ them!



1 Watch the video clip. Answer the questions.



- 1 What are Emily and David wearing? *They are wearing jackets and pants.*
- 2 Where do you think they are going? _____
- 3 What's wrong with the phone in the video? _____
- 4 Why do they start to run? _____
- 5 Why do they stop running? _____

2 Rearrange the words in the correct order. Complete the stage directions.

🏠 = place ➔ = action 😊 = feeling ✨ = extra description

Setting: 🏠 _____

[➔ Emily and David are walking _____.

David 😊 _____] are / we / Where? _____

I don't recognize this place.

Emily I think we're lost. do / What / we / should? _____

David I know! calling / try / could / We / Mom and Dad. _____

[➔ _____]

Emily That won't work. There's no phone signal.

David I don't have a signal either. do / What / we / can? _____

Emily I think we should run! There's someone hiding behind that tree!

[Emily 😊 _____]

[➔ _____]



3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What would you do if you were lost?
- 2 Would you run if you were lost and you heard a noise?
- 3 What would you do if you were lost in another country?

I would ask someone for directions.

That's a good idea!

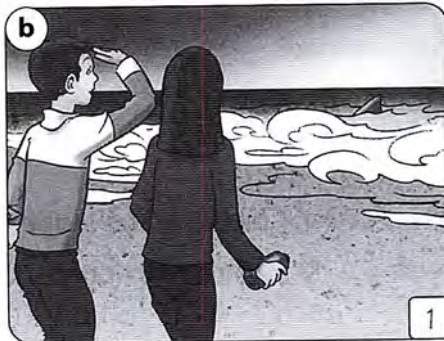
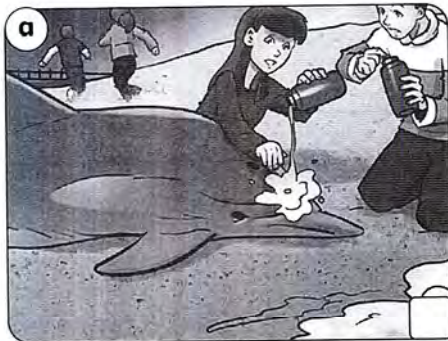
4 Read the scenario and write a short conversation with a friend. Act out your script in pairs.

Imagine that you and a friend are lost in a strange city. You have enough money for a train ticket, but you don't have a map or a phone. Write your conversation. Say what the problems are and suggest solutions.

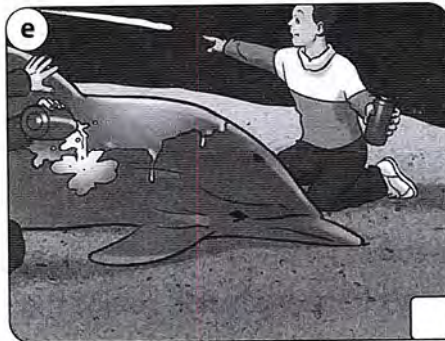
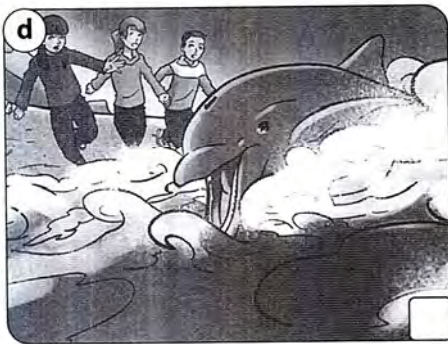


Lesson One Story

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



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



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

1 The children

b

a is very worried.

2 Libby and Tom pour

b aren't sure what is in the water.

3 It's late now, and Libby

c the animal is a dolphin.

4 The children discover that

d a shooting star.

5 In the sky, Tom sees

e water on the dolphin.

6 Libby decides how

f to help the dolphin.

3 Answer the questions.

1 Can dolphins live on land? No, they can't.

2 How does Libby know what to do? _____

3 Do Libby and Tom need help to move the dolphin? _____

4 What are Libby and Tom doing to help the dolphin to survive? _____

1 Complete the text.

astronaut comet ~~constellations~~ shooting star solar system
space station telescope space shuttle

I love looking up at the stars. Sometimes, I try to find all the
1 constellations I know, for example, the group of stars
called the Bear. Sometimes, I'm lucky and I see a
2 _____ as it moves quickly across the sky.

Now, I'm looking forward to seeing a 3 _____
called Lulin. It was discovered a few years ago, and it's
coming close to the Earth this week. I have a really good
4 _____ and I'm going to watch the sky closely
every night.

One day, I'd like to be an 5 _____. I'd love to
travel into space in a 6 _____ and explore our
7 _____. Perhaps I'll get a job working on a
8 _____. That would be amazing!

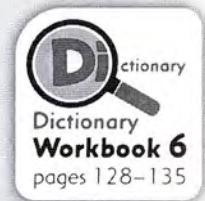


More words

2 Match the words to the definitions.

come off come across ~~come on~~ come up

- 1 come on *verb* when something electrical starts to work
- 2 _____ *verb* to break away from something
- 3 _____ *verb* to happen suddenly, changing your plans
- 4 _____ *verb* to find something for the first time, by accident



3 Choose the correct words to complete the phrasal verbs.

across back up off on over

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

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

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

2 Complete the report.

1 What do astronomers do?

2 Where do you work?

3 What skills does a person need to become an astronomer?

4 Why do you like your job?

5 When do you look at the stars?

Yesterday, our class went on a trip to the Science Museum and we interviewed an astronomer. We asked her what ¹ astronomers did. We discovered that they study the stars. We also asked her where ² _____. We asked her what skills ³ _____ to become an astronomer. We also asked her why ⁴ _____ her job. She said, "I love finding out about the stars and planets. It's amazing, and it helps us to understand more about the Earth." We asked her when ⁵ _____ the stars. She said she often slept in the day and studied the stars at night.



3 Complete the reported questions.

1 "What is your favorite planet?"

We asked her what her favorite planet was _____.

2 "When do you start work?"

We asked her _____.

3 "What do you like best about your job?"

We asked her _____.

4 "What are you studying at the moment?"

We asked her _____.

5 "Who else works with you?"

We asked her _____.

1 Read and circle.

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

2 Complete the sentences in reported speech.

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

3 Complete the sentences in reported speech.



Lee's mom told him to wash his hands.



Susan's mom _____



The teacher _____



Rick's dad _____

Reading

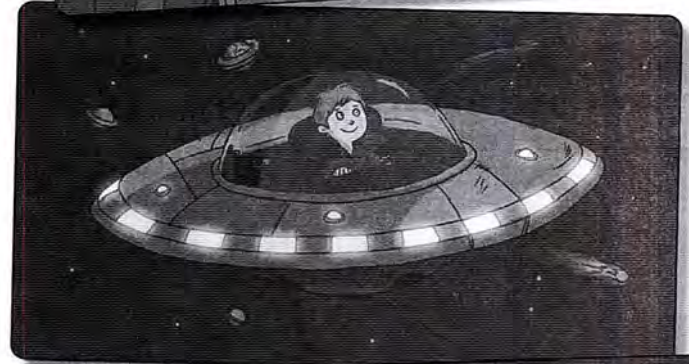
1 Look at the poem. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

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

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

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

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



2 Read again and circle.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| 1 Jack wanted to be ... | a an artist. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b an astronaut. | c a scientist. |
| 2 When Jack was in bed, he felt ... | a comfortable. | b lonely. | c worried. |
| 3 Stars like ... filled the sky. | a pearls | b jewels | c diamonds |
| 4 Jack's ... would shake their heads. | a parents | b friends | c teachers |

Words in context

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

At school, we watched a movie about the first time people walked on the moon. We watched the spaceship ¹ head off into space. When the astronauts landed, we saw that the ² _____ of the moon is really ³ _____, with lots of holes and rocks.



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

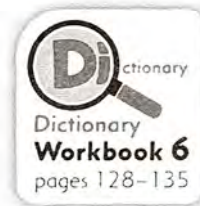


More words

2 Match the words from page 104 to the definitions.

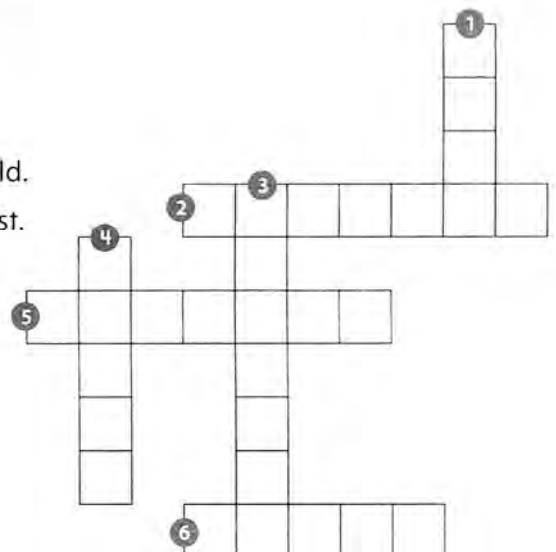
beams imagine launch observatory

- 1 launch *verb* to send something up into the sky
- 2 _____ *noun* a place with telescopes where people study stars
- 3 _____ *noun* lines of light
- 4 _____ *verb* to make pictures in your mind



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

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



Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Complete the similes in the poem.

shooting star diamonds drum toast kites snow



Winter

The leaves are flying in the wind like ¹ _____ kites _____,

Falling to the Earth, as quiet as ² _____.

Raindrops fall, shining in the sunlight like ³ _____.

Thunder sounds like a ⁴ _____ above us,

A beam of light flashes in the sky like a ⁵ _____.

But I am as warm as ⁶ _____, cozy in my bed.



My writing

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



Summer

What does the river / waterfall look / sound like?

How green is the grass?

How high is the hill?

How hot is the sun?

What do the flowers look like?

What do the clouds look like?

1 Complete the sentences. Use reported speech. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

Famous sports star visits Littlewood!

1 Why are you in Littlewood?

3 Don't forget to visit our new stadium!

5 What do you do in your free time?



2 Where are you going next?

4 When is your next competition?

- 1 The reporters asked the sports star why he was in Littlewood.
- 2 They asked him _____.
- 3 They told him _____.
- 4 They asked him _____.
- 5 They asked him _____.

2 Complete the sentences.

astronauts comet constellation heading space shuttle telescope

The astronomer is looking through a ¹ telescope at a ² _____ that has just appeared in the sky. It can be seen from the Earth once every 40 years. At the the moment it is near the ³ _____ called the Bear.

irLanguage.com



The ⁴ _____ is going into space. The ⁵ _____ are inside and they're ⁶ _____ off to the moon!

3 Complete the sentences.

bumpy precious glowed shooting stars spun

- 1 Pearls and diamonds are very precious stones.
- 2 The campfire _____ like an orange lamp in the dark night.
- 3 The ice skater _____ around and around like a wheel.
- 4 The road is as _____ as the surface of the moon.
- 5 The fireworks were launched into the sky like _____ in the night.

Science Time!

Topic: Light

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



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

Did you know?

A solar eclipse is confusing to animals' sleep cycles.

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



Rows of shadows move quickly across the ground in an eclipse.

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

Rainbows can appear at night.

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

Rainbows can be made artificially.

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

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

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

Words Practice

1 Listen and match. 110

- 1 Tom isn't doing his research through
- 2 Tom is finding information through
- 3 Tom is learning about
- 4 The color spectrum is caused by
- 5 A light year is a way of talking about
- 6 In one year, light travels
- 7 Light bends when it travels

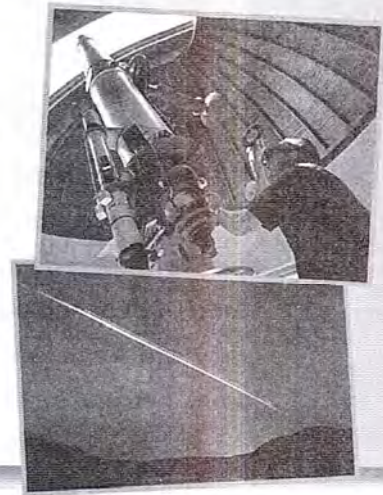
f

- a time and distance.
- b a ray of light.
- c through water.
- d natural phenomena.
- e an astronomy website.
- f books.
- g 10 trillion kilometers.

2 Complete the sentences.

astronomers phenomena cycle corona solar eclipse spectrum refraction

- 1 Astronomers use very big telescopes to study the stars in an observatory.
- 2 It takes 24 hours (a day) for the Earth to complete its _____.
- 3 The sun's _____ is millions of kilometers long and is most easily seen during a solar eclipse.
- 4 There are seven colors in the _____ of light that we see in a rainbow.
- 5 A total _____ happens once every one to two years.
- 6 _____ happens when light rays are bent as they pass through water.
- 7 Shooting stars are not made – they are natural _____, like eclipses and rainbows.

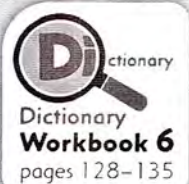


More words

3 Match the underlined words from page 108 to the definitions.

artificially nocturnal row towards

- 1 nocturnal *adjective* active at night, not during the day
- 2 _____ *preposition* moving in a certain direction
- 3 _____ *adverb* not natural; made by humans
- 4 _____ *noun* straight line



4 Work in groups and discuss the questions below. Complete a table. Then share your ideas.

- What's your favorite color – for clothes, or for a room?
- Look at the spectrum of colors.
- What feelings do you think each color represents?
- What can you conclude from your group's discussion?

What feelings do the following colors represent?	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3
blue	calm	sad, calm	cold, calm
red	happy	fear	fear

Most people in our group think blue represents calm feelings ...

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

the rescue team Libby the dolphin ~~the children~~ the ocean

- 1 The children are trying to save the dolphin.
- 2 _____ doesn't know how long it can survive on land.
- 3 Kate and Ed arrive with _____.
- 4 The rescue team moves the dolphin into _____.
- 5 _____ finds its family.



2 Read and circle.

Ed's blog

It's the end of an exciting day. We were at the beach, looking at sand sculptures, when suddenly we saw an animal in the water. At first, we thought it was a ¹ shark / seal, but then we ² realized / remembered it was a dolphin. It had swum too near the shore and the ³ sand / waves had pushed it onto the beach.

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



3 Read and complete the information page.

volunteer hospital ~~rescues~~ hours equipment dolphins

Rescuing ocean animals



Who can help when dolphins are in trouble?

American Divers Marine Life Rescue (ADMLR) is a charity which ¹ rescues and protects sea animals in the U.S.A. Each team has a rescue boat and other special ² _____ for saving ³ _____, whales, and seals. They even have a special ⁴ _____ for ocean animals that are very ill. Everyone who works for ADMLR is a ⁵ _____. No one is paid for their work. Rescue teams are available 24 ⁶ _____ a day, every day of the year.

1 Complete the email.

cheap expensive basic luxurious stimulating dull

irLanguage.com

Dear Emma,

This vacation is crazy! The hotel we're staying in now is very ¹ basic. My room only has a bed and a cabinet. We planned to stay in a ² _____ hotel with a swimming pool, but when we arrived, there had been a mistake and all the rooms were full.

But guess what? We're having a great time! We eat at restaurants every day because the food is ³ _____.

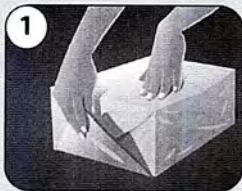
We've been exploring the town and we've seen some amazing buildings. The museums and art galleries are very ⁴ _____. Who needs to spend lots of money on ⁵ _____ hotels when this is more fun? There's nothing ⁶ _____ about this place!

See you soon, Lily

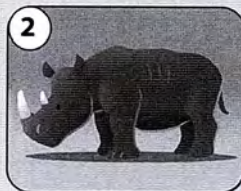


More words

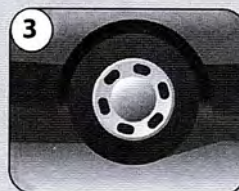
2 Circle the silent letter.



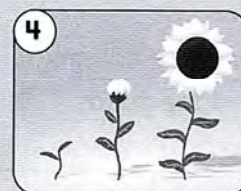
wrap



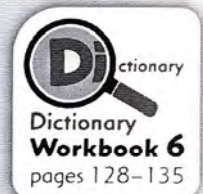
rhino



wheel



grow



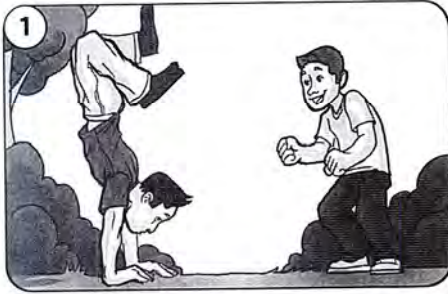
3 Complete the sentences. Then circle the silent letters.

hour wheel wrap snow honest rhino Write grow

- 1 Write the answers in your book. 2 Did you see the _____ at the zoo?
- 3 Jess is an _____ late! 4 It's very cold. I think it might _____.
- 5 I have to _____ this present for Meg. 6 You can believe Sam. He's very _____.
- 7 The _____ on my bike is broken. 8 Many plants _____ in the rainforest.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.



I wish I can / could do that.



I wish I live / lived in Hawaii.



I wish it was / wasn't so windy.



He wishes I / he could fly.



I wish I have / had some string.



I wish he doesn't / didn't speak so fast.

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

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

- 1 Amber I wish my glasses weren't broken.
- 2 Brad _____
- 3 Tim _____
- 4 Molly _____
- 5 James _____
- 6 Olivia _____

3 Match the pictures and the sentences from Exercise 2.



4 Write three wishes for yourself.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

1 Read and circle.

- 1 You're Toby's brother, are you / aren't you?
- 3 You don't like peas, do you / don't you?
- 5 Jenny doesn't go to your school, is she / does she?
- 2 Ryan can speak Chinese, can he / can't he?
- 4 They were very tired, aren't they / weren't they?
- 6 It didn't rain yesterday did it / didn't it?

2 Complete the sentences. Use question tags.

- 1 Lima is the capital of Peru, isn't it ?
- 2 You didn't walk here, _____ ?
- 3 Paul and Dave can swim, _____ ?
- 4 Lisa eats fish, _____ ?

3 Write sentences. Use question tags.



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



you / not like / cold weather



we / need / postcards



Venice / be / amazing



we / not can / swim here



you / go / to Mexico last year

Reading

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



My Dream Trip

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

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

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

After China, I'll go to Thailand. I'd like to travel through the busy streets of Bangkok in a rickshaw. I'll stop at a street market and try the food.

Thai curry is my favorite meal. I like the mixture of sweet and sour flavors.

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

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

2 Read again and complete the sentences.

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

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

scary flavors spicy give up rickshaw unfortunately rush board game

July 21st, India

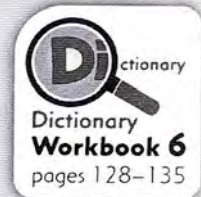
Today, I had my first ride in a ¹ rickshaw. It was great to look out and watch everyone ² around the busy streets. There were so many interesting things to see, such as people sitting by the side of the road playing a strange ³. ⁴, Mom didn't enjoy herself. She thought it was a bit ⁵ because of all the traffic. Her eyes were closed for the whole ride! We stopped at a restaurant for lunch. I chose a curry. I love ⁶ food! It was delicious and full of interesting ⁷. For dessert, I had chocolate ice cream. Mom said I shouldn't eat too much chocolate because it's bad for my teeth. I said, "It's OK. I'll ⁸ chocolate after my vacation."

More words

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 114.

perfect coral reef orangutan market

- 1 I saw an orangutan in a tree. It was so funny to watch!
- 2 Sitting on the beach with a cold drink and a good book is my _____ day.
- 3 When I went snorkeling, I watched all the fish swim over the _____.
- 4 I went to the _____ to buy some vegetables and fruit.



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



Dad The ¹ market is open all afternoon. We don't have to ².

Mom No. Let's take a ³.



This is the ⁴ place for a summer vacation. The beach is great for surfing and the ⁵ is great to look at when you are diving or snorkeling.



In Borneo, I saw an ⁶. It was jumping from tree to tree. I saw a huge snake, too. That was ⁷!
⁸ I'm frightened of snakes!

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Read the information about exchange programmes.

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

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

You can learn about life in another country.

It is difficult if you can't speak the language.

You might miss your family.

You will have to make new friends.

You can learn a new language.

You'll eat different and interesting food.



My writing

3 Write an opinion essay about exchange programs.

Introduction

Every year, many American students take part in school exchange programs. But are they a good idea?

Advantages

Disadvantages

Conclusion

1 Complete the sentences. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

- 1 I wish we _____ could _____ (can) find the market.
- 2 I wish I _____ (can) understand that board game.
- 3 I wish we _____ (have) rickshaws at home.
- 4 I wish this food _____ (not be) so spicy.

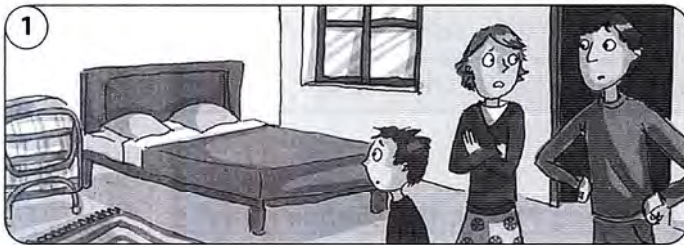


2 Match the people in the picture to the sentences from Exercise 1.



3 Write the words. Then add question tags.

expensive peaceful basic luxurious cheap stimulating



Mom This hotel is very _____ basic _____,
_____ isn't it _____?

Dad Yes! We expected something more
_____, _____?



Mom Meals are _____ here,
_____? Look at the prices!

Ben Let's go to the café. We can get a _____
meal there, _____?



Dad You love _____ places,
_____?



Mom He gave a very _____
talk, _____?

Unit 1 going to: plans and intentions

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

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

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

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

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

Present progressive with future meaning

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

2 Write sentences about Tina's plans.

- Tina / meet Mia / at the shopping mall. Tina is meeting Mia at the shopping mall.
- they / take / the bus at eleven o'clock _____
- they / not have / lunch / at the café _____
- where / they / have / lunch? _____

Unit 2 First conditional

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

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

1 Read and circle.

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

Second conditional

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

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

2 Complete the sentences.

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

Unit 3 Present perfect: *since* / *for*

<i>since</i>	I've been here since one o'clock.	<i>for</i>	I've been here for two hours.
--------------	--	------------	--------------------------------------

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

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

Present perfect: *already* / *yet* / *before* / *just*

	affirmative	negative	questions
<i>already</i>	I've already been to Peru.	X	Have you already been to Peru?
<i>just</i>	I've just been to Peru.	X	Have you just been to Peru?
<i>yet</i>	X	I haven't been to Peru yet .	Have you been to Peru yet ?
<i>before</i>	I've been to Peru before .	I haven't been to Peru before .	Have you been to Peru before ?

Grammar Time

2 Read and circle.

- 1 The children haven't seen the ocean *already* / **before**.
 2 We've *just* / *yet* come back from the movies.
 3 Have you finished it *before* / *yet*?
 4 I've *yet* / *already* finished the cake.

Simple past and present perfect

Simple past affirmative	negative	questions
I went to a concert last night.	I didn't go to a concert last night.	Did you go to a concert last night?
Jo called on Friday.	Jo didn't call on Friday.	Did Jo call on Friday?

Present perfect affirmative	negative	questions
We've eaten seafood.	We haven't eaten seafood.	Have you eaten seafood?
I've seen this movie four times.	I haven't seen this movie.	Have you seen this movie?

3 Read and circle.

- 1 Yesterday, we **went** / *have been* to the museum.
 2 I *didn't see* / *haven't seen* Ingrid for a long time.
 3 We *lived* / *have lived* in this house for 10 years.
 4 Frank *went* / *has been* to Thailand before.

Unit 4 Present perfect progressive (1)

for I've been waiting here for 40 minutes.	since Lucy has been working since 10 o'clock.
all morning / all day / all week We've been studying all day.	

1 Write sentences.

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

Present perfect progressive (2)

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

2 Complete the sentences.

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

Unit 5 The passive (simple present and past)

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

1 Read and circle.

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

The passive (present progressive)

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

2 Write sentences. Use the present progressive passive.

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

Unit 6 The passive (future)

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

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

1 Read and circle.

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

Grammar Time

The passive (present perfect)

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

2 Complete the sentences.

- I lost my watch, but it has been found (find) now.
- The grass is very long. It _____ (not cut) for a long time.
- _____ the children _____ (take) home?
- Has he been taken to the station? No, _____.

Unit 7 Relative pronouns: *who*, *which*

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

1 Complete the sentences. Use *who* or *which*.

- A compass is a navigational instrument which shows you where north is.
- An architect is a person _____ designs buildings.
- A saw is a tool _____ you use for cutting wood.

Relative pronouns: *that*

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

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

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

Unit 8 Past perfect

affirmative
After we had eaten our sandwiches, we went out.
We discovered that somebody had taken the money.

1 Read and circle.

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

Past perfect: negative sentences and questions

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

2 Complete the sentences.

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

Unit 9 Third conditional

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

1 Complete the sentences. Use the third conditional.

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

Modal verbs

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

2 Read and circle.

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

Unit 10 Reported speech: statements

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

1 Write the sentences in reported speech.

- "I want to be a pilot," he said. *He said he wanted to be a pilot.*
- "I'll help her with her homework," he said. _____
- "We won the game!" they said. _____
- "I'm enjoying this game of tennis," she said. _____
- "We've had a great day!" they said. _____

Reflexive pronouns

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

2 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

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

Unit 11 Reported speech: *Wh*- questions

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

1 Write the questions in reported speech.

- "Where is your house, Erin?" asked Sally. *Sally asked Erin where her house was.*
- "What is your favorite song?" Tim asked me. _____
- "Why are you crying?" I asked the little girl. _____
- "When does the bus arrive?" Lily asked a man. _____

Reported commands and requests

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

2 Write the commands and requests in reported speech.

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

Unit 12 wish

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

1 Complete the sentences.

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

Question tags

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

2 Write the question tags.

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

Everyday English phrase bank

Fluency Time! 1

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

Read and circle.

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

Fluency Time! 2

Discussing future plans

Are you and David doing anything special this weekend?

We're going to the theme park. / No, not really.

Why don't you and Ben come, too?

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

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

Complete the dialogues.

A Are you and Emily doing ¹ _____ special this Saturday?

B No, ² _____ really. How about you?

A We're ³ _____ to the zoo.

B That sounds good.

A Why ⁴ _____ you come, too?

B I'd love ⁵ _____.

A Are you doing anything special next weekend?

B Yes, we're going to the theme park. Why don't you come, too?

A I'm not ⁶ _____. Mom wants ⁷ _____ to go shopping on Saturday.

B That's OK. We're going on Sunday. Can you come?

A Sorry, I ⁸ _____. We're visiting my grandparents on Sunday.

B Don't worry!

**Fluency
Time! 3**

Requesting favors

(informal language)

Is it OK if I borrow your gloves?

Can you show me how to do
this math exercise?

No, sorry! / Yes, OK. / Sure!

(formal language)

Do you mind if I wear my scarf?

No, that's fine.

Could I close the window, please?

No, I'm sorry. / Yes, of course.

Circle the correct words.

- 1 A Is it OK *when / if* I borrow your cell phone?
B *Sure / Certain!* Here you are.
- 3 A Is it OK if I *using / use* your computer?
B No, *OK / sorry!* I'm using it.
- 5 A *Would / Could* I leave early, please.
B Yes, *of / in* course.
- 2 A Can you show me *how / which* to make a cake?
B Yes, *OK / course.* Let's find a recipe.
- 4 A Do you *want / mind* if I open the door?
B No, that's *fine / right.*
- 6 A Do you mind if I *borrow / borrowing* this pencil?
B No, I'm *can't / sorry.* It's not mine.

**Fluency
Time! 4**

Solving problems

What should we do?

What can we do?

What do you think we should do?

I know! We could try calling Mom and Dad.

I think we should run!

That won't work!

That's a good idea!

I'm not so sure.

Correct two mistakes in each dialogue.

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

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

A

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

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

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

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

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

adventure *noun* an exciting or dangerous thing to do

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

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

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

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

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

alone *adj* without any other people

altogether *adv* in total

amazing *adj* very good

ancient *adj* very old

appear *verb* If something **appears**, you can suddenly see it

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

arrangement *noun* something that you have planned to do with someone

art gallery *noun* a building where you can go to look at paintings and other art

artifact *noun* an object that was made by a person

artificially *adverb* to describe something that is not natural

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

astronaut *noun* a person that travels in space

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

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

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

awful *adj* very bad

B

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

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

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

balance *noun* the ability to stand up without falling

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

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

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

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

beam *noun* a line of light

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

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

bilingual *adj* able to speak two languages perfectly

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

bite *noun* use teeth to cut into something

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

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

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

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

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

bravery *noun* actions that are brave

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

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

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

bright *adj* strong in color

bug *noun* a problem in a computer program

bug *noun* an insect

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

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

bumpy *adj* going up and down; not flat

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

busy *adj* full of people and activity

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

by *prep* next to

C

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

caught *pp* the past participle of **catch**

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

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

century *noun* 100 years

ceramics *noun* pottery, pots, or china

cheap *adj* costing only a little money

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

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

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

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

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

climate *noun* the normal weather that a place has

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

come up *verb* (*pt* came up, *pp* come up) If something **comes up**, it happens suddenly and changes your plans

comet *noun* an object in space that looks like a bright star and has a long tail

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

container *noun* an object for holding or moving something

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

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

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

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

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

court *noun* a place for playing a sport

create *verb* to make something

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

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

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

D

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

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

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

delicious *adj* tasting very good

deliver *verb* to take something to an address

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

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

deserted *adj* empty, with no one there

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

digs *noun* a place where archeological excavation takes place

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

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

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

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

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

disgusting *adj* very bad; horrible

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

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

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

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

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

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

download *verb* to copy a file from the Internet onto your own computer

drive *verb* (*pt* drove, *pp* driven) to make a car, truck, etc. go

driver *noun* a person who drives a car, bus, etc.

drown *verb* to die after being underwater for too long

dull *adj* boring, not interesting

E

east *noun* the direction towards the right of a map

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

enjoy *verb* If you **enjoy** something, you like doing it, watching it, etc.

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

enjoyment *noun* fun that you have when you do an activity

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

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

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

environment *noun* the natural world

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

equipment *noun* the things you need for an activity or sport

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

evidence *noun* facts that make you believe something is true

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

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

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

expensive *adj* costing a lot of money

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

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

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

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

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

F

fame *noun* being known or talked about by many people

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

fascinating *adj* very interesting

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

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

figure *noun* a shape of a person

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

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

flavor *noun* the taste that food has

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

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

flower *noun* the colored part of a plant

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

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

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

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

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

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

furious *adj* very, very angry

fury *noun* a very, very angry feeling

G

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

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

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

glow *verb* to produce light and heat
governed *verb* when a place was led or ruled by a particular person or organization

grab *verb* to suddenly take hold of something

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

guitarist *noun* a person who plays the guitar

H

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

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

hazard *noun* something that could be dangerous

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

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

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

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

here *adv* in this place where you are now

hieroglyphics *noun* writing with symbols instead of words

historian *noun* a person who studies history

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

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

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

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

hour *noun* 60 minutes

huge *adj* very, very big

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

hurricane *noun* a storm with strong winds

hut *noun* a small, simple house

I

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

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

ideal *adj* the best possible thing

imagine *verb* to make pictures in your mind

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

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

impatient *adj* An **impatient** person doesn't like waiting

impolite *adj* An **impolite** person does not always speak in a nice way to other people

impossible *adj* If something is **impossible**, it cannot happen

incomplete *adj* If something is **incomplete**, it does not have all its parts, so something is missing

incorrect *adj* If something is **incorrect**, it is not right, or has mistakes

incredible *adj* really amazing; difficult to believe

inexperienced *adj* An **inexperienced** person cannot do something well because they have only done it for a short time

inhabitant *noun* a person who lives in a place

ink *noun* colored liquid that is used for writing and drawing

insensitive *adj* An **insensitive** person is not interested in other people's feelings and problems

inspiration *noun* a good idea that you think of quickly

interesting *adj* If something is **interesting**, it gets your attention and you want to know more about it
international *adj* worldwide; used in all parts of the world

invent *verb* to be the first person to make a new type of thing

investigation *noun* something to try to find out what happened

invisible *adj* If something is **invisible**, you cannot see it

isolated *adj* An **isolated** place has no other places near it

J

journal *noun* a book where you write what you did each day

journalist *noun* a person who writes for newspapers or magazines

K

know *verb* (*pt* knew, *pp* known) to have information about something in your mind

L

landscape *noun* a picture of the countryside

last *verb* We use **last** to talk about how many minutes, hours, days, etc. something is there for

launch *verb* to send something up into the sky

left *adv* towards the side where your heart is, the opposite of **right**

left *pp* the past participle of **leave**

lightning *noun* the electricity that lights up the sky in a storm

load *noun* something heavy that is carried

local *adj* If someone is **local**, they live in the place you are talking about

log *noun* part of a tree that has been cut into pieces

log off *verb* to stop using a computer, email, etc.

log on *verb* to give a password to start using a computer, email, etc.

look after *verb* to stay with someone and make sure they are safe

look ahead *verb* If you **look ahead**, you think about the future

look around *verb* to walk around a place looking at things

look for *verb* If you **look for** something, you try to find it

look forward to *verb* to feel excited about something that is going to happen in the future

look into *verb* If you **look into** something, you try to discover more information about it

look up to *verb* If you **look up to** someone, you would like to be like them

look up *verb* to find a word in a book or on a computer to learn its meaning

luxurious *adj* expensive and comfortable

luxury *noun* something that is expensive and comfortable

M

machine *noun* a man made tool with moving parts, which is made to work for people

machinery *noun* machines in general, or lots of machines together

map *noun* a drawing that shows where places are

market *noun* a place where people come to buy and sell things in the street

match *noun* a small, thin piece of wood with a colored end, which you use for making fire

mature *adj* A **mature** person behaves in an adult way and is not silly

meat *noun* the parts of animals or birds that we eat

meet *verb* (*pt met, pp met*) to come together with someone

mother tongue *noun* the first language you learned to speak as a child

motorcycle *noun* a motor vehicle with two wheels, which one or two people can ride on

mountain biking *noun* a sport where you ride fast down hills on a bicycle

mountain *noun* a very, very high, rocky hill, often with snow on the top

mountainous *adj* with a lot of mountains

mouse *noun* (*pl mice*) a piece of equipment that you put your hand on and use to move around a computer screen

mouse *noun* (*pl mice*) a small animal with a tail

move *verb* to change your position or change the position of something

movement *noun* an action that changes your position or changes the position of something

mud *noun* soft, wet earth

multilingual *adj* able to speak many languages well

mural *noun* a very big picture painted on a wall

muscles *noun* tissues in the human or animal body that can contract, causing movement

mysterious *adj* that nobody can understand or explain

mystery *noun* something that you can't understand or explain

N

nail *noun* a sharp, thin piece of metal with a flat end that you hit into pieces of wood to attach them together

nail *noun* the hard, white covering that you have on the ends of your fingers and toes

native speaker *noun* a person who speaks a language as their first language and hasn't learned it as a foreign language

needle and thread *noun* a thin, sharp piece of metal with a hole and cotton, which you use for sewing

nib *noun* the point at the end of a pen that you write with

nocturnal *adjective* an animal or person who is most active at night

non-renewable *adjective* a non-natural source of energy that can be used up, such as gas

north *noun* the direction towards the top of a map

novel *noun* a long book that tells a story

novelist *noun* a person who writes long books that tell a story

nurse *noun* a person whose job is to look after people in hospital

O

oars *noun* long wooden objects that you use to row a boat

obey *verb* If you **obey** rules or instructions, you do what they say

observatory *noun* a place with telescopes where people study stars

official language *noun* the language that is used most for communication in a country

orangutan *noun* a large animal like a monkey with long red hair, which lives in trees

ordinary *adj* normal, and not special

original *adj* new and interesting, and different from other things

P

package *noun* a lot of things that are wrapped together, ready to be carried

painter *noun* a person who paints pictures or walls

painting *noun* a picture that someone has painted

palm *noun* the inner part of the hand from the wrist to the start of the fingers

panel *noun* an often rectangular shape that is set into the surface of something

paragliding *noun* a sport where you jump off a hill and fly high in the air

pay *verb* (*pt* paid, *pp* paid) to give money for something

payment *noun* money that you give for something

peaceful *adj* quiet, with little or no activity

pearl *noun* A small, round, white object that grows inside a type of seashell. **Pearls** are beautiful and very expensive to buy

perfect *adj* completely right, not having anything wrong

phenomena *noun* a remarkable thing

phobia *noun* a very strong fear of something

platform *noun* a flat surface, higher than ground level, which you stand on to speak in public

pocket knife *noun* (*pl* pocket knives) a small knife with parts for cutting, opening bottles, etc., that folds away safely

poison *noun* something that can kill you or make you ill if you drink or eat it

poisonous *adj* If something is **poisonous**, it can kill you or make you ill if you drink or eat it

polite *adj* A **polite** person always speaks in a nice way to other people

population *noun* the number of people that live in a place

portrait *noun* a picture of a person

possible *adj* If something is **possible**, it can happen

precious *adj* very expensive and special

predict *verb* to say that you think something will happen

prefer *verb* If you **prefer** one thing to another thing, you like it more

preferable *adj* If one thing is **preferable** to another thing, you like it more

prehistoric *noun* the time before written records were made

president *noun* the leader of a country that does not have a king or queen

press *verb* to push something, often with your hand or finger

private *adj* not for everyone to use

protect *verb* to keep someone or something safe from danger

prove *verb* to show the truth of something with evidence

provide *verb* to give a person something they need

public *adj* to be used by ordinary people

pupils *noun* the dark circle in the center of the eye which changes size to allow us to see light

Q

quarry *noun* a place where stone, sand, etc. is dug from the ground

R

railroad *noun* the metal lines that trains travel along

reason *noun* words that say why something happened, why you did something, etc.

reasonable *adj* If something is **reasonable**, you think it is right and not silly

recipe *noun* instructions on how to make a type of food

recover *verb* to get better after being ill

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

refraction *noun* when light passes from one place to another

remains *noun* the parts left over after other parts have been taken away

renewable *adjective* a natural source of energy that cannot be used up, such as water or wind

reservoir *noun* a place where liquids are stored

response *noun* a spoken or written answer

rhino *noun* a big, heavy African animal with a horn on its nose

rickshaw *noun* a taxi with two wheels, pulled by a bicycle

right *adj* correct, with no mistake

right *adv* towards one side, away from the side where your heart is

rob *verb* to steal something from a person or place

robbery *noun* when someone steals something from a person or place

rock climbing *noun* a sport where you climb mountains using ropes

rod *noun* a straight, thin piece of metal or other hard material

rope *noun* very thick, strong string that is used for tying, for lifting heavy things, etc.

rotate *verb* to go around and around

row *noun* a line of people or objects

row *verb* to move your boat through the water using oars

run out *verb* to use something up

rush *verb* to do something as fast as possible

S

sails *noun* big pieces of material on a ship that the wind blows into to move it

sand dune *noun* a hill made of sand

sank *pt* went down underwater

saw *pt* the past of **see**

saw *noun* a flat piece of metal with sharp teeth along one side and a handle, used for cutting wood

scary *adj* If something is **scary**, it makes you scared

scene *noun* one part of a movie, that happens in one place

sculpture *noun* an animal, a shape, or a person made from stone, wood, etc.

sea *noun* the salt water that covers most of the earth; the ocean

seal *noun* a sea animal that lives around the shore

search *verb* try to find

see *verb* (*pt* saw, *pp* seen) If you **see** something, you have its picture in your eyes

seen *pp* the past participle of **see**

sensitive *adj* A **sensitive** person is able to understand other people's feelings and problems

sharp *adj* with an edge or point that cuts or makes holes easily

shelter *noun* a small building that keeps you safe from bad weather, etc.

shipwreck *noun* an old ship that sank a long time ago and is under the water

shooting star *noun* a piece of rock in space that burns with a bright light when it gets near earth

silicon *noun* a chemical element that is often used in making electronic circuits

site *noun* a place where a building used to be, or where something happened

sketch *noun* a simple drawing of something

skiing *noun* a sport that you do on snow in the mountains

skills *noun* things you can do well

smoke *noun* the white gas that you see in the air when there is a fire

snack *noun* a small amount of food that you eat when you are hungry between meals

snorkeling *noun* a sport where you swim under the sea wearing a mask and a breathing tube

snow *noun* soft white pieces of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather

snug *adj* feeling warm and comfortable

soil *noun* earth that plants or trees can grow in

solar eclipse *noun* an event when the sun goes behind the moon

solar system *noun* the sun and all the planets

some *determiner* a little of; a few

south *noun* the direction towards the bottom of a map

space shuttle *noun* a special plane that carries people into space and back to earth

space station *noun* a place where people live and work in space

speaker *noun* a person who speaks to a big group of people

speaker *noun* a piece of equipment that gives out sound

spectrum *noun* a band of colors, as seen in a rainbow when the parts of light separate

spicy *adj* If food tastes **spicy**, it feels hot in your mouth

splash *noun* a small amount of water that falls onto something

spin *verb* (*pt* span, *pp* spun) to go around and around very fast

stare *verb* to look at somebody or something for a long time, for example because you are surprised

statue *noun* a model of a person made from stone or metal

stimulating *adj* interesting and exciting

storm *noun* sudden very bad weather with strong winds and rain

strange *adj* unusual and difficult to understand or explain

string *noun* thin rope used to tie things together

striped *adjective* marked with lines

submarine *noun* a type of closed boat that travels under the water

sum *noun* a simple problem where you put numbers together, take one number from another, etc.

supplies *noun* the things you need to have with you to live, such as food

surf *verb* to look at a number of different websites on the Internet

surface *noun* the outside part of something, which you can see and touch

survivor *noun* a person that lives after something dangerous happens to them

sweet *adj* If food is **sweet**, it has a taste like sugar

T

talented *adj* very good at doing something

telescope *noun* a tube that you look through to see things that are far away, for example, stars

temple *noun* a building where people go to pray

tie *verb* If you **tie** one thing to another, you attach it using a rope or string

tomb *noun* a place underground for burying the dead

tour *noun* a visit to a place, where you travel around to see different parts

tourist *noun* a person who visits a place on vacation

towards *preposition* getting closer in direction

traditional *adj* something that has always been done or made in the same way

treasure *noun* a collection of special and valuable objects

tribe *noun* a group of people who live in the same place and speak the same language

truck *noun* a big, strong motor vehicle used for carrying things by road

U

underneath *prep* below something, at a lower level

understandable *adj* If something is **understandable**, you can understand it

underwater *prep* below the surface of the water

unfortunately *adv* a word we use to show that we are sorry about something

unfriendly *adj* An **unfriendly** person doesn't behave in a kind and open way

unhappy *adj* not happy

uninteresting *adj* not interesting

unlucky *adj* not lucky

unpopular *adj* If something is **unpopular**, most people don't like it

upload *verb* to copy a file from your own computer to the Internet

use *verb* If you **use** something, you do something with it

useable *adj* If something is **useable**, you can use it to do something

V

valuable *adj* If something is **valuable**, you could sell it for a lot of money

visible *adj* If something is **visible**, you can see it

volunteer *noun* a person who chooses to work for no money

voyage *noun* a long trip by ship

W

wall *noun* something built out of stones or bricks around a piece of land, for example, to stop animals getting in

water bottle *noun* a bottle that you use for carrying water

weather *noun* how much rain, sunshine, wind, etc. there is, and how hot or cold it is in a place

west *noun* the direction towards the left of a map

what *determiner* a question word used to ask for information

wheel *noun* one of the round parts of a bike, car, etc. that turns when it moves

whether *conjunction* a word used in the same way as "if" when there are two possibilities

whistle *noun* a tube that makes a very loud, high sound when air blows through it

white *adj* the color of snow or milk

wildlife *noun* animals and birds

work out *verb* to solve something difficult

wrap *verb* to put paper or other material around something as a cover

write *verb* (*pt* wrote, *pp* written) to make words on paper with a pen or pencil

writer *noun* a person who writes books

wrong *adj* If something is **wrong**, it is a mistake and not correct

Y

yacht *noun* a boat with a sail, often used for racing

Irregular verb list

Base form	Simple past	Past participle	Base form	Simple past	Past participle
be	was / were	been	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
break	broke	broken	meet	met	met
bring	brought	brought	pay	paid	paid
build	built	built	put	put	put
bury	buried	buried	read	read	read
buy	bought	bought	ride	rode	ridden
catch	caught	caught	ring	rang	rung
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said	said
cut	cut	cut	see	saw	seen
dig	dug	dug	sell	sold	sold
do	did	done	send	sent	sent
draw	drew	drawn	show	showed	shown
drink	drank	drunk	sing	sang	sung
drive	drove	driven	sink	sank	sunk
eat	ate	eaten	sit	sat	sat
fall	fell	fallen	sleep	slept	slept
feed	fed	fed	slide	slid	slid
feel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spin	span	spun
forget	forgot	forgotten	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	gotten	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	study	studied	studied
go	went	gone / been	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
hang	hung	hung	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
hide	hid	hidden	try	tried	tried
hold	held	held	understand	understood	understood
hurry	hurried	hurried	wake	woke	woken
hurt	hurt	hurt	wear	wore	worn
keep	kept	kept	win	won	won
know	knew	known	write	wrote	written
learn	learned	learned			
leave	left	left			

unlucky *adj* not lucky

unpopular *adj* If something is **unpopular**, most people don't like it

upload *verb* to copy a file from your own computer to the Internet

use *verb* If you **use** something, you do something with it

useable *adj* If something is **useable**, you can use it to do something

V

valuable *adj* If something is **valuable**, you could sell it for a lot of money

visible *adj* If something is **visible**, you can see it

volunteer *noun* a person who chooses to work for no money

voyage *noun* a long trip by ship

W

wall *noun* something built out of stones or bricks around a piece of land, for example, to stop animals getting in

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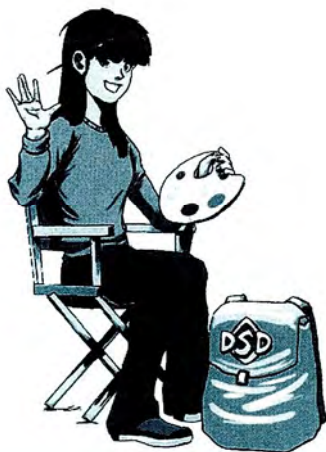
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